

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances and Cur- rency.....Sept., 1837	1
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances.....Dec., 1837	89
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances.....Dec., 1838	175
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances.....Dec., 1839	231
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances.....Dec., 1840	351
Report by Mr. Ewing on the Finances.....June, 1841	437
Report by Mr. Forward on the Finances.....Dec., 1841	461
Report by Mr. Forward on the Finances.....Dec., 1842	485
Report by Mr. Spencer on the Finances.....Dec., 1843	597
Report by Mr. Bibb on the Finances.....Dec., 1844	649

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1843.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 6, 1843.*

SIR: By the act of Congress, approved May 10, 1800, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury "to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance; containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time." By the act of 26th August, 1842, the fiscal year of the Treasury is directed to commence on the first day of July in each year, beginning with that day in the year 1843; and it is provided that the report and estimates required to be prepared and laid before Congress at the commencement of each session, by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be a report and estimates for each fiscal year, commencing as aforesaid, and terminating on the 30th day of June in the succeeding calendar year. In obedience to these laws, the following report is submitted.

The act of 1842 contemplates that estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1844, should be furnished at the commencement of the present session of Congress. They have, accordingly, been prepared, and are herein presented.

The estimates for the current fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1843, were made in December, 1842; so much in advance of the time to which they related, that they were necessarily conjectural to a great extent. They can now be rendered more exact, by a knowledge of the true state of the Treasury at the commencement of the fiscal year, and by a better acquaintance with the necessities of the various branches of the public service. Accordingly, the different Departments have been requested to revise their respective estimates. Upon the information thus obtained, a corrected account of the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures of the current fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July last, has also been prepared, and is now submitted.

In order to fill the chasm in the accounts between the 31st day of December, 1842, and the 1st day of July, 1843, caused by the change in the fiscal year, and to ascertain the true balance in the Treasury on

the 1st of July, 1843, it becomes necessary to exhibit a statement of the receipts and expenditures during that time; which is accordingly presented herein. It will be seen that the expenditures exceeded, and the receipts fell short of, the estimates for that period. An account of the actual receipts and expenditures of the calendar year 1842 is also annexed to this report, a part of them only having been hitherto submitted to Congress, in which the expenditures will be found classed under general, yet distinctive, heads of appropriation, so as to exhibit, briefly and intelligibly, the subjects to which they have been applied. It is an abstract of the warrants issued to the Treasurer, pursuant to the appropriations by Congress, and paid by him. It does not embrace the trust-funds or indemnities, although it does include what are usually called outstanding warrants—which, in fact, are not outstanding, but are merely unsettled, having been paid by the Treasurer to the parties who presented them, by checks and drafts on the public depositories and receivers, but which had not been returned at the time of the settlement of his accounts, although most, if not all of them, had, in fact, been paid.

The statements of the receipts and expenditures for the half year between the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1843, and for the first quarter of the new fiscal year, are also founded upon the entries in the books of the Register of the Treasury; and make no distinction between warrants settled or unsettled. These statements, therefore, show accurately the payments that have been made according to the appropriations by Congress, although all the evidences of those disbursements required by the auditing officers may not have reached their offices.

This mode of exhibiting the state of the Treasury has not always been observed. The money apparently in the hands of the Treasurer has sometimes been so stated as to leave the impression that it was an available balance. The average of outstanding warrants (as they are called) for a series of years, has been deducted from the apparent balance, instead of deducting the exact amount that remained unsettled. But when a warrant has been issued to the Treasurer, and paid by him, the amount is effectually disposed of, and cannot be reached by Congress, whether the Treasurer's account of such payment is settled or not. The mode now pursued, therefore, is deemed the proper one to exhibit the amount in the Treasury subject to appropriation. This explanation is made to account for discrepancies that may appear between the statements and tables herewith presented, and those in former reports.

These accounts and estimates present a connected series from the 1st of January, 1842, to the 1st of July, 1845, and exhibit the operations of the Treasury for the last two years, (with the exception of the present quarter,) its present condition, and its future prospects. The results deduced from them, and the views they suggest, will now be presented in the order of time in respect to the different periods to which they relate.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, &c., OF 1842.

According to the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts on the 1st day of January 1842, there was in the Treasury. \$28,685,111 08

From which is to be deducted as not available—

Amount deposited with the States.....	\$28,101,644	91
Balance of trust funds 1st of January 1842.....	374,521	18
	28,476,166	09
The outstanding warrants at the close of the year 1841 were.....	813,268	46
Total liabilities.....	\$29,289,434	55

Deficiency of means to meet warrants.....	\$604,323	47
	\$29,289,434	55

Instead of any available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, there was, therefore, a deficiency to meet the outstanding warrants of \$604,323 47

From the accompanying statement, (A,) it appears that the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1842, exclusive of trust funds and of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were.....	\$19,643,966	40
The expenditures of the same year, exclusive of the sums paid on the redemption of Treasury notes, and interest on them and on recent loans, and on account of the old public debt, were.....	23,921,037	60
The excess of expenditures over revenue was.....	4,277,071	20
The amount paid on account of the old public debt, Treasury notes, and interest on them and on loans, was.....	8,477,868	94
To supply the deficiency in the revenue, and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes, others were issued, and loans obtained to the amount of...	14,808,735	64
And a balance was thus left in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1843, (exclusive of deposits with the States, indemnities, and trust funds, and deducting outstanding warrants,) subject to appropriation, of...	1,449,472	03

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, &C. OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1843.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1843, exclusive of deposits with States, trust funds, and outstanding warrants, was.....	\$1,449,472	03
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By the accompanying statement, (B,) it appears that the receipts between the 1st of January and 1st of July, 1843, exclusive of the avails of Treasury notes and loans, were.....	\$8,065,325	46
And the expenditures, exclusive of the sums paid on account of the public debt, were.....	10,698,390	83
Excess of expenditure over revenue.....	\$2,633,065	37

The amount paid for redemption of Treasury notes, and for principal and interest on the public debt, was.....	\$861,607 47
To supply the deficiency, and to provide means for the redemption of Treasury notes, others were issued, and loans obtained to the amount of.....	5,545,708 36
And a loan was made, under the act of March 3, 1843, of \$7,000,000, of which nearly the whole was received during the quarter.....	6,934,000 00
Which left a balance, on the 1st of July, 1843, of....	<u>10,434,507 55</u>

This large apparent balance arises from the circumstances that, while nearly the whole proceeds of the seven-million loan were paid in during the half-year, the amount of notes redeemed by those proceeds does not appear in the accounts of that period, but is contained in those of the next quarter.

The real balance, excluding the loan and the notes subsequently redeemed, was about..... \$3,376,000 00

REVISED ESTIMATE OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 1843.

The accounts of the first quarter of the present fiscal year—that is, from July 1st, to September 30th, 1843—exhibit the following results:

Receipts.

From customs.....	\$6,132,272 09
Sales of public lands.....	388,870 22
Miscellaneous and incidental.....	26,871 43
Total revenue received.....	<u>6,548,013 74</u>
Residue of subscription to loan of seven millions.....	66,000 00
Total.....	<u>6,614,013 74</u>
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1843.....	10,434,507 55
Total means.....	<u>17,048,521 29</u>

Expenditures.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....	\$1,016,257 17
Army proper.....	858,785 15
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.....	610,400 90
Indian département.....	880,171 88
Pensions.....	806,800 04
Naval establishment.....	2,049,387 36
Interest, &c., public debt.....	95,555 48
Total exclusive of redemption of Treasury notes and interest.....	<u>6,317,357 98</u>

Paid on redemption of Treasury notes and interest.	\$6,902,031 54
Total payments for the quarter.	13,219,389 52
Leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1843, of.	3,829,131 77

ESTIMATES FOR THE REMAINING THREE QUARTERS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Balance at the end of the first quarter, 30th September, 1843	\$3,829,131 77
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Estimated Receipts.

Second quarter, from customs	\$3,100,000
“ “ “ lands	537,000
Third quarter, from customs	4,600,000
“ “ “ lands	500,000
Fourth quarter, from customs	3,600,000
“ “ “ lands	520,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
	12,907,000 00
Total means	16,736,131 77

Of the specific appropriations already made by law applicable to the service of the last and the current fiscal year, there remains unexpended \$19,509,635 89

Of this balance there will not be required to be expended during the year, but will be required during the next year, for the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous \$352,387 41

Military establishment 2,255,638 65

2,608,026 06

And which will not be required, and may be carried to the surplus fund. 504,940 73

3,112,966 79

Leaving of the specific appropriations which, according to the data furnished by the respective Departments, will be required during the year 16,396,669 10

To which is to be added amount of permanent and indefinite appropriations which will be required 2,577,713 88

Additional appropriations necessary 289,012 96

\$19,263,395 94

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$4,759,037 09
Army proper	2,775,528 06
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,674,906 91

Indian department	\$1,642,482 71
Pensions	954,578 46
Naval establishment	5,053,070 76
Interest, &c., public debt	1,403,791 95
	<hr/>
The means in the Treasury, as above stated, are	19,263,395 94
	<hr/>
Deficiency	16,736,131 77
	<hr/>
	\$2,527,264 17

It will be seen that a sum exceeding two millions and a half is deducted from the appropriations already made, on the ground that it will not be required to be paid out during the fiscal year. Being actually appropriated by Congress, and liable to be used even during the year, and certainly within a short time after its expiration, the undersigned has hesitated to deduct the amount from the expenditures; and although this has been done in conformity with usage, this explanation is necessary to prevent mistake. Notwithstanding this deduction, it will be perceived that there will be a deficiency of more than two million five hundred thousand dollars. To this deficiency must be added the amount of such special appropriations as Congress may make during the present session, in addition to the appropriations for which estimates are submitted in another report. It is a duty also to remark, that the credit of the Treasury, the facility of its operations, and the necessity of guarding against unforeseen contingencies, have usually induced Congress to make provision for a small surplus. There is nothing in the circumstances of the present year to induce a departure from such a provident course; and, for that purpose, a million and a half of dollars ought to be added to the deficiency above stated. The whole amount to be provided for the service of the present fiscal year, beyond the means now existing or estimated, would, therefore, be about \$4,000,000.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING JULY 1, 1844, AND TERMINATING JUNE 30, 1845.

Revenue.

From customs	\$20,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	50,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,300,000 00

Expenditures.

According to the data furnished by the different Departments, there will be required the balance of former appropriations	\$2,608,026 06
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	2,318,189 02
Specific appropriations for the service of the year	21,950,844 11
	<hr/>
	\$26,877,059 19

This sum is composed of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects ..	\$4,659,904 98
Army proper	3,926,096 07
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	4,478,112 19
Indian department	2,330,355 14
Pensions	1,555,844 57
Naval establishment	8,894,007 22
Interest, &c., on the public debt	1,032,739 02
	<hr/>
	<u>\$26,877,059 19</u>

Probable deficiency, independent of other specific appropriations that may be made by Congress \$4,577,059 19

The estimate of the proceeds of the sales of public lands is founded upon the expectation that all the Miami lands in Indiana, or those in the Choctaw cession of 1830 in Mississippi, will be brought into market. If both tracts should be offered for sale, the amount from that source may be increased \$400,000. If neither should be offered, the estimated amount will be reduced \$250,000.

The preceding estimates are made on the assumption of the continuance of the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for the sale of the public lands; and, of course, will be affected by any changes in those laws. The fluctuations of commerce forbid an implicit reliance upon any prospective calculations for a long term. Those now presented have been made from the best information that could be obtained, and from a comparison with the receipts of previous years. The large amount of eighteen millions received in 1842 from customs is not to be wholly credited to the business of that year. It includes \$4,808,666 11, the amount of duties which had accrued in 1841, and was secured by bonds that were paid in 1842; and also \$567,000 of Treasury notes redeemed by the collectors in the former year, but which were credited in 1842; thus leaving the actual receipts from the duties of the year at less than thirteen millions. It will be perceived that there was a decided improvement in the duties on imports during the year 1843; for during the first three quarters of that year the receipts exceeded thirteen millions, and, from returns already received, it is quite certain those of the fourth quarter will amount to more than three millions—making a total of more than sixteen millions for the calendar year.

Various general considerations, and particularly that the stocks of imported goods were, during the last two years, nearly exhausted, induce the belief that the revenue from this source will continue to augment under the present laws for the next two years; but it is doubted whether this increase will exceed three or four millions. It is believed that habits of economy are prevailing among our fellow-citizens, stimulated and strengthened by the sad consequences of overtrading and a spirit of speculation. The disposition to husband their means prevents the purchase of many superfluous articles of foreign manufacture which were formerly in extensive use. Many fabrics which were heretofore imported, and nearly all those which are necessary to our comfort, (excepting those

composed of silk,) are manufactured within our own borders as well, and are furnished as cheaply, as the productions of other countries. This cause has for several years gradually reduced the consumption of foreign merchandise, and will continue to operate, and, in connection with a more healthful economy, will materially affect the revenue. The estimates of receipts from customs for the ensuing eighteen months have been framed in reference to these considerations.

A table has been prepared under my direction, which accompanies this report (G,) exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported and reexported from 1821 to 1842, and showing the value of articles consumed or left on hand during each year. By a comparison of this table with another, (I,) also hereto annexed, showing the value of merchandise imported, and the duties accruing thereon for each year during the same period, it will be perceived, as a general result, that the duties were the greatest during the years when the largest amounts of imported goods were either consumed or left on hand. A comparison of these for the several years will afford a very good idea of the average consumption of foreign goods, and the balances that must have been left on hand; and will justify the conclusion that the largest amounts of duties were founded upon the excess of importation over consumption;—in other words, that the regular and steady consumption of the country did not furnish the means from which those excessive revenues were derived. The inference to be drawn from these results is, that we are not to expect such amounts of duties as characterized the years 1831, 1832, 1835, 1836, and 1839, without the existence of the same cause—importations beyond our wants. And, indeed, a more general inference may be drawn, that without the intervention of some extraordinary causes, which there is now no reason to anticipate, we cannot rely upon more than a very moderate increase of duties from customs, bearing a proportion to the increase of population, for years to come.

With a view to furnish the information collected in this Department respecting the course and fluctuations of our foreign commerce, in a convenient form for examination and reference, several very valuable tables have been prepared, which are annexed to this report. Among them, besides those already mentioned, is a statement of our exports of domestic produce and of foreign goods, distinguishing those subject to duty from those that were free; also tables of the most important articles imported from those countries with which we have the most intercourse, designating them respectively; and also of our exports to the same countries. There is also a table showing the gross revenue of each year, the expenses chargeable upon it, and the net proceeds. All these embrace the period from 1821, when the statistical reports were first made, to the year 1842.

The proceeds of the sales of the public lands have been estimated from the best elements within reach. The demand for these lands is steady, while it is moderate; and there is no reason to anticipate the wild and excessive rage for purchases which at one time prevailed. If the tide of emigration should take its course towards the shores of the Pacific, it might materially affect the Government sales of lands. The tracts set apart to the new States, and located by them, being or likely to be in the

market, will also have an influence upon the question. These, and other considerations, not of equal magnitude, but having a bearing upon the result, have induced the undersigned to doubt whether the receipts from the sales of lands will be equal to the estimates submitted, which have been obtained from the General Land Office, and are founded upon large purchases being made of tracts that will be brought into the market.

The expenditures for the next eighteen months will be diminished to a considerable extent, in consequence of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands having ceased; of no appropriations being necessary for new purchases of Indian lands; of various public buildings heretofore authorized being completed; and, it is hoped, of the claims of militia and volunteers being nearly satisfied. Yet, from present appearances, it seems certain that the deficiencies above stated will exist during the present and the next fiscal year. They are but continuances of similar deficiencies which commenced immediately after the deposits were made with the States, and have continued for the last seven years.

The accompanying table (C) exhibits the receipts from the various sources accruing between the 1st of January, 1837, and 30th September, 1843; the expenditures exclusive of payments for principal or interest of the public debt, those made on that account, and the actual balances in the Treasury.

It will be seen that the deficiency has been diminished during the last three years, having been at the rate of seven hundred thousand dollars less per year during that time than during the preceding four years. The average rate of revenue per annum accruing between the 1st of January, 1837, and the 31st December, 1840, was twenty-one millions of dollars; while that between the 1st of January, 1841, and the 30th September, 1843, was eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars per year.

The accruing revenue stated in the table embraces all the receipts into the Treasury during the periods referred to, excepting those from debts and other funds existing prior to 1837, in reference to the first-mentioned period; and with a like exception of receipts from similar funds which existed before 1841, in reference to the second period; and excepting, in both cases, the means derived from loans and Treasury notes. This view is taken for the purpose of exhibiting the actual revenue, independent of accidental and extrinsic additions. Thus, during the first four years the deficiency in the ordinary revenue was supplied by the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, of \$16,087,278 88, by receipts from debts and other funds existing before the 1st January, 1837, to the amount of \$8,576,697 63, and by Treasury notes. During the last two years and nine months, the deficiency was partly supplied by the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, viz: \$1,196,627 65; by receipts from funds existing before the last-mentioned day, to the amount of \$720,723 99; and the residue by loans and Treasury notes.

It will be perceived, also, that the expenditures for the four years, for all purposes other than the public debt, averaged at the rate of twenty-

eight million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per year; while those of the same character for the last two years and nine months averaged at the rate of twenty-four million four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars per annum. The reduction in expenditures for the last-mentioned period was much greater than the diminution of revenue.

The payments on account of the principal and interest of the old public debt, and the interest on loans and Treasury notes during the last-mentioned period, exceed two millions; while those between 1837 and 1840 were less than seven hundred thousand dollars.

From the preceding estimates and statements, it appears that there will be required for the service of the present fiscal year, beyond the means in the Treasury..... \$4,000,000 00.

And for the service of the fiscal year, commencing July

1, 1844, beyond the probable revenue at least..... 4,500,000 00.

\$8,500,000 00

The loan of 1841 becoming due January 1, 1845, amounts to..... \$5,672,976 88

The balance of the Treasury notes which were outstanding on the 3d March, 1843, and were not redeemed by the last loan, amounts to..... 4,656,387 45

With respect to the last item, the balance of unredeemed Treasury notes, it is supposed that adequate provision for the present is made by existing laws, which authorize the funding such notes in a ten years' stock, or the reissue of them before the 1st of July, 1844. Some observations will be found in a subsequent part of this report, explanatory of the views and course of this Department in regard to these Treasury notes. In this place it is deemed proper only to express the opinion that no legislation will be necessary to provide for this amount of more than four millions and a half, other than the continuance, by Congress, of the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1843.

The loan made under the act of 21st of July, 1841, is in terms redeemable at the option of the Government after the 1st of January, 1845; yet, it is not doubted that the understanding of the lenders at the time was, as it always is in respect to loans on similar terms, that it would be redeemed at the specified time. In the opinion of the undersigned, the practice of rendering loans indefinite or uncertain as to the times of payment, ought not to be indulged when it can possibly be avoided. A postponement, supposed to be temporary, from year to year, embarrasses the operations of the Treasury, by the uncertainty of the demands which may be made upon it. In the present abundance of money, it is believed that a new loan might be obtained on a ten or fifteen years' stock, on terms more favorable to the Government than those on which that about to become due was procured. This course is recommended, also, by the consideration that the probable deficiency in the revenues of the next fiscal year, to meet the ordinary expenditures, will be sufficient to call forth all our resources without encountering this additional amount. The remaining \$8,500,000 (the estimated expenditures over the receipts of the present and next fiscal year) must

be avoided, in whole or in part, by a reduction of the public expenditures; or provision must be made to meet them, by an increase in the revenue. Both these topics, therefore, demand consideration.

First. A reduction in the expenses of the Government.

The subjects for retrenchment fall peculiarly within the province of the legislative branch of the Government, particularly those of a general character. There are some, however, which are necessarily better known to the Departments having charge of them. It is believed that the expense of collecting the revenue from customs may be materially diminished by the abolition of some collection districts, and of some officers in other districts which have ceased to be useful, and by a more exact regulation of the compensation of those officers who may be retained. The subject has heretofore been brought to the attention of Congress; and it is again respectfully submitted to its consideration. Any additional information that has been obtained, and the views of the Department in detail, will cheerfully be communicated to the appropriate committees.

A large and unnecessary expense is frequently incurred in the proceedings to obtain judicial condemnation of goods of small value, which have been seized as having been illegally imported. In one collection district, and in a single quarter, out of forty-three cases of seizure, balances of costs were paid by the United States in thirty-nine of them, averaging fifty-four dollars in each suit. This is probably an extreme case; but the evil is known to be very general. If no claimant ventures to appear, the conclusion seems irresistible that no defence exists. It is submitted, therefore, whether a more prompt and economical mode of proceeding may not be adopted, consistent with the rights of all. Congress has made liberal provision for the remission of forfeitures, where they have been incurred without fraudulent intent, by a short and simple process, which saves to the applicant the cost of a trial. It would seem but just that a similar principle should apply in favor of the Government. In cases where the appraised value of the goods seized shall be less than one hundred dollars, an ample public notice might be given, requiring claimants to appear and give security for costs in case of failure; and in default of a claim, the goods might be sold at public auction, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury for a convenient period prior to final distribution—to be refunded in the proper cases.

The act regulating the amount of compensation to be retained out of their fees by clerks of district and circuit courts when the same person officiates in both capacities, has received a construction by one of the circuit courts which defeats the purpose that Congress seems to have had in view; and requires amendment, if it be intended that the surplus of fees, beyond the given amount, shall belong to the Treasury.

Considerable expense might be saved by a modification of the act of June 12, 1840, which would allow the consolidation of two or more surveying districts, whenever the remaining surveys therein could, in the opinion of the Department, be completed under the surveyor general of one of them; and by authorizing the discontinuance of land offices, whenever their expenses exceed twenty per cent. of the annual amount of sales, and annexing the lands unsold to some other office.

The acts making permanent and indefinite appropriations might, with great propriety, be revised with a view of ascertaining whether justice to the country, as well as economy, does not require the repeal of some of them; or at least a limitation of the time for which they shall remain, or of that in which applications shall be made and the proofs completed. The expenses charged upon the judiciary fund call for examination and regulation, and will be the subject of a special report.

Secondly. It becomes the duty of the undersigned to examine the remaining question presented—whether any, and what, provisions can be made to meet the contemplated deficiencies, or such portion of them as may exist after the reductions which Congress may direct. The alternatives which suggest themselves, are: direct taxation, an augmentation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, the increase of existing duties on imports, and the imposition of duties upon articles now free.

It is presumed that direct taxation of real or personal property would not be attempted until all other resources have failed. The undersigned has, therefore, nothing to suggest on this subject.

It is not believed that any modification of the land laws can be made, by which any permanent increase of revenue from the public domain can be secured. Some temporary accession might be obtained by reducing the price of land offered for sale; but it would be with the hazard, if not certainty, of destroying a rich fountain, whose regular and steady stream is kept up by maintaining a moderate price, adapted to the circumstances of our fellow-citizens, and yet not inviting speculative investments. Our ultimate resource, then, must be the duties on imports. And when it is considered how large a portion of the expenditures of the Government is caused by our light-houses, by our foreign intercourse, by our Navy, and other means to protect and extend our commerce with foreign nations, and with how much more equality and equity a tax upon the importation of foreign merchandise operates upon all classes, than any other mode of raising revenue, with how much more ease it is collected, and how it entirely avoids all collision with the State sovereignties respecting the subjects of taxation, this mode of supplying the wants of the Government will commend itself to favorable consideration.

