

D.

ESTIMATE.

		Guilders.
Amount of bills purchased in 1801, and not credited by the banker's account, ending 31st December, 1801,	- - - - -	2,368,523 4
Balance to the bankers on 31st December, 1801, by that account,	- - - - -	19,676 15
		<hr/>
Amount applicable to the demands of 1802,	- - - - -	2,348,846 9
Amount of bills purchased in 1802, viz:		
Guilders. 2,790,235 3 8 at 40 cents,	- - - - -	\$1,116,094 06
4,730,983 10 8 at 41 cents,	- - - - -	1,930,703 24
<hr/>		
7,521,218 14 4		
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£ sterling. 70,000 at par,	- - - - -	311,111 11
		<hr/>
		<u>\$3,366,908 41</u>
Which sum of \$3,366,908 41, was paid in the following manner:		
The balance in the hands of the cashier of the Bank of the United States, and of the branch bank, Boston, agents for purchasing bills, on the 31st December, 1801, was -	- - - - -	\$20,961 40
That balance, on the 31st December, 1802, was	- - - - -	14,045 02
		<hr/>
And the difference,	- - - - -	\$6,916 38
Together with the sum of	- - - - -	3,359,992 03
		<hr/>
Stated by the Register to have been applied to the Dutch debt, during the year 1802, makes	- - - - -	\$3,366,908 41
As above stated.		
The above stated bills in guilders, viz:	- - - - -	7,521,216 14 4
Added to the £70,000, sterling, equal, at 11s. 2d. to	- - - - -	777,000
		<hr/>
Making the amount purchased during the year 1802,	- - - - -	8,298,218 14 4
		<hr/>
From which deducting the amount of bills protested, viz:	- - - - -	10,647,065 3 4
		290,000
		<hr/>
Leaves the amount applicable in Holland,	- - - - -	10,357,065 3 4
To which add repayment by the bankers, on account of Gouv. Morris,	- - - - -	41,787 10 8
		<hr/>
Demands in Holland during the year 1802,	- - - - -	10,398,852 14
		4,529,327 10
		<hr/>
Amount of remittances purchased previously to 1st January, 1803, applicable to the demands during that year,	- - - - -	5,869,525 4
Exclusively of protested bills not taken up, guilders,	- - - - -	140,000
And of the above stated balance in the hands (a.) of cashiers on the 31st December, 1802,	- - - - -	\$14,045 02
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(a.) Viz: In hands of Messrs. Simpson, and Dalton.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, OCTOBER 25, 1803.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

The annual nett proceeds of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, had, in former reports, been estimated at nine millions five hundred thousand dollars. That estimated revenue, predicated on the importations of the years immediately preceding the late European war, and on the ascertained ratio of increase of the population of the United States, appears, from the experience of the two last years, to have been underrated. The nett revenue arising from that source, which accrued during the year 1802, exceeds ten millions one hundred thousand dollars. The revenue which has accrued during the two first quarters of the present year, appears, from the best estimate that can now be formed, to have been only fifty thousand dollars less than that of the two corresponding quarters of the year 1802; and the receipts in the treasury, on account of the same duties, during the year ending the 30th September last, have exceeded ten millions six hundred thousand dollars. Those facts afford satisfactory evidence that the wealth of the United States increases in a still greater ratio than their population, and induce a belief that this branch of the public revenue may now be safely calculated at ten millions of dollars.

From the statement A, it will appear that the same revenue, for the two last years of the late European war, (1800 and 1801) calculated at the present rate of duties, averaged 11,600,000 dollars a year; but, although it might, with some degree of probability, be supposed that the renewal of hostilities will again produce a similar increase, no inference from that period is drawn in this report, in relation to the revenue of the ensuing years.

The statement B shows the several species of merchandise on which the duties on importations were collected, during the year 1802, the portion of that revenue which was derived from drawbacks, and that which arose from the extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels.

Although the sales of the public lands, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, were affected by the situation of the Western country, two hundred thousand acres have been sold during that period; and, as it appears by the statement C, that, independent of future sales, the sums already paid to the Receivers, together with those which, exclusively of interest, fall due during the three ensuing years, amount to 1,250,000 dollars; the annual revenue arising from the proceeds of those sales, cannot be estimated at less than four hundred thousand dollars.

