

Balance which was to be accounted for by the mint, on the 1st January, 1806, as per statement for the preceding year, - - - - - 6,908 55

Advanced from the treasury for the Mint Establishment, viz:

For the salaries of the officers and clerks, - - - - -	10,600 00
For the purchase of copper and incidental expenses, - - - - -	8,000 00
Warrant No. 7172, for deficiencies in coinage in 1805, - - - - -	1,104 48
	<u>\$26,613 03</u>

Account of Cents and Half Cents paid into the Treasury of the United States by the treasurer of the mint, in the year 1806.

In the 1st quarter, - - - - -	1,795 00
2d do. - - - - -	1,555 00
3d do. - - - - -	1,410 00
4th do. - - - - -	1,210 00
	<u>\$5,970 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February 28th, 1807.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Statement of the appropriations made by law, for the Mint Establishment, for the year one thousand eight hundred and six, with the amount of Warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on said appropriations.

Amount passed to the credit of the surplus fund, to the 31st Decmber, 1805, for so much which remained unexpended on the 31st December, 1803, of moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the mint, \$6,173 28	\$6,173 28
Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer, in favor of the mint, for the services of the year 1806, 9,104 48	9,104 48
Balance unexpended on the 1st January, 1807, - - - - -	67,454 31
	<u>\$82,732 07</u>

Balance of the several appropriations for the mint establishment, unexpended on the 1st of January, 1806, as stated in a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives, of the 29th of March, 1806, - - - - -	\$66,362 07
Appropriated by an act respecting the mint, dated 24th April, 1800, being the amount of cents and half cents paid into the treasury, in 1806, - - - - -	5,970 00
Appropriated by an act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1806, passed the 18th of April, 1806, - - - - -	10,400 00
	<u>\$82,732 07</u>

Statement of the appropriations made by law, for the payment of the salaries of the officers and clerks of the Mint, for the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the United States, for the salaries of the officers and clerks, in 1806, - - - - -	\$10,600 00
Appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1806, passed the 18th April, 1806, - - - - -	\$10,600 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, February 28th, 1807.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

[10th CONGRESS.]

No. 267.

[1st SESSION.]

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, NOVEMBER 7, 1807.

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:

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to - - - - -	\$14,135,138
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And that which accrued during the year 1806, amounted, as will appear by the statement A, to - - - - -	\$16,576,454
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The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted, during the year 1805, to - - - - -	12,520,532
And during the year 1806, to - - - - -	14,809,758

It is ascertained that the nett revenue, which has accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1807, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1806; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the duty on salt, and of the Mediterranean fund, both of which expire on the first day of January next, be safely estimated, for the present, and if no change takes place in the relations of the United States with foreign nations, of fourteen millions of dollars.

The statement B exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise, and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1806.

It appears, by the statement C, that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1807, exceeded 284,000 acres. Some returns are not yet received; and the proceeds of sales in the Mississippi territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated, in the first place, to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, have not been included, but are distinctly stated. The actual payments by purchasers, have, during the same period, exceeded 680,000 dollars; and the receipts into the treasury from that source, may, after deducting charges, and the five per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated, for the ensuing year, at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States, may, therefore, without including the duties on postage, and other incidental branches, be computed, for the year 1808, at - - - \$14,500,000

And the payments into the treasury during the same year, on account of the salt and Mediterranean duties, previously accrued, are estimated at - - - - - 1,300,000

Making, in the whole, an aggregate of - - - \$15,800,000

LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1807.

The balance in the treasury, which, on the 30th day of September, 1806, amounted to \$5,496,969 77, did, on the 30th day of September, 1807, amount to - - - \$8,530,000

The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1807, are estimated at - - - - - 4,000,000

\$12,530,000

The expenses, during the same period, for all objects whatever, the public debt excepted, and including 686,076 dollars for the extraordinary expenditures of the Navy Department, of which the estimate has been transmitted, are estimated at - - - - - \$1,700,000

The ordinary payments on account of the public debt, including the provision for the interest on the Louisiana and Dutch debt, to the 1st July, 1808, are estimated at - - - - - 1,700,000

A further sum of about 1,500,000 dollars, should also be paid during this quarter, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars. If the whole of this sum, which is applicable to the purchase of the eight per cent. stock, cannot be expended this year, the unexpended balance will form an additional expenditure for the year 1808, charging however, the whole to this quarter, - - - - - 1,500,000

Makes an aggregate of - - - - - \$4,900,000

And will leave in the treasury, at the close of the year, a balance of about seven millions six hundred thousand dollars. - - - - - 7,630,000

\$12,530,000

EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR 1808.