Sufficient information has not yet been obtained respecting the practical operation of the act of 26th August, 1842, establishing the existing rates of duties on foreign importations, to authorize an accurate opinion of the probable results of its different provisions. The commercial statistical statement required by law, embracing the returns from the 30th of September, 1842, to the 30th June, 1843, is in course of preparation by all the force that can be applied to it, and it is hoped, will be laid before the two Houses of Congress in the course of the ensuing month. As it will embrace the first nine months during which the present tariff has been in operation, it will probably contain the desired information. But the undersigned feels bound to say that, from the examination of reports he has caused to be made from the principal ports, and from a general view of our commerce, after the best consideration which he could give to the subject, he has not been able to discover any of the existing duties which can be increased with any reasonable prospect of augmenting the revenue. The danger from this source is, that articles

upon which high duties are levied will either be clandestinely introduced or not imported at all. It is believed that to the great vigilance which has prevailed during the past season along the coast, and on our extended inland frontier, it is mainly owing that the fraudulent importations (which had been anticipated by some) have been prevented. The temptation, however, should not be carried so far that success in one enterprise will remunerate for the losses in several failures.

On the other hand, looking at the subject exclusively in its bearings upon the revenue, the undersigned is not prepared to specify any very important rates of duty that will bear reduction, unless the deficiency be supplied by duties upon other articles. Those levied on glass, particular kinds of iron, coal, and sugar, are considered by many too high for revenue purposes. Should the statistical information before referred to exhibit such a result, in respect to these or any other articles, they will doubtless arrest the attention of Congress.

Assuming (what will probably be found to be the case) that no essential improvement of the revenue is likely to be effected, at least for the present, by an increase of the duties already existing, or by a reduction of them, it becomes necessary to inquire whether any articles now free of duty can with propriety be subjected to a moderate impost; and whether there are any other means of providing for the anticipated deficiency.

The articles now free of duty, which present themselves most prominently as subjects of impost, are teas and coffee. In the last annual report from this Department, this source of revenue was indicated. The necessity of resorting to it is as apparent and more urgent now than it was then. The opinions of importers of these articles, of merchants, and of officers of the customs, in various parts of the United States, as communicated to this Department in pursuance of its request, are unanimously and decidedly in favor of such duties, as "more equal and less burdensome than any other mode by which the same amount could be collected." From the organization of the Government to the year 1832, duties were laid upon these articles. In that year they were repealed, in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, which was made, as he stated, in consequence of the national debt being extinguished, and the revenue being abundant for the public service. The reason for that policy having ceased, and additional revenue being indispensable for the most economical administration of the Government, it cannot be doubted that our fellow-citizens will acquiesce in the necessity which requires such an impost as cheerfully as in any other burdens which they are called to bear for the security and protection of themselves, their property, their rights, and liberties.

Notwithstanding the opinions of some, I cannot doubt that the price of these articles would be enhanced to the consumer, to some extent, by the imposition of duties. But it may be questioned whether this effect would not be temporary. Coffee is raised in various countries, and the amount produced has increased of late years rapidly. Should the competition between those countries be or become so active as to enable us to choose the source of supply, the duty may fall upon the producer. In respect to teas, the opening of the China trade, and the exchange for them of our

coarse cotton fabrics, instead of specie, as heretofore, will enable us to obtain larger supplies and at cheaper rates. But whatever may be the increase of price to the consumer, and whether it be permanent or temporary, it would be fairly distributed among the whole community, for nearly all are consumers; and, by a proper adjustment of the rates, it would fall chiefly upon those who used teas of the most expensive kind. Hence a specific duty, in reference to cost, would be most advisable. In order to exclude a spurious article, which has sometimes forced its way among us, it would be expedient to fix a minimum value at sixteen or twenty cents per pound. A duty of five cents per pound on all teas costing twenty-five cents or under, of seven cents upon those costing from twenty-five to thirty-five cents, and thus advancing the duty according to the cost, would afford the most certain and practicable mode of collection, while it would be the least burdensome. With respect to coffee, it is represented that the difference in value between the various descriptions in use among us, is not such as to render an *ad valorem* duty necessary or expedient. A moderate specific duty of two cents per pound, when brought from the country of its growth, in Asia, Africa, or America, and three cents per pound when imported from Europe, it is believed, would be fair and moderate. Such a duty may be estimated to produce at least two million five hundred thousand dollars. From a duty on teas, graduated as above suggested, we may expect to realize about one million five hundred thousand dollars. Much, however, will depend upon the terms of our trade with China. It cannot be supposed that duties to the amount of four millions, distributed among nearly eighteen millions of persons, would be seriously felt by any, even assuming that the consumers would exclusively bear the burden, and that it would not be divided between them and the producers.

Among the means of improving the revenue, the duties on tonnage and light money, heretofore collected, have received consideration. In 1831 these duties were repealed, except as to the vessels of those countries that impose duties on goods and tonnage, discriminating between their own vessels and ours. In respect to those nations, counter discriminating duties on our part still remain. They vary in amount; but their annual produce, on an average of the last twelve years, is about sixty thousand dollars, although for the last year it was less than thirty thousand dollars. It is respectfully submitted whether it would not be expedient to direct that this duty, as collected, should be applied to the relief of sick and disabled seamen, in aid of the hospital fund. Although this amount would not furnish an adequate provision for this meritorious class of citizens, yet in connection with other provisions hereinafter suggested, it would, to a great extent, relieve Congress from the appropriations ordinarily made to supply the deficiency in that fund. The advantage of such an arrangement would be to avoid the distressing contingency of an inability to meet the cases of suffering that occur after the fund is exhausted, and previous to an appropriation.

Considering the disadvantages under which our navigation now suffers from various causes, the undersigned is not disposed to recommend the restoration of the general tonnage duty. But it is deemed worthy of consideration whether the vessels enjoying the benefits of our very expen-

sive light-house establishment ought not, in justice, to contribute to its maintenance. The light duty was repealed at the same time with the general tonnage duty, and, it is believed, for the same reason—the abundance of revenue then existing. That reason has ceased to exist. Our revenue is not adequate to the ordinary expenses of the Government. A duty of six cents per ton upon all vessels engaged in the foreign trade, to be paid upon each entry into our ports, (except that not more than one duty shall be required for any one month,) and a like duty annually upon vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries, would produce on the present tonnage about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars—less than one-half of the average annual expenses of the light-houses. The annual duty would be so light as scarcely to be felt; and if other suggestions contained in this report, by which the interests of our navigation may be promoted, should receive favorable consideration, they will be more than remunerated for the amount of duty now proposed.

It is worthy of consideration whether the revenue might not be improved, and the navigation of the country augmented, by the imposition of a transit duty upon imported merchandise, on its passage from one of our ports to the dominions of a foreign State immediately adjoining the United States. By the existing law, no drawback whatever is allowed in such cases, except to foreign places to the southward or westward of Louisiana. The facility afforded by the improvement of our interior communications, and by the application of steam, for the rapid and safe transmission of goods from our own seaports to the British dominions, together with the early closing of the ports of the latter by ice, and the late periods at which they open, would ordinarily induce a preference to that mode of supply, and at particular seasons would be so advantageous to our own citizens as to secure a very large portion of this carrying trade, besides giving additional employment to our ships. The policy which has in effect prohibited this trade, doubtless arose from the apprehension that it might afford opportunities for the illicit reintroduction into this country of the goods thus exported. It was adopted at a time when the whole amount of duties collected on merchandise, with a deduction of one per cent., was refunded on its reexportation.

It is submitted whether the introduction of the just and judicious principle of retaining a much larger percentage of the amount of drawback, and the imposition of duties in the colonial ports, have not changed, to a great extent, the ground of this policy. It is not perceived what motive of interest can exist to smuggle into this country goods which have paid this transit charge and these duties, rather than the merchandise which, under existing laws, may be reexported to Halifax, and carried from thence into the same dominions. Whatever apprehensions may exist on this point, it is not doubted that they may be removed by adequate guards. Among these may be suggested the designation of the ports from which only the reexportation might be permitted, and the production of official evidence that the same goods had been received, entered, and paid duties in the adjacent British dominions to which they were reexported. It cannot be doubted that such a measure would tend greatly to the increase of our tonnage, and restore to our own ships a trade of which our own policy has, to a great extent, deprived them.

In the last annual report from this Department, the attention of Congress was invited to the warehouse system, and various communications from custom-house officers and intelligent merchants were submitted. It is certainly worthy of inquiry whether the time during which imported goods are permitted to remain in the charge of custom-house officers may not be extended, so as to relieve the importers from the advance of the duties which they are now obliged to make before the amount is realized by sales of the goods. The frequency of the communications between our shores and those of Great Britain, and their surprising regularity, have doubtless mitigated the burden of these advances upon our own citizens, as the goods to be imported from that country are, in effect, warehoused there; and are shipped according to the supposed demands of the market. But it may be well to inquire whether this mitigation is not, in fact, destructive of that portion of the importing business of our own citizens upon which it operates, by transferring it to those upon whom the burden falls lightly, if at all. Possessing large capitals, and able to command money at much lower rates of interest than our own citizens, British merchants can better afford to keep large stocks on hand, or to advance the duties upon such as they send to us. The same advantages in their favor exist also in respect to merchandise imported from the continent and other parts of the world. In the absence of regular and speedy communications, the stocks of this description must be ordinarily large, and the advance of duties upon them must absorb capital and cause a very serious inroad upon the profits of business. It is represented that the importing trade is now chiefly in the hands of the agents of foreign houses. Independent of other considerations which will suggest themselves, the consequences to our navigation, to the building of ships, and to the employment of our own seamen, of giving to subjects of other countries the selection of the means of conducting commerce with us, may be very serious. And it will not escape intelligent legislators to inquire how far it is intrinsically just to demand of one class of our citizens the advance to the Government of a portion of their capital, while it is not required from any other class. The importers are, in fact, the collectors of the duties for the Government; and it would seem that very cogent reasons of public policy should exist to compel them to pay over before they had collected. The general opinion to be derived from the correspondence communicated to Congress in the report before mentioned is, that the revenue from customs would be augmented after the first year by the warehouse system, in consequence of the greater facility that would be given to importations, and of a fair and increased competition; and, consequently, a probable reduction in prices; that fluctuations in the amount of imports would be prevented; and that our commercial marine would be increased, by rendering this country the entrepôt for merchandise destined to other markets. In these views I am inclined to repose great confidence. The better opinion would seem to be, however, that the system of warehousing should be restricted to prominent articles of considerable bulk, and paying high specific duties, such as wines, liquors, sugar, molasses, iron, &c. Doubtless the effect would be to postpone the collection of that portion of the duties which would accrue on the warehoused articles. This temporary effect must

be met whenever the system shall be adopted; and it may as well be encountered now as at any other time. If the consequence would be, as anticipated, an augmentation of the revenue, it could not well happen too soon. The temporary deficit which might be created could be provided for by an extension of the authority to borrow.

The loan of seven millions, which has been previously mentioned, was effected in pursuance of the act of March 3d, 1843. By that act, two modes of providing for the amount of Treasury notes then outstanding were authorized: one by a reissue of notes; the other by a loan on a stock for not more than ten years. The notes outstanding at the passage of the act amounted to \$11,656,387 45, of which more than \$8,000,000 fell due before the 1st of July, 1843, and the residue in the ensuing months. The hazard of a demand for money being created by any sudden revulsion, which might be produced by contingencies in other countries, or by causes over which we had no control, seemed to require that an amount equal to two-thirds of our annual revenue should not be left in a condition to be thrown upon the Treasury, and thus absorb the means of carrying on the Government. Nothing appeared to justify the belief that there would be such an extraordinary increase in our revenue for years to come as would be necessary to meet such a demand. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to put beyond the reach of accident such a portion of this large outstanding debt as would relieve the Department from any apprehensions of inconvenience or danger from the residue. The great plenty of money, which might be temporary, also invited to such a course, as at all events saving a considerable amount of interest. The state of things actually existing as contemplated by the third section of the act referred to, a loan was accordingly made, under the direction of the President of the United States, of seven millions of dollars, upon a ten years' stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the rate of one hundred and one dollars and one cent for every hundred dollars of stock, for nearly the whole—a small portion having been taken on terms still more favorable. The persons to whom, and the terms on which the stock was awarded, and the names and proposals of those whose offers were not accepted, are given in a statement (marked E) accompanying this report.

By the funds thus provided, Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of seven millions, have been redeemed. There then remained of the outstanding notes, \$4,656,387 45. These notes also bore an interest of six per cent., which was considerably above the value of money. It seemed a very obvious duty to exercise the authority given by the first section of the act of 1843, of issuing other notes in such form and on such terms as would promote the convenience of the Treasury; and avoid the dangers and expense of remitting coin to the public agents for disbursement, and at the same time save to the country the greatest amount of interest. The certain prospect of the condition of the Treasury, which has been exhibited in this report, admonished to this course, independent of all other considerations. Notwithstanding all interest had ceased upon more than two millions of the outstanding Treasury notes, in consequence of the notice given of a readiness to

redeem the whole amount, yet it was perceived that they were not presented for redemption, but were retained by the people for the purpose of remittance in the transaction of their business. This fact indicated that the whole amount could probably be reissued, as the outstanding notes should be redeemed in others of a low denomination, without any or at a nominal interest: and that they would be received with avidity by the public creditors, if made convertible into coin on demand. In this state of things, and for these reasons, it was determined, with the sanction of the President, to issue notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of one mill per annum upon one hundred dollars, and to exercise the authority given by the eighth section of the act of 1837, by purchasing these notes at par, whenever presented for that purpose at the depositories of the Treasury in the city of New York, where two-thirds of our revenue and means are collected and deposited: and to give notice of such a determination by an endorsement upon the notes. It was doubted whether the bonds required by law to be given by collectors, or any other officers, would extend to a responsibility for funds that might be placed in their hands to make such purchases; and hence it was deemed impracticable to employ them for that purpose, if it had otherwise been considered expedient.

The notes are made payable in one year, rather in conformity to the construction heretofore given to the act of 1837, than from a conviction of its being required by that act. The object of the second section seems to be to prevent them from running, or bearing interest longer than a year. It is silent respecting any shorter period, apparently with the view of leaving some discretion. The notice that they will be purchased is endorsed on them, distinct from the body of the notes; so that, if any extraordinary emergency should occur to produce any difficulty in their purchase, or for any other reason it should be deemed expedient, the endorsement may be omitted, and the notes permitted to circulate without interest, or they may be altered to specify a rate. They are not only receivable for all public dues, but may be exchanged for specie at par, at the custom-houses and land offices, to the amount of one half the coin they may respectively have on hand. Less than two hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the new notes have been issued.

The effort had been made by a former Secretary to substitute notes with nominal rates of interest, and also notes with the low rate of two per cent.; but it had not succeeded, in consequence of their not being convertible into coin on demand; for, as the present value of a post note is diminished in exact proportion to the time it has to run before maturity, a discount upon it can only be prevented by allowing interest equivalent to that time. The question of convertibility, therefore, was in truth a question whether interest should or should not be saved, as the permitting the notes to be at a discount was not to be tolerated.

No apprehension was or is entertained of the perfect ability of the Department to purchase all that may be presented for the purpose. There is, and always must be, a surplus in the Treasury beyond the immediate calls upon it. This, with a revenue more than three times the amount of the notes constantly accruing, would be adequate, as its

place could always be supplied with other notes, with or without interest, as circumstances required, with which a portion of the public expenditures could be met. In the possible event of a large accumulation, Treasury notes bearing such interest as would insure loans not exceeding the prescribed rate, or a resort to the authority to issue a stock, would, either of them, be sufficient to provide the necessary funds to meet such accumulation.

The exigencies of the Treasury demanded that the effort should be made to relieve it from such a weight of interest, especially as it would not preclude a return to the system which invites banks to hoard Treasury notes, by allowing them an interest, while they borrow of the community, without interest, to the extent of their circulation.

The authority given by the Constitution to "borrow money on the credit of the United States," in its terms comprehends every form of loan which Congress may think proper to prescribe; and it is not easy to perceive how this express and unqualified grant of power can be limited or curtailed. Certain it is, that the most distinguished among those who contend for a strict construction of the Constitution, have given their sanction to the existence of this power, in the form of bills of credit or Treasury notes.

Well-founded objections exist to borrowing, without an urgent necessity, in the form either of permanent loans or those of a temporary character. That necessity must also influence the terms and conditions of either mode. The former, by putting off the day of payment to "a more convenient season," removes the most effectual check to prodigality, and offers a temptation of difficult resistance. It has, accordingly, proved the bane of all Governments. The policy of the Treasury-note system seems to have been devised to guard against this evil by bringing the day of payment close upon that of expenditure; and it would seem that the more immediate the liability to pay, the more would that policy be promoted. The postponement even for a year invites to profusion, and no check can be so effectual as instant responsibility. Every loan thus made directly from the people, is in fact made not in consideration of the interest agreed to be paid by the Government, but literally and solely upon "the credit of the United States."

If, after such notes have answered the purpose of Government in promoting convenience, security, and economy in the public disbursements, they should, in consequence of their uniform value, be kept in circulation to any considerable extent, by our fellow-citizens, for their own convenience in maintaining internal trade, and keeping down the fluctuations of exchange between different parts of the country, arising from a disordered currency, it is not perceived how such a result affords ground for objection to a system constitutional in itself, and adopted for legitimate and constitutional objects. It is submitted that the Government is responsible only for the use which it makes of the power to incur a debt, and not for the use or abuse by the people of the evidences of that debt which it may issue. Their application by the community to the purpose mentioned, is a proof that they are wanted for that purpose, and that "the credit of the United States" has taken the place of local, chartered, or State credit. Those who object to such a consequence in

the present state of our finances, which require a loan in some form, must, however, choose between the evils of that result (if they are evils) and the perils of a permanent national debt, which must either be created directly, or must follow at no remote period, and take up securities which may be issued in the form of a protracted promise to pay; for in this, as in other cases, we are not allowed the use of means entirely free from objection, but are compelled to select between different modes that which is the least objectionable.

At all events, the small amount of convertible Treasury notes that may be issued under existing laws, (less than one-third of the annual receipts, and less than one-fourth of the annual public expenditures,) cannot create any very dangerous "paper currency." And it is supposed that the objections referred to are not so much to the issue of such an amount as a temporary expedient, but are founded rather upon an apprehension that these notes will be so useful to the Government, and so beneficial to the people, that their issue may hereafter be carried to excess. It is a fair question, whether the danger of excess in this mode of borrowing money is equal to that arising from loans upon deferred times of payment? While the wisdom and firmness of Congress ought not to be distrusted in either case, yet it is worthy of observation, that the mode which requires immediate liability to pay, furnishes a guard in itself against abuse, by the instant and infallible check which it furnishes upon issues beyond the means of converting into coin.

A brief synopsis of the foregoing statements and suggestions, in relation to the deficiency of means to meet the ordinary expenses of Government during the current and the next fiscal year may be useful. By extending the loan which becomes due 1st January, 1845, its amount (\$5,672,976 88) may be provided for:

By the raising of light money, by a duty on articles now free, (particularly tea and coffee,) and by the other means suggested in this report, an addition may be made to the revenue of between four and five millions of dollars. Estimating this at four million five hundred thousand dollars, there will be left to be provided for four million five hundred thousand dollars, and the outstanding Treasury notes amounting to a little more than four million six hundred thousand dollars. These two items, amounting in the whole to nine million one hundred thousand dollars, might be supplied by a continuation of the act of March 3, 1843, (providing for the reissue of Treasury notes, with a contingent authority to fund into a stock,) which is limited to the 1st of July, 1844, and by extending it so as to include the anticipated deficiency of four million five hundred thousand dollars, or such portion of it as it may be found expedient to meet in this manner. By this, an increase of the permanent public debt may be avoided; and any reduction of expenditures, or increase of revenue, that may take place will enable the Department to redeem a portion of this floating debt. For this reason, if for no other, it is advisable that this portion of our debt should be kept in such a condition that it may be redeemed at pleasure. Should the discretion as to the rate of interest on the Treasury notes to be issued be abrogated, or should the authority to purchase them on presentation be with-

held—which would be equivalent to a direction that interest shall be paid at all events—then it will be necessary to add to the estimated deficiency for the service of the next fiscal year at least four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There are some subjects to which it seems a duty to invite the attention of Congress before closing this report.

To prevent illegal importations on our southwestern frontier, as well as to afford the proper facilities to traders who may wish to bring merchandise in that direction, it would be advisable that a port of entry should be established in that quarter. The town of Independence, in Missouri, has been suggested as a good position.

By the existing law, an appeal to the Supreme Court cannot be made from the decision of a circuit court, in cases involving the amount of duty that may be levied on imported merchandise; because the amount in controversy, in the particular case, never exceeds the prescribed limit. The courtesy of the judges sometimes induces them to disagree in form, in order to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court. But it frequently happens that only one judge holds the court; and it would seem that the Government ought not to be indebted to the courtesy of any officer for the opportunity of correcting what may be an erroneous construction of its revenue laws. The principle which prescribes a limitation of the value of the subject in controversy, in civil suits, to entitle a party to an appeal, is believed not to be applicable to questions of revenue, where the decision of a particular case may, and often does, involve hundreds of thousands of dollars; and it is submitted that, in all such cases, the United States should have the right of appeal, of course; but that the costs consequent upon such a proceeding should not, in any event, be charged upon the opposite party.

A practice has prevailed of allowing the compensation of clerks employed in the custom-houses to be paid out of the revenue, in cases where the fees were not deemed adequate to obtain the necessary number. Believing this practice unwarranted by law, and being confirmed in that view by the opinion of the Attorney General, it has been abolished. There are probably cases, however, where legislative provision will be necessary to procure the proper assistance to the collectors and naval officers.

The provision for the relief of sick and disabled seamen is, and for years has been, wholly inadequate to its purpose. Seamen being, from their pursuits, usually unable to share in the general provision for the destitute, and having contributed to this fund what the law demands, claim its benefits, without knowing or referring to its amount, or to the legal restraints upon those charged with its administration. All efforts to prevent the expenditures exceeding the means provided, have heretofore been unavailing; and there is constantly a balance against the fund, which is supplied by appropriations from the Treasury. To increase the amount demanded from them would be odious, if not onerous. By the act of March 1, 1843, the laws requiring contributions to this fund are extended to the *owners* of registered vessels. It is submitted whether this principle might not, with great propriety, be still further extended to the owners of all vessels, in the form of either

monthly or yearly contributions, graduated by the tonnage of the vessel. This provision, with that already suggested, of appropriating to the same purpose the discriminating tonnage duty, would probably furnish the relief which humanity as well as policy dictates should be extended to a class of men proverbially improvident, but yet identified with the power and prosperity of the country.

The condition of the marine preventive service against smuggling has been materially improved, while a wholesome economy has been preserved. It will be the subject of a special report. The light-house establishment will also be the subject of a future communication to Congress. Reports from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and from the Solicitor of the Treasury, respecting suits and prosecutions in behalf of the Government, will also be submitted.

It affords me great pleasure to state that there has been no delinquency or default on the part of collectors of the customs, the receivers of public moneys, or any other officer or agent charged with the receipt or deposit of the public funds. The sums which collectors and receivers are permitted to retain in their hands, have been limited to the very lowest amount the public service would allow, while they have been required to deposit the surplus immediately in the institutions designated for that purpose. A rigid adherence to these regulations is maintained by means of a constant watchfulness of their accounts. A list of the depositories selected by the Treasury accompanies this report. The terms on which they are employed are the same as those settled in 1833, and promulgated in the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 9th day of October in that year. A few of them merely receive the public moneys on special deposit. It is but an act of justice to say that they have faithfully fulfilled all their engagements; have transferred the funds as required without expense to the Government; and have promptly met all drafts upon them.