The extension of post roads, and the acceleration of the mail, whilst diffusing and increasing the benefits of the institution, have, as an object of revenue, rendered it less productive. The receipts from that source have amounted, during the last year, to 27,000 dollars; but, as neither these, nor those arising from some other smaller incidental branches, are of sufficient importance to effect any general result, the whole existing revenue of the United States will be computed at only ten millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The permanent annual expenses of government, which, under existing laws, must be defrayed out of that revenue, amount to nine millions eight hundred thousand dollars, to wit:

1st. The annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt; of which about three millions and a half are at present applicable to the discharge of the principal, and the residue to the payment of interest, - - - - -	\$7,300,000
2d. The current expenses of Government, which, according to the estimates for the year 1804, consist of the following items, viz:	
For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, - - - - -	791,000
For expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, and all other expenses relative to the Barbary Powers, - - - - -	184,000
For the Military and Indian departments, - - - - -	875,000
For the Naval establishment, calculated on the supposition that two frigates and four smaller vessels shall be kept in commission, - - - - -	650,000
	<u>2,500,000</u>
	9,800,000
And deducted from the permanent revenue of - - - - -	10,400,000
Leave a surplus revenue of six hundred thousand dollars, applicable to other objects. - - - - -	<u>\$600,000</u>

The following extraordinary resources and demands, not being of a permanent nature, are not included in that calculation, to wit:

The specie in the treasury, which, on the 30th day of September last, amounted to - - - - -	5,860,000
The arrears of the direct tax, estimated at - - - - -	250,000
The outstanding internal duties, amounting to near - - - - -	400,000
And the sum which will be repaid to the United States on account of advances heretofore made in England, for the prosecution of claims, estimated at, - - - - -	150,000
	<u>\$6,660,000</u>

Constituting an aggregate of more than six millions six hundred thousand dollars, which, after reserving the sum which it is necessary to keep in the treasury, will be sufficient to discharge the demands due on account of the convention with Great Britain, and amounting to - - - - -	\$2,664,000
Sundry extraordinary expenses in relation to the conventions with France and Great Britain, estimated at - - - - -	100,000
The loan obtained from the State of Maryland for the city of Washington, amounting to - - - - -	200,000
And also to pay two millions of dollars on account of the purchase of Louisiana; being the same sum which was reserved for the purposes contemplated by the law of the last session, appropriating that amount for the extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse with foreign nations. - - - - -	2,000,000
	<u>4,964,000</u>

It appears by the estimate D, that, during the year ending on the 30th September last, the payments from the treasury, on account of the public debt, have amounted to - - - - -	3,096,700
Which, together with the increase of specie in the treasury, during the same period, amounting to - - - - -	1,320,000
Makes an actual difference in favor of the United States, of more than four millions four hundred thousand dollars during that year, - - - - -	4,416,700
The payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the 1st day of April, 1801, to the 30th day of September, 1803, have amounted, as appears by the estimate E, to - - - - -	9,924,004
The specie in the treasury on the 1st day of April, 1801, amounted to - - - - -	1,794,000
And on the 30th day of September, 1803, to - - - - -	5,860,000
Making an increase of - - - - -	4,066,000
Those two items constitute an aggregate of - - - - -	13,990,004
From which deducting the extraordinary resource arising from the sales of the bank shares, which produced, - - - - -	1,287,600
Leaves, for the amount of the true difference, - - - - -	<u>12,702,404</u>

In favor of the United States, for that period of two years and a half, a sum of twelve millions seven hundred thousand dollars.

From that view of the present situation of the financial concerns of the United States, it seems that the only question which requires consideration, is, whether any additional revenues are wanted in order to provide for the new debt, which, if Congress shall pass the laws necessary to carry the treaty with France into effect, will result from the purchase of Louisiana.

The sum which the United States may have to pay by virtue of that treaty, amounts to fifteen millions of dollars, and consists of two items: 1st, 11,250,000 dollars payable to the Government of France, or to its assignees, in a stock bearing an interest of six per cent., payable in Europe, and the principal of which will be discharged at the treasury of the United States, in four instalments, the first of which shall commence in the year 1818. 2dly, a sum which cannot exceed, but may fall short of, 3,750,000 dollars, payable in specie at the treasury of the United States, during the course of the ensuing year, to American citizens having claims of a certain description on the Government of France.

It has already been stated that two millions of dollars may be paid from the specie now in the treasury, on account of the last item; and the whole amount of the new debt which may eventually be created, cannot, therefore, exceed thirteen millions of dollars, the annual interest of which is equal to 780,000 dollars; but, on account of commissions and variations of exchange, will be estimated at eight hundred thousand dollars.

The existing surplus revenue of the United States will, as has been stated, be sufficient to discharge six hundred thousand dollars of that sum; and it is expected that the nett revenue collected at New Orleans will be equal to the remaining two hundred thousand dollars. That opinion rests on the supposition that Congress shall place that port on the same footing as those of the United States, so that the same duties shall be collected there, on the importation of foreign merchandise, as are now, by law, levied in the United States, and that no duties shall be collected,

either on the exportation of produce or merchandise, from New Orleans to any other place, nor on any articles imported in the United States from the ceded territories, or into those territories, from the United States.

The statements F, G, H, exhibit the annual exports and imports of the United States, to and from Florida and Louisiana, for the years 1799 to 1802; and the statement G particularly shows, that the exportations from the Atlantic States to those colonies, of articles, not of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, amounted, for the three years, 1799, 1800, and 1801, to 6,622,189 dollars, making an average of more than two millions two hundred thousand dollars of foreign articles liable to pay duty, annually imported into Florida and Louisiana from the United States alone.