The permanent expenses, calculated on a peace establishment, are estimated at \$11,600,000, and consist of the following items, viz:

1st. For the Civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public lands and the sea coast, the fifth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of 100,000 dollars, to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates, as may be made by Congress, - - - \$1,100,000

2d. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers, - - - - - 200,000

3d. For the Military and Indian departments, including trading houses, and the permanent appropriations for certain Indian tribes, - - - - - 1,280,000

4th. For the Naval establishment, - - - - - 1,020,000

5th. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than 3,400,000 dollars will, for the year 1808, be applicable to the payment of interest, - - - - - 8,000,000

\$11,600,000

To the permanent expenses must be added, for the year 1808, a sum of about 800,000 dollars, necessary, in addition to the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, to complete, on the 1st January, 1809, the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock, - - - - - 800,000

And for paying the balance of American claims assumed by the French convention, - - - - - 200,000

Making, altogether, for the expenses of that year, - - - - - \$12,600,000

The receipts of that year having been estimated at - - - - - \$15,800,000

And the probable balance in the treasury, on the 1st January next, at - - - - - 7,630,000

Making, altogether, - - - - - \$23,430,000

Would, therefore, probably, leave in the treasury, on the 1st January, 1809, a balance of near eleven millions of dollars, - - - - - 10,830,000

\$23,430,000

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement D, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1807, exceeded four millions six hundred thousand dollars; making the total public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of October, 1807, about twenty-five millions eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions which have been paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

Of the twelve millions of dollars, which, according to the preceding estimates, may be paid on account of the public debt, between the 30th September, 1807, and the 1st January, 1809, about eight millions will be on account of the principal. It must, however, be observed, that the unascertained result of the proposition made to the public creditors, for a modification of the debt, may affect the amount payable during the year 1808, on account of both principal and interest.

On the first day of January, 1809, the principal of the debt will, if the proposed modification be not assented to by the public creditors, amount to near fifty-seven millions and five hundred thousand dollars; the subsequent annual payments thereon, on account of principal and interest, will not, exclusively of occasional purchases, exceed 4,600,000 dollars; and the whole of the debt, the nineteen millions three per cent. stock only excepted will be reimbursed in sixteen years.

A general subscription would reduce the capital to about fifty-one millions of dollars; the payments would amount to eight millions of dollars, annually, during six years, and average less than three millions during the seven following; at the end of which period the whole debt would be extinguished.

An annual unappropriated surplus of at least three millions of dollars may, henceforth, be relied upon with great confidence. The receipts of the year 1808 have been estimated at 15,800,000 dollars, and the expenses at 12,600,000 dollars. The permanent revenue has been computed at 14,500,000 dollars; and the permanent expenses, predicated on an annual payment of eight millions of dollars on account of the debt, have been stated at 11,600,000 dollars; and, as these would, if no modification of the debt shall take place, be reduced to less than 8,500,000 dollars, the annual surplus would then amount to six millions of dollars. Nor are the seven millions and a half of dollars, which will remain in the treasury at the end of the present year, included in the calculation.

What portion of that surplus may be wanted for necessary measures of security and defence; what portion should be applied to internal improvements, which, while increasing and diffusing the national wealth, will strengthen the bonds of union, are the subjects which do not fall within the province of the Treasury Department. But it is not improbable that, after making ample provision for both those objects, considerable surplusses, and which can no longer be applied to the redemption of the debt, may still accumulate in the treasury.

A previous accumulation of treasure, in time of peace, might in a great degree defray the extraordinary expenses of war, and diminish the necessity of either loans or additional taxes. It would provide, during periods of prosperity, for those adverse events to which every nation is exposed, instead of increasing the burthens of the People at a time when they are least able to bear them, or of impairing, by anticipations, the resources of ensuing generations. And the public moneys of the United States not being locked up and withdrawn from the general circulation, but, on the contrary, deposited in banks, and continuing to form a part of the circulating medium, the most formidable objection to that system, which has, nevertheless, been, at times, adopted with considerable success, in other countries, is, thereby, altogether removed. It is also believed that the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States may, amongst other advantages, afford to Government an opportunity of obtaining interest on the public deposits, whenever they shall exceed a certain amount. Should the United States, contrary to their expectation and desire, be involved in a war, it is believed that the receipts of the year 1808 will not be materially affected by the event, inasmuch as they will, principally, arise from the revenue accrued during the present year. The amount of outstanding bonds due by importers, after deducting the debentures issued on account of re-exportations, exceeds, at this time, sixteen millions of dollars. The deductions to be made from these, on account of subsequent re-exportations, would, in case of war, be less than usual: for, exportations will then be checked as well as importations; and, in proportion as these will decrease, a greater home demand will be created for the stock on hand, and the necessity of re-exporting be diminished.