I am unwilling to omit the opportunity of inviting the attention of Congress to the multitude and frequency of oaths prescribed in our system of collecting the revenue. A custom-house oath has become a by-word to describe an unmeaning ceremony, and it is doubted whether it is felt as imposing an obligation equal to that of a simple affirmation. It is not perceived why the same penalties may not be inflicted for the wilful falsehood of a declaration in writing, which might be substituted, in most cases, for the irreverent invocations of the Supreme Being. A bare allusion to the subject, it is hoped, will be sufficient to induce that consideration of it to which it may be entitled.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. SPENCER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To the Hon. JOHN W. JONES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of Statements and Tables accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

- A. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the calendar year 1842.
- B. Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, between 1st January and 30th June, 1843.
- C. Statement of the revenue, expenditures, public debt, and balances in the Treasury, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843.
- D. List of the general depositories of the Treasury, and of the banks in which special deposits are made.
- E. List of the persons to whom the seven million loan was awarded, with the terms, and the offers not accepted.
- F. Statement of the debt of the United States, December 1, 1843.
- G. Statement of the value of foreign merchandise imported, reexported, and consumed or on hand, annually, from 1821 to 1842.
- H. Statement of the value of the exports of domestic products and manufactures, and of foreign merchandise, reexported annually, from 1821 to 1842.
- I. Statement of the value of merchandise imported annually from 1821 to 1842, and the gross duties accruing thereon.
- K. Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of exports and imports, and the tonnage employed in the foreign trade, from 1821 to 1842.
- L. Statement exhibiting the duties on merchandise and tonnage, the drawbacks, bounties, and expenses of collection, from 1821 to 1842.
- M. Values of the several articles of merchandise imported annually, from 1821 to 1842.

To this statement are annexed, as explanatory thereof, the following tables:

- M No. 1. Showing the various articles included in the column headed "Cottons."
- M No. 2. The articles included in the column headed "Woolens."
- M No. 3. Those included in the columns of "Linens, and manufactures of flax," and of "Manufactures of hemp."
- M No. 4. Those included in the column "Manufactures of iron and steel."
- M No. 5. Those included in the column "Hemp and cordage."
- N. Statement of the value of articles imported, designating the countries from which received, annually, from 1821 to 1842.
- O. Statement of domestic articles exported annually, from 1821 to 1842.
- P. Statement of the value of articles exported, designating the countries to which exported, annually, from 1821 to 1842.

A.

Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures, during the calendar year 1842, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1842, were as follows:		
From customs, viz:—		
During the first quarter.....	\$1,840,721 15	
During the second quarter.....	6,138,390 62	
During the third quarter.....	6,281,659 18	
During the fourth quarter.....	3,927,137 81	
		\$18,187,908 76
From sales of public lands.....	-	1,335,797 52
From miscellaneous and incidental sources.....	-	120,260 12
		19,643,966 40
Total receipts, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes...	-	
Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of February 15, 1841.....	1,060,206 05	
Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of January 31, 1842.....	7,914,644 83	
Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of August 31, 1842.....	2,408,554 89	
Avails of loans of 1841 and 1842.....	3,425,329 87	
		14,808,735 64
Total means.....	-	34,452,702 04
The expenditures for the year 1842, exclusive of trust funds, were, viz:		
CIVIL LIST.		
Legislature.....	1,203,513 16	
Executive.....	887,615 23	
Judiciary.....	560,990 87	
Governments in the Territories of the United States.....	141,264 82	
Surveyors and their clerks.....	51,141 46	
Officers of the Mint and branches.....	44,077 55	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings.....	3,000 00	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	1,500 00	
Total civil list.....	-	2,893,103 09
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Salaries of Ministers.....	62,012 85	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation.....	16,465 71	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires.....	55,369 15	
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey.....	4,395 00	
Outfits of Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires.....	45,000 00	
Salary of dragoman to Turkey, and contingencies.....	2,025 00	
Diplomatic agents in Europe, attending to tobacco interest.....	8,500 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	45,819 29	
Expenses incurred by the legation to Mexico, in relation to prisoners.....	5,150 00	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	25,500 00	
Salary of the consuls at London and Paris.....	2,166 66	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	58,410 52	
Clerk hire, office rent, &c., to American consul, London....	3,444 47	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers.....	11,509 00	
Interpreters, guards, &c., at the consulates in Turkish dominions.....	3,000 00	
Expenses of the commission under convention with Mexico.....	9,117 12	
Total foreign intercourse.....	-	357,884 77

A—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys of public lands.....	\$91,664 78
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	389,388 84
Marine hospital establishment.....	114,771 73
Public buildings, &c., in Washington.....	164,963 56
Furniture of the President's house.....	1,500 00
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary.....	10,503 50
Sixth census.....	190,136 94
Patent fund.....	47,220 00
Distribution of the sales of public lands.....	425,607 68
To meet the engagements of the Post Office Department.....	53,697 00
Public buildings in Iowa Territory.....	600 00
Printing, &c., ordered by Congress.....	40,532 68
Building custom-houses, &c.....	109,560 03
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	87,263 00
Mint establishment.....	84,782 87
Two per cent. granted to the State of Mississippi, act September 4, 1841.....	144,214 33
Two per cent. on sales of public lands in Alabama.....	119,207 61
Relief of sundry individuals.....	407,696 33
Miscellaneous claims unprovided for.....	8,290 34
Exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary line.....	49,901 42
Insane hospital for the District of Columbia.....	3,000 00
Bridge across Pennsylvania avenue.....	12,000 00
Removal of the statue of Washington.....	860 00
Purchase of ground north of the General Post Office.....	23,243 75
Erecting and lighting lamps on Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,100 00
Auxiliary watch in the city of Washington.....	2,396 79
Expenses incidental to the issue of Treasury notes.....	3,095 19
Expenses incidental to the loans.....	4,923 19
Temporary support of lunatics of the District of Columbia.....	4,000 00
Three and five per cents to certain States.....	70,901 78
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.....	132,724 05
Debentures and other charges.....	375,004 00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.....	23,637 62
Payment of horses, &c., lost.....	2,825 98
Duties refunded under protest.....	183,479 17
Repayments for lands erroneously sold.....	16,468 99
All other items of a miscellaneous nature.....	19,384 92

Total miscellaneous.....

\$3,420,548 07

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army proper.....	3,641,778 29
Military Academy.....	178,776 05
Fortifications and other works of defence.....	958,277 90
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.....	738,979 79
Harbors, roads, rivers, &c.....	108,482 34
Surveys.....	37,708 32
Light-houses and marine hospitals.....	14,804 13
Pensions.....	1,445,212 78
Indian department.....	1,097,006 65
Claims of the State of Virginia.....	16,915 53
Arming and equipping the militia.....	211,811 10
Payments to militia and volunteers of the States and Territories.....	420,837 43
Meteorological observations at military posts.....	1,000 00
Relief of sundry individuals.....	52,917 66

Total under direction of the War Department.....

8,924,507 97

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.....	4,048,441 52
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A—Continued.

Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment.....	\$3,114,473 10	
Contingent expenses.....	485,166 04	
Navy-yards.....	235,328 29	
Navy hospitals and asylum.....	24,182 27	
Magazines.....	619 13	
Survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi.....	10,925 28	
Charter of the steamers Splendid and Clarion, for the survey of Nantucket shoal.....	4,345 39	
Arranging, preserving, &c., collections made by the Explorer in Expedition.....	15,100 00	
Erecting the statue of Washington.....	4,000 00	
Suppression of the slave trade.....	2,584 57	
Relief of sundry individuals.....	1,998 79	
Marine corps.....	377,829 32	
Total under the direction of the Navy Department.....	-	\$8,324,993 70
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Paying the old public debt.....	5,165 25	
Interest on the loans of 1841 and 1842.....	405,894 07	
Redemption of Treasury notes.....	7,704,674 84	
Interest on Treasury notes.....	362,134 78	
Total public debt.....	-	8,477,868 94
Total expenditures.....	-	32,398,906 54

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

B.

Statement of Duties, Revenue, and Public Expenditures, between January 1 and June 30, 1843, agreeably to warrants issued during said period, exclusive of trust funds.

The receipts into the Treasury from January 1 to June 30, 1843, were as follows:		
From customs, viz—		
During the first quarter.....	\$2,940,804 16	
During the second quarter.....	4,106,039 75	
		\$7,046,843 91
From sales of public lands.....	-	897,818 11
From miscellaneous and incidental sources.....	-	120,663 44
Total receipts, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes....	-	8,065,325 46
Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of January 31, 1842.....	45,350 00	
Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of August 31, 1842.....	617,000 00	
Avails of loans of 1841 and 1842.....	4,883,358 36	
Avails of loan of March 3, 1843.....	6,934,000 00	
		12,479,708 36
Total means.....	-	20,545,033 82
The expenditures from January 1 to June 30, 1843, exclusive of trust funds, were, viz:		
CIVIL LIST:		
Legislature.....	335,183 92	
Executive.....	440,898 82	
Judiciary.....	287,058 04	
Governments in the Territories of the United States.....	79,260 92	
Surveyors and their clerks.....	33,309 93	
Offices of the Mint and branches.....	19,050 00	
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	1,419 44	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	750 00	
Total civil list.....	-	1,196,931 07
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.		
Salaries of Ministers.....	33,507 29	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation.....	7,850 00	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires.....	25,325 00	
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey.....	2,765 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	23,557 37	
Salary of dragoman to Turkey, and contingencies.....	1,952 55	
Outfit of Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark.....	4,500 00	
To establish the future commercial relations with China.....	40,000 00	
Compensation for certain diplomatic services.....	15,081 49	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	8,000 00	
Salary of consul at London.....	1,007 06	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	27,867 02	
Clerk hire, office rent, &c., to American consul, London....	1,400 00	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers.....	4,803 87	
Compensation to a Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands..	2,150 00	
Expenses incurred by the legation to Mexico, in relation to prisoners.....	810 75	
Extra compensation to the late agent for prosecuting the claim to the Smithsonian legacy.....	3,815 73	
Total foreign intercourse.....	-	204,393 13

B—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Surveys of public lands.....	\$23,901	51
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.....	184,548	46
Marine hospital establishment.....	50,134	54
Public buildings, &c., in Washington.....	21,698	60
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	4,500	00
Sixth census.....	26,752	14
Patent fund.....	19,925	00
Distribution of the sales of public lands.....	83,233	79
To meet the engagements, &c., of the General Post Office Department.....	21,303	00
Documentary History of the American Revolution.....	34,468	00
Payment of books ordered by Congress.....	41,618	00
Payments to Maine and Massachusetts under the fifth article of the treaty of Washington.....	300,000	00
Building custom-houses, &c.....	25,571	64
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	26,300	00
Mint establishment.....	33,020	00
Relief of sundry individuals.....	72,078	77
Miscellaneous claims unprovided for.....	904	75
Sales of certain lands ceded by Ottawa Indians.....	20,679	90
Survey and exploration of the northeastern boundary line...	21,382	05
Erecting penitentiary in Iowa Territory.....	14,400	00
Three per cent. fund to the State of Missouri.....	10,492	31
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.....	93,560	64
Debentures and other charges.....	2,450	00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.....	100,923	85
Payment of horses, &c., lost.....	28,596	69
Duties refunded under protest.....	143,478	78
Repayment for lands erroneously sold.....	7,712	59
Insane hospital for the District of Columbia.....	7,000	00
Removal of the statue of Washington.....	2,500	00
Auxiliary watch for the city of Washington.....	3,416	57
Expenses incidental to the issue of Treasury notes.....	1,581	04
Expenses incidental to loans.....	11,346	79
Testing the capacity and usefulness of the system of electromagnetic telegraphs.....	8,000	00
Results and account of the Exploring Expedition.....	5,000	00
Temporary support of lunatics of the District of Columbia..	500	00
All other items of a miscellaneous nature.....	12,985	12
Total miscellaneous.....	-	\$1,465,964 53
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Army proper.....	1,693,274	73
Military Academy.....	63,605	10
Fortifications and other works of defence.....	404,083	78
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.....	328,203	94
Harbors, rivers, roads, &c.....	104,698	68
Surveys.....	21,472	00
Light-houses and marine hospitals.....	4,667	04
Pensions.....	836,277	36
Indian department.....	444,585	30
Claims of the State of Virginia.....	6,572	50
Arming and equipping the militia.....	84,540	75
Payments to militia and volunteers of States and Territories..	109,649	34
Relief of sundry individuals.....	56,753	79
Total under the direction of the War Department....	-	4,158,384 31

B—Continued.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c.	\$2,079,546 42	
Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment.	916,172 35	
Contingent expenses.	339,505 63	
Navy-yards.	67,055 60	
Navy hospitals and asylum.	13,245 59	
Repairs of magazines.	306 00	
Pensions to invalids and widows and orphans.	21,449 00	
Survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river.	3,923 53	
Survey of the harbor of Memphis, Tennessee.	111 12	
Arranging, preserving, &c., collections made by the Exploring Expedition.	2,000 00	
Building depôt of charts.	3,000 00	
Purchase of the use of Babbitt's anti-attrition metal.	20,000 00	
Suppression of the slave trade.	2,000 00	
Relief of sundry individuals.	1,324 76	
Marine corps.	203,077 79	
Total under the direction of the Navy Department.	-	\$3,672,717 79
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Paying the old public debt.	5,224 32	
Interest on loans of 1841, 1842, and 1843.	386,187 88	
Redemption of Treasury notes.	332,788 32	
Interest on Treasury notes.	137,406 95	
Total public debt.	-	861,607 47
Total expenditure.	-	\$11,559,998 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

C.

*Statement showing the Revenue from Customs and other sources, Expenditures,
January 1, 1837, to*

Years.	RECEIPTS.		Total receipts from revenue, accruing during the year.	RECEIPTS.	
	From duties on merchandise.	From public lands, & miscel- laneoussources.		From debts and other funds, which existed before 1837.	From loans and Treasury notes.
1837	\$11,165,970 22	\$6,863,556 46	\$18,029,526 68	\$1,878,486 77	\$2,992,989 15
1838	16,155,455 53	3,214,183 93	19,369,639 46	4,779,671 05	12,716,820 86
1839	23,136,397 10	7,261,117 94	30,397,515 04	62,838 51	3,857,276 21
1840	13,496,834 37	3,494,356 41	16,991,190 78	1,855,701 20	5,589,547 51
	63,954,657 22	20,833,214 74	84,787,871 96	8,576,697 53	25,156,633 73
1841	14,481,997 88	1,470,295 12	15,952,293 00	*680,162 55	13,659,317 38
1842	18,176,720 76	1,434,878 58	19,611,599 34	*32,367 06	14,808,735 64
To Sept. 30, 1843	13,179,116 00	1,426,028 82	14,605,144 82	*8,194 38	12,545,708 36
	\$45,837,834 64	\$4,331,202 52	\$50,169,037 16	\$720,723 99	\$41,013,761 38

* Receipts from debts and other funds which existed before 1841.

Actual balances above stated brought down.....

In these balances are included the following amounts of unavailable funds, parts of which, by act of March 3, 1837, were passed to the credit of the Treasurer, and to the debit of the banks where the money had been deposited; leaving these sums as parts of the balances in the Treasury.....

Balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1836, exclusive of trust Including the amount subsequently deposited with the States, which being deducted from the balance, leaves an available balance The amount paid on account of the principal and interest of the public December 31, 1840, was.....

And between January 1, 1841, and September 30, 1843, was.....

The amount paid for interest on Treasury notes during the period first And the sum paid for interest on loans and Treasury notes between

These payments are included in the column of "Payments

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 1, 1843.*

C.

Public Debt, nominal and actual balances in the Treasury each year, from September 30, 1843.

Total receipts.	Expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the debt, according to the warrants each year.	Payments on account of the old debt, Treasury notes, and interest.	Total expenditures.	Nominal balance in the Treasury at the end of each year.	Actual balance, exclusive of deposits with the States, and outstanding warrants.
\$22,901,002 60	\$33,808,274 30	\$21,822 91	\$33,830,097 21	\$37,327,252 69	\$6,654,435 73
36,866,131 37	31,421,098 20	5,605,720 27	37,026,818 47	36,891,196 94	6,493,748 63
34,317,629 76	24,999,189 26	11,117,987 42	36,117,176 68	33,157,503 68	3,235,418 78
24,436,439 49	22,351,147 67	4,086,613 70	26,437,761 37	29,963,163 46	1,196,627 65
118,521,203 22	112,579,709 43	20,832,144 30	133,411,853 73
30,291,772 93	26,394,343 31	5,698,380 74	32,092,724 05	28,685,111 08
34,452,702 04	23,921,057 60	8,477,848 94	32,398,906 54	30,521,979 44	1,449,472 03
27,159,047 56	16,920,193 33	7,859,194 49	24,779,387 82	32,901,639 18	3,829,131 77
\$91,903,522 53	\$67,235,594 24	\$22,035,424 17	\$89,271,018 41

Note.—In the above statement the trust funds are excluded.

1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
\$6,654,435 73	\$6,493,748 63	\$3,235,418 78	\$1,196,627 65
1,559,540 53	1,496,252 18	1,496,252 18	37,469 25
<u>\$5,094,895 20</u>	<u>\$4,997,496 45</u>	<u>\$1,739,166 60</u>	<u>\$1,159,158 40</u>

funds and outstanding warrants.....\$45,748,463 60
 \$28,101,644 19, and \$1,559,540 53 unavailable funds,
 January 1, 1837, of.....16,087,278 88
 debt existing before 1837, between January 1, 1837, and
52,898 99
32,320 08
 mentioned was.....589,428 45
 January 1, 1841, and September 30, 1843, was.....2,005,844 69

on account of the old debt, Treasury notes, and interest."

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

D.

List of General Deposit Banks.

Commercial Bank.....	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Merchants' Bank.....	Boston, Massachusetts.
Arcade Bank.....	Providence, Rhode Island.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Hartford, Connecticut.
Bank of Commerce.....	New York.
Bank of America.....	New York.
Merchants' Bank.....	New York.
Philadelphia Bank.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Exchange Bank.....	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Merchants' Bank.....	Baltimore, Maryland.
Bank of Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Maryland.
Bank of the Metropolis.....	Washington, District of Columbia.
Southwestern Railroad Bank.....	Charleston, South Carolina.
Bank of Louisiana.....	New Orleans, Louisiana.
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., ..	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clinton Bank of Columbus.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Bank of Norwalk.....	Norwalk, Ohio.
Michigan Insurance Company.....	Detroit, Michigan.
Bank of Sandusky.....	Sandusky, Ohio.

Banks in which Special Deposites are made.

American Exchange Bank.....	New York.
Bank of Washington.....	Washington, District of Columbia.
Bank of Potomac.....	Alexandria, District of Columbia.
Bank of Virginia.....	Richmond, Virginia.
Exchange Bank of Virginia.....	Norfolk, Virginia.
Planters' Bank of Georgia.....	Savannah, Georgia.
Bank of Mobile.....	Mobile, Alabama.
Union Bank of Tennessee.....	Nashville, Tennessee.
Bank of Missouri.....	St. Louis, Missouri.

E.

UNITED STATES LOAN OF 1843.

Statement of Persons to whom was awarded the Stock of the Loan for seven millions of dollars, at five per cent. interest, payable in ten years from July 1, 1843, with the terms.

OFFERS ACCEPTED:

Names of Subscribers.	Amount.	Rate of premium.	Rate of interest.	Amount of premium.
John Ward & Co.....	\$6,498,000	\$101 01	5 per cent.	\$65,629 80
Secretary of War, in trust for Indian tribes.....	50,000	101 01	do.	505 00
Southwark Bank.....	200,000	101 01	do.	2,020 00
Bank of Potomac.....	40,000	101 01	do.	404 00
Piscataqua Bank.....	30,000	101 01	do.	303 00
Charles Davies, Treasurer Military Academy, West Point.....	16,000	101 01	do.	161 60
Daniel Parker.....	10,000	101 01	do.	101 00
Philadelphia Savings Fund Society....	100,000	102 37½	do.	2,375 00
Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.....	56,000	101 55	do.	868 00
	\$7,000,000			\$72,367 40

OFFERS NOT ACCEPTED.

Patapsco Bank.....	\$20,000	\$101 00	5 per cent.	
George Curtis.....	50,000	101 00	do.	
John A. Stevens.....	50,000	101 00	do.	
J. G. Fendi.....	30,000	101 00	do.	
Bank of Baltimore.....	100,000	100 75	do.	
Horace Binney.....	16,000	100 75	do.	
J. G. Thayer & Brother.....	30,000	100 75	do.	
Corcoran & Riggs.....	100,000	100 75	do.	
Franklin Haven.....	2,000,000	100 90	do.	
Corcoran & Riggs.....	350,000	100 25	do.	
Corcoran & Riggs.....	1,000,000	100 00	do.	
Bernard W. Campbell.....	10,000	100 00	do.	
Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....	60,000	100 00	do.	
Josiah Bradley & Co.....	68,000	100 00	do.	
William Pratt.....	100,000	100 00	do.	
Phineas Upham.....	25,000	100 00	do.	
Middletown Bank.....	30,000	100 00	do.	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.....	100,000	100 00	do.	
James Camak.....	30,000	100 00	do.	
Bowery Savings Bank.....	125,000	100 00	do.	
Timothy C. Leeds.....	10,000	100 00	do.	
Provident Institution for Savings, Boston.....	123,000	100 00	do.	
John W. Tredwell.....	20,000	100 00	do.	
Thomas P. Hoopes.....	10,000	100 00	do.	
John J. Swift.....	10,000	100 00	do.	
Bank of the Metropolis.....	500,000	"Most favorable terms."		
Henry Toland.....	1,000,000	103 10	5 per cent.	

The two last bids were not received until after the time for making offers had expired, and the arrangement had been closed with those whose offers were accepted.

F.

Statement of the Debt of the United States, December 1, 1843.

1. Of the (old) funded debt, being unclaimed principal and interest returned from the late loan offices.....	\$208,009 34
2. Outstanding certificates and interest to December 31, 1798, of the (old) unfunded debt, payable on presentation.....	24,214 29
3. Treasury notes issued during the late war, payable on presentation.....	4,317 44
4. Certificates of Mississippi stock, payable on presentation.....	4,320 09
5. Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:	
Of the city of Washington.....	\$900,000 00
Alexandria.....	210,000 00
Georgetown.....	210,000 00
	<u>1,320,000 00</u>
6. Loans, viz:	
Under the act of July, 21, 1841, redeemable January 1, 1845.....	5,672,976 88
Under the act of April 15, 1842, redeemable January 1, 1863.....	8,343,886 03
Under the act of March 3, 1843, redeemable July 1, 1853.....	7,000,000 00
	<u>21,016,862 91</u>
7. Outstanding Treasury notes:	
Of the several issues prior to August 31, 1843.....	*3,917,725 92
Of notes issued and paid out under the act of March 3, 1843.....	247,500 00
	<u>4,165,225 92</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 1, 1843.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

* This sum includes \$98,300 in the hands of the accounting officers.

G.