It is ascertained that the exportations from the United States to Florida are so trifling that that statement may be considered as applying solely to New Orleans; and it is also known, that almost the whole of those importations were consumed within that colony; and that, during the war, the supplies from the United States constituted by far the greater part of its imports.

From thence it results, that the annual importations into the ceded territory, of articles destined for the consumption of its own inhabitants, and which will, under the revenue laws of the United States, be liable to pay duty, may safely be estimated at two millions five hundred thousand dollars; an amount which, at the present rate of duties, will yield a revenue of about 350,000 dollars.

From that revenue must be deducted 150,000 dollars, for the following items, viz:

1st. The amount of duties on a quantity of sugar and indigo, equal to that which shall be imported from New Orleans to the United States, as those articles, being imported free from duty, will diminish, by so much, the revenue now collected in the seaports of the United States. The whole amount of sugar exported from New Orleans is less than 4,000,000 of pounds, and that of indigo is stated at about 30,000 pounds. Supposing (which, on account of that exemption, is not improbable) that the whole of those articles should, hereafter, be exported to the United States, the loss to the revenue will be about 100,000 dollars.

2d. No increase of expense in the military establishment of the United States is contemplated on account of the acquisition of territory; but the expenses of the civil administration of the province, and those incident to the intercourse with the Indians, are estimated at 50,000 dollars: leaving for the nett revenue derived from the province, and applicable to the payment of the interest of the new debt, 200,000 dollars, as above stated. The only provisions, which, if that view of the subject be correct, appear necessary, and are respectfully submitted, are, 1st, in relation to the stock of 11,250,000 dollars, to be created in favor of the Government of France, or of its assignees.

That that debt be made a charge on the sinking fund, directing the Commissioners of the fund to apply so much of its proceeds as may be necessary for the payment of interest, and reimbursement or redemption of the principal, in the same manner as, by the existing laws, they are directed to do in relation to the payment of interest and discharge of the principal of the debt now charged on that fund.

That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as will be equal to seven hundred thousand dollars, being the sum wanted to pay the interest of that new stock, be added to the annual permanent appropriation for the sinking fund, making, together with the existing appropriation, eight millions of dollars, annually applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

And that the said annual sum of eight millions of dollars remain thus pledged, and be vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in trust for the said payments, until the whole of the existing debt of the United States and of the new stock shall have been reimbursed or redeemed.

As a sum, equal to the interest accruing on the new stock, will thus be added to the sinking fund, the operation of that fund, as it relates to the extinguishment of the existing debt, will remain precisely on the same footing as has been heretofore provided by Congress. The new debt will neither impede or retard the payment of the principal of the old debt; and the fund will be sufficient, besides paying the interest on both, to discharge the principal of the old debt before the year 1818, and that of the new within one year and a half after that year.

2d. In relation to the American claims, the payment of which is assumed by the convention with France.

That a sum not exceeding 3,750,000 dollars, inclusive of the two millions appropriated by a law of the last session of Congress, for defraying the extraordinary expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, be appropriated for the payment of those claims, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That, for the purpose of effecting the whole of that payment, the President of the United States be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding 1,750,000 dollars, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. a year.

And that so much of the proceeds of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, as may be necessary, be appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the loan, which may, eventually, be effected by virtue of the preceding provision.

It is not proposed to charge that loan on the sinking fund, because its amount, in case it shall be effected, cannot, at present, be ascertained; and because it may, perhaps, under the then existing circumstances of the treasury, be found more expedient not to borrow the money, and, in lieu of it, to pay, out of the sinking fund, the whole, or a part of the two last instalments, payable by virtue of the convention with Great Britain, as authorized by the act making provision for the payment of the whole of the public debt.

It is evident that the possibility of thus providing for the payment of the interest of a new debt of thirteen millions of dollars, without either recurring to new taxes, or interfering with the provisions heretofore made for the payment of the existing debt, depends on the correctness of the estimate of the public revenue which has been submitted. Although it is not without diffidence that the hope of such favorable result is entertained, some reliance is placed on the solidity of the basis on which the estimate is grounded. It rests, principally, on the expectation that the revenue of the ensuing year shall not be less than that which accrued during the year 1802. No part of it depends on the probable increase which may result from the neutrality of the United States during the continuance of the war in Europe, nor even on the progressive augmentation, which, from past experience, may naturally be expected to arise from the gradual increase of population and wealth. Nor has that effect been taken in consideration, which the uninterrupted free navigation of the Mississippi, and the acquisition of New Orleans, may have, either on the sales of the public lands, or on the general resources of the inhabitants of the Western States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

A Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on Merchandise and Tonnage; of debentures issued on the exportation of Foreign Merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances and for expenses of collection, during each of the years 1800, 1801, and 1802.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and Clearances.					
	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
1800 (a)	16,003,779 77	143,523 71	14,804 00	5,249,282	106,178 66	10,806,646 82	440,373 62	10,366,273 20
1801 (b)	20,594,331 48	188,147 79	18,238 00	7,819,093	103,107 30	12,878,516 97	482,772 70	12,395,744 27
1802	14,741,566 95	160,424 70	13,862 00	4,197,256	133,978 07	10,584,619 58	484,018 06	10,100,601 52