It has already been stated that the specie in the treasury, at the end of this year, together with the surplus of the year 1808, will amount to near eleven millions of dollars—a sum probably adequate to meet the extraordinary expenses of a war for that year. It will also be recollected, that, in the estimated expenses of the year 1808, a reimbursement of near five millions and a half of the principal of the debt is included. The only provision, therefore, which may, under any contingency, be necessary for the extraordinary service of that year, in order to cover any deficiency of revenue or increase of expenditure beyond what has been estimated, will be an authority to borrow a sum equal to that reimbursement.

That the revenue of the United States will, in subsequent years, be considerably impaired by a war, neither can, or ought to be concealed. It is, on the contrary, necessary, in order to be prepared for the crisis, to take an early view of the subject, and to examine the resources which should be selected for supplying the deficiency and defraying the extraordinary expenses.

There are no data from which the extent of the defalcation can, at this moment, be calculated, or even estimated. It will be sufficient to state, 1st. That it appears necessary to provide a revenue at least equal to the annual expenses on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and the interest on the loans which may be raised. 2dly. That those expenses, together with the interest of the debt, will, after the year 1808, amount to a sum less than seven millions of dollars, and, therefore, that, if the present revenue of 14,500,000 dollars shall not be diminished more than one half by a war, it will still be adequate to that object, leaving only the interest of war-loans to be provided for.

Whether taxes should be raised to a greater amount, or loans be altogether relied on for defraying the expenses of the war, is the next subject of consideration.

Taxes are paid by the great mass of the citizens, and immediately affect almost every individual of the community. Loans are supplied by capitals previously accumulated by a few individuals. In a country where the resources of individuals are not generally and materially affected by the war, it is practicable and wise to raise by taxes the greater part at least of the annual supplies. The credit of the nation may, also, from various circumstances, be at times so far impaired as to leave no resource but taxation. In both respects the situation of the United States is totally dissimilar.

A maritime war will, in the United States, generally and deeply affect, whilst it continues, the resources of individuals; as not only commercial profits will be curtailed, but, principally, because a great portion of the surplus of agricultural produce necessarily requires a foreign market. The reduced price of the principal articles exported from the United States will operate more heavily than any contemplated tax. And, without inquiring whether a similar cause may not still more deeply and permanently affect a nation at war with the United States, it seems to follow that, so far as relates to America, the losses and privations caused by the war should not be aggravated by taxes beyond what is strictly necessary. An addition to the debt is doubtless an evil; but experience having now shown with what rapid progress the revenue of the Union increases in time of peace; with what facility the debt formerly contracted has, in a few years, been reduced; a hope may confidently be entertained that all the evils of the war will be temporary, and easily repaired; and that the return of peace will, without any effort, afford ample resources for reimbursing whatever may have been borrowed during the war.

The credit of the United States is also unimpaired, either at home or abroad; and it is believed that loans to a reasonable amount may be obtained on eligible terms. Measures have been taken to ascertain to what extent this may be effected abroad. And it will be sufficient here to suggest, that the several banks of the United States may find it convenient, after the ensuing year, and as the diminished commerce of the country may require less capital, to loan to Government a considerable portion of their capital stock, now computed at about forty millions of dollars.

It might be premature to enter into a particular detail of the several branches of revenue which may be selected in order to provide for the interest of war-loans, and to cover deficiencies, in case the existing revenue should fall below seven millions of dollars. A general enumeration seems at present sufficient.

1. Not only the duty on salt and the Mediterranean duties may be immediately revived, but the duties on importation generally, may, in case of war, be considerably increased, perhaps doubled, with less inconvenience than would arise from any other mode of taxation. Without resorting to the example of other nations, experience has proven that this source of revenue is, in the United States, the most productive, the easiest to collect, and the least burthensome to the great mass of the people. In time of war, the danger of smuggling is diminished; the scarcity of foreign articles prevents the duty ever falling on the importer; the consumers are precisely those members of the community who are best able to pay the duty; and the increase of domestic manufactures, which may be indirectly affected, is in itself a desirable object.