A statement exhibiting the value of Foreign Merchandise imported, reëxported, and consumed, or on hand, annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
	IMPORTED.			RE-EXPORTED.			CONSUMED AND ON HAND.		
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
1821.....	\$10,082,313	\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724	\$10,764,757	\$10,537,731	\$21,302,488	(1)	-	\$41,283,236
1822.....	7,298,708	75,942,833	83,241,541	11,184,896	11,101,306	22,286,202	(2)	-	60,955,339
1823.....	9,048,288	68,530,979	77,579,267	7,696,749	19,846,873	27,543,622	\$1,351,539	\$48,684,106	50,035,645
1824.....	12,563,773	67,985,234	80,549,007	8,115,082	17,222,075	25,337,157	4,448,691	50,763,159	55,211,850
1825.....	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	9,885,840	22,704,803	32,590,643	1,061,670	62,687,762	63,749,432
1826.....	12,567,769	72,406,708	84,974,477	5,135,108	19,404,504	24,539,612	7,432,661	53,002,204	60,434,865
1827.....	11,855,104	67,628,964	79,484,068	7,785,150	15,617,986	23,403,136	4,069,954	52,010,978	56,080,932
1828.....	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	8,427,678	13,167,339	21,595,017	3,951,498	62,963,309	66,914,807
1829.....	11,805,501	62,687,026	74,492,527	5,231,077	11,427,401	16,658,478	6,574,424	51,249,625	57,824,049
1830.....	12,746,245	58,130,675	70,876,920	2,320,317	12,067,162	14,387,479	10,425,928	46,063,513	56,489,441
1831.....	13,456,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	7,599,043	12,434,483	20,033,526	5,857,582	77,300,016	83,157,598
1832.....	14,249,453	86,779,813	101,029,266	5,590,616	18,448,857	24,039,473	8,658,837	68,330,956	76,989,793
1833.....	32,447,950	75,670,361	108,118,311	7,410,766	12,411,969	19,822,735	25,037,184	63,258,392	88,295,576
1834.....	68,393,180	58,128,152	126,521,332	12,433,291	10,879,520	23,312,811	55,959,889	47,248,632	103,208,531
1835.....	77,940,493	71,955,249	149,895,742	12,760,840	7,743,655	20,504,495	65,179,653	64,211,594	129,391,247
1836.....	92,056,481	97,923,554	189,980,035	12,513,493	9,232,867	21,746,360	79,542,988	88,690,687	168,233,675
1837.....	69,250,031	71,739,186	140,989,217	12,448,919	9,406,043	21,854,962	56,801,112	62,333,143	119,134,255
1838.....	60,860,005	52,857,399	113,717,404	7,986,411	4,466,384	12,452,795	52,873,594	48,391,015	101,264,609
1839.....	76,401,792	85,690,340	162,092,132	12,486,827	5,007,698	17,494,525	63,914,965	80,682,642	144,597,607
1840.....	57,196,204	49,945,315	107,141,519	12,384,503	5,805,809	18,190,312	44,811,701	44,139,506	88,951,207
1841.....	66,019,731	61,926,446	127,946,177	11,240,900	4,228,181	15,469,081	54,778,831	57,698,265	112,477,096
1842.....	30,627,486	69,534,601	100,162,087	6,837,084	4,884,454	11,721,538	23,790,402	64,650,147	88,440,549

G—Continued.

(1.) 1821.—Imported free of duty	\$10,082,313	
Dutiable	52,503,411	
		\$62,585,724
Exported free of duty	10,764,757	
Dutiable	10,537,731	
		21,302,488
Consumed and on hand		\$41,283,236
(2.) 1822.—Imported free of duty	\$7,298,708	
Dutiable	75,942,833	
		\$83,241,541
Exported free of duty	11,184,896	
Dutiable	11,101,306	
		22 286,202
Consumed and on hand		\$60,955,339

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

H.

A statement exhibiting the value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Manufacture, and of Foreign Merchandise reexported, annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years ending Sept'mber 30.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.				
	Domestic pro- duce, &c.	Foreign merchandise reexported.			Total value of exports.
		Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	
1821.....	\$43,671,894	\$10,764,757	\$10,537,731	\$21,302,488	\$64,974,382
1822.....	49,874,079	11,184,896	11,101,306	22,286,202	72,160,281
1823.....	47,155,408	7,696,749	19,846,873	27,543,622	74,699,030
1824.....	53,649,500	8,115,082	17,222,075	25,337,157	75,986,657
1825.....	66,944,745	9,885,840	22,704,803	32,590,643	99,535,388
1826.....	53,055,710	5,135,108	19,404,504	24,539,612	77,595,322
1827.....	58,921,691	7,785,150	15,617,986	23,403,136	82,324,827
1828.....	50,669,669	8,427,678	13,167,339	21,595,017	72,264,686
1829.....	55,700,193	5,231,077	11,427,401	16,658,478	72,358,671
1830.....	59,462,029	2,320,317	12,067,162	14,387,479	73,849,508
1831.....	61,277,057	7,599,043	12,434,483	20,033,526	81,310,583
1832.....	63,137,470	5,590,616	18,448,857	24,039,473	87,176,943
1833.....	70,317,698	7,410,766	12,411,969	19,822,735	90,140,433
1834.....	81,024,162	12,433,291	10,879,520	23,312,811	104,336,973
1835.....	101,189,082	12,760,840	7,743,655	20,504,495	121,693,577
1836.....	106,916,680	12,513,493	9,232,867	21,746,360	128,663,040
1837.....	95,564,414	12,448,919	9,406,043	21,854,962	117,419,376
1838.....	96,033,821	7,986,411	4,466,384	12,452,795	108,486,616
1839.....	103,533,891	12,486,827	5,007,698	17,494,525	121,028,416
1840.....	113,895,634	12,384,503	5,805,809	18,190,312	132,085,946
1841.....	106,382,722	11,240,900	4,228,181	15,469,081	121,851,803
1842.....	92,969,996	6,837,084	4,884,454	11,721,538	104,691,534

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

I.

A statement exhibiting the value of Merchandise imported from 1821 to 1842, and also the amount of duties which accrued annually upon such merchandise during the said period.

Period.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			Gross duties on merchandise.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	
Year ending Sep- tember 30, 1821	\$10,082,313	\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724	\$18,475,703 57
1822	7,298,708	75,942,833	83,241,541	24,066,066 43
1823	9,048,288	68,530,979	77,579,267	22,402,024 29
1824	12,563,733	67,985,234	80,549,007	25,486,817 86
1825	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	31,653,871 50
1826	12,567,769	72,406,708	84,974,477	26,083,861 97
1827	11,855,104	67,628,964	79,484,068	27,948,956 57
1828	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	29,951,251 90
1829	11,805,501	62,687,026	74,492,527	27,688,701 11
1830	12,746,245	58,130,675	70,876,920	28,389,505 05
1831	13,456,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	36,596,118 19
1832	14,249,453	86,779,813	101,029,266	29,341,175 65
1833	32,447,950	75,670,361	108,118,311	24,177,578 52
1834	68,393,180	58,128,152	126,521,332	18,960,705 96
1835	77,940,493	71,955,249	149,895,742	25,890,726 66
1836	92,056,481	97,923,554	189,980,035	30,818,327 67
1837	69,250,031	71,739,186	140,989,217	18,134,131 01
1838	60,860,005	52,857,399	113,717,404	19,702,825 45
1839	76,401,792	85,690,340	162,092,132	25,454,533 96
1840	57,196,204	49,945,315	107,141,519	15,104,790 63
1841	66,019,731	61,926,446	127,946,177	19,919,492 17
1842	30,627,486	69,534,601	100,162,087	16,622,746 84

Note.—The spaces show the changes in the tariffs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

K.—Statistical view of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of Imports and Exports, and also the amount of Tonnage employed in the foreign trade, annually, from 1821 to 1842.

Years ending 30th of Sep- tember—	VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of Im- ports.	TONNAGE.			
	Domestic pro- duce, &c.	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.		American vessels.		Foreign vessels.	
					Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.
1821.....	\$43,671,894	\$21,302,488	\$64,974,382	62,585,724	804,947	765,098	83,073	81,526
1822.....	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541	813,748	787,961	97,490	100,541
1823.....	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267	810,761	775,271	119,740	119,468
1824.....	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007	919,278	850,033	102,552	102,367
1825.....	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075	960,366	880,754	95,080	92,927
1826.....	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477	953,012	942,206	99,417	105,654
1827.....	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068	980,542	918,361	131,250	137,589
1828.....	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824	897,404	868,381	151,030	150,223
1829.....	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527	944,799	872,949	133,006	130,743
1830.....	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920	971,760	967,227	133,436	131,900
1831.....	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124	972,504	922,952	271,994	281,948
1832.....	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266	974,865	949,622	387,505	393,038
1833.....	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311	1,142,160	1,111,441	497,039	496,705
1834.....	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332	1,134,020	1,074,670	577,700	568,052
1835.....	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742	1,400,517	1,352,653	630,824	641,310
1836.....	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035	1,315,523	1,255,384	674,721	680,213
1837.....	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,989,217	1,266,622	1,299,720	756,292	765,703
1838.....	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404	1,408,761	1,302,974	604,166	592,110
1839.....	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132	1,477,928	1,491,279	611,839	624,814
1840.....	113,895,634	18,190,312	132,085,946	107,141,519	1,647,009	1,576,946	706,486	712,363
1841.....	106,382,722	15,469,081	121,851,803	127,946,177	1,634,156	1,631,909	736,849	736,444
1842.....	92,969,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	100,162,087	1,536,451	1,510,111	740,497	732,775

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

L.—Statement exhibiting the amount of duties on merchandise, tonnage, and light money, passports, and clearances; drawback paid on foreign merchandise reexported; drawback on domestic refined sugar and domestic distilled spirits; bounties on pickled fish exported; allowances to vessels employed in the bank and cod fisheries; expenses of collection; and the net revenue which accrued, annually; from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	DUTIES ON			Gross revenue.	PAYMENTS FOR							Net revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports.		Drawback paid on			Bounties.	Allowances to fishing vessels.	Expenses of collection.		
					Foreign merchandise.	Domestic refined sugar.	Domestic distilled spirits.					
1821	\$18,844,364 31	\$98,177 60	\$9,858 00	\$18,952,399 91	\$2,909,212 48	\$5,362 80	\$36,970 61	\$11,107 80	\$181,160 71	\$693,167 13	\$15,155,418 38	
1822	24,078,919 02	127,892 68	10,144 00	24,216,955 70	2,126,140 13	1,981 68	3,189 25	10,158 30	149,897 83	706,471 98	21,219,116 53	
1823	22,316,752 25	89,263 10	12,573 00	22,418,588 35	3,774,065 69	2,281 68	3,517 60	10,938 50	176,706 08	733,242 38	17,717,836 42	
1824	25,494,618 55	126,540 94	10,996 00	25,632,155 49	4,437,830 35	2,308 72	3,258 60	10,162 80	208,924 08	754,611 31	20,215,059 63	
1825	31,673,608 07	138,847 83	12,638 00	31,825,093 90	5,372,859 11	1,612 68	1,952 32	10,560 60	198,724 97	851,479 62	25,387,904 60	
1826	26,093,373 50	150,182 43	11,716 00	26,255,271 93	6,178,886 04	2,627 57	6,561 03	13,640 40	215,859 01	840,219 71	18,997,478 17	
1827	27,943,989 31	145,701 76	13,124 00	28,102,815 07	4,625,253 45	5,834 36	11,168 28	8,879 20	206,185 55	867,438 08	22,378,046 15	
1828	29,946,706 80	139,641 14	10,920 00	30,097,267 94	4,052,371 37	2,045 48	14,712 54	9,026 23	239,145 20	889,629 29	24,890,337 83	
1829	27,603,078 58	133,861 27	11,060 00	27,747,999 85	4,160,586 70	45,092 56	-	9,007 69	261,069 94	975,730 23	22,296,512 73	
1830	28,382,846 35	130,436 06	11,356 00	28,524,638 41	4,319,400 27	84,230 48	1,035 92	9,073 10	197,642 28	1,029,682 83	22,833,573 53	
1831	36,304,342 35	67,004 49	2,250 00	36,373,596 84	4,598,785 34	63,688 65	1,290 91	13,466 20	200,428 39	1,183,086 13	30,312,851 22	
1832	28,270,578 09	49,561 40	-	28,320,139 49	5,272,480 43	42,840 65	3,110 00	14,392 00	219,745 27	1,278,674 38	21,488,896 76	
1833	21,512,753 36	71,729 43	-	21,584,482 79	5,163,938 49	34,643 80	2,960 06	13,284 43	245,182 40	1,326,691 13	14,797,782 48	
1834	18,124,916 82	70,988 76	-	18,195,905 58	3,070,119 03	162,086 05	11,973 15	10,852 21	218,218 76	1,264,545 37	13,458,111 01	
1835	25,490,753 18	81,212 87	-	25,571,966 05	2,445,717 38	41,172 00	14,484 28	9,536 80	223,784 93	1,284,997 69	21,552,272 97	
1836	30,624,619 48	57,048 78	-	30,681,668 26	2,651,757 12	83,768 60	3,010 84	6,731 80	213,091 03	1,397,469 10	26,325,839 77	
1837	17,554,365 02	52,762 10	-	17,607,127 12	2,436,202 39	100,642 70	4,663 52	7,360 42	250,181 03	1,492,947 84	13,315,129 22	
1838	18,677,804 13	73,785 57	-	18,751,589 70	1,390,010 06	145,494 30	8,589 68	5,474 30	314,149 49	1,514,633 34	15,373,238 53	
1839	24,436,408 97	85,007 56	-	24,521,416 53	1,537,787 55	357,488 30	16,507 36	4,743 50	319,858 03	1,724,591 89	20,560,439 90	
1840	13,839,921 04	44,536 47	-	13,884,457 51	1,326,718 26	523,263 45	26,233 88	4,953 90	301,629 34	1,542,319 24	10,159,339 44	
1841	19,166,465 66	54,553 25	-	19,221,018 91	1,186,348 30	633,536 34	40,684 42	4,760 40	355,140 01	1,483,960 08	15,516,589 36	
1842	15,865,913 71	28,100 59	-	15,894,014 30	1,293,641 43	89,447 39	31,066 89	5,629 30	235,613 07	1,458,442 58	12,780,173 64	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

M.

Values of the principal articles of Merchandise imported into the United States, annually, from 1821 to 1842.

Years.	ARTICLES.								
	Cottons.	Woolens.	Silks.	Linens and manufactures of flax.	Manufactures of hemp.	Manufactures of iron and steel.	Earthen, stone, and China ware.	Specie and Bullion.	Wines.
1821....	\$7,589,711	\$7,437,737	\$4,486,924	\$2,564,159	\$1,120,450	\$1,868,529	\$763,883	\$8,064,890	\$1,873,464
1822....	10,246,907	12,185,904	6,840,928	4,132,747	1,857,328	3,155,575	1,164,609	3,369,846	1,864,627
1823....	8,554,877	8,268,038	6,718,444	3,803,007	1,497,006	2,967,121	1,143,415	5,097,896	1,291,542
1824....	8,895,757	8,386,597	7,204,588	3,873,616	1,780,199	2,831,702	888,869	6,473,095	1,050,898
1825....	12,509,516	11,392,264	10,299,743	3,887,787	2,134,384	3,706,416	1,086,890	6,150,765	1,826,263
1826....	8,348,034	8,431,974	8,327,909	2,987,026	2,062,728	3,186,485	1,337,589	6,880,966	1,781,188
1827....	9,316,153	8,742,701	6,712,015	2,656,786	1,883,466	3,973,587	1,181,047	8,151,130	1,621,035
1828....	10,996,270	8,679,505	7,686,640	3,239,539	2,087,318	4,180,915	1,554,010	7,489,741	1,507,533
1829....	8,362,017	6,881,489	7,192,698	2,842,431	1,468,485	3,430,908	1,337,744	7,403,612	1,569,562
1830....	7,862,326	5,766,396	5,932,243	3,011,280	1,333,478	3,655,848	1,259,060	8,155,964	1,535,102
1831....	16,090,224	12,627,229	11,117,946	3,790,111	1,477,149	4,827,833	1,624,604	7,305,945	1,673,058
1832....	10,399,653	9,992,424	9,248,907	4,073,164	1,640,618	5,306,245	2,024,020	5,907,504	2,387,479
1833....	7,660,449	13,262,509	9,498,366	3,132,557	2,036,035	4,135,437	1,818,187	7,070,368	2,269,497
1834....	10,145,181	11,879,328	10,998,964	5,485,389	1,679,995	4,746,621	1,591,413	17,911,632	2,944,388
1835....	15,367,585	17,834,424	16,677,547	6,472,021	2,555,847	5,351,616	1,697,682	13,131,447	3,750,608
1836....	17,876,087	21,080,003	22,980,212	9,307,493	3,365,897	7,880,869	2,709,187	13,400,881	4,332,034
1837....	11,150,841	8,500,292	14,352,823	5,544,761	1,951,626	6,526,693	1,823,400	10,516,414	4,105,741
1838....	6,599,330	11,512,920	9,812,338	3,972,098	1,591,757	3,613,286	1,385,536	17,747,116	2,318,282
1839....	14,908,181	18,575,945	21,678,086	7,703,065	2,096,716	6,507,510	2,483,258	5,595,176	3,441,697
1840....	6,504,484	9,071,184	9,761,223	4,614,466	1,588,155	3,184,900	2,010,231	8,882,813	2,209,176
1841....	11,757,036	11,001,939	15,511,009	6,846,807	2,566,381	4,255,960	1,536,450	4,988,633	2,091,411
1842....	9,578,515	8,375,725	9,448,372	3,659,184	1,273,534	3,572,081	1,557,961	4,087,016	1,271,019

Years.	ARTICLES.								
	Spirits.	Molasses.	Teas.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Salt.	Spices.	Lead.	Hemp and cordage.
1821....	\$1,804,798	\$1,719,227	\$1,322,636	\$4,489,970	\$3,553,582	\$609,021	\$310,281	\$284,701	\$618,356
1822....	2,450,261	2,398,355	1,860,777	5,552,649	5,034,429	625,932	505,340	266,441	1,202,085
1823....	1,791,419	2,634,222	2,361,245	7,098,119	3,258,689	740,866	580,956	155,175	796,731
1824....	2,142,620	2,413,643	2,786,252	5,437,029	5,165,800	613,486	655,149	128,570	590,035
1825....	3,135,210	2,547,715	3,728,935	5,250,828	4,232,530	589,125	626,039	301,408	484,826
1826....	1,587,712	2,838,728	3,752,281	4,159,558	5,311,631	677,058	594,568	265,409	636,356
1827....	1,651,436	2,818,982	1,714,882	4,464,391	4,577,361	535,201	322,730	303,615	698,355
1828....	2,331,656	2,788,471	2,451,197	5,192,338	3,546,736	443,469	432,504	305,662	1,191,441
1829....	1,447,914	1,484,104	2,060,457	4,588,585	3,622,406	714,618	461,539	52,146	762,239
1830....	658,990	995,776	2,425,018	4,227,021	4,630,342	671,979	457,723	20,395	279,743
1831....	1,037,737	2,432,488	1,418,037	6,317,666	4,910,877	535,138	279,095	52,410	335,572
1832....	1,365,018	2,524,281	2,788,353	9,099,464	2,933,688	634,910	306,013	124,632	987,253
1833....	1,537,226	2,867,986	5,484,603	10,567,299	4,752,343	996,418	919,493	60,745	624,054
1834....	1,319,245	2,989,020	6,217,949	8,762,657	5,537,829	839,315	493,932	183,762	669,307
1835....	1,632,681	3,074,172	4,522,806	10,715,466	6,806,174	655,097	712,638	54,112	616,341
1836....	1,917,381	4,077,312	5,342,811	9,653,053	12,514,504	724,527	1,018,039	37,521	904,103
1837....	1,470,802	3,444,701	5,903,054	8,657,760	7,202,668	862,617	847,607	17,874	530,080
1838....	1,476,918	3,865,285	3,497,156	7,640,217	7,586,360	1,028,418	438,258	8,766	597,565
1839....	2,222,426	4,364,234	2,428,419	9,744,103	9,919,502	887,092	839,236	20,756	716,999
1840....	1,592,564	2,910,791	5,427,010	8,546,222	5,580,950	1,015,426	558,939	19,455	786,115
1841....	1,743,237	2,628,519	3,466,245	10,444,882	8,798,037	821,495	498,879	3,702	742,970
1842....	886,866	1,942,575	4,527,108	8,938,638	6,370,775	841,572	568,636	523,428	353,888

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

The following Tables are annexed to Table M as explanatory thereof:

M No. 1. Showing the various articles in the column headed "Cottons."

M No. 2. The articles included in the column "Woolens."

M No. 3. Those included in the column of "Linens and manufactures of flax," and that of "Manufactures of hemp."

M No. 4. Those included in the column "Manufactures of iron and steel."

M No. 5. Those included in the column "Hemp and cordage."

M No. 1.

A statement exhibiting the value of Manufactures of Cotton imported from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
	Dyed and colored.	White.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts & bindings.	Twist, yarn, and thread.	Nankeens from China.	Articles not specified.	Total.
1821.....	\$4,366,407	\$2,511,405	\$198,783	\$151,138	\$361,978	-	\$7,589,711
1822.....	5,856,763	2,951,627	433,309	181,843	823,365	-	10,246,907
1823.....	4,899,499	2,636,813	314,606	103,259	600,700	-	8,554,877
1824.....	5,776,210	2,354,540	387,514	140,069	188,633	\$48,791	8,895,757
1825.....	7,709,830	3,326,208	545,915	201,549	350,243	375,771	12,509,516
1826.....	5,056,725	2,260,024	404,870	175,143	304,980	146,292	8,348,034
1827.....	5,316,546	2,584,994	439,773	263,772	256,221	454,847	9,316,153
1828.....	6,133,844	2,451,316	640,360	344,040	388,231	1,038,479	10,996,270
1829.....	4,404,078	2,242,805	586,997	173,120	542,179	412,838	8,362,017
1830.....	4,356,675	2,487,804	387,454	172,785	228,233	229,375	7,862,326
1831.....	10,046,500	4,285,175	867,957	393,414	114,076	363,102	16,090,224
1832.....	6,355,475	2,258,672	1,035,513	316,122	120,629	313,242	10,399,653
1833.....	5,181,647	1,181,512	623,369	343,059	37,001	293,861	7,660,449
1834.....	6,668,823	1,766,482	749,356	379,793	47,337	533,390	10,145,181
1835.....	10,610,722	2,738,493	906,369	544,473	9,021	558,507	15,367,585
1836.....	12,192,980	2,766,787	1,358,608	555,290	28,348	974,074	17,876,087
1837.....	7,087,270	1,611,398	1,267,267	404,603	35,990	744,313	11,150,841
1838.....	4,217,551	980,142	767,856	222,114	27,049	384,618	6,599,330
1839.....	9,216,000	2,154,931	1,879,783	779,004	3,772	874,691	14,908,181
1840.....	3,893,694	917,101	792,078	387,095	1,102	513,414	6,504,484
1841.....	7,434,727	1,573,505	980,639	863,130	217	904,818	11,757,036
1842.....	6,168,544	1,285,894	1,027,621	457,917	53	638,486	9,578,515

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

M No. 2.