Other materials, 1st and 2d proof, - - -	1,268,436	gallons, at 25 cents,	-	-	\$317,109 00
3d do - - -	3,070,480	28 - - -	-	-	859,734 40
4th do - - -	2,957,373	32 - - -	-	-	946,359 36
5th do - - -	52,199	38 - - -	-	-	19,835 62
6th do - - -	1,198	46 - - -	-	-	551 08
Imported,	8,177,888			Duties,	2,381,639 85
Exported,	457,656			do	128,143 68
Consumed,	7,720,232			do	\$2,253,496 17
(b.) Sugar, brown, - - -	41,511,762	lbs. at 2½ cents,	-	-	\$1,037,794 05
Deduct excess of white, exported	2,067,948	3 - - -	-	-	62,038 44
	39,443,814				\$975,755 61
(c.) Wines, viz: Madeira, 1st quality,	172,273	gallons, at 58 cents,	-	-	\$99,918 34
ditto, 2d do - - -	64,271	50 - - -	-	-	32,135 50
Sherry and St. Lucar, - - -	639,960	40 - - -	-	-	255,984 00
Oporto and Lisbon - - -	275,234	30 - - -	-	-	82,570 20
Burgundy and Champagne,	3,952	45 - - -	-	-	1,778 40
Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga,	624,856	28 - - -	-	-	174,959 68
Other, in bottles, - - -	51,443	35 - - -	-	-	18,005 05
Ditto, in casks, - - -	80,285	23 - - -	-	-	18,465 55
	1,912,274	Gallons,		Duties,	\$683,816 72
(d.) Teas, viz: Bohea, - - -	1,413,268	pounds, at 12 cents,	-	-	\$169,592 16
Souchong, - - -	138,860	18 - - -	-	-	24,994 80
Hyson, - - -	142,917	32 - - -	-	-	45,733 44
Other green, - - -	711,893	20 - - -	-	-	142,378 60
	2,406,938	lbs.		Duties,	\$382,699 00

(e.) ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawbacks.	Excess of drawbacks over duties
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.			
Beer, ale, porter, &c. - - -	gallons,	\$ 182,573	8	\$14,606	
Cocoa, - - -	pounds,	145,822	2	2,916	
Chocolate, - - -	do	5,301	3	159	
Candles, tallow, - - -	do	-	2	-	\$651
Ditto, wax, - - -	do	1,552	6	93	
Cheese, - - -	do	90,199	7	6,314	
Soap, - - -	do	-	2	-	2,486
Pepper, - - -	do	201,585	6	12,095	
Pimento, - - -	do	211,871	4	8,475	
Tobacco, - - -	do	203,858	10	20,386	
Snuff, - - -	do	3,449	22	759	
Loaf sugar, - - -	do	10,009	9	901	
Indigo, - - -	do	-	25	-	17,132
Cotton, - - -	do	144,638	3	4,339	
Nails and spikes, - - -	do	3,392,636	2	67,853	
Lead, - - -	do	1,252,397	1	12,524	
Steel, - - -	cwt.	11,326	100	11,326	
Hemp, - - -	do	82,720	100	82,720	
Cables and tarred cordage, - - -	do	8,772	180	15,790	
Untarred cordage, - - -	do	1,046	225	2,354	
Twine and pack thread, - - -	do	1,586	400	6,344	
Glauber salts, - - -	do	863	200	1,726	
Coal, - - -	bushels,	445,417	5	22,271	
Boots, - - -	pairs,	4,358	75	3,269	
Shoes, silk, - - -	do	8,885	25	2,221	
All other - - -	do	66,717	15	10,008	
Wool cards, - - -	dozens,	265	50	133	
Playing ditto, - - -	packs,	-	25	-	2,780
				\$309,582	23,049
					\$286,533

(f.) Three and three-fourths per cent. was retained during the first six months of the year, one-fourth per cent. of which was in lieu of stamp duties, and ceased with the internal taxes, but is blended in the statement with the duties collected.		
(g.) The two following collector's accounts, (who are out of office) have not been received, viz:		
Marblehead, from 1st April to 11th September,	} estimated at -	\$50,117 72
Wilmington, North Carolina, from 1st January to 31st March,		10,985 28
And the accounts for Natchez, from 1st July to 31st December, not included,		
		\$61,103
Deduct the following accounts for 1801, included in statement, viz:		
Penobscot, from 1st October to 23d December,		1,895 84
Marblehead, from 1st July to 31st December,		29,207 16
		31,103
		\$30,000

C.

Statement of the Land sold in the Districts of Marietta, Steubenville, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati, from 1st October, 1802, to 30th September, 1803; showing also the amount of receipts from individuals, and the amount of payments by Receivers, during the same time, with the balances due, both on the 1st of October, 1802, and the 1st of October, 1803.