2. Indirect taxes, however ineligible, will doubtless be cheerfully paid as *war taxes*, if necessary. Several modifications of the system formerly adopted, might, however, be introduced, both in order to diminish some of the inconveniences which were experienced, and particularly to ensure the collection of the duties.

3. Direct taxes are liable to a particular objection, arising from unavoidable inequality, produced by the general rule of the constitution. Whatever difference may exist between the relative wealth and consequent ability of paying of the several States, still the tax must, necessarily, be raised in proportion to their relative population. Should it, however, become necessary to resort to that resource, it is believed that a tax, raised upon that species of property, in each State, which, by the State laws, is liable to taxation, as had originally been contemplated by Congress, would be preferable to a general assessment, laid uniformly on the same species of property in all the States, as was ultimately adopted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 5th, 1807.*

A.

A Statement exhibiting the amount of Duties which accrued on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports, and Clearances; of Debentures issued on the exportation of foreign Merchandise; of Payments for Bounties and Allowances; and for Expenses of Collection, during the years 1805 and 1806.

	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Bounties & allowances	Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and clearances.					
1805	\$23,601,709 56	215,731 20	18,954 00	8,955,745 00	190,674 04	14,689,975 72	554,836 76	14,135,138 96
1806	\$26,295,055 47	219,329 37	20,318 00	9,146,875 00	198,751 02	17,189,076 82	612,622 13	16,576,454 69

(a.) Gross revenue for the year 1806,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$17,189,076 82
Deduct interest and storage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,796 92
Gross revenue, per statement B,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$17,170,279 90</u>

A Statement of the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade, for the year 1806, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

American tonnage in foreign trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons, 1,044,005
Foreign tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,985
Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,134,990</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>6.8 to 100</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 4, 1807.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

B.

A Statement exhibiting the Value and Quantities, respectively, of Merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1806, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued, during that year, from duties on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports, and Clearances.

Goods paying Duties ad valorem.

35,844,748 dollars, at 12½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,480,593 50
8,372,528 do. 15 do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255,879 20
570,203 do. 20 do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,040 60
Additional duty on \$44,782,413, at 2½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	(A.) 1,119,560 32
<u>44,787,479</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$6,970,073 62</u>
(a.) Spirits, 10,479,093 gallons, at 29.3 cents, average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,074,398 19
(b.) Sugar, 73,318,749 lbs. at 2.5 cents, average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,843,199 84
(c.) Salt, 3,184,099 bushels, at 20 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	636,819 80
(d.) Wines, 1,386,838 gallons, at 37.6 cents, average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,527 02
(e.) Teas, 4,750,881 lbs. at 20.3 cents, average,	-	-	-	-	-	-	966,686 11
Coffee, 17,345,188 lbs. at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	867,259 40
Molasses, 8,533,590 gallons, at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,679 50
(f.) All other articles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,841 30
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$16,321,484 78</u>
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties collected on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,400 69
3½ per cent. retained on drawbacks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,304,084 09
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,247 39
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>196,301 05</u>
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,834,632 53
Duties on tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$166,798 31
Light money,	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,531 06
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>219,329 37</u>

Duties on passports and clearances, - - - - -	20,318 00
Sundry accounts not yet received, estimated at - - - - -	96,000 00
Gross revenue, as per statement A, - - - - -	\$17,170,279 90
Deduct expenses of collection, - - - - -	612,622 13
Nett revenue, - - - - -	<u>\$16,557,657 77</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

(A.) Additional duty of 2½ per cent. - - - - -	\$1,119,560 32
3½ per cent, retained on drawback, - - - - -	6,277 51
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, - - - - -	4,039 99
	<u>\$1,129,877 82</u>

(a.) Spirits—

Grain,	1st proof,	1,088,977 gallons, at 28 cents,	-	-	\$304,913 56
	2d do.	15,253 do. 29	-	-	4,423 37
	3d do.	12,346 do. 31	-	-	3,827 26
	4th do.	126,469 do. 34	-	-	42,999 46
	5th do.	1,746 do. 40	-	-	698 40
Other materials,	1st & 2d do.	1,684,998 do. 25	-	-	421,249 50
	3d proof,	3,005,857 do. 28	-	-	841,639 96
	4th do.	4,531,285 do. 32	-	-	1,450,011 20
	5th do.	11,988 do. 38	-	-	4,555 44
	6th do.	174 do. 46	-	-	80 04
	Gallons,	<u>10,479,093</u>			<u>\$3,074,398 19</u>

