

The interest on the whole debt, and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, will, for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars, applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that and of the other new six per cent., arising from the conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the 1st day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of interest and annual reimbursement, could not, during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,756,000 dollars. But, under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt, to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1808, as they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo,) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and amounted to \$17,952,419 90

And the specie in the treasury, on the 1st October, 1807, amounted to - - - 8,529,573 08

Making, together, - - - - - \$26,481,992 98

The disbursements, during the same period, have amounted to \$12,635,275 46; consisting of the following items:

| | | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Civil department, and miscellaneous expenses, | \$1,258,967 18 | |
| Foreign intercourse, and payment of American claims, assumed by the Louisiana convention, | 406,499 37 | |
| Military and Indian departments, including fortifications and the expenses of the new army, | 3,023,759 55 | |
| Naval department, including the appropriation of \$677,064 47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year, | 2,257,064 47 | |
| Public debt, principal and interest, (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808 falling, as already stated, in the last quarter) have amounted only to | 5,688,984 89 | |
| | | 12,635,275 46 |
| Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 30th September, 1808, of | | 13,846,717 52 |
| | | <u>\$26,481,992 98</u> |

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds, which will almost altogether fall due prior to the first of January, 1810, may, after deducting the debentures yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated to have amounted, on the 30th September, 1808, to - - \$10,500,000

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on that day, of - - - 13,846,000

An aggregate of - - - - - \$24,346,000

Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not, including the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars, on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed 8,346,000

Leaving, on the 1st day of January, 1809, a sum of - - - - - \$16,000,000

Sixteen millions of dollars, in cash or bonds, payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands, subsequent to the 30th September, 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts, and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expenses of the year 1809 would, according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Civil list and miscellaneous expenses, | \$900,000 |
| 2. Foreign intercourse, | 200,000 |
| 3. Grants by Congress, and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands, | 150,000 |
| 4. Military and Indian departments, | 2,736,000 |
| 5. Naval department, | 1,014,000 |
| 6. Annual appropriation for the public debt, | 8,000,000 |
| | <u>\$13,000,000</u> |

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war, or of preparations for war.

The annual appropriation on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars, an authority to borrow five millions would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by Congress.

It thus appears, that, notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent Powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things, the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including, for 1808, a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted, in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the United States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the United States, or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives:

1. Either a provision, generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of means of payment, be also discontinued.
2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, and only two alternatives. It may, indeed, be admitted, that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that, however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States; and may, therefore, in that respect, be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between the two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden—and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions, limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places—or by acquiescing in the capture of vessels stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England; and this, however done, and by whatever name called, will be war.

Of those four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it must be acknowledged that, objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Union, it will, for the moment, be attended with less difficulties than either the present system or war. For, however narrow the limits to which, on that plan, the exportations and importations of the United States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And, as in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditures to a rate corresponding with the fragments of impost which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case, a portion, and a portion only, of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade, can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuance of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war, that surplus will be exported; and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time, entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion that that amount will be nearly the same, in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggression shall cease; and that rendering therefore preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and, at all events, not to risk a war on account of those aggressions; preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave for the service of the year 1810, the above-mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes; and the reasons which induce a belief that loans should be principally relied on in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant unemployed capital, in the country. The high price of public stocks, and, indeed, of all species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the General Government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the Revolution, and, above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may, therefore, be confidently expected, that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient, during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are, therefore, contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent Powers. Exclusively of the authority which must, from time to time, be given to borrow the sums required, (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may, under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of January, 1808, as was then suggested, in case of war, the receipts into the treasury, during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant.

It is, therefore, proposed, that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations, subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing generally that provision of the embargo laws, which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported, is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market, and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act, have ceased to exist. The object then in view, has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England, and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing now no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supersede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And, it is believed that, under every event, its repeal will be beneficial, and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with the view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishment, may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements, which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expense in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10th, 1808.*