DISTRICTS.	LANDS SOLD.		In the hands of Receivers Oct. 1, 1802.	Due by individuals, Oct. 1, 1802.	RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FROM INDIVIDUALS.			PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.			BALANCES DUE OCT. 1, 1803.		TOTAL BALANCE DUE 1st OCT. 1803.
	Acres.	Purchase money.			On account of purchase.	On account of surv'g fees.	Amount of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	Commissions and expenses.	By individuals.	By Receivers.		
Marietta, from 1st Oct. 1802, to 1st July, 1803,	2,826.37	5,652 74	107 87	9,796 32½	1,986 06	42 00	47 00	107 20	1 08	13,463 00½	2,074 65	\$15,537 65½	
Steubenville,	79,121.55	158,243 10	83,227 86	380,120 25	121,519 73	765 00	70 00	56,641 16	1,460 95½	416,843 62	140,392 89½	557,236 51½	
Chillicothe,	34,368.47	68,736 94	49,283 07½	272,672 09	49,964 41	338 00	-	16,831 87½	870 07	291,444 62	81,883 54	373,328 16	
Cincinnati,	82,764.25	165,528 50	65,736 55	277,639 81	72,529 38	1,005 62	105 00	102,194 54	1,100 63	370,688 93	36,081 38½	406,720 32½	
	199,080.64	398,161 28	198,355 35½	940,228 47½	245,999 58	2,150 62	222 00	(a) 175,774 77½	3,432 73½	1,092,390 17½	260,432 47	1,352,822 65½	

(a.) Paid into the Treasury, in stock, transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, - - - - - \$8,131 63
 Ditto, in specie, to 30th June, 1803, by warrants on the Receivers, - - - - - 126,874 37
 Ditto, by ditto, on the Treasurer, - - - - - 20,146 94

Amount per quarter, yearly statement of receipts and expenditures, - - - - - 147,021 31
 Payments by Receivers, to be covered by warrants, - - - - - 30,582 63½

Deduct moneys paid to the Treasurer of the United States, not yet stated in the accounts of Receivers, - - - - - 185,735 57½
 9,960 80

\$175,774 77½

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Estimate showing when the instalments which compose the balance due by individuals will become payable.

DISTRICTS.	Remaining due for 1803.	Becoming due in 1804.	Becoming due in 1805.	Becoming due in 1806.	Becoming due in 1807.	TOTAL.
Marietta, - -	\$1,681 01½	4,162 94	4,601 65½	2,244 26	773 13½	\$13,463 00½
Steuenville, - -	- -	138,158 40	161,187 65	89,958 75	27,538 82	416,843 62
Chillicothe, - -	15,187 48	107,035 01	124,824 65	30,021 98	14,375 50	291,444 62
Cincinnati, - -	23,349 86	125,019 98	146,831 89½	60,288 10	15,149 09½	370,638 93
	\$40,218 35½	374,376 33	437,445 85	182,513 09	57,836 55	\$1,092,390 17½

Total sales of Land, from the opening of the Land Offices to 30th September, 1803.

		Acres. 100ths.
From the opening of the Land Offices to 1st November, 1801,	- - -	398,646.45
From 1st November, 1801, to 1st November, 1802,	- - -	340,009.77
Amount, as above stated,	- 199,080.64	-
Deduct sales in October, 1802, included in statement for 1802,	- 18,012.21	181,068.43
	Total acres,	919,724.65

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 22, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

D.

An estimate of the Principal redeemed of the Debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1802, to the 30th September, 1803.

On account of the Domestic Debt.			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States, during that period, according to the quarter yearly statement of receipts and expenditures, exclusive of \$2,047 48 repaid into the treasury, was	- - -	\$4,606,352 35	
Deduct interest, which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter yearly,	- - -	3,399,555 33	
Leaves the amount of principal discharged,	- - -	-	\$1,206,797 02
Payments were made into the treasury, in certificates of the debt of the U. States, for lands purchased,	- - -	-	5,343 17
Payments were made to foreign officers, and of certain parts of the domestic debt,	- - -	-	32,868 22
On account of the Foreign Debt.			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer, exclusive of \$108,319 39, repaid into the treasury, including \$5,502, received for damages on bills protested, was,	- - -	2,278,977 16	
Deduct interest on one year,	- - -	\$400,100 00	
Commissions at 1 per cent.	- - -	4,001 00	
Add the difference between 41 cts. per guilder, and 40, the par on \$2,868,588 7.6,	- - -	28,685 88	
		\$432,786 88	
Deduct damages received,	- - -	5,502 00	
		427,284 88	1,851,692 28
Amounting to,	- - -	-	\$3,096,700 69

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 22d, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

E.

An estimate of the Principal redeemed of the Debt of the United States, from the 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1803.