(b.) Sugar—

Brown,	71,271,927 pounds, at 2½ cents,	-	-	\$1,781,798 18
White, clayed,	2,046,722 do. 3	-	-	61,401 66
Pounds,	<u>73,318,649</u>			<u>\$1,843,199 84</u>

(c.) Salt—

Imported, bushels of 56 pounds	-	-	-	4,262,704
Exported,	-	-	-	84,850
Amount of bounties and allowances, \$198,751 02, reduced into bushels, at the present rates,	-	-	-	993,755
				<u>1,078,605</u>
Paying duty, bushels of 56 pounds,	-	-	-	<u>3,184,099 at 20 cts. \$636,819 80</u>

(d.) Wines—

Madeira, 1st quality,	-	289,431 gallons, at 58 cents,	-	\$167,869 98
Do. 2d do.	-	23,249 do. 50	-	11,624 50
Sherry and St. Lucar,	-	312,122 do. 40	-	124,848 80
Lisbon and Oporto,	-	472,722 do. 30	-	141,816 60
Burgundy and Champagne,	-	6,345 do. 45	-	2,855 25
Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga,	-	70,554 do. 28	-	19,755 12
Other, in bottles,	-	32,511 do. 35	-	11,378 85
Other, in casks,	-	179,904 do. 23	-	41,377 92
	Gallons,	<u>1,386,838</u>		<u>\$521,527 02</u>

(e.) Teas—

Bohea,	-	393,920 pounds, at 12 cents,	\$47,270 40
Souchong,	-	1,534,115 do. 18	276,140 70
Hyson,	-	645,872 do. 32	206,679 04
Other green,	-	2,176,974 do. 20	435,394 80
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India,	-	-	1,201 17
		<u>4,750,881</u>	<u>\$966,686 11</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

(f) ALL OTHER ARTICLES, viz.	QUANTITIES.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.		Excess of drawback over duties.		TOTAL.
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		Cents.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.		
Beer, ale, and porter, - - - gallons,	181,815	-	8	14,545 20				
Cocoa, - - - - - pounds,	1,418,232	-	2	28,364 64				
Chocolate, - - - - - do.	2,117	-	3	63 51				
Sugar candy, - - - - - do.	1,573	-	11½	180 89				
loaf, - - - - - do.	3,180	-	9	286 20				
other refined and lump, - - - do.	976	-	6½	63 44				
Almonds, - - - - - do.	282,517	-	2	5,650 34				
Currants, - - - - - do.	372,097	-	2	7,441 94				
Prunes and plums. - - - - - do.	66,479	-	2	1,329 58				
Figs, - - - - - do.	408,449	-	2	8,168 98				
Raisins in jars, and muscadel, - - - do.	773,398	-	2	15,467 96				
all other, - - - - - do.	2,412,221	-	1½	36,183 31				
Candles, tallow, - - - - - do.	175,820	-	2	3,516 40				
wax, - - - - - do.	6,254	-	6	375 24				
Cheese, - - - - - do.	262,846	-	7	18,399 22				
Soap, - - - - - do.	819,241	-	2	16,384 82				
Tallow, - - - - - do.	1,755,841	-	1½	26,337 62				
Mace, - - - - - do.	-	2,620	125	-		3,275 00		
Nutmegs, - - - - - do.	173	-	50	86 50				
Cinnamon, - - - - - do.	-	9,149	20	-		1,829 80		
Cloves, - - - - - do.	-	24,318	20	-		4,863 60		
Pepper, - - - - - do.	1,848,617	-	6	110,917 02				
Pimento. - - - - - do.	468,008	-	4	18,720 32				
Chinese cassia, - - - - - do.	181,802	-	4	7,272 08				
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and cigars, - - - - - do.	6,638	-	6	398 28				
Snuff, - - - - - do.	16,562	-	10	1,656 20				
Indigo, - - - - - do.	264,163	-	25	66,040 75				
Cotton, - - - - - do.	785,378	-	3	23,561 34				
Powder, hair, - - - - - do.	5,514	-	4	220 56				
gun, - - - - - do.	204,822	-	4	8,192 88				
Starch, - - - - - do.	14,565	-	3	436 95				
Glue, - - - - - do.	105,612	-	4	4,224 48				
Pewter plates and dishes, - - - - - do.	78,200	-	4	3,128 00				
Anchors and sheet iron, - - - - - do.	582,236	-	1½	8,733 54				
Slit and hoop do. - - - - - do.	271,063	-	1	2,710 63				
Nails, - - - - - do.	3,059,529	-	2	61,190 58				
Spikes, - - - - - do.	407,936	-	1	4,079 36				
Quicksilver, - - - - - do.	51,606	-	6	3,096 36				
Ochre, yellow, in oil, - - - - - do.	22,079	-	1½	331 19				
dry, yellow, - - - - - do.	119,854	-	1	1,198 54				
Spanish brown, - - - - - do.	619,710	-	1	6,197 10				
White and red lead, - - - - - do.	2,648,981	-	2	52,979 62				
Lead, and manufactures of lead, - - - do.	3,513,351	-	1	35,133 51				
Seines, - - - - - do.	10,651	-	4	426 04				
Cordage, tarred, - - - - - do.	206,096	-	2	4,121 92				
untarred, - - - - - do.	47,391	-	2½	1,184 77				
Twine and packthread, - - - - - cwt.	3,361	-	400	13,444 00				
Glauber salts, - - - - - do.	103	-	200	206 00				
Coal, - - - - - bushels,	311,146	-	5	15,557 30				
Fish, dried, - - - - - quintals,	219,349	-	.50	109,674 50				
pickled, salmon, - - - - - barrels,	6,862	-	100	6,862 00				
mackerel, - - - - - do.	14,756	-	60	8,853 60				
other, - - - - - do.	16,271	-	40	6,508 40				
Cables, - - - - - pounds,	30,542	-	2	610 84				
Steel, - - - - - cwt.	12,228	-	100	12,228 00				
Hemp, - - - - - do.	116,101	-	100	116,101 00				
Glass, black quart bottles, - - - - - groce,	20,273	-	.60	12,163 80				
window, not above 8 by 10, 100 sq. ft.	22,546	-	160	36,073 60				
10 by 12, do.	3,985	-	175	6,973 75				
all above 10 by 12, do.	4,243	-	225	9,546 75				
Cigars, - - - - - M.	22,969	-	200	45,938 00				
Lime, - - - - - casks,	339	-	50	169 50				
Boots, - - - - - pairs,	3,817	-	75	2,862 75				
Shoes, silk, - - - - - do.	6,913	-	25	1,728 25				
kid, morocco, &c. - - - - - do.	45,758	-	15	6,863 70				
all other, - - - - - do.	5,374	-	10	537 40				
Cards, wool and cotton, - - - - - dozens,	4	-	.50	2 00				
playing, - - - - - packs,	11,627	-	25	2,906 75				
				1,024,809 70	9,968 40	1,014,841 30		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, 4th November, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C.