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| (a.) Additional duty of two and a half per cent. | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$1,156,816 70 |
| Three and a half per cent. retained on drawbacks, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,201 95 |
| Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,130 50 |
| | | | | | | | <u>\$1,168,149 15</u> |
| (b.) Spirits—From grain, 1st proof, | 932,692 | gallons, | at 28 cents, | - | - | - | \$261,153 76 |
| 2d do | 9,549 | | 29 | - | - | - | 2,769 21 |
| 3d do | 402 | | 31 | - | - | - | 124 62 |
| 4th do | 76,349 | | 34 | - | - | - | 25,958 66 |
| 5th do | 666 | | 40 | - | - | - | 266 40 |
| Other materials, 1st & 2d do | 1,115,435 | | 25 | - | - | - | 278,858 75 |
| 3d do | 3,017,756 | | 28 | - | - | - | 844,971 68 |
| 4th do | 3,862,708 | | 32 | - | - | - | 1,236,066 56 |
| 5th do | 15,437 | | 38 | - | - | - | 5,866 06 |
| 6th do | 24 | | 46 | - | - | - | 11 04 |
| | <u>Gallons, 9,031,018</u> | | | | | | <u>\$2,656,046 74</u> |
| (c.) Sugar—Brown, | - | - | 55,924,457 | pounds at 2½ cents, | - | - | \$1,398,111 43 |
| White, | - | - | 9,877,359 | 3 | - | - | 296,320 77 |
| | <u>Pounds, 65,801,816</u> | | | | | | <u>\$1,694,432 20</u> |
| (d.) Salt—Imported, bushels, of 56 lbs. | - | - | - | - | 2,166,429 | | |
| Exported, | - | - | - | - | 88,259 | | |
| Amount of bounties and allowances, \$188,634 90, re- | | | | | | | |
| duced into bushels, at five bushels the dollar, | | | | | 943,175 | | |
| | | | | | <u>1,031,434</u> | | |
| Paying duty, bushels of 56 lbs. | - | - | - | - | 1,134,995 | at 20 cents, | \$226,999 00 |
| Imported, bushels of 56 lbs. | - | - | - | - | 2,430,604 | | |
| Exported, | - | - | - | - | 22,927 | | |
| | | | | | <u>2,407,677</u> | at 12 cents, | 288,921 24 |
| | | | | | <u>Bushels, 3,542,672</u> | | <u>\$515,920 24</u> |
| (e.) Wines—Madeira, 1st quality | 221,630 | gallons, | at 58 cents, | - | - | - | \$128,545 40 |
| Ditto, 2d do | 27,420 | | 50 | - | - | - | 13,710 00 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar, | 309,633 | | 40 | - | - | - | 123,853 20 |
| Lisbon and Oporto, &c. | 548,351 | | 30 | - | - | - | 164,505 30 |
| Burgundy and Champaign, | 10,958 | | 45 | - | - | - | 4,931 10 |
| Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c. | 413,442 | | 28 | - | - | - | 115,763 76 |
| Other, in bottles, | 90,703 | | 35 | - | - | - | 31,746 05 |
| Ditto, in casks, | 1,070,600 | | 23 | - | - | - | 246,238 00 |
| | <u>Gallons, 2,692,737</u> | | | | | | <u>\$829,292 81</u> |
| (f.) Teas—Bohea | - | - | 1,544,731 | pounds, at 12 cents, | - | - | \$185,367 72 |
| Souchong, | - | - | 1,380,429 | 18 | - | - | 248,477 22 |
| Hyson, | - | - | 952,482 | 32 | - | - | 304,794 24 |
| Other green, | - | - | 2,295,509 | 20 | - | - | 459,101 80 |
| Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 225 88 |
| | <u>Pounds, 6,173,151</u> | | | | | | <u>\$1,197,966 86</u> |