<i>On account of the Domestic Debt.</i>			
The payments from the Treasury of the United States were as follows:			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	\$3,613,378 65	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	4,618,021 39	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - - -	3,033,828 76	
		11,265,228 80	
Deduct interest which accrued during the above periods, viz:			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - \$2,633,636 70		
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - 3,451,696 197		
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - 2,588,378 91		
		8,623,712 58	
Paid on account of principal,	- - - - -		2,641,516 22
Whereof,			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	979,741 95	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	1,166,324 42	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - - -	495,449 85	
As above,	- - - - -	\$2,641,516 22	
Payments made in certificates of the debt of the United States, on account of lands purchased,			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	23,816 58	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	15,518 49	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - - -	4,604 59	
		43,939 66	
Payments to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt.			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	18,235 66	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	22,961 76	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - - -	19,026 21	
		60,223 63	
Payments on account of domestic loans.			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	700,000 00	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	1,290,000 00	
		1,990,000 00	
Payments on account of the Dutch debt.			
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	1,306,726 59	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	- - - - -	3,240,399 25	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	- - - - -	1,819,386 73	
		\$6,366,512 57	
Interest and commissions, viz:			
	Guilders.	Dolls.	
From 1st April, 1801, to 31st December following,	616,352 10	= 246,541	
From 1st January, 1802, to 31st December following,	1,156,827 10	= 462,731	
From 1st January, 1803, to 30th September following,	917,080	= 366,832	
		1,076,104	
To which add—			
The difference between 41 cts. per guilder, and 40, the par on 6,689,779 3 14	66,897 79		
Deduct therefrom, the difference between 39 and 40 cents per guilder, on 890,364,	8,903 64		
		57,994 15	
	1,134,098 15		
Damages received, deduct	- - - - -	11,910 78	
Leaves the total to be deducted for interest and commissions,	- - - - -	1,122,187 37	
Deduct also, certain bills of exchange, returned under protest for non payment, and in a way of recovery, but which, not being applied, is deducted—		\$5,244,325 20	
Guilders, 140,000, cost,	- - - - -	\$56,000 00	
		5,188,325 20	
Amounting to	- - - - -		\$9,924,004 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 22d, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Note to Statement E.

From the amount of debt redeemed from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1803, amounting, as per this statement, to	-	\$9,924 004 71
Deducting the amount redeemed, from 1st October, 1802, to 30th September, 1803, amounting, as per statement D, to	-	3,096,700 69
Leaves the amount redeemed, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1802,	-	6,827,304 02
The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of the 16th December, 1802, states the amount redeemed, during the same period, exclusively of 1,287,600 dollars, bank debt, discharged out of the proceeds of bank shares, at	\$5,339,886 44	
To which, adding the amount of bank debt thus discharged,	1,287,600 00	
Makes an aggregate of	-	6,627,486 44
Making a difference between this statement and that of the Secretary,	-	\$199,817 58
Arising as follows, viz:		
I. The Secretary, in his report of December 18, 1801, did not include the following items of debt, discharged between the 1st April, and 30th September, 1801, to wit:		
1st. Payments to foreign officers, and on account of certain parts of the domestic debt,	17,752 23	
2d. Payment on account of the principal of the domestic debt, by the reimbursement of three per cent. on the nominal amount of the six per cent. and deferred stocks,	142,271 28	
Which payment was exclusively of that to the trustees of the sinking fund, of \$129,048 83, stated by the Secretary in his report.		
3d. Payment on account of the foreign debt, arising from his having estimated the interest accruing during these six months, at one half of that for the calendar year, viz:	245,980 50.	
Whilst the real interest accruing during said six months, was	209,272 00.	
	36,708 50	196,732 01
II. The Secretary, in his report of 16th December, 1802,		
1st. Estimates, the interest accrued on the domestic debt, from 1st October, 1801, to 30th September, 1802, at	3,470,259 75	
By the Register's calculation, it amounted to	3,464,706 29	
	5,553 46	
2d. He estimated the deduction on account of rate of exchange and bills in suit, at less than it really was,	2,619 22	2,934 24
III. The Register has inserted in the amount of this estimate, for a debt due to the United States, paid in stock,		
	-	151 33
		\$199,817 58

F.