Statement of the Land sold in the Districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Vincennes, from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers, during the same time, with the balance due, both on 1st October, 1806, and 1st October, 1807.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD.		In the hands of Receivers, October 1, 1806.	Due by individuals, October 1, 1806.	Receipts by Receivers from individuals.		Payments by Receivers.			Balance due 1st October, 1807.		Total balance due 1st October, 1807.
	Acres.	Purchase money.			On ac't of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	The part for expenses.	Repayments.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
Marietta,	668.25½	\$3,490 51½	\$9,558 57	\$22,487 35½	\$4,495 13½	\$302 25	\$9,801 54½	\$736 96½	-	\$21,482 73½	\$4,554 41	\$26,087 14½
Zanesville,	37,258.85½	74,517 71½	7,322 41½	142,293 36½	37,280 40½	173 75½	35,984 59½	1,450 95	-	179,530 67½	8,791 98	188,322 65½
Steubenville,	36,525.67	74,971 34	91,165 64½	566,752 10½	205,076 52½	225 30	234,546 71	6,990 81½	\$117 06	436,646 91½	61,804 30	498,451 21½
Chillicothe,	40,178.11½	92,907 06	82,101 99½	417,891 44½	146,382 82	631 90	169,057 13½	4,609 29½	280 42	364,415 68½	59,778 56	424,194 24½
Cincinnati,	124,284.01	250,510 64	99,481 99½	1,096,133 32	260,583 48½	5,591 00½	247,436 02½	6,180 43½	5,862 60	1,086,060 47½	112,357 86½	1,198,418 33½
Vincennes,	45,265.38	92,213 01½	-	-	27,043 07½	419 06	954 99½	954 99½	-	65,169 94½	26,507 13½	91,677 08
	284,180.29	\$588,610 28½	289,630 62	2,245,557 58½	680,861 44½	7,343 27	a. 697,781 00½	20,923 45½	6,260 08	2,153,306 42½	273,794 25	2,427,100 67½

Total sales of lands, from the opening of the Land Offices to 30th September, 1806, Amount sold since, as above stated,