A statement exhibiting the value of Manufactures of Wool imported into the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								Total value.
	Cloths and me- rino shawls,&c.	Blankets.	Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	Worsted stuffs.	Woolen and worsted yarn.	Carpeting.	Flannels and baizes.	All other manu- factures of wool.	
1821.....	\$5,038,255	\$434,256	\$198,783	\$1,766,443	-	-	-	-	\$7,437,737
1822.....	8,491,935	991,147	433,309	2,269,513	-	-	-	-	12,185,904
1823.....	5,844,068	604,896	314,605	1,504,469	-	-	-	-	8,268,038
1824.....	5,202,009	526,023	317,778	2,158,680	-	\$37,834	-	\$144,273	8,386,597
1825.....	5,264,562	891,197	369,747	2,277,486	-	515,391	\$1,065,609	1,008,272	11,392,264
1826.....	4,546,714	527,784	189,993	1,143,166	-	545,148	586,823	892,346	8,431,974
1827.....	4,285,413	703,477	376,927	1,382,875	-	511,186	587,250	895,573	8,742,701
1828.....	4,315,714	624,239	365,339	1,446,146	-	581,946	667,722	678,399	8,679,505
1829.....	3,335,994	455,467	230,986	1,600,622	-	323,254	383,208	551,958	6,881,489
1830.....	2,854,339	594,044	133,453	1,397,545	-	201,649	266,060	319,306	5,766,396
1831.....	6,121,442	1,180,478	325,856	3,392,037	-	421,099	695,666	490,651	12,627,229
1832.....	5,101,841	602,796	260,563	2,615,124	-	557,775	503,193	351,132	9,992,424
1833.....	6,133,443	1,165,260	463,348	4,281,309	\$102,719	319,592	286,299	510,539	13,262,509
1834.....	4,364,340	1,068,065	383,977	5,055,121	166,517	396,868	240,663	203,787	11,879,328
1835.....	7,048,334	1,865,344	652,680	6,549,278	262,515	603,084	399,785	453,404	17,834,424
1836.....	8,945,509	2,397,822	700,530	6,666,312	212,706	964,655	475,712	713,757	21,080,003
1837.....	3,015,783	959,814	177,092	3,350,266	172,462	623,101	111,249	90,525	8,500,292
1838.....	5,348,928	946,546	356,965	3,933,455	136,689	315,353	159,979	315,005	11,512,920
1839.....	7,361,373	1,356,086	1,037,096	7,025,898	368,958	612,607	291,373	522,554	18,575,945
1840.....	4,823,138	570,417	506,452	2,387,338	104,738	338,501	118,715	221,885	9,071,184
1841.....	5,042,045	691,895	471,877	3,712,206	158,224	345,488	184,911	395,293	11,001,939
1842.....	4,180,875	566,233	375,297	2,366,122	217,611	242,309	90,280	330,989	8,375,725

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

M No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the value of Manufactures of Flax and Hemp imported into the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.					
	Linens.	Other manufac- tures of.	Total value.	Sail duck.	Sheeting, brown and white.	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	Cotton bagging.	Other manufac- tures of.	Total value.
1821....	\$2,564,159	-	\$2,564,159	\$894,276	\$226,174	-	-	-	\$1,120,450
1822....	4,132,747	-	4,132,747	1,524,486	332,842	-	-	-	1,857,328
1823....	3,803,007	-	3,803,007	1,024,180	472,826	-	-	-	1,497,006
1824....	3,873,616	-	3,873,616	990,017	673,735	\$37,338	\$18,491	\$60,618	1,780,199
1825....	3,675,689	\$212,098	3,887,787	677,151	405,739	381,063	637,023	33,408	2,134,384
1826....	2,757,080	229,946	2,987,026	856,474	470,705	411,667	274,973	48,909	2,062,728
1827....	2,366,115	230,671	2,656,786	766,310	336,124	353,826	366,913	60,293	1,883,466
1828....	2,514,688	724,851	3,239,539	678,483	352,483	604,674	408,626	43,052	2,087,318
1829....	2,581,901	260,530	2,842,431	362,333	247,865	531,709	274,073	52,505	1,468,485
1830....	2,527,778	483,502	3,011,280	317,347	250,237	563,665	69,126	133,103	1,333,478
1831....	3,163,956	626,155	3,790,111	470,030	351,499	514,645	18,966	122,009	1,477,149
1832....	3,428,559	644,605	4,073,164	776,191	326,027	366,320	87,966	84,114	1,640,618
1833....	2,611,840	520,717	3,132,557	860,323	327,518	648,891	158,681	40,622	2,036,035
1834....	5,088,480	396,909	5,485,389	720,780	400,000	300,000	237,260	21,955	1,679,995
1835....	6,056,141	415,880	6,472,021	828,826	426,942	337,011	924,036	39,032	2,555,847
1836....	8,803,956	503,537	9,307,493	662,652	555,141	392,194	1,701,451	54,459	3,365,897
1837....	5,077,379	467,382	5,544,761	540,421	541,771	384,716	429,251	55,467	1,951,626
1838....	3,583,340	388,758	3,972,098	683,070	325,345	362,725	173,325	47,292	1,591,757
1839....	6,939,986	763,079	7,703,065	760,199	535,789	483,269	220,023	97,436	2,096,716
1840....	4,292,782	321,684	4,614,466	615,723	261,173	329,054	310,211	71,994	1,588,155
1841....	6,320,419	526,388	6,846,807	904,493	325,167	539,772	723,678	73,271	2,566,381
1842....	3,153,805	505,379	3,659,184	516,880	110,782	187,006	421,824	37,042	1,273,534

Sail-duck and sheeting not stated separately until 1824.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Statement exhibiting the value of Manufactures of Iron and Steel, and of Iron and Steel unmanufactured, imported into the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.			UNMANUFACTURED IRON AND STEEL.					
	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	Bar iron.		Pig iron.	Old and scrap iron.	Steel.	Total value.
				Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.				
1821.....	\$1,630,129	\$238,400	\$1,868,529	\$1,213,041	-	-	-	\$131,291	\$1,344,332
1822.....	2,767,757	387,818	3,155,575	1,864,868	-	-	-	189,613	2,054,481
1823.....	2,568,842	398,279	2,967,121	1,891,635	-	-	-	224,595	2,116,230
1824.....	2,505,291	326,411	2,831,702	962,897	\$483,686	\$3,444	-	236,405	1,686,432
1825.....	3,312,758	393,658	3,706,416	224,497	1,562,146	36,513	-	291,515	2,114,671
1826.....	2,831,333	355,152	3,186,485	223,259	1,590,350	67,004	-	384,235	2,264,848
1827.....	3,525,433	448,154	3,973,587	347,792	1,323,749	46,881	-	310,197	2,028,619
1828.....	3,559,982	620,933	4,180,915	441,000	2,141,178	93,025	-	430,425	3,105,628
1829.....	3,100,630	330,278	3,430,908	119,326	1,884,049	28,811	-	289,831	2,322,017
1830.....	3,372,146	283,702	3,655,848	226,336	1,730,375	25,644	-	291,257	2,273,612
1831.....	4,358,921	468,912	4,827,833	544,664	1,260,166	160,681	-	399,635	2,365,146
1832.....	4,697,512	608,733	5,306,245	701,549	1,929,493	222,303	-	645,510	3,498,855
1833.....	3,361,582	773,855	4,135,437	1,002,750	1,837,473	217,668	\$24,035	523,116	3,605,042
1834.....	4,090,621	656,000	4,746,621	1,187,236	1,742,883	270,325	33,243	554,150	3,787,837
1835.....	4,827,461	524,155	5,351,616	1,050,152	1,641,359	289,779	11,609	576,988	3,569,887
1836.....	7,001,404	879,465	7,880,869	2,131,828	1,891,214	272,978	28,224	686,141	5,010,385
1837.....	5,488,311	1,038,382	6,526,693	2,573,367	2,017,346	422,929	18,391	804,817	5,836,850
1838.....	3,069,507	543,779	3,613,286	1,825,121	1,166,196	319,099	7,567	487,334	3,805,317
1839.....	5,585,063	922,447	6,507,510	3,181,180	2,054,094	285,300	10,161	771,804	6,302,539
1840.....	2,575,229	609,671	3,184,900	1,707,649	1,689,831	114,562	15,749	528,716	4,056,507
1841.....	3,428,140	827,820	4,255,960	2,172,278	1,614,619	223,228	10,537	609,201	4,629,863
1842.....	2,919,498	652,583	3,572,081	2,053,453	1,041,410	295,284	8,207	597,317	3,995,671

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

M No 5.

A statement exhibiting the value of Hemp and Cordage imported into the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

YEARS.	HEMP AND CORDAGE.			
	Hemp.	Tarred cordage.	Untarred cordage.	Total value.
1821.....	\$510,489	\$107,867	-	\$618,356
1822.....	1,054,764	147,321	-	1,202,085
1823.....	674,454	122,277	-	796,731
1824.....	485,075	104,960	-	590,035
1825.....	431,787	42,646	\$10,393	484,826
1826.....	551,757	77,186	7,413	636,356
1827.....	635,854	56,162	6,339	698,355
1828.....	1,075,243	109,454	6,744	1,191,441
1829.....	655,935	97,436	8,868	762,239
1830.....	200,338	71,291	8,114	279,743
1831.....	295,706	33,522	6,344	335,572
1832.....	866,865	116,389	3,999	987,253
1833.....	470,973	142,538	10,543	624,054
1834.....	514,743	147,805	6,759	669,307
1835.....	528,981	81,594	5,766	616,341
1836.....	815,558	82,561	5,984	904,103
1837.....	483,792	34,108	12,180	530,080
1838.....	512,506	75,142	9,917	597,565
1839.....	607,766	106,902	2,331	716,999
1840.....	686,777	85,904	13,434	786,115
1841.....	561,039	112,995	68,936	742,970
1842.....	267,849	66,548	19,491	353,888

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Statement of the value of articles imported into the United States, designating the countries from which received, annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	FROM								
	Great Britain and dependencies.	France and dependencies.	Spain and dependencies.	Netherlands and dependencies.	Sweden and dependencies.	Denmark and dependencies.	Portugal and dependencies.	China.	Hanse Towns.
1821.....	\$29,277,938	\$5,900,581	\$9,653,728	\$2,934,272	\$1,369,869	\$1,999,730	\$748,423	\$3,111,951	\$990,165
1822.....	39,537,829	7,059,342	12,376,841	2,708,162	1,544,907	2,535,406	881,290	5,242,536	1,578,757
1823.....	34,072,578	6,605,343	14,233,590	2,125,587	1,503,050	1,324,532	533,635	6,511,425	1,981,026
1824.....	32,732,340	8,120,763	16,577,156	2,355,525	1,101,750	2,110,666	601,722	5,618,502	2,527,830
1825.....	42,394,812	11,835,581	9,566,237	2,265,378	1,417,598	1,539,592	733,443	7,533,115	2,739,526
1826.....	32,212,356	9,588,896	9,623,420	2,174,181	1,292,182	2,117,164	765,203	7,422,186	2,816,545
1827.....	33,056,374	9,448,562	9,100,369	1,722,070	1,225,042	2,340,171	659,001	3,617,183	1,638,558
1828.....	35,591,484	10,287,505	8,167,546	1,990,431	1,946,783	2,374,069	433,555	5,339,108	2,644,392
1829.....	27,582,082	9,616,970	6,801,374	1,617,334	1,303,959	2,086,177	687,869	4,680,847	2,274,275
1830.....	26,804,984	8,240,885	8,373,681	1,356,765	1,398,640	1,671,218	471,643	3,878,141	1,873,278
1831.....	47,956,717	14,737,585	11,701,201	1,653,031	1,120,730	1,652,216	397,550	3,083,205	3,493,301
1832.....	42,406,924	12,754,615	10,863,290	2,358,474	1,150,804	1,182,708	485,264	5,344,907	2,865,096
1833.....	43,085,865	13,962,913	13,431,207	2,347,343	1,200,899	1,166,872	555,137	7,541,570	2,227,726
1834.....	52,679,298	17,557,245	13,527,464	2,127,886	1,126,541	1,684,368	699,122	7,892,327	3,355,856
1835.....	65,949,307	23,362,584	15,617,140	2,903,718	1,316,508	1,403,902	1,125,713	5,987,187	3,841,943
1836.....	86,022,915	37,036,235	19,345,690	3,861,514	1,299,603	1,874,340	672,670	7,324,816	4,994,820
1837.....	52,289,557	22,497,817	18,927,871	3,370,828	1,468,878	1,266,906	928,291	8,965,337	5,642,221
1838.....	49,051,181	18,087,149	15,971,394	2,194,238	900,790	1,644,865	725,058	4,764,356	2,847,358
1839.....	71,600,351	33,234,119	19,276,795	3,473,220	1,566,142	1,546,758	1,182,323	3,678,509	4,849,150
1840.....	39,130,921	17,908,127	14,019,647	2,326,896	1,275,458	976,678	599,894	6,640,829	2,521,493
1841.....	51,099,638	24,187,444	16,316,303	2,440,437	1,229,641	1,084,321	574,841	3,985,388	2,449,964
1842.....	38,613,043	17,223,390	12,176,588	2,214,520	914,176	584,321	347,684	4,934,645	2,274,019

Years.	FROM.									
	Russia.	Italy.	Hayti.	Mexico.	Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.	Central America.	Brazil.	Argentine & Cisplatine Republics.	Chili.	Texas.
1821.....	\$1,852,199	\$973,463	\$2,246,257	-	-	-	\$605,126	-	-	-
1822.....	3,307,328	1,562,033	2,341,817	-	-	-	1,486,587	-	-	-
1823.....	2,258,777	1,369,440	2,352,733	-	-	-	1,214,810	-	-	-
1824.....	2,209,663	1,029,439	2,247,235	-	-	-	2,074,119	-	-	-
1825.....	2,067,110	1,454,022	2,065,329	\$4,044,647	\$1,837,050	\$56,789	2,156,707	\$749,771	\$229,509	-
1826.....	2,617,169	1,120,749	1,511,836	3,916,198	2,079,724	204,270	2,156,678	522,769	629,949	-
1827.....	2,086,077	1,013,126	1,781,309	5,231,867	1,550,248	251,342	2,060,971	80,065	184,693	-
1828.....	2,788,362	1,607,417	2,163,585	4,814,258	1,484,856	204,770	3,097,752	317,466	781,863	-
1829.....	2,218,995	1,409,588	1,799,809	5,026,761	1,255,310	311,931	2,535,467	915,190	416,118	-
1830.....	1,621,899	940,254	1,597,140	5,235,241	1,120,095	302,833	2,491,460	1,431,883	182,585	-
1831.....	1,608,328	1,704,264	1,580,578	5,166,745	1,207,154	198,504	2,375,829	928,103	413,758	-
1832.....	3,251,852	1,619,795	2,053,386	4,293,954	1,439,182	288,316	3,890,845	1,560,171	504,623	-
1833.....	2,772,550	999,134	1,740,058	5,452,818	1,524,622	267,740	5,089,693	1,377,117	334,130	-
1834.....	2,595,840	1,422,063	2,113,717	8,066,068	1,727,188	170,968	4,729,969	1,430,118	787,409	-
1835.....	2,395,245	1,457,977	2,347,556	9,490,446	1,662,764	215,450	5,574,466	878,618	917,095	-
1836.....	2,778,554	1,970,246	1,828,019	5,615,819	1,696,650	195,304	7,210,190	1,053,503	811,497	-
1837.....	2,816,116	1,827,181	1,440,856	5,654,002	1,567,345	163,402	4,991,893	1,000,002	1,180,156	\$163,384
1838.....	1,898,396	944,238	1,275,762	3,500,709	1,615,249	155,614	3,191,238	1,029,539	942,095	165,718
1839.....	2,393,894	1,182,297	1,377,989	3,127,153	2,073,216	192,845	5,292,955	1,150,546	1,186,641	318,116
1840.....	2,572,427	1,157,200	1,252,824	4,175,001	1,572,548	189,021	4,927,296	787,964	1,616,859	303,847
1841.....	2,817,448	1,151,236	1,809,684	3,284,957	2,156,121	186,911	6,302,653	1,957,747	1,230,980	395,026
1842.....	1,350,106	987,528	1,266,997	1,995,696	1,720,558	124,994	5,948,814	2,417,541	831,039	480,892

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November, 15, 1843.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

O.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles of Domestic Produce and Manufacture, and of Bullion and Specie, exported, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED.											
	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Flour.	Pork, hogs, lard, &c.	Beef, cattle, hides &c.	Butter and cheese.	Skins and furs.	Fish.	Lumber.	Manufactures.	Specie and bullion.
1821..	\$20,157,484	\$5,648,962	\$1,494,307	\$4,298,043	\$1,354,116	\$698,323	\$190,287	\$766,205	\$973,591	\$1,512,808	\$2,752,631	\$10,478,059
1822..	24,035,058	6,222,838	1,563,482	5,103,280	1,357,899	844,534	221,041	501,302	915,838	1,307,670	3,121,030	10,810,180
1823..	20,445,520	6,282,672	1,820,985	4,962,373	1,291,322	739,461	192,778	672,917	1,004,800	1,335,600	3,139,598	6,372,987
1824..	21,947,401	4,855,566	1,882,982	5,759,176	1,489,051	707,299	204,205	661,455	1,136,704	1,734,586	4,841,383	7,014,522
1825..	36,846,649	6,115,623	1,925,245	4,212,127	1,832,679	930,465	247,787	524,692	1,078,773	1,717,571	5,729,797	8,797,055
1826..	25,025,214	5,347,208	1,917,445	4,121,466	1,892,429	733,430	207,765	582,473	924,922	2,011,694	5,495,130	4,663,795
1827..	29,359,545	6,816,146	2,343,908	4,434,881	1,555,698	772,636	184,049	441,690	987,447	1,697,170	5,536,651	8,014,888
1828..	22,487,229	5,480,707	2,620,696	4,283,669	1,495,830	719,961	176,354	626,235	1,066,663	1,821,906	5,548,354	8,243,473
1829..	26,575,311	5,185,370	2,514,370	5,000,023	1,493,629	674,955	176,205	526,507	968,068	1,680,403	5,412,320	4,924,020
1830..	29,674,883	5,833,112	1,986,824	6,132,129	1,315,245	717,683	142,370	641,760	756,677	1,836,014	5,320,980	2,178,773
1831..	25,289,492	4,892,388	2,016,267	10,461,728	1,501,644	829,982	264,796	750,938	929,834	1,964,195	5,086,890	9,014,931
1832..	31,724,682	5,999,769	2,152,361	4,974,121	1,928,196	774,087	290,820	691,909	1,056,721	2,096,707	5,050,633	5,656,340
1833..	36,191,105	5,755,968	2,774,418	5,642,602	2,151,588	955,076	258,452	841,933	990,290	2,569,493	6,557,080	2,611,701
1834..	49,448,402	6,595,305	2,122,292	4,560,379	1,796,001	755,219	190,099	797,844	863,674	2,435,314	6,247,893	2,076,758
1835..	64,661,302	8,250,577	2,210,331	4,394,777	1,776,732	638,761	164,809	759,953	1,008,534	3,323,057	7,694,073	6,477,775
1836..	71,284,925	10,058,640	2,548,750	3,572,599	1,383,344	699,166	114,033	653,662	967,890	2,860,691	6,107,528	4,324,336
1837..	63,240,102	5,795,647	2,309,279	2,987,269	1,299,796	585,146	96,176	651,908	769,840	3,155,990	7,136,997	5,976,249
1838..	61,556,811	7,392,029	1,721,819	3,603,299	1,312,346	528,231	148,191	636,945	819,003	3,166,196	8,397,078	3,513,565
1839..	61,238,982	9,832,943	2,460,198	6,925,170	1,777,230	371,646	127,550	732,087	850,538	3,604,399	8,325,082	8,776,743
1840..	63,870,307	9,883,957	1,942,076	10,143,615	1,894,894	623,373	210,749	1,237,789	720,164	2,926,846	9,873,462	8,417,014
1841..	54,330,341	12,576,703	2,010,107	7,759,646	2,621,537	904,918	504,815	993,262	751,783	3,576,805	9,953,020	10,034,332
1842..	47,593,464	9,540,755	1,907,387	7,375,356	2,629,403	1,212,638	388,185	598,487	730,106	3,230,003	8,410,694	4,813,539

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 15, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

P.

A statement exhibiting the value of Domestic Produce and manufactures exported, and the countries to which the same were exported, annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.

Years.	To Great Britain and dependencies.	To France and dependencies.	To Spain and dependencies.	To Netherlands and dependencies.	To Sweden and dependencies.	To Denmark and dependencies.	To Portugal and dependencies.	To China.	To Hanse Towns.
1821...	\$26,522,572	\$6,474,718	\$7,209,275	\$6,092,061	\$777,407	\$2,327,882	\$435,700	\$4,290,560	\$2,132,544
1822....	30,041,337	7,075,332	8,438,212	5,801,639	921,434	2,434,046	427,491	5,935,368	2,505,015
1823....	27,571,060	9,568,924	10,963,398	7,767,075	558,291	1,955,071	246,648	4,636,061	3,169,439
1824....	28,027,845	10,552,304	15,367,278	3,617,389	569,428	2,183,252	518,836	5,301,171	1,863,273
1825....	44,217,525	11,891,326	5,921,549	5,895,499	569,550	2,701,088	408,160	5,570,515	3,121,033
1826....	28,980,019	12,106,429	6,687,351	4,794,070	358,380	2,412,875	313,553	2,566,644	2,116,697
1827....	32,870,465	13,565,356	7,321,991	3,826,674	850,877	2,404,822	357,270	3,864,405	3,013,185
1828....	27,020,209	12,098,341	7,204,627	3,083,359	1,106,954	3,348,167	291,614	1,482,802	2,995,251
1829....	28,071,084	12,832,304	6,888,094	4,622,120	957,948	2,311,174	322,911	1,354,862	3,277,160
1830....	31,647,881	11,806,238	6,049,051	4,562,437	961,729	2,014,085	279,799	742,193	2,274,880
1831....	39,901,379	9,882,679	5,661,420	3,096,609	540,078	2,000,793	294,383	1,290,835	2,592,172
1832....	37,268,556	13,244,698	6,399,183	6,035,466	515,140	2,207,551	296,218	1,260,522	4,088,212
1833....	39,881,486	14,424,533	6,506,041	3,566,361	420,069	1,839,834	442,561	1,433,759	2,903,296
1834....	50,797,650	16,111,442	6,296,556	4,578,739	494,741	1,857,114	322,496	1,010,483	4,659,674
1835....	60,107,134	20,335,066	7,069,279	4,411,053	602,593	1,780,496	521,413	1,868,580	3,528,276
1836....	64,487,550	21,441,200	8,081,668	4,799,157	700,386	2,122,469	191,007	1,194,264	4,363,882
1837....	61,218,813	20,255,346	7,604,002	4,285,767	507,523	1,640,173	423,705	630,591	3,754,949
1838....	58,843,392	16,252,413	7,684,006	3,772,206	355,852	1,299,927	232,131	1,516,602	3,291,645
1839....	68,169,082	18,924,413	7,724,429	2,871,239	470,914	1,406,346	244,354	1,533,601	2,801,067
1840....	70,420,846	22,349,154	7,617,347	4,546,085	652,546	1,193,500	321,256	909,968	4,035,964
1841....	62,376,402	22,235,575	7,181,409	3,288,741	771,210	1,987,283	349,113	1,200,816	4,560,716
1842....	52,306,650	18,738,860	6,323,295	4,270,770	477,965	1,047,673	302,964	1,444,397	4,564,513

P—Continued.

Years.	To Russia.	To Italy.	To Hayti.	To Mexico.	To Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.	To Central America.	To Brazil.	To Argentine and Cisplatine Republics.	To Chili.	To Texas.
1821....	\$628,894	\$1,099,667	\$2,270,601	.	.	.	\$1,381,760			
1822....	529,081	1,450,184	2,119,811	.	.	.	1,463,929			
1823....	648,734	1,067,905	2,378,782	.	.	.	1,341,390			
1824....	231,981	664,348	2,365,155	.	.	.	2,301,904			
1825....	287,401	645,039	2,054,615	\$6,470,144	\$2,239,255	\$99,522	2,393,754	\$573,520	\$921,438	
1826....	174,648	530,221	1,414,494	6,281,050	1,952,672	119,774	2,200,349	379,340	1,447,498	
1827....	382,244	610,221	1,331,909	4,173,257	944,534	224,772	1,863,806	151,204	1,702,601	
1828....	450,495	920,750	1,332,711	2,886,484	884,524	159,272	1,988,705	154,228	2,629,402	
1829....	386,226	901,012	975,158	2,331,151	767,348	239,854	1,929,927	626,052	1,421,134	
1830....	416,575	740,360	823,178	4,837,458	496,990	250,118	1,843,238	629,887	1,536,114	
1831....	462,766	694,525	1,318,375	6,178,218	658,149	306,497	2,076,095	659,779	1,368,155	
1832....	582,682	687,563	1,669,003	3,467,541	1,117,024	335,307	2,054,794	923,040	1,221,119	
1833....	703,805	372,186	1,427,963	5,408,091	957,543	575,016	3,272,101	699,728	1,463,940	
1834....	330,694	493,557	1,436,952	5,265,053	795,567	184,149	2,059,351	971,837	1,476,355	
1835....	585,447	285,941	1,815,812	9,029,221	1,064,016	183,793	2,608,656	708,918	941,884	
1836....	911,013	664,059	1,240,039	6,041,635	829,255	189,518	3,094,936	384,933	937,917	
1837....	1,306,732	623,677	1,011,981	3,880,323	1,080,109	157,663	1,743,209	273,872	1,487,799	\$1,007,928
1838....	1,048,289	459,893	910,255	2,164,097	724,739	243,040	2,657,194	296,994	1,370,264	1,247,880
1839....	1,239,246	438,152	1,122,559	2,787,362	750,785	216,242	2,637,485	465,363	1,794,553	1,687,082
1840....	1,169,481	1,473,185	1,027,214	2,515,241	919,123	217,946	2,506,574	519,006	1,728,829	1,218,271
1841....	1,025,729	912,318	1,155,557	2,036,620	872,937	149,913	3,517,273	818,170	1,102,988	808,296
1842....	836,593	820,517	899,966	1,534,233	769,936	68,466	2,601,502	681,228	1,639,676	406,929

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 15, 1843.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

1843.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

647

INDEX.