Imports from Floridas and Louisiana, for the years ending on 30th September, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Value of goods, ad valorem, dolls.	60,729	\$26,631	\$43,262	\$76,268
Do. wines, do.	8,306	-	-	-
Madeira, sherry, &c. gallons,	-	-	1,463	1,753
All other wines,	2,527	6,748	1,971	5,360
Spirits from grain,	240	-	122	1,099
Do. other materials,	29,743	-	9,615	9,044
Do. domestic produce,	-	34	-	-
Molasses,	8,778	42,579	448	35,051
Beer, ale, and porter,	-	-	1,013	611
Teas, - pounds,	-	-	6,561	1,137
Coffee, -	12,011	6	30,622	100,934
Chocolate, -	4	-	150	1,170
Sugar, brown,	751,512	1,560,849	957,169	1,567,117
Do. white, clayed,	22,030	16	7,623	9,134
Do. lump,	-	-	2,231	474
Do. candy and loaf,	-	-	596	208
Candles, tallow,	-	-	897	614
Do. wax,	-	-	-	5
Cheese,	-	-	-	65
Soap,	-	-	2,828	10,862
Pepper,	-	-	82	1,454
Pimento,	262	-	-	2,193
Tobacco, (say cigars)	181	752	1,243	1,878
Snuff,	-	4,504	5	21
Indigo,	65,016	136,257	47,740	60,062
Cotton,	842,200	1,615,265	2,228,945	1,921,528
Nails,	-	-	-	2,330
Lead,	-	135	242,928	208,427
Cordage tarred, - cwt.	53	-	-	-
Do. untarred,	-	25	-	-
Twine and packthread,	-	-	-	1
Salt, glauber,	-	-	1	-
Do. - pounds,	-	-	176,286	143,687
Do. - bushels,	4,232	5,370	4,421	2,733
Coal,	-	-	-	306
Boots, - pairs,	-	1	-	1
Shoes,	-	-	548	148
Cards, wool and cotton, dozens,	-	-	7	78
Do. playing, - packs,	-	-	18	595
Total value, <i>Dolls.</i>	507,132	904,322	956,635	1,006,214

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 24, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

G.

Value of the Exports of Foreign and Domestic Produce to Floridas and Louisiana, from the Atlantic States, for the years ending on 30th September, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802.

	1799.		1800.		1801.		1802.	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Massachusetts, -	74,630	5,767	19,482	13,992	215,686	38,990	222,768	47,819
New York, -	2,188,038	357,101	928,085	125,662	649,477	33,132	449,519	50,267
Pennsylvania, -	221,635	25,933	404,806	49,096	496,064	33,335	200,178	19,546
Delaware, -	6,240	6,502	29,065	4,561	9,001	1,546	5,006	1,772
Maryland, -	216,165	10,928	193,258	15,657	224,389	5,947	93,998	12,317
Virginia, -	96,961	-	61,903	4,067	-	-	-	1,711
North Carolina, -	-	1,813	-	2,174	176	1,207	-	-
South Carolina, -	244,449	31,253	158,528	14,235	176,001	23,047	68,338	14,124
Georgia, -	8,150	8,527	-	11,218	-	-	14,793	22,554
<i>Dolls.</i>	3,056,268	447,824	1,795,127	240,662	1,770,794	137,204	1,054,600	170,110

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 24, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

H.

Exports to Floridas and Louisiana, for the years ending on the 30th September, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Ashes, pot,	20			
Apples,	2,881	3,240	2,301	2,258
Beer, porter, and cider,	25,912	7,775	7,924	14,351
Do. do. do.	2,429	320	1,019	1,157
Beef,	956	726	59	501
Biscuit, or ship bread,	80	240	12	131
Do.	2,305	175		584
Barley,	21			
Bran and shorts,		10	5	
Beans,	334	10	120	31
Butter,	60,056	28,998	26,766	51,372
Boots,	288	716	43	140
Bricks,		22,439	24,000	139,300
Corn, Indian	2,690	9,961	2,235	39,288
Cheese,	51,153	27,343	43,678	43,208
Coffee,	2,652	70,491	85,737	42,669
Chocolate,	400	300	5,318	5,157
Cotton,			1,836,144	1,210,080
Candles, wax,	4,500		14,996	55
Do. spermaceti,	1,782	9,605	3,394	1,399
Do. tallow,	94,970	38,836	50,024	24,031
Cables and cordage,	1,212	76	1,316	4,943
Cards, wool and cotton,	28	528		168
Do. playing,				261
Copper and brass manufactured,	4,300	5,267		1,177
Coaches and other carriages,	6,908	1,276	1,238	5,074
Flour,	10,703	4,356	76,853	170,093
Fish, dried	1,315	943	335	380
Do. pickled	580	150	28	489
Do. do.	998	94	578	162
Furniture, household	10,714	5,893	4,835	27,559
Flaxseed,				5
Flax,				130
Gunpowder,			358	846
Hats,	16,460	9,484	1,778	3,565
Hams and bacon,	44,082	27,232	89,641	472,554
Hairpowder,	9,906	2,560	520	4,299
Hemp,			366	3,530
Horned cattle,				236
Horses,				100
Hogs,				310
Iron, pig	20			
Do. bar	158	10	4	28
Do. castings,	973	2,477	2,650	13,421
Do. manufactured,	40,205	43,551	26,429	45,510
Lard,	89,199	37,744	17,690	166,003
Leather,	4,024	3,197	2,100	9,092
Lead,	824		67,930	18,192
Meal, Indian	75	578	524	1,181
Mustard,		56		
Medicinal drugs,		4,904		
Merchandise,	2,614,045	1,525,024	1,681,592	958,299
Oil, linseed,	15	520		1,935
Do. spermaceti,	960			
Do. whale, &c.	3,810	876	638	634
Oats,				692
Peas,	227	189	6	316
Pork,	492	819	1,238	9,441
Pitch,			12	13
Potatoes,	2,805	909	406	2,816
Rice,	1,499	364	231	356
Rosin,	20		6	80
Spices, pepper,	29,132	4,511	23,489	850
Do. pimento,	70	26		250
Do. all other,	1,200	11,588	18,631	2,751
Spirits, foreign	78,140	43,294	6,099	10,556
Do. domestic from foreign	332	5,209	3,547	1,212
Do. do. from domestic	321	2,234	20,635	32,699
Shoes and slippers,	2,229	3,394	3,852	943
Skins and furs, value,	160		3,429	9,630
Saddlery,	115			2,212
Starch,	5,520	745		
Soap,	111,684	217,530	71,493	117,469
Sugar, brown and other clayed	4,996	3,996	11,833	
Do. refined	1,993	350	300	4,605
Salt,	42,287	9,752	1,825	4,107
Snuff,				80
Tobacco, manufactured,			71,892	5,751
Do. unmanufactured,	56	19	1,086	1,811
Tallow,		500		1,837
Tar,	351	50	6	476
Turpentine,	68			98
Do. spirits of	1,050			95