Acres.	Purchase money.
2,385,813.96½	\$4,959,255 54½
284,180.29	588,610 28½
Total,	\$5,547,865 83

(a) Paid into the Treasury, in stock transferred to the United States,
 Ditto in specie, by warrants on Receivers:
 For payments made by themselves,
 For payments made by individuals

Payments by Receivers, to be covered by warrants,

Moneys paid by individuals to Treasurer of the United States, in the year ending 30th September, 1807, included in the above amount of warrants "for payments made by individuals," but not yet stated in accounts of Receivers,

5,055 84	
027,015 23	
22,908 47	
649,923 70	
43,922 99½	
698,902 53½	
1,121 53	
\$697,781 00½	

STATEMENT C—Continued.

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

OFFICES.	Remaining due in 1807.	Becoming due in 1808.	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Total Balance.
§ Marietta,	\$4,544 84½	\$7,775 09¼	\$4,889 57½	\$3,400 59	\$872 63½	\$21,482 73½
Zanesville,	12,534 54½	57,368 43¾	61,251 41½	35,644 92¾	12,731 35¾	179,530 67½
± Steubenville,	32,679 09¾	200,440 12½	145,432 70	49,398 92	8,696 07½	436,646 91¼
Chillicothe,	27,865 17¾	162,784 07	116,423 03	44,592 82¾	12,750 58	364,415 68½
Cincinnati,	237,688 46½	272,239 10¾	286,415 45¼	190,293 53½	99,423 91	1,086,060 47¼
Vincennes,	-	-	19,063 43½	23,053 25¾	23,053 25¾	65,169 94¼
	\$315,312 12¾	\$700,606 83	\$633,475 61½	\$346,384 05	\$157,527 80¾	\$2,153,306 42¼

NOTE.—The latest return of sales at Cincinnati, is to 31st August, 1807.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 5th, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C 2.

Statement of the Lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, from the opening of the land offices to the latest returns received at the treasury; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers, during the same time, with the balance due.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD.		RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FROM INDIVIDUALS.		PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.		BALANCE DUE.		TOTAL BALANCE DUE.	DATE OF LATEST RETURNS.
	Acres.	Purchase Money.	On account of Purchase Money.	On account of Forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	The part which was for Expenses.	By Receivers.	From Individuals.		
West of Pearl river,	70,067.50½	\$141,413 01	\$35,687 01	-	\$10,050 92¾	\$1,619 78	\$25,636 08¾	\$105,726 00	\$131,362 08¾	July 31, 1807.
East of Pearl river,	4,125.00	8,250 00	2,062 50	-	176 56	176 56	1,885 94	6,187 50	8,073 44	Feb. 28, 1807.
	74,831. 50½	149,663 01	37,749 51	-	10,227 48¾(a)	1,796 34	27,522 02¾	111,913 50	139,435 52¾	

(a) Paid into the Treasury by warrant on Receiver, Amount to be covered by warrants, - - - - - \$4,395 69
5,831 79¾
\$10,227 48¾

C 2—Continued.

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

Offices.	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Total Balance.
West of Pearl river, East of Pearl river,	\$35,019 49½ 2,062 50	\$35,353 25¼ 2,062 50	\$35,353 25¼ 2,062 50	\$105,726 00 6,187 50
	\$37,081 99½	\$37,415 75¼	\$37,415 75¼	\$111,913 50

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 5th November, 1807.

D.

An estimate of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1806, to the 30th September, 1807, inclusively, showing the redemption of the principal of the said debt, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1807.