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

| (g.) ALL OTHER ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES. | | RATE OF DUTY. Cents. | EXCESS OF DUTIES OVER DRAW-BACK. | EXCESS OF DRAW-BACK OVER DUTIES. | TOTAL. |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| | Excess of importation over exportation. | Excess of exportation over importation. | | | | |
| Domestic spirits, - - - gallons, | 191 | - | 7 | \$13 37 | | |
| Beer, - - - do | 189,151 | - | 8 | 15,132 08 | | |
| Cocoa, - - - pounds, | 1,026,436 | - | 2 | 20,528 72 | | |
| Chocolate, - - - do | 2,882 | - | 3 | 86 46 | | |
| Sugar, candy, - - - do | 3,185 | - | 11½ | 366 27 | | |
| Loaf, - - - do | 34,834 | - | 9 | 3,135 06 | | |
| Other refined, - - - do | 186,280 | - | 6½ | 12,108 20 | | |
| Almonds, - - - do | 560,253 | - | 2 | 11,205 06 | | |
| Prunes and plums, - - - do | 72,934 | - | 2 | 1,458 68 | | |
| Currants, - - - do | 321,424 | - | 2 | 6,428 48 | | |
| Figs, - - - do | 90,443 | - | 2 | 1,808 86 | | |
| Raisins, in jars, and muscadel, - - - do | 367,738 | - | 2 | 7,354 76 | | |
| Other, - - - do | 1,308,896 | - | 1½ | 19,633 44 | | |
| Candles, tallow, - - - do | 150,028 | - | 2 | 3,000 56 | | |
| Wax, - - - do | 5,462 | - | 6 | 327 72 | | |
| Cheese, - - - do | 150,310 | - | 7 | 10,521 70 | | |
| Soap, - - - do | 124,132 | - | 2 | 2,482 64 | | |
| Tallow, - - - do | 1,429,503 | - | 1½ | 21,442 54 | | |
| Mace, - - - do | - | 2,088 | 125 | - | 2,610 00 | |
| Nutmegs, - - - do | - | 2,786 | 50 | - | 1,393 00 | |
| Cinnamon, - - - do | 1,254 | - | 20 | 250 80 | | |
| Cloves, - - - do | - | 9,582 | 20 | - | 1,916 40 | |
| Pepper, - - - do | 426,024 | - | 6 | 25,561 44 | | |
| Pimento, - - - do | 372,818 | - | 4 | 14,912 72 | | |
| Chinese cassia, - - - do | 61,707 | - | 4 | 2,468 28 | | |
| Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff & cigars, - - - do | - | 815 | 6 | - | 48 90 | |
| Snuff, - - - do | 15,969 | - | 10 | 1,596 90 | | |
| Indigo, - - - do | 155,792 | - | 25 | 38,948 00 | | |
| Cotton, - - - do | - | 59,623 | 3 | - | 1,788 69 | |
| Powder, hair, - - - do | 6,755 | - | 4 | 270 20 | | |
| Gun, - - - do | 201,899 | - | 4 | 8,075 96 | | |
| Starch, - - - do | 19,125 | - | 3 | 573 75 | | |
| Glue, - - - do | 70,139 | - | 4 | 2,805 56 | | |
| Pewter plates and dishes, - - - do | 52,651 | - | 4 | 2,106 04 | | |
| Anchors and sheet iron, - - - do | 846,008 | - | 1½ | 12,690 12 | | |
| Hoop and slit iron, - - - do | 834,200 | - | 1 | 8,342 00 | | |
| Nails, - - - do | 3,072,238 | - | 2 | 61,444 76 | | |
| Spikes, - - - do | 284,742 | - | 1 | 2,847 42 | | |
| Quicksilver, - - - do | - | 17,284 | 6 | - | 1,037 04 | |
| Ochre, yellow, in oil, - - - do | 23,072 | - | 1½ | 346 08 | | |
| Dry, yellow, - - - do | 202,019 | - | 1 | 2,020 19 | | |
| Spanish brown, - - - do | 754,785 | - | 1 | 7,547 85 | | |
| White and red lead, - - - do | 2,491,790 | - | 2 | 49,835 80 | | |
| Lead, and manufactures of lead, - - - do | 2,000,897 | - | 1 | 20,008 97 | | |
| Seines, - - - do | 9,018 | - | 4 | 360 72 | | |
| Cordage, tarred, - - - do | 492,478 | - | 2 | 9,849 56 | | |
| Untarred, - - - do | 73,161 | - | 2½ | 1,829 02 | | |
| Cables, - - - do | 71,231 | - | 2 | 1,424 62 | | |
| Steel, - - - cwt. | 10,604 | - | 100 | 10,604 00 | | |
| Hemp, - - - do | 131,886 | - | 100 | 131,886 00 | | |
| Yarn, untarred, - - - do | 2 | - | 225 | 4 50 | | |
| Twine, &c. - - - do | 3,399 | - | 400 | 13,596 00 | | |
| Glauber salts, - - - do | 144 | - | 200 | 288 00 | | |
| Coal, - - - bushels, | 569,425 | - | 5 | 28,471 25 | | |
| Fish, dried, or smoked, - - - quintals, | 160,167 | - | 50 | 80,083 50 | | |
| pickled, salmon, - - - barrels, | 7,180 | - | 100 | 7,180 00 | | |
| Mackerel, - - - do | 11,365 | - | 