A.

Alexandria city, the debt of, assumed by the Federal Government.....	179,
	273, 352, 357, 358, 371, 385, 483, 504, 630, 651
Allowances—see <i>Fishing Vessels</i> .	
Appeal, the right of, to the Supreme Court should be allowed in cases involving an amount of duty.....	617
Appropriations, detailed estimates of, for 1838.....	123, 124
for 1840.....	298, 299
for 1841.....	390, 391
Appropriations, in aggregate and detail, made for 1837.....	124 to 158
made in 1839.....	299 to 334
made in 1840.....	391 to 424
Appropriations, in aggregate and detail, made by former acts of Congress—	
for the service of 1838.....	123, 158
for the service of 1839.....	181
for the service of 1840.....	298, 334
for the service of 1841.....	390, 424
existing, required for 1837 and former years, to be expended in 1838.....	123,
	159 to 170
existing, required for 1839 and former years, to be expended in 1840.....	298,
	335 to 346
existing, required for 1840 and former years, to be expended in 1841.....	390,
	425 to 436
suggestions in 1838 that prudence requires a reduction in the annual.....	186
which will probably be carried to the surplus fund in 1837.....	123, 159 to 170
in 1839.....	298, 335 to 346
in 1840.....	390, 425 to 436
existing, not required for 1837, proposed to be applied to 1838.....	123, 159 to 170
1839, proposed to be applied to 1840.....	298, 335 to 346
1840, proposed to be applied to 1841.....	390, 425 to 436
views in 1837 in regard to the difficulty in paying the, and on the issue of	
Treasury notes.....	7
a reduction in the, for the year 1840 recommended, to prevent a deficit.....	234
estimated amount of new, in 1841.....	358
the outstanding and unexpended in 1837, charged on the Treasury.....	3
the outstanding, unsatisfied at the end of the year 1837, estimated.....	91
the outstanding, unsatisfied at the end of the year 1838, explanations as to	
the.....	180
the amount of, estimated to be uncalled for at the end of the year 1839.....	235
the estimated, to be uncalled for at the end of 1840.....	358
the amount of the, for 1837, to be applied to the service of 1838, without	
reappropriation.....	91
the amount of the, for 1838, applicable to the service of 1839.....	180
the amount of the, for 1839, which will be applied to the service of 1840,	
without reappropriation.....	235
the amount of the, for 1840, which will be applied to the service of 1841,	
without reappropriation.....	358

Appropriations, the balance of, outstanding on the 1st of January and 4th of March, 1841.	448
a lessening of the, for the service of 1841, recommended as a means to pre-	
serve a balance in the Treasury.....	361
beyond the estimates, views in 1837 in regard to the indefinite and the	
outstanding.....	101
to pay the debt of the District of Columbia to Holland.....	91
Army.—Estimates, appropriations, and expenditures on account of the—see <i>Military</i>	
<i>Service.</i>	
Attorneys, United States, circular to, in 1837.....	36
B.	
Balance in the Treasury 1st January, 1836, including trust funds.....	88
1st January, 1837.....	1, 89, 175, 605, 627
30th June, 1837.....	3, 441
1st January, 1838.....	90, 91, 176, 178, 256, 627
1st January, 1839.....	175, 178, 231, 255, 256, 371, 629
1st January, 1840.....	351, 371, 372, 437, 627
1st January, 1841.....	438, 461, 462, 605
4th of March, 1841.....	438, 439, 441, 486
1st of January, 1842.....	485, 598
1st of January, 1843.....	487, 599
1st of July, 1843.....	598, 600, 678
1st of October, 1843.....	601
1st of July, 1844.....	667, 673, 680
nominal and actual, at the end of each year from 1837 to 1843.....	626, 627
on the 31st December, 1836, exclusive of trust funds and outstand-	
ing warrants.....	627
Balances in the Treasury, views in 1837 in regard to the.....	91
views in 1838 on the policy of avoiding large.....	184
unavailable.....	178, 372, 599
Balances estimated to be in the Treasury on 31st December, 1838, and views in regard to.....	93, 98
on the 1st January, 1839.....	177, 178
on the 31st December, 1839.....	180, 232, 234
on the 31st December, 1840.....	234, 253, 352
on the 31st December, 1841.....	357, 358
on the 30th June, 1843.....	488
on the 30th June, 1844.....	488
on the 1st July, 1845.....	669
on the 1st July, 1846.....	670
Balances of public money due by the late deposit banks, December 12, 1834.....	229
due the United States—see <i>Banks</i> —see <i>Bank United States</i> —see	
<i>Bonds.</i>	
of public money subject to draft, 4th March, 1841.....	449, 452
Balances, of appropriation outstanding on the 1st of January and 4th of March, 1841.....	448
Bank capital, discount and issues, a cause of the financial embarrassment in 1836-'7.....	30
Bank notes, not receivable in payment of duties, &c.....	43, 47
circular from the Treasury Department in 1789, with regard to the receipt for	
duties and transmission by mail of.....	53
Treasury circular in 1790, in regard to the bearing of the collection law upon	
the receivability of, for public dues.....	54
the circulation of, in 1837.....	103
the conveniences of, when equivalent to specie.....	106
the effect of the curtailment of the issues of, in bringing about a resumption	
of specie payments.....	190
act of Congress of July 5, 1838, in relation to.....	217
the exclusion of small, from circulation advocated in 1839.....	252
Bank of the United States, the amount of the bonds due by the.....	3, 234
concerning the restriction on the sale of the bonds of the.....	182
the creation of a, recommended in 1841.....	447
bonds of the, outstanding and falling due to the Treasury in 1837,	
1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.....	455
receipt into the Treasury from the bonds due by the—	
in 1837.....	90
1838.....	92, 176, 178, 256
1839.....	180
1840.....	351, 437
1841.....	438, 461, 462
the condition of the, in 1837 and 1838.....	218, 219, 220, 221
warrants drawn on the.....	61
in 1816 did not prevent revulsions in trade and financial embar-	
rassments.....	368

Bank of the United States, views in 1841, in favor of a, as a fiscal agent of the Government	445, 446
Banking, its conveniences, advantages to trade, &c.	102
free, the preferable system of.	369
Banking institutions, a reform in, suggested to the States in 1838.	191
views in 1839 in regard to the condition of, generally, and the kind of money receivable for public dues.	249
Banks, the deposit, views in 1837 in regard to the condition of, and to a settlement with the former deposit.	17, 102
letter to the Executives of the States, with the postscript as to the return of the transfers in case of the nonpayment of the deposits by the.	51
Treasury circular to the deposit, discontinuing those which had ceased to pay specie for their notes.	55
list of the deposit, discontinued under the act of June, 1836.	57
of deposit, list of, retained under the act of June, 1836.	58
collectors of the customs and receivers of the public moneys made depositaries in case of a suspension of specie payments by the.	59
views in 1837 on the circulation and ability of the, to resume specie payments.	103, 105
the deposits of Government funds unavailable for the service of 1838.	177, 178
the deposit, including the United States Bank and branches, the number and amount of warrants drawn on the, in the year 1834.	61
comparative condition of the, in certain particulars, in November, 1836, and in March, May, July, and August, 1837.	64
state of the accounts of the former and present, with the Treasurer of the United States.	65
statement of the condition of the former, on the 15th of August, 1837.	70
Treasury circular of July 3, 1837, to the former, urging the resumption of specie payments.	86
views in 1837 in regard to the availability of the balance of Government funds in the coffers of the.	91
recommendation, in 1837, that the notes of local, specie-paying, only, be received for lands.	25
views in 1837 in regard to the, and the safekeeping of the public moneys.	102
comparative statement of the condition of all the, in the United States, on and near the 1st of January, 1836, 1st January, 1837, and since the suspension of specie payments.	172
comparative condition of the, in fifteen States, before and since the suspension of specie payments.	173
the further credit extended to the, and the ultimate and ready settlement by the, &c.	97
views in 1838, in relation to the resumption of specie payments by the.	188, 191
comparative statements of the condition of the, in the different divisions of the Union, according to returns dated nearest January 1, 1837, and January 1, 1838.	218, 222
views in 1839 in regard to the, in connection with the safekeeping of the public moneys.	245
the use of the public money by the, for discounts, unprofitable.	192
concerning the system of special deposits with the.	193
deposit, statement of the condition of the, on or near the 1st of November, 1838, &c.	225
losses by the deposit, in 1834, small compared with those of 1837.	194
list of general deposit, and the amount in cash subject to draft, in accordance to returns received to 1st December, 1838.	224
list of the late deposit, in which special deposits have been made, &c., and the amount of special deposits subject to draft, 1st December, 1838.	228
statement of balances due the United States, 10th November, 1834, from banks formerly depositaries of the public money, with the credits to which they are entitled for payments since that date, &c.	229
list of former deposit, which suspended specie payments, and gave bonds to the United States, under the act of 16th October, 1837, and the amount of balances due by them on said bonds on 3d December, 1838, &c.	230
statement in 1839 of public moneys to the credit of Treasurer of the United States in the two general deposit.	346
statement of the condition of the deposit, to the 20th November, 1839.	347
estimated payments into the Treasury in 1840, out of the moneys due by the former deposit.	351
available funds in the deposit, in 1841.	357
balances of the deposits with the, prior to the suspension in 1837.	451, 454
amount of special deposits with the.	451, 454
debts due by the, in 1837 to 1841, inclusive.	455
lists of general and special deposit, in 1843.	628
list of deposit, in 1844.	683
in the District of Columbia, concerning the resumption of specie payments by the.	21
insolvent, Government funds in the, unavailable.	91, 177, 178

Beaver cloth, the prices of, in 1842.....	508
Beef, cattle, hides, &c., exported annually from the United States, from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, the value of.....	287
statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive; and of the countries to which exported.....	.645, 646, 647
Bibb, Secretary—see <i>Finances</i> .	
Bonds due by the Bank of the United States—see <i>Bank of the United States</i> .	
Bonds for duties, concerning the payment of.....	3
for duties, considerations in 1837 in regard to the postponement of the payment of..	4
circulars of the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury in regard to the postponement of the payment of.....	33, 36
memorial of the New York merchants, in 1837, to the President, for the stay of the collection of.....	38
memorials of the Chambers of Commerce of Boston and New Orleans on the same subject.....	40, 41
Treasury circulars to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Collector at New York, in regard to the kind of money receivable for, &c.....	43, 47
memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, August 28, 1837, asking for a postponement of the payment of duty bonds.....	49
views in 1837 and 1838 in regard to the extension of the credit on.....	97, 190
Bounties and drawbacks, a modification of the, recommended in 1840.....	360
on pickled fish exported, payments for, from 1821 to 1842.....	635
Bullion and specie—see <i>Imports</i> —see <i>Exports</i> .	
Butter, cheese, &c., exported annually from the United States, from 1790 to 1838, inclusive, the value of.....	287
statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States, from 1821 to 1842, and of the countries to which exported.....	.645, 646, 647
C.	
Calico, imported and American, the prices of, in 1842.....	508
Certificates, without interest, recommendation, in 1837, that, be issued and made receivable for public dues.....	25
Clerks, submissions for the appointment of new.....	157
Clerks—see <i>Custom-House</i> .	
Circulars—see <i>Treasury Circulars</i> .	
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous service—	
estimates for 1838.....	123, 124, 138, 156, 159
estimates for 1839.....	181, 232
estimates for 1840.....	235, 299, 331
estimates for 1841.....	358, 390, 421, 440, 462
estimates for 1842.....	486
estimates for 1843.....	487, 601
estimates for 1844-'5.....	488, 603
estimates for 1845-'6.....	669
appropriations made in 1837.....	124, 159
appropriations made in 1839.....	299, 331, 335
appropriations made in 1840.....	391, 421, 425
appropriations made in 1841.....	438
expenditures in 1837.....	109, 175
expenditures in 1838.....	177, 178, 201, 256
expenditures in 1839.....	232, 257, 371
expenditures in 1840.....	352, 373, 437
expenditures in 1841.....	438, 462, 471
expenditures in 1842.....	486, 492, 620
expenditures in 1843-'4.....	600, 623, 678
expenditures in 1844-'5.....	668, 680
Coast Survey, the progress of the, &c.....	108, 199, 253, 675
Coffee and tea, duty on, recommended.....	609, 616
the value of, imported into the United States annually, from 1821 to 1842.....	637
Coffee, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838, inclusive.....	276
Collection of duties, statement of the expense of, annually, from 1821 to 1842.....	635
Collection law, extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1790, touching the bearing of the, upon the receivability of bank notes in payment of duties.....	54
a revision of the, recommended.....	199
Collector at New York, Treasury circulars to, in 1837, in regard to the specie circular and duty bonds.....	33, 47
circular from the, in regard to the excessive supply of foreign merchandise in 1842.....	507

- Collector at Baltimore; in 1789, Treasury circular to the, in regard to the receipt and transmission by mail of bank notes. 53
- Collectors of the Customs, made depositaries of the public moneys received by them in case of suspension of specie payments by the banks. 59
- to receive Treasury drafts in payment of duties. 68
- continue to make deposits of public moneys in certain banks. 192
- concerning the report of the ultimate losses of public moneys by, 194
- recommendation of collateral security from, as keepers of the public moneys, and making any embezzlement of public money by them a penal offence. 195, 196
- Treasury circulars to the, in 1838, in relation to the kind of currency receivable in payment of public dues. 215, 217
- list of, and of receivers of the public moneys; having public moneys in their hands, on whom drafts have from time to time been placed, and are intended to be continued, for the sums to the credit of the Treasury; showing, also, the balances in their hands subject to draft, conformable to returns to December 3, 1838. 227,
- Treasury circular of July 14, 1838, to the, exhorting them not to use the public moneys for private gain, &c. 230
- a reduction of, recommended in 1840. 364
- Commissioner of Customs proposed in 1837 and 1838. 108, 109, 349
- Compensation, the, to custom-house clerks. 617
- Commerce of the United States, views in 1839 in relation to the. 233
- the extent of the—see *Imports*—see *Exports*.
- statistical view of the, from the year 1821 to 1842. 634
- Commerce, foreign, concerning the fluctuations in the. 604
- what constitutes legitimate. 367
- Constitutional currency—see *Currency*.
- Cotton, over product of, and reduction of its price, cause of financial embarrassment in 1837. 28, 95
- the net profits of, in 1835 and 1836. 105
- statement of the value of manufactured, imported annually into the United States from 1790 to 1838, inclusive. 275
- statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838, inclusive. 285
- statements of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842, and of the countries to which exported. 645, 646, 647
- Cottons, statements of the kinds and value of, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842. 636
- the value of manufactures of, imported for the same periods. 638
- Credit, the Government, views in 1839 as to some stable means to preserve the. 243
- public, views on the necessity of permanent legislation to preserve the, against the contingencies of a fluctuating trade. 184
- how preserved, &c., in 1840. 354, 355
- the importance of its maintenance 490
- views in 1844 on the importance of sustaining the public. 650
- Credit, an excess of, always ends in revulsion. 367
- Crockery ware, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive. 276
- Currency, views in 1837 in regard to the constitutional, and the proper kind of, to be received in payment of public dues, &c. 21, 98
- Treasury circulars to the Boston merchants and collector at New York in regard to the kind of, to be received in payment of duties. 43, 47
- circular in 1789 in regard to the kind of, receivable for duties. 53
- kind of, in view of the collection law, in 1790 receivable in payment of public dues. 54
- the, as afforded by the banks. 103
- views in 1838 on the kind of, received for the public dues, &c. 188
- Treasury circulars of June 1 and July 6, 1838, to the collectors and receivers, in relation to the kind of, to be received in payment of public dues. 215, 217
- views in 1839 on the condition of the banking institutions, and the kind of, receivable for public dues. 249
- advantages to the, by the disuse of paper in paying public dues. 363
- Custom-house establishment, concerning the. 253
- bonds—see *Bonds*.
- clerks, practice of allowing compensation out of the revenue where the fees are inadequate, &c., abolished. 617
- officers, concerning the restriction on the increase of. 673
- revision of the pay of, recommended in 1837. 109, 199
- reduction of, recommended in 1840. 364
- responses of the various, of the United States, to Treasury circular of November 24, 1842, in regard to the warehouse system. 530 to 595

Customs, Commissioner of, proposed in 1838 and 1837.	108, 199, 349
Customs, receipts from, estimated for, and ascertained—	
In 1836.	89
1837.	2, 90, 175
1838.	92, 176, 178, 256
1839.	180, 231, 371
1840.	234, 351, 437
1841.	357, 438, 439, 440, 456, 461, 462
1842.	442, 456, 463, 485, 620, 603
1843-'4.	456, 487, 488, 600, 623, 667, 678, 680
1844-'5.	602, 667, 678
1845-'6.	669
Customs, receipts from, from 1st January, 1816, to 31st December, 1836, inclusive.	459
from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1840.	460
from 1st January, 1837, to 30th September, 1843.	627
a change of duties recommended in 1841, and an increased revenue therefrom.	442
estimate of the amount which will be received from, in the last quarter of 1841,	
and each of the two succeeding years, under a modification of the tariff.	466
views in regard to the receipts from, in 1842.	463, 603
estimated receipts from—see <i>Estimates</i> .	
D.	
Defalcations, report in 1838 of the probable losses of the public funds by receivers and collectors.	194
concerning the list of officers reported as standing on the books of the Treasury, 12th October, 1837, as defaulters.	195
collateral security from collectors and receivers and other depositaries, and attachment of penalty to prevent.	195, 196
concerning checks and securities and penal enactments against.	252, 363
the losses by individual.	366, 444
the, by banks, as keepers of the public moneys.	445
congratulations in 1843 that there are no, by officers of the Government.	618
Deficiency in the Treasury, apprehended.	3
apprehended at the close of the year 1840, the amount of.	234
views in 1839 on some permanent safeguards to prevent, &c.	243
concerning a provident fund to meet a.	252
a modification of the tariff recommended in 1840 to prevent a.	362
to be provided for in 1842, and views in regard thereto.	439,
440, 462, 463, 464, 469	
amount of, 31st December, 1842, and views in regard thereto.	487, 488
amount of, on the 1st January, 1842.	598
probable, at the end of the fiscal year 1843-'4.	602
probable, at the end of the fiscal year 1844-'5.	603
the, how supplied.	605
views in 1843 as to provisions for meeting, in the revenue.	608
Deposit act of 23d June, 1836, an act to modify the.	217
Deposits, of the public moneys with the banks, views in 1837 and 1838 in regard to.	10, 17, 192
letter to the Executives of the States, with the postscript as to the return of the transfers in case of non-payment of the.	51
Treasury circular discontinuing the, to such banks as had suspended specie payments.	55
unavoidable.	91, 177, 178, 357, 372, 627
with the banks, considerations in relation to a system of special.	193
with the States, in 1837.	1, 3, 30
considerations touching obstacles in the way of transferring the last instalment of, to the States.	5
views in 1837 in regard to the extent and availability of the, &c.	90, 97
unavailable for the service of 1838.	177, 178
the Secretary does not anticipate that there will be any surplus in the Treasury	
1st January, 1839, to deposit under the act of June, 1836.	181
the obligation to deposit with the States any surplus, not a debt due the States, 181	
further views in 1839, on the impracticability of making available the, and the legislation of Congress on the subject.	184
concerning the.	253
the aggregate amount of.	627
(For further information and views in regard to, see <i>Banks</i> —see <i>Public Moneys</i> .)	
Deposits, public, interest on, from 1837 to 1841.	455
Deposits in the Mint—see <i>Mint</i> .	
Depositories, views in 1837 on the propriety of appointing general.	107
general, under the act of 4th July, 1840.	449, 452
selection of certain, in 1844.	674

Diplomatic service—see <i>Foreign Intercourse</i> .	
Disbursing officers, views in 1840 in regard to, &c.	363
Discounts, the use of the public moneys for, unprofitable and injurious to the banks and borrowers.	192
District of Columbia, amount of debts of the cities of the, assumed by the Federal Government.	179
payments on the, and remarks in regard to the debt of.	273,
352, 353, 357, 358, 371, 385, 483, 504, 630, 651	
Documents, list of, appended to the Secretary's report in 1837.	32
Domestic produce and manufacture, value of annual exports of, from 1821 to 1843 inclusive.	632
views in 1840 on the exports of, for a series of years.	355
statement of the value of the annual exports of, from 1821 to 1842.	634
statements of the value of certain articles of, exported annually from 1821 to 1842, and exhibiting the countries to which they were exported.	645, 646, 637
value of exports of, in 1844.	683
exports of, from 1834 to 1840, the value of, 15 per cent. added.	457
statement of the value of, reexported annually from 1821 to 1842.	631, 632, 645, 646, 647
exports of, from 1790 to 1838.	285, 287
See <i>Exports</i> .	
Donations for local objects should be forborne, recommendation in 1838 that.	187
Drafts in hands of disbursing officers saleable for specie alone.	363
Drawback paid on foreign merchandise, domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	635
Drawback, the inequalities of the, on sugar and molasses, and necessity of legal provisions to correct.	442
a retention of a larger percentage of, recommended.	611
Drawbacks, views in 1840, concerning.	354, 360
Dues, the money receivable for—see <i>Public Dues</i> .	
Duties, the amount of, collected annually—see <i>Revenue</i> —see <i>Receipts</i> —see <i>Imports</i> —see <i>Public Dues</i> .	
the bonds for—see <i>Bonds</i> .	
views in 1837, concerning the extension of credit on.	97
the receipts from, in 1838, and the estimated, for 1839.	183
how estimated.	183
under protest, concerning the mode of keeping and repaying.	200
a modified duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, recommended in 1841.	442
increase of, recommended in 1841.	469
the decline in the importations in 1842, not attributable to the system of duties.	490
the largest importation under the highest rate of.	604
any change in the rate of, not likely to improve the revenue.	609
on tea and coffee urged.	609, 616
on tonnage and light money recommended to be applied to hospital purposes.	610, 616
transit, on imported merchandise, &c., suggested.	611, 616
the amount of, on merchandise from 1837 to 1843.	626
the amount of, collected on foreign merchandise from 1821 to 1842.	631
amount of, which accrued annually upon imported merchandise, from 1821 to 1842.	633
statement of the amount of, on merchandise, tonnage, light money, passports, &c., annually from 1821 to 1842 inclusive.	635
expense of collection annually from 1821 to 1842 inclusive.	635
statement of, ad valorem and specific, upon manufactures of iron and steel imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842 inclusive.	641
their effect upon importations and the prices of merchandise, &c.	662
the average yield of, &c., under the act of 1842.	671
of articles imported during the nine months ending 30th June, 1843, the duty on which exceeded 35 per cent. on the average wholesale market value of such articles.	681
gross, which accrued in the fiscal year 1844.	683
Duty, the value of merchandise imported from 1834 to 1839, both inclusive, free of, paying ad valorem, and paying specific.	274

E.