H—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Tea, Bohea, pounds,	2,100	2,231	.	2,040
Do. Souchong, &c. do.	3,850	553	949	1,378
Do. Hyson, do.	1,478	8,664	7,552	4,327
Do. other green, do.	75	737	200	3,587
Wax, do.	16,627	2,911	4,998	500
Wines, Madeira, gallons,	7,296	919	542	1,246
Do. all other, do.	313,615	216,975	95,516	138,807
Do. bottled, dozen,	7,831	5,559	1,559	2,277
Wood, staves and heading, number,	124,850	99,359	4,500	34,500
Do. shingles, do.	14,000	6,000	.	5,000
Do. hoops and poles, do.	83,600	23,445	.	.
Do. boards, plank, &c. feet,	432,805	374,642	60,000	82,166
Do. all manufactures of, dollars,	4,938	1,424	953	1,086
Total value, Dollars,	3,504,092	2,035,789	3,032,840	2,821,354

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, October 24, 1803.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

8th CONGRESS.]

No. 201.

[1st SESSION.]

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 14, 1803.

Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of William McAuley and John McJimsey, in behalf of the ministers and elders of the Associated Reformed Church, in North America, made the following report:

The petitioners state, that, contemplating the establishment of a seminary for instructing young men in Christian theology, they have imported a collection of books for the sole use of the library of their seminary; their value is two thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars, and they have been entered at the custom house in New York. The petitioners hope, that, from the encouragement of Christian literature, Congress may remit the duties payable thereon, in consideration of the infancy of the institution, and the smallness of the funds.

To allow the prayer of this petition, would, in the opinion of the committee, involve the Legislature in an act of partiality, or render it necessary to exempt from impost, by a general provision, all books of instruction for young men who destine themselves for the Christian ministry. But, while a sincere regard is shown for this species of literature, it ought to be remembered that the Government must be supported, under which those excellent studies may prosper; and that, to this great end, the friends and promoters of that noble cause have never incurred the suspicion of unwillingness to contribute their moderate proportion.

The committee feel a persuasion that the petitioners ought to have no objection to render unto the Government the same duties which their fellow citizens of all other denominations pay, and that they would rather make an exertion to raise a little more money for this purpose, than implicate the Government in the charge of favoritism, by allowing to them, what is refused to the people, generally, or of inducing it to surrender the impost upon all similar importations of books, by an universal regulation.

It is, therefore, submitted, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

8th CONGRESS.]

No. 202.

[1st SESSION.]

DRAWBACK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NOVEMBER 14, 1803.

Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the memorial of Thomas Ketland, of the City of Philadelphia, made the following report:

The committee, on inquiry, learn that the petitioner, a merchant and citizen, purchased a foreign built ship, in partnership with two other persons, stated to be also citizens. The vessel was bought in June, 1799, in London, and sailed, in the ensuing September, for Philadelphia; during her passage she was damaged in an action with a French ship of war, and obliged to repair to Lisbon, in distress. By this misfortune she was detained so long, that she did not reach the river Delaware until May 4th, 1800. Afterward, to wit, in July, 1800, she was despatched on a voyage to Batavia, whence she returned in June, 1801, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. It is stated that the property of the said ship, called the Washington, has never been changed, except by the death of one of the original partners, and that the title now remains entirely in the two survivors.

Such being the history and title of the ship, the following difficulty arose on the subject of a drawback, which the owners expected on the Batavian sugar and coffee, the whole of which they, afterwards, shipped in other vessels to Europe. They calculated on receiving the whole of the drawback, with the customary abatement of two and a half per cent. They were disappointed, and the reason of their disappointment was this. On the 13th of May, 1800, an act had been passed, nearly two months previous to the sailing of the ship, by which it was directed that no part of the *additional duties*, payable on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in *foreign ships*, should be entitled to drawback on exportation. The collectors construed this section to include all *unregistered* vessels