	Redemption from 1st Oct. 1806, to 30th of September, 1807.	Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Sept. 1806, per the Secretary's report of 5th Dec. 1806.	Total principal redeemed, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Sept. 1807.
<i>On account of the domestic debt.</i>			
The amount of warrants issued on the treasurer of the U. States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, of the reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and of purchases of the eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks, from 1st October, 1806, to the 30th September, 1807, exclusive of \$36,934 49, repaid into the treasury, and \$2,499 63, commissions to agents purchasing stock, was			\$5,834,423 03
Deduct interest which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter yearly,			\$2,923,196 87
And loss on the purchase of stock,	(b) 15,078 20		2,938,275 07
	(a) \$2,896,147 96	\$6,479,745 84	\$9,375,893 80
Reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock,	-	711,700 00	711,700 00
Ditto, of the five and a half per cent. stock,	1,847,500 00	-	1,847,500 00
Ditto, of the four and a half per cent. stock,	176,000 00	-	176,000 00
Payments made in certificates of the debt of the United States, on account of lands,	5,211 20	262,018 16	267,229 36
Payments made to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,	2,146 36	74,331 50	76,477 86
Payments on account of domestic loans,	-	3,440,000 00	3,440,000 00
<i>On account of the foreign debt,</i>	-	10,236,108 05	10,236,108 05
	4,927,005 52	21,203,903 55	26,130,909 07
Funds having previously been provided in Europe, the warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States for that object, from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807, were less than the amount of interest arising; the difference, therefore, forms a deduction.			
The interest accruing from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807, was, on the Dutch debt, including commissions and charges,			\$66,632 60
On the Louisiana stock, including commissions,			677,666 47
			\$744,299 07
Amount of warrants, exclusive of \$24,614 71, repaid into the Treasury, and \$1,992 65, commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange, was			\$486,058 13
Add gain on exchange,			9,427 58
	495,485 71		248,813 36
	248,813 36	-	248,813 36
	\$4,678,192 16	\$21,203,903 55	\$25,882,095 71

(a) 1. On account of annual reimbursement,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,504,466 61
2. Eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks purchased,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006,005 00
3. Moneys in the hands of agents purchasing stock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,860 80
4. Moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as Agent to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,815 55
							<u>\$2,896,147 96</u>
(b) The amount of eight per cent. purchased,	-	-	-	-	\$746,000	cost	\$767,231 25
Exchanged six per cent. do.	-	-	-	-	260,005		253,851 95
					<u>1,006,005</u>		<u>1,021,083 20</u>
							1,006,005 00
					Loss,	-	<u>\$15,078 20</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 5, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

COMPENSATION OF INSPECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 23, 1807.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CAMPBELL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred the petitions of the inspectors of the Customs of the ports of Baltimore, New York, and Boston, made the following report:

That, previous to the third day of March, 1797, the compensation allowed to inspectors of the customs was fixed by law at a sum not exceeding one dollar and sixty-six cents to each, for every day he should be actually employed in aid of the customs; and, by an act of that date, their pay was raised to a sum not exceeding two dollars for each day they should be employed in like manner; and, by an act passed the second of March, 1799, the same compensation, last mentioned, was allowed them, to be paid by the collector, out of the revenue, and charged to the United States. It appears by a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, that the pay of all the inspectors employed during the year 1804, amounted to \$129,608, being about one per cent. on the nett receipts in the treasury. It also appears, that, in all the large ports (except Charleston) the inspectors are employed almost every day during the year, which is not the case in the smaller ports, where they are, a great portion of their time, without employment. From this circumstance, it results, that the amount of compensation received by inspectors in the large ports, during the year, far exceeds that received by those in the small ports; and, although the necessary expenses of living and supporting families, in large towns, are generally greater than those in small, yet the difference of the annual compensation in favor of those inspectors residing in the former, as already stated, would probably be equal to the excess in their expenses, and, therefore, render their situation, at least as eligible, as that of those residing in the latter.

The Committee are apprised, that, during the existence of contagious or epidemical diseases in populous towns, the inspectors residing therein incur additional expenses, and are, in the discharge of their duties, necessarily exposed to personal dangers: they duly appreciate these circumstances, and are induced to believe that, when such events occur, and are made known to the National Legislature, they will be disposed to make such additional compensation to those who may be affected thereby, as their situations may require.

The Committee are sensible of the importance of the duties to be performed by the inspectors of the customs, and how much the security of the revenue depends upon the capacity, integrity, and attention, of those officers; they highly appreciate the good faith with which they are stated to have performed the services required of them; and would feel disposed to render their situations more eligible, by augmenting their compensation so as to meet the necessary increase of expenses in living, if, in their opinion, existing circumstances would justify the measure. But, upon a view of the facts above stated, and considering the present state of the nation is such as renders it uncertain how soon there may be a demand for all our resources, the Committee are of opinion that it would not be advisable, at this time, to incur additional expenditures in collecting the revenue, by increasing the compensation of the officers engaged therein.

They, therefore, submit to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 14th*, 1806.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose a report on the petitions of the inspectors of the customs for the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, which were referred to me by the House of Representatives, on the 5th and 23d December, 1805, and 11th January, 1806.

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

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom were referred the petitions of the inspectors of the Customs of the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, respectfully submits the following report:

The pay of the inspectors, which, previous to the 4th day of March, 1797, was at the rate of one dollar and sixty cents a day, was, by act of that date, fixed at the rate of two dollars for every day they shall be actually employed in aid of the customs.