Embarrassments—see *Financial*.

Estimates of receipts into the Treasury from all sources and of all expenditure for all objects—	
for 1837.	2, 3, 90
for 1838.	92, 93, 123, 124, 176, 177, 178
for 1839.	180, 181, 231, 232
for 1840.	234, 235, 298, 299, 351, 352

Estimates of receipts into the Treasury from all sources and of all expenditure for all objects—*Continued.*

for 1841.	357, 358, 390, 391, 439, 440, 456, 462
for 1842.	442, 463, 485, 486, 598
for 1843.	487, 599
for 1843-'4.	487, 488, 600, 601
for 1844-'5.	602, 667, 668
for 1845-'6.	669
explanatory remarks in 1837 on the, for 1838.	99, 101, 123, 124
explanations in 1838 of the, for 1839, and suggestions on the mode of meeting fluctuations in them.	182
of 1839, on an economical basis.	185
views in 1839 in regard to the estimates of receipts for 1840.	235, 236
explanations in 1839 of the estimates as to the expenditures and of some further reductions in them.	237
views in 1840, in regard to the, for 1841.	356, 357
explanations in 1841, of the, for 1842.	463, 487, 358, 359, 390, 442
views in 1842 of the estimate of 1843.	488
views in 1843 of the estimates of 1844-'5.	603
views in 1844 of the estimates of 1845-'6.	670
of appropriations, in aggregate and detail, for 1838.	123, 124
of appropriations for 1840.	235, 298, 299
of appropriations for 1841.	358, 390, 391
statements under the act of May 1, 1820, accompanying the annual.	159, 335, 425
of the duties on the average value of imports, from the 30th of September, 1834 to 1840 inclusive.	458
Ewing, Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury—see <i>Finances.</i>	
Exchanges, domestic and foreign, views in 1838 on the good condition of the.	190, 191
Expenditures of the Government for all objects, estimated for and ascertained, in aggregate and in detail, in—	
1836.	89
1837.	2, 90, 109, 175
1838.	93, 177, 178, 201, 256
1839.	180, 181, 232, 257, 371
1840.	235, 352, 373, 437
1841.	358, 438, 439, 440, 448, 462, 471, 599
1842.	463, 486, 492, 599, 620
1843.	487, 599, 623
1843-'4.	48, 600, 601, 667, 678
1844-'5.	603, 668, 680
1845-'6.	669
Expenditures, views in 1837 in regard to the estimates of, for 1838.	94, 101
and revenue for 1837, further explanation as to the effect upon them by laws passed at the special session in 1837.	96
prediction in 1837 that on certain contingencies the, can be reduced to \$17,000,000, and views why former predictions of reduction were not realized.	101
views in 1838 in regard to the fluctuations in the.	182, 184, 185
views in 1838 on a reduction of the annual to meet the diminished revenue apprehended in consequence of the gradual reductions in the tariff.	185, 187
views in 1839 why the expenditures in 1840 will be less than those of the previous year, and why they should not be more than \$18,000,000.	237, 238, 252
general views in 1839 in regard to the causes of increase in the.	239
considerations in 1839 as to some permanent safeguard under fluctuations in receipts and.	242, 252
proposition for a reduction of.	252
general views in 1840 in regard to, and for a reduction of the.	366
exceeded the revenue, and how, and the necessity of early regulation to prevent a further augmentation.	441, 442
excess of, over revenues, in 1842.	599
views in 1843 in regard to a diminution of the.	605
views in 1844 against extravagance in.	662
average rate of, for certain years, exclusive of the public debt.	605
exclusive of trust funds, loans, and Treasury notes, from 1816 to 1836, and from 1st January, 1837, to 30th December, 1840.	459, 460
average annual expenditures from 1816 to 1836, and from 1836 to 1840.	459, 460
excess of average annual expenditure for current expenses over receipts.	460
statement of the annual expenditures on all accounts, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843.	627

Expenditures, an account of the principal and interest of the public debt existing before 1837, between January 1, 1837, and September 30, 1843, and for interest on loans and Treasury notes from 1831 to 1843.	626, 627
see <i>Miscellaneous Expenditures</i> —see <i>Treasury Notes</i> —see <i>Estimates</i> —see <i>Public Debt</i> —see <i>Naval Service</i> —see <i>Foreign Intercourse</i> .	
for the <i>Army</i> , see <i>Military Service</i> .	
Expenses of Government, views in 1843 in regard to a reduction in the	607
of collecting the <i>revenue</i> —see <i>Collection</i> .	
see <i>Expenditures</i> .	
Explosions—see <i>Steam-boilers</i> .	
Exports, in 1837, ascertained and estimated, and views in regard to.	94
statement of the value of, during the years ending 30th September, 1836–'37.	171
value of, during the commercial year ending September 30, 1838.	181, 214
value of, during the commercial year ending 30th September, 1839, and views in relation to the amount, &c., of.	233
statement of the value of imports and, during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838; and 1839.	274
statement of the value of annual, domestic and foreign, from the United States, from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	285
statement exhibiting the States from which the annual, from 1790 to 1838 were made, and the value of, from each State, &c.	287
countries to which the annual, from the United States were made from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, and the annual value of, to each country.	291
views in 1839 in regard to past imports and, of the United States.	294
in 1840, the amount and peculiarities of, showing an excess over the imports. . .	354
views in 1840 on the, of domestic products for a series of years.	355
statement exhibiting the value of imports and, annually, from 1791 to 1840 inclusive, and the excess in either case for the same period.	387
value of, and imports during each presidency, from Mr. Monroe's second term to Mr. Van Buren's, inclusive.	388
of bullion and specie during the year ending 30th September, 1838.	224
of bullion and specie annually from 1790 to 1838.	286
average value of, for six years, &c., &c.	456
of domestic and foreign produce from 1834 to 1840, the value of 15 per cent. added. .	457
value of, during the year ending 30th September, 1842.	505
value of foreign merchandise exported annually from 1821 to 1841.	506
statement of the value of, of domestic produce and manufacture, and of foreign merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1842.	631, 632
statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports and, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	634
statements of the value of certain articles of domestic produce and manufacture, and of bullion and specie exported annually, from 1821 to 1842 inclusive, and the countries to which exported.	645, 646, 647
statement exhibiting the value of, during the year ending 30th June, 1844.	683
F.	
Fees, the surplus, of clerks of district and circuit courts, concerning.	607
Finances, in 1837; reports of Mr. Woodbury on the state of the Government.	1, 89
1838; report of Mr. Woodbury on the state of the.	175
1839, report of Mr. Woodbury on the state of the.	231
1840, report of Mr. Woodbury on the state of the.	351
1841, report of Mr. Ewing on the state of the.	437
1841, report of Mr. Forward on the state of the.	461
1842, report of Mr. Forward on the state of the.	485
1843–'4, report of Mr. Spencer on the state of the.	597
1844–'5, report of Mr. Bibb on the state of the.	649
of the Government, recommendation in 1837 of certain legal provisions for the proper administration of the.	107
touching the recommendation of permanent measures to meet any fluctuation in the.	183
Financial embarrassment, views in 1837 and 1838 in regard to some general causes of, and remedies for.	28, 184
the excess of importation of foreign merchandise over the exports one great cause of.	233
legislation recommended in 1840 to prevent.	355
Financial operations of the Government, general views in 1840 in regard to the.	365
Fiscal year, alteration in the, proposed.	199, 349
the change in the.	597
Fish; exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1825, inclusive, the value of. .	286
exported annually from the United States, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive, the value of. .	645
Fishing vessels, allowances to, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	635

Flannel, American, the price of, in 1842.....	508
Flax and hemp, statement of the value of manufactures of, imported into the United States annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.....	640
Flax—see <i>Linens</i> .	
Flour, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838, inclusive, the value of, statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States, from 1821 to 1842, and of the countries to which exported.....	286 645, 646, 647
Fluctuation in receipts and expenditures—see <i>Finances</i> .	
Foreign intercourse, estimates for 1838 for.....	123, 144, 156, 159, 177
estimates for 1839 for.....	181, 232
estimates for 1840 for.....	298, 235, 322, 332
estimates for 1841 for.....	358, 390, 413, 422, 440, 462
estimates for 1842 for.....	486
estimates for 1843 for.....	487, 601
estimates for 1844-'5 for.....	488, 603
estimates for 1845-'6 for.....	669
appropriations made in 1837 for.....	144, 159
appropriations made in 1839 for.....	299, 322, 335
appropriations made in 1840 for.....	413, 425
appropriations made in 1841 for.....	438
expenditures in 1837 on account of.....	109, 175
expenditures in 1838 on account of.....	178, 201, 256
expenditures in 1839 on account of.....	232, 257, 371
expenditures in 1840 on account of.....	352, 373, 437
expenditures in 1841 on account of.....	462, 471
expenditures in 1842 on account of.....	486, 492, 620
expenditures in 1843-'4 on account of.....	600, 623, 678
expenditures in 1844-'5 on account of.....	668, 680
Fortifications, a reduction of appropriations for, recommended in 1838.....	187
estimates for 1838 for.....	148
estimates for 1839 for.....	181, 232
estimates for 1840 for.....	235, 298, 326
estimates for 1841 for.....	358, 390, 416, 440, 462
estimates for 1842 for.....	486
estimates for 1843 for.....	487, 601
estimates for 1844-'5 for.....	488, 603
estimates for 1845-'6 for.....	670
appropriations made in 1837 for.....	148, 164
appropriations made in 1839 for.....	326, 339
appropriations made in 1840 for.....	417, 429
appropriations made in 1841 for.....	438, 439
expenditures in 1837 for.....	175
expenditures in 1838 for.....	177, 202, 256
expenditures in 1839 for.....	232, 258, 371
expenditures in 1840 for.....	352, 374, 437
expenditures in 1841 for.....	438, 462, 472
expenditures in 1842 for.....	486, 492, 621
expenditures in 1843-'4 for.....	624, 679
expenditures in 1844-'5 for.....	668, 680
Forward, Walter, Secretary of the Treasury—see <i>Finances</i> .	
France, the sixth instalment due from, to the United States, paid.....	199
the interest on the first four instalments of the indemnity due by.....	253
Funds—see <i>Trust Funds</i> .	
public, unavailable.....	91, 177, 178, 372, 627
G.	
General Land Office, concerning the.....	253
the operations of the, in 1840, concerning.....	364
the operations of the—see <i>Public Lands</i> .	
Georgetown, the debt of, assumed by the Federal Government.....	179, 273, 385
payments on said debt—see <i>District of Columbia</i> .	
Grain and flour, views in 1837 touching the price of, their value, and the quantity imported and exported, and their bearing upon the national finances and the stability of trade.....	95
Great Britain, the warehouse system of—see <i>Warehouse system</i> .	

H.

Harbors and rivers, the improvement of—	
estimates for 1838.....	148
estimates for 1839.....	181, 232, 371
estimates for 1840.....	235, 298

Harbors and rivers, the improvement of—*Continued*:

appropriations for 1837.	148, 164
appropriations for 1839.	339
appropriations for 1840.	432
appropriations for 1841.	439
expenditures in 1837.	175
expenditures in 1838.	187, 202, 256
expenditures in 1839.	232, 258
expenditures in 1840.	352, 374
expenditures in 1842.	621
expenditures in 1843-'4.	624, 679
Hemp, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1800, inclusive.	277
clean Russia, the price of, in 1842.	507
imported into the United States annually, from 1821 to 1842, the value of manufactures of.	636
and cordage imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, statements of the value of.	637, 642
and flax, statement of the value of manufactures of, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842.	640
Holland, remarks in 1837 in regard to the outstanding appropriation under the act of May 20, 1836, to pay the debt due by the District of Columbia.	91
the debt due—see <i>District of Columbia</i> .	
Home market, the creation of a, recommended in 1841.	468
Home valuation under the tariff of 1833.	465

I.

Importations of foreign goods, the excessive, a cause of financial embarrassments in 1837.	29
how affected by the expansions and contractions of the currency.	236
Imports, the value of, in 1837, and views in regard to the diminution of.	94
views, in 1837, in regard to the fluctuations in, caused by restrictive legislation, &c.	100
statement of the value of, during the years ending 30th September, 1836 and 1837.	171
the value of, during the commercial year ending 30th September, 1838.	182, 214
the value of the, during the commercial year ending 30th September, 1839, and views in relation to the amount, &c., of.	233
the effects of the excess of, over the exports, treated of.	233
statement exhibiting the value of, and exports during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.	274
statement of the quantity, kind, and value of imports into the United States, from the 1st October, 1789, to the 30th September, 1838, and the value of those retained in the country.	275
statement showing from what countries the imports into the United States, from 1790 to 1833, inclusive, were derived, and into what States they were entered, and the value in each case.	278, 281
views in 1839 in regard to the past, and exports.	294
in 1840, the amount and peculiarities of, &c.	354, 367
statement of the annual value of, and exports, from 1791 to 1840, inclusive, and the excess of imports and of exports annually, for the same period.	387
value of exports and, during each presidency, from Mr. Monroe's second term to Mr. Van Buren's, inclusive.	388
average value of, for six years.	456
from 1834 to 1840, and value thereof.	457
estimate of duties on the average value of, from 1834 to 1840, inclusive.	458
of bullion and specie from 1821 to 1842.	636, 645
of bullion and specie during the year ending 30th September, 1838.	224
of bullion and specie from 1790 to 1838.	277
of bullion and specie from 1834 to 1840.	458
the decline in the, in 1842, not attributable to our system of duties.	490
the value of, during the years ending 30th September, 1840, 1841, and 1842.	505
statements of the value of foreign merchandise imported, &c., annually, from 1821 to 1843, and the amount of duties accruing thereon.	631, 633
statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of exports and, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	634
statements of the value of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the United States annually, from 1821 to 1842.	636, 637
statements exhibiting the value of manufactures of cotton and wool, flax and hemp, iron and steel, hemp and cordage, imported from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.	638, 639, 640, 641, 642
statement of the value of articles imported into the United States, designating the countries from which received, annually, from 1821 to 1842, inclusive.	643, 644

Imports, statement of articles imported during nine months ending June, 1843, the duty on which exceeded thirty-five per cent. on the average wholesale market value of such articles.	681
statement of the value of, and exports during the year ending 30th June, 1844.	683
Indemnities—see <i>France</i> —see <i>Naples</i> .	
Independent Treasury, views in 1837 and 1838 in favor of an.	10, 106, 198
views in 1838 in regard to the operations of the.	192
views in 1840 in regard to the operations of the.	362
views in 1841 against the, and against individual custodians of the public moneys, and in favor of the repeal of the.	444
Indian affairs, remarks in 1840 in regard to.	366
Inscriptions, Spanish, concerning the payment of.	108
Insolvent banks, Government funds unavailable in the—see <i>Banks</i> .	
Insolvent debtors, extension of the acts of Congress for the relief of, proposed.	350
Internal improvements by the Federal Government, reductions in appropriations for, recommended.	187
Intercourse—see <i>Foreign Intercourse</i> .	
Iron and steel, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	276
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of manufactures of.	636
manufactured and unmanufactured, statement of the value of, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842.	641
Russia, bar, the price of, in 1842.	507
Judicial condemnation of goods, the expense of.	607
L.	
Land laws, as to any modification of the.	608
Lands, public, receipts from the sale of, &c.—see <i>Public Lands</i> —see <i>General Land Office</i> .	
Lead, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	637
the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	277
Linens, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	277
and the manufactures of flax, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	636
Light money—see <i>Tonnage and</i> .	
Light-house establishment, recommendation in 1838 of a reduction of appropriations for.	186, 187
concerning the.	253
Light-houses, on a part of the Atlantic coast, concerning proper sites for.	108
concerning.	199
Loans, to supply the Treasury—see <i>Treasury Notes</i> .	
per acts of 21st July, 1841, of 15th April, 1842, and of 3d of March, 1843, receipts from, estimated and actual, in 1841.	461, 470
in 1842.	485, 486, 491, 599, 620
in 1843.	487, 600, 623
in 1843-'4.	667, 678
statement of receipts from, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843.	626
expenditures on account of the, of 1841, 1842, and 1843—	
in 1841.	462, 482, 627
in 1842.	486, 502, 599, 622, 627
in 1843.	487, 600, 625, 627
in 1843-'4.	488, 602, 627, 680
in 1844-'5.	603, 627, 668, 680
in 1845-'6.	670
statement in 1842 of the amount due on the, of 1841-'2, the former redeemable 1st January, 1844, and the latter the 1st of January, 1863.	504
statement of the payments from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843, and of interest on account of the.	626, 627
statement of persons to whom was awarded the loan of 1843, the terms of acceptance, &c., and of the offers not accepted, &c.	629
statement, December 1, 1843, of amount of outstanding.	630
statements in 1844 of the indebtedness of the United States on account of.	652, 676, 677
recommended in 1841.	443, 444
views as to the anticipated receipts from, in 1842.	463
to make the late loan available, an extension of time recommended.	464
concerning the.	489
a new loan recommended in 1843 to meet a deficit.	606
considerations in 1843 in regard to the loan authorized by the act of March, 1843.	613
views in 1844 in regard to the interest on the, and the payment of the.	660, 661
Losses of the public money, views in 1839 in regard to.	246, 247
Lumber, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, the value of.	286
exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842 inclusive, the value of.	645

M.

Manufacture, domestic, statement of the value of the annual exports of, from 1821 to 1842.	632
Manufactures, the value of certain, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842.	636
statements exhibiting the value of, of cotton and wool, flax and hemp, iron and steel, hemp and cordage, imported from 1821 to 1842 inclusive.	638, 239, 640, 641, 642
statement of the value of, imported into the United States as above, annually, from 1821 to 1842, and the countries from whence received.	643, 644
statements exhibiting the value of certain articles of domestic produce and, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842, and the countries to which exported.	645, 646, 647
the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842.	645
statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1789 to 1838 inclusive.	285
Marine hospitals, concerning places most suitable for.	108
Marine Corps, appropriations and expenditures for the—see <i>Naval Service</i> —see <i>Estimates</i> —see <i>Expenditures</i> .	
Merchandise, for the annual imports and exports of—see <i>Imports</i> — <i>Exports</i> .	
statement of the kind and value of imports of, from the 1st October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1828, and the countries from whence derived.	275, 279
statement of the exports of, for the same period.	287
foreign, the value of, exported annually from 1821 to 1841.	506
a redundant supply of foreign, in the United States before the enactment of the tariff of 1842, and the prices of certain.	507
foreign, imported and reexported, the amount of duties on, from 1837 to 1843.	626
foreign, statements of the value of, imported, reexported, and consumed or on hand, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	631, 632
statement of the value of, imported from 1821 to 1842, and the gross duties from 1821 to 1842.	633
foreign, statement of the value of the annual exports of, from 1821 to 1842.	634
foreign, drawbacks paid on, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	635
statements exhibiting the value of the principal articles of, imported annually into the United States from 1821 to 1842 inclusive, and showing the countries from whence received.	636, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644
statements exhibiting the value of certain articles of domestic produce and manufacture, and bullion and specie, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842 inclusive, and the countries to which exported.	645, 646, 647
statement of articles imported in nine months of 1843, at a rate of duty averaging 35 per cent.	681
the value and kind of, imported and exported.	
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvements—	
estimates for 1838.	123, 146, 156, 164
estimates for 1839.	181, 232
estimates for 1840.	235, 298, 323, 333
estimates for 1841.	358, 390, 397, 414, 423, 440, 462
estimates for 1842.	486
estimates for 1843.	487, 601
estimates for 1844-'5.	488, 603
estimates for 1845-'6.	670
appropriations made in 1837.	146, 164
appropriations made in 1839.	323, 339
appropriations made in 1840.	414, 429
appropriations made in 1841.	438, 439
expenditures in 1837.	111, 175
expenditures in 1838.	177, 178, 202
expenditures in 1839.	232, 258, 371
expenditures in 1840.	352, 374, 437
expenditures in 1841.	439, 462, 472
expenditures in 1842.	486, 493, 621
expenditures in 1843-'4.	600, 601, 624, 679
expenditures in 1844-'5.	668, 680
Militia service, &c.—see <i>Expenditures</i> —see <i>Estimates</i> .	
Mint, the amount of deposits in the, and considerations in regard to.	2, 177
concerning the.	199, 253
deposits in the, under the act of June 23, 1836, and January 18, 1837.	91, 451, 454
views in 1837 on the propriety of imposing the duty of a general depository on the.	107
recommendation of legal penalties in case of embezzlement of any of the public funds in the.	195, 196

Mint, amount of special deposits in the, and subject to draft 1st December, 1838.....	228
Mint certificates, recommendation in 1837 that the, be receivable in payment of public dues.....	26
Miscellaneous service—	
estimates for 1838.....	123, 144, 156, 159, 178
estimates for 1839.....	181, 232
estimates for 1840.....	235, 298, 318, 331
estimates for 1841.....	358, 390, 410, 422, 440, 462
estimates for 1842.....	486
estimates for 1843-'4.....	487, 601
estimates for 1844-'5.....	488, 602, 603
estimates for 1845-'6.....	669
expenditures in 1837.....	109, 175
expenditures in 1838.....	177, 178, 201, 256
expenditures in 1839.....	232, 257, 371
expenditures in 1840.....	352, 373, 437
expenditures in 1841.....	438, 462, 471
expenditures in 1842.....	486, 492, 620
expenditures in 1843-'4.....	600, 624, 678
expenditures in 1844-'5.....	668, 680
appropriations made in 1837.....	144, 159
appropriations made in 1839.....	299, 318, 335
appropriations made in 1840.....	410, 425
appropriations made in 1841.....	438
Miscellaneous sources, receipts from—see <i>Receipts</i> .	
Molasses, the value of, imported into the United States annually from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.....	276
the value of, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842.....	637
Moneys of the Government, the safe-keeping of—see <i>Public Money</i> .	

N.

Naples, the fifth instalment of indemnity due by, paid.....	199
the sixth instalment due by, paid.....	253
another indemnity paid.....	364
Naval service, including the Marine Corps—	
estimates for 1838.....	123, 153, 157, 168, 178
estimates for 1839.....	181, 232
estimates for 1840.....	235, 298, 329, 333
estimates for 1841.....	358, 390, 418, 423, 440, 462
estimates for 1842.....	486
estimates for 1843.....	487, 602
estimates for 1844-'5.....	488, 603
estimates for 1845-'6.....	670
expenditures in 1837.....	120, 176
expenditures in 1838.....	177, 178, 202, 256
expenditures in 1839.....	232, 270, 371
expenditures in 1840.....	352, 383, 437
expenditures in 1841.....	438, 462, 480
expenditures in 1842.....	486, 501, 621
expenditures in 1843-'4.....	600, 625, 680
expenditures in 1844-'5.....	668
appropriations for 1837.....	152, 169
appropriations for 1839.....	328, 344
appropriations for 1840.....	418, 435
appropriations made in 1841.....	438
Navigating interests in 1840 prosperous.....	355

P.

Passports, duties on, annually, from 1821 to 1842.....	635
Patent Office, concerning the money to the credit of.....	3
Pension grants, the expense of, views in 1838 on the propriety of avoiding an increase of, during the gradual reduction of the tariff.....	188
Pork, hogs, &c., exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, the value of.....	286
statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842, and of the countries to which exported.....	645, 646, 647
Port of entry, at Independence, the establishment of a, recommended.....	617
Post-Office Department, concerning the money to the credit of.....	3
Preemption and graduation laws, the passage of, recommended in 1839.....	252
Premiums offered and accepted for the stock of the United States loan in 1843.....	629
President of the United States, memorials in 1837 of merchants, Chamber of Commerce, &c., for a rescission of the specie circular, and for a stay on the payment of duty bonds.....	38, 40, 41
Produce—see <i>Domestic Produce</i> .	

Public debt of the United States, expenditures, estimated for and actual, for payments on account of the funded and unfunded, in—

1837.	2, 90, 92, 111, 176, 178
1838.	177, 178, 202, 256, 272
1839.	181, 232, 272, 371
1840.	352, 384, 385, 437
1841.	357, 358, 438, 441, 462, 482
1842.	486, 502, 599, 622
1843.	487, 625
1843-'4.	488, 600, 602, 680
1844-'5.	603, 652, 668, 680
1845-'6.	670

Public debt, principal and interest on the old, undischarged—

in 1836.	92
in 1837.	179
in 1838.	272
in 1839.	385
in 1840.	483
in 1842.	504
in 1843.	630
in 1844.	676, 677

concerning the extinguishment of the.	187
views in 1837 in regard to the foreign, of the United States.	95
views in 1840 in regard to the.	353

on account of the cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and pay- ments of interest thereon, ...	179, 273, 352, 357, 358, 371, 385, 483, 504, 630, 651
statement of the old and new, December 1, 1843.	630
statement of the old and new, July 1 and December 1, 1844.	651, 676, 677
expenditures for debt and interest, exclusive of payments arising from loans and Treasury notes, from 1st January, 1816, to 31st December, 1836.	459, 460

views in 1841 on the means of providing for the, and in favor of funding the.	440, 441, 443
--	---------------

amount paid from 1816 to 1837.	441
when paid, and how much paid.	606
statement and views in 1844-'5 in regard to the.	652, 653

statements of payments on account of the old, funded and unfunded since—	
1st December, 1836.	92
1st December, 1837.	178
1st December, 1838.	272
1st December, 1839.	385
1st December, 1840.	483

payments of principal and interest of the old, between January 1, 1837, and December 31, 1840, and between January 1, 1841, and September 30, 1843.	626, 627
--	----------

statement of payments on account of the old, Treasury notes and interest, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843.	627
--	-----

in 1790, foreign and domestic.	654
on account of the Revolution.	654

in 1800.	654
in 1810.	154

in 1816.	654
in 1820.	654

in 1830.	654
in 1835.	655

interest paid on the, from 1789 to 1835.	655
---	-----

new, incurred in 1841-'2, and '3, and for payments of principal and interest thereon—see <i>Loans</i> —see <i>Treasury Notes</i> .	
---	--

see <i>Revolutionary Debt</i> .	
considerations in 1844 as to the existing security for payment of interest and ultimate redemption of the principal of the.	657

Public dues, views in 1837 on the kind of money receivable for, &c.	21, 43, 47
--	------------

bank notes made receivable in 1789, for.	53
Treasury circular in 1790, in regard to the bearing of the collection law on the receivability of bank notes in payment of.	54

Treasury drafts to be received in payment of.	68
views in 1838 on the kind of currency received for the.	188

Treasury circulars of June 1 and July 6, 1838, to the collectors and re- ceivers in relation to the kind of currency to be received in payment of.	215, 217
--	----------

views in 1839 on the condition of the banking institutions generally and the kind of money receivable for.	249
--	-----

Public credit—see *Credit*.

Public lands, receipts from the sales of, estimated for and ascertained—	
in 1836.	89
in 1837.	2, 90, 175
in 1838.	92, 176, 178, 256
in 1839.	180, 231, 371
in 1840.	234, 351, 437
in 1841.	357, 438, 439, 440, 461, 462
in 1842.	485, 620
in 1843.	487, 488, 600, 623, 667, 678, 680
in 1844-'5.	602, 668, 678
in 1845-'6.	669
receipts from the sales of, from 1st January, 1816, to 31st December, 1836.	459
receipts from the sales of, from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1840.	460
receipts from the sales of, from 1st January, 1837, to September 30, 1843.	627
views in 1837 in regard to the fluctuations in the receipts from, and on the estimates for the future.	99
recommendations to receive payments in advance for.	107
views in 1839 in regard to the fluctuations in the sales of, &c., and how the Government finances are affected thereby.	242
views in regard to the estimate of sales of, in 1839.	182, 183
views as to the receipts from, in 1842.	463
views in 1843, in regard to the sales of the.	604
considerations in 1844 in regard to and the revenues to be derived from the, concerning the.	656, 253
Public moneys, unavailable in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841.	91, 177, 178, 357, 372, 627
views in 1837 on the safekeeping of the.	10, 102, 107
circular, May 12, 1837, directing the collectors of customs and receivers of, to collect and safely keep the, in case of a suspension by the banks.	59
extract from the Treasury report in 1790 as to a new class of officers to keep and transfer the.	60
statements showing the condition of the, in the former and present banks of deposit and Mint in August, 1837.	64, 65
under the opinion of the Attorney General, and by order of the President, the, to be deposited with specie-paying banks, and with other banks, on condition of approved security for a prompt return in kind, &c.	68
views in 1837 in regard to the banks and safekeeping of the.	102
practicability of keeping the, independent of the banks as fiscal agents.	106, 107
the use of the, for discounts by the banks unprofitable, &c.	192
views in 1838 on the manner of keeping the, and changes proposed.	192
collateral security for the safekeeping of the, recommended.	194, 195
recommendation that the embezzlement of the, be made a penal offence.	196
see <i>Banks</i> .	
amount subject to draft in certain general deposit banks the 1st December, 1838.	224
list of collectors of customs and receivers of, having moneys in their hands subject to draft, conformable to returns to December 3, 1838.	227
list of late deposit banks in which special deposits have been made, and the amount of special deposits subject to draft 1st December, 1838.	228
statement of balances of, due the United States on the 10th November, 1834, from banks formerly depositaries of the public money, with the credits to which they are entitled for payments since that date.	229
list of certain banks which suspended specie payments, and balances due by them on 3d December, 1838, on bonds given under the act of 16th October, 1837.	230
Treasury circular of July 14, 1838, in regard to the safekeeping of the, and exhorting the depositaries not to employ it for private advantage, &c.	230
views in 1839 on the manner of keeping the, and the proper guards against losses.	244
statement of the, available for general purposes 1st January, 1839.	255
statement in 1839 of, in the two general deposit banks.	346
available in 1841 in the deposit banks.	357
opinions in 1840 that the mode established by Congress for the safekeeping of the, has answered well, &c.	362
views in 1841 in regard to keeping and disbursing the, adverse to the independent Treasury.	444
subject to draft, in 1841, in the hands of the Treasury agents, enumerated.	449, 452

R.

Receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, as estimated for, and ascertained—	
in 1836.	89

Receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, as estimated for, and ascertained—*Continued.*

in 1837.	2, 90,	175
in 1838.	92, 176, 178,	256
in 1839.	180, 231,	371
in 1840.	234, 351,	437
in 1841.	357, 438, 439, 440, 456, 461, 470,	599
in 1842.	463, 485, 491,	599, 620, 603
in 1843.	487, 599,	623
in 1843-'4.	488, 600, 601, 667,	678
in 1844-'5.	602, 667,	680
in 1845-'6.		669
views in 1837 in regard to the estimated, for 1838.	93,	99
views in 1839 in regard to the estimates of, for 1840, and on some permanent safeguard under fluctuation in expenditures and.	236,	242
explanatory views in regard to the estimates of, for 1839.	182,	183
views on the necessity of guards to preserve the public faith against the fluctuations in the.	184,	185
explanatory views in regard to the estimates of, for 1840.	236	
as to the probable deficit in the, for 1837.	5	
as to the effect of legislation of the special session in 1837 upon the, of the current year.	96	
the entries on the books of the Register do not always show the true dates of the.	441	
explanation of the, of 1842.	603	
the average rate of, for several years, deficiency in, &c.	605	
exclusive of the trust funds, Treasury notes, and loans, from 1st January, 1816, to 31st December, 1836.	459	
average annual receipts from 1816 to 1836, and from 1837 to 1840.	459,	460
excess of average annual, over expenditures for current expenses from 1816 to 1836.	459	
exclusive of trust funds, loans, and Treasury notes, &c. from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1840.	460	
statement of the, from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, from debts and other funds existing prior to 1837, and from loans and Treasury notes annually, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843.	626	
from the bonds due by the United States Bank—see <i>Bank of the United States.</i>		
from public lands—see <i>Public Lands.</i>		
from customs—see <i>Customs.</i>		
from loans—see <i>Treasury Notes</i> —see <i>Loans</i> —see <i>Estimates.</i>		

Receivers of the Public Moneys, made depositaries of the public Moneys in case of a suspension of specie payments by the banks.	59
to receive Treasury drafts in payment for public lands.	68
views in 1837 on the propriety of making, general depositaries.	107
continue to make deposits of public moneys in certain banks	192
losses of public moneys by, concerning.	194
recommendation of collateral security from, as keepers of the public moneys, and making any embezzlement by them a penal offence.	195, 196
Treasury circulars in 1838 to the, in relation to the kind of currency receivable for lands, &c.	215, 217
list of, having public moneys in their hands, on whom drafts have been placed, &c., and the balance in their hands subject to draft conformable to returns to Dec. 3, 1838.	227
Treasury circular of July 14, 1838, in regard to the safe-keeping of the public money, and exhorting them, in the absence of legislation, to vigilance, and against the use of the public moneys to private advantage, &c.	230
Receivers General and Treasurers, views in 1840 in regard to.	362
Reëxportations, value of foreign merchandise reëxported annually from 1821 to 1842.	631, 632, 635

Reserved funds in the Treasury in 1837.	1
Retrenchment in the expenditures, views in 1838 on the necessity of, and the proper objects of.	186
Retrenchment recommended—see <i>Expenses</i> —see <i>Expenditures.</i>	
Revenue, the surplus—see <i>Surplus</i> —see <i>Deposits with the States.</i>	
considerations in 1837 in regard to the the causes of fluctuations in the.	95

Revenue, and expenditures in 1837, further explanations as to the, and the effect upon them by laws passed at the special session in 1837..	96
views in 1837 on the propriety of vesting authority to issue Treasury notes to supply any deficiency in the.	107
views in 1838 on the fluctuations in the, and the reductions in the, under a reduced tariff.	183, 184, 236
causes which would operate to diminish the, in 1840, from customs.	242
fluctuations in commercial prosperity, the crops, the banking policy, and credit systems of foreign nations, affect the.	359
considerations in 1840 in regard to the, for 1841.	360
the best mode of avoiding inequality between the anticipated receipts and expenditures in 1841 and 1842.	365
general views in 1840 in regard to the, and the causes of fluctuation in the, &c..	441
the amount which the, exceeded the expenditures from 1816 to 1837.	456
estimate of the amount of, which will be received from customs in part of 1841, 1842, and 1843, under a modification of the revenue laws.	459
received from the 1st of January, 1816, to 31st December, 1836, inclusive, exclusive of loans, Treasury notes, and trust funds.	460
received from 1st of January, 1837, to 31st December, 1840, exclusive of trust funds, loans, and Treasury notes, from other than ordinary sources of income.	626
from customs and other sources, from January 1, 1837, to September 30, 1843..	635
gross and net, from imports of foreign merchandise, from tonnage and light money, passports, and clearances, from 1821 to 1842 inclusive..	455
outstanding and falling due to the Treasury, arising from other sources than that of the ordinary revenue, which were paid between the 1st January, 1837, and 4th March 1841.	490
on the importance of adequate provisions of.	656
considerations in 1844 in regard to the resources of the United States as to.	469
an augmentation of the, deemed in 1841 to be necessary.	603
the probable augmentation of the, in 1844 and 1845 under the tariff of 1842.	605
the average rate of revenue for certain years and the actual, independent of extrinsic additions, and how the deficiencies have been supplied.	608, 610, 616
views in 1843 as to provisions to meet deficiencies in the, and the best means of improving the, &c.	618
concerning the system of collecting the.	664, 671
the yield under the act of 1842.	
Revenue laws—see <i>Tariff</i> .	
Revenues, amount of, estimated and ascertained—	
for 1836.	89
for 1837.	2, 90, 109, 175
for 1838.	92, 176, 178, 256
for 1839.	180, 231, 255, 371
for 1840.	234, 351, 352, 372, 437
for 1841.	357, 438, 439, 456, 461, 462, 470
for 1842.	440, 456, 463, 485, 491, 598, 599, 620
for 1843 and 1843-'4.	487, 488, 599, 600, 601, 623, 678
for 1844-'5.	602, 667, 668, 678, 680
for 1845-'6.	669
Revolutionary debt, the amount of the.	654
Rice, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, the value of.	286
statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive, and of the countries to which exported.	645
S.	
Salt, the value of, imported into the United States annually from 1790 to 1835 inclusive..	276
the value of, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842.	637
Saltpetre, refined, the price of, in 1842.	507
Satinets, American, the prices of, in 1842.	508
Seamen, sick and disabled, considerations in 1843 in regard to relief to.	617
Security, collateral, for the safekeeping of the public funds recommended in 1838.	194, 195
Sheetings, Russia, the price of, in 1842.	507
Silks, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838, inclusive.	276
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	636
Sinking fund, the excess of revenue above expenditures is the only real.	653
the, by which the revolutionary and other public debts were paid, the operations of.	656
recommended in 1844 to anticipate the payments of the stock under the acts of 1842 and 1843, the mode of providing, &c..	659, 664
Skins and furs, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive, the value of.	287
the value of, exported annually from 1821 to 1842.	645

Smithsonian legacy, invested, &c.	199
Smuggling, marine preventive service against.	618
Solicitor of the Treasury, circular of the, in May, 1837, to the United States attorneys in regard to the collection of duty bonds.	36
Special deposits of public moneys have been made, list of the late deposit banks in which.	222
list of banks in which are made.	628
Specie and bullion, imported and exported in 1837 and 1838.	224
value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	277
value of, imported from 1834 to 1840.	458
imported into the United States, annually, from 1821 to 1842, value of.	636
exported annually from 1821 to 1842, and the countries to which exported, value of.	645, 646, 647
exported annually from 1790 to 1838.	280, 287
Spécie basis for circulation, an enlargement of the, recommended in 1839.	253
Specie in the United States in 1814 and 1837, the periods of suspension by the banks, the amount of.	188
Specie, views in 1837 in regard to imports and exports of, the bearing upon trade, &c.	20, 104, 105
statement exhibiting the value of bullion and, imported and exported during the year ending 30th September, 1838.	224
statement of the, and bullion exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	286
annual imports and exports of—see <i>Imports</i> —see <i>Exports</i>	
Specie circulation, the advantages of.	363
Specie payments by the former deposit banks, views in 1837 in regard to the resumption of.	18, 20
banks which had suspended, discontinued as depositories.	55
Treasury circular of July 3, 1837, to the banks in regard to, and urging the resumption of.	86
views in 1837 on the ability, &c., of the deposit banks at different points to sustain.	103, 105
views in 1838 in relation to the resumption of, by the banks.	188, 191
see <i>Banks</i> for further views in regard to.	
Specie circular, memorials of the New York and other merchants in 1837, and the Chambers of Commerce for the rescision of the.	38, 40, 41
from the Secretary of the Treasury, asserting the constitutional duties of that department in regard to the collection of duties in specie, and against the rescision of the.	43
Spices, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	637
the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	277
Spirits, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	275
domestic distilled, drawback paid on, annually, from 1821 to 1842.	635
allowance for natural waste, under the British warehouse system.	521
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	637
Spencer, John C., Secretary of the Treasury—see <i>Finances</i>	
Steamboilers, and the best methods of preventing explosions, concerning experiments to test the strength of.	108
a promised collection of facts in regard to explosions of.	199
Steamboats, promised statistics, &c., of.	199
States, the deposits with the—see <i>Deposits</i>	
Stocks, lists of persons to whom the loan of the United States was awarded in 1843, and the amounts awarded.	629
the marketable value of.	653
sinking fund recommended to anticipate the payments of the, under the acts of 1843 and 1844.	659
statement of the gain on the purchase of the stock of 1841, in anticipation of its redemption on the 1st of January, 1845.	633
Steel—see <i>Iron</i>	
Submissions, recapitulation of, for 1838.	157
Sugar, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	277
domestic refined, drawback paid annually, from 1821 to 1842, on.	635
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	637
Surplus in the Treasury, not anticipated during the year 1839, for deposit with the States.	181
the existing, temporary and fallacious in its character, &c.	184
views in 1838 on the good policy of avoiding large.	185
Surplus fund, amounts of appropriations which may be carried to the, at the end of—	
1837.	91, 123, 159, 170
1838.	180
1839.	235, 298, 335
1840.	358, 390, 425
Surveying districts, concerning a consolidation of.	607
Survey—see <i>Coast Survey</i>	
Swartwout, Samuel, collector at New York, Treasury circulars to, in 1837.	33, 49

T.

Tariff, prediction in 1838 of a diminished revenue consequent upon a reduced, &c.....	186
a reduction of the, recommended in 1839.	252
a modification of the act of 1833 recommended in 1840, to prevent or supply any deficit, instead of a resort to loans or issue of Treasury notes.	361, 362
the high, of 1824 did not prevent low prices and bankruptcies.	368
a modification to 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> recommended in 1841....	442
estimate of the amount which will be received from customs for certain periods, under a modification of the.	456
views in 1841 on a readjustment of the, and an increase of the, recommended.	464, 469
views in 1842 in regard to the operations of the.....	489
views of the collector of the customs at New York on the.....	507
views in 1843 in regard to the operations of the new.....	608
a review and reformation of the act of 1842 recommended in 1844.	665
views in regard to the operations of the act of 1842.	671, 672, 673
Taxes, the value of, &c.	661
Tea and coffee, duty on, recommended in 1843.	609, 616
Teas, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive....	275
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	637
Telegraphs, concerning a system of.	108
Tobacco, statement of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	285
statements of the value of, exported annually from the United States from 1821 to 1842 inclusive, and the countries to which exported,	645, 646, 647
Tonnage, and light moneys, concerning the duties on.....	610
statement of the amount of the, employed in the foreign trade annually from 1821 to 1842.....	634
recommendation in 1844 of a change in the mode of ascertaining.	672
Trade, views in 1837 in regard to the fluctuation and revulsions in... ..	95
Treasurer's statement in regard to the condition of the public moneys on deposit with the banks and Mint, in August, 1837... ..	64, 65
Treasurers—see <i>Receivers General</i> .	
Treasury, the condition of the—see <i>Finances</i> —see <i>Deficiency</i> —see <i>Balances</i> . in regard to the mode of exhibiting the state of the.	598
Treasury circulars, in 1837.	33, 36, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 68, 86
in 1789 and 1790.	53, 54
in 1838.....	215, 217, 230
in 1842.	530
Treasury Department, concerning the laws relating to the.....	674
proposition for a reorganization of the.....	108, 199, 252, 349
Treasury drafts, views of Hamilton in 1790 in regard to.	54
circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, May 17, 1837, to collectors of customs and receivers of public money to receive, in payment of public dues.....	68
Treasury notes, the issue and receipts into the Treasury, estimated and ascertained, of— in 1837.	90, 175, 179
in 1838.	92, 176, 178, 179, 256
in 1839.	273, 371
in 1840.	351, 386, 437
in 1841.	357, 438, 439, 440, 461, 470
in 1842.	439, 463, 486, 487, 502, 599, 620
in 1843-'4.	487, 600, 623, 678
in 1844-'5.	667
the reimbursement and redemption of, estimated and actual— in 1837.	111, 179
in 1838.	93, 177, 178, 179, 202, 232, 256
in 1839.	180, 181, 231, 232, 272, 273, 371
in 1840.	234, 352, 384, 386, 437
in 1841.	357, 358, 438, 462, 482
in 1842.	439, 463, 486, 487, 502, 599, 622
in 1843-'4.	487, 488, 600, 601, 625, 668, 680
in 1844-'5.	680
payments on account of, issued during the late war, amounts payable, &c.	92, 179, 272, 273, 385, 483, 630, 651
outstanding in 1841.	484
outstanding in 1842.	504
outstanding in 1843.	630
outstanding in 1844.	652, 676, 677
amount paid for interest on, from 1837 to 1843.	626, 627
statement in relation to the issue and redemption of, in 1837 and 1838... ..	179

Treasury notes, statement of the issue and redemption of, from the 1st of January to the 20th of November, 1839.	273
statement in relation to the issue and redemption of, from 1st of January to the 30th November, 1840.	386
statement in 1841 of the, issued and redeemable, and balances of outstanding.	484
views in 1837 on the issue of, to meet the wants of Government.	7, 9
views in 1837 on the necessity of the further issue of, and on the means to redeem those payable, &c.	97, 98, 101
views in 1838 on the outstanding, and the advantages in the power to issue, to preserve the public faith, &c.	182, 185
views in 1839 concerning the emission and redemption of.	232
views in 1840 in regard to the outstanding.	353
views in 1841 against the issue of, to supply the Treasury.	443
views on the propriety of vesting the power to issue, in case of deficits in the receipts.	107
an issue of, recommended in 1841, to supply the Treasury.	462
a reissue of, recommended.	464, 489
the payment of interest on, proposed in 1842, to keep them out.	489
considerations in 1843 in regard to the unredeemed, and reissue of.	606, 613
Trade, recommendations in 1838 of permanent legislation to preserve the finances of Government against the fluctuations in.	184
freedom of, recommended in 1839.	252
with the British Provinces and West Indies, concerning.	253
the natural laws of, cannot be violated without financial evils.	367
Trust funds, included in the balances in the Treasury in 1836 and 1837.	91
1838.	256
expenditures on account of, in 1838.	256
receipts and expenditures on account of, in 1839.	371
receipts and expenditures in 1840.	372
balance of, in 1842.	599

U.

Unavailable funds—see *Balances in the Treasury*.

V.

Value of imports and exports—see *Imports*—see *Exports*—see *Merchandise*.

Vessels engaged in the whale fisheries, &c., concerning the papers and registry of. 350

W.

Warehousing ports in Great Britain, list of, and of goods that may be warehoused in each.	524, 527
Warehouse system, extension of the, recommended in 1837.	5, 107
views in 1841 concerning a.	490
act 3 and 4 William IV, of 28th August, 1233, regulating the, of Great Britain.	508
list of the principal articles of foreign merchandise remaining in warehouse, under the locks of the Crown, in the London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, in January, 1832 and 1833.	524
circular from the Treasury Department, and responses thereto by the custom-house officers and Chambers of Commerce, in regard to the.	530, 531 to 595
considerations in 1843 in regard to the.	613
Warrants, statement of the number and amount of, drawn on the United States Bank and branches, and the other banks which were depositories of the public money in the year 1834.	61
drawn on the banks and Mint in August, 1837, and not paid.	65
Wares, earthen, stone, and China, imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	636
Washington city, the debt of, assumed by the Government.	179, 273, 352, 357, 358, 371, 385, 483, 504, 630, 651
Weights and measures, concerning the standard of.	108, 253
concerning the progress in the manufacture of.	199
Wine, loss for natural waste under the British warehouse system.	521
Wines, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.	275
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.	636
recommendation in 1844 that the duty on, be changed to an ad valorem.	66

Woodbury, Secretary—see <i>Finances</i> .	
Woolens, the value of, imported into the United States from 1790 to 1838 inclusive.....	275
imported into the United States annually from 1821 to 1842, the value of.....	636
Worsted linings, the prices of, in 1842.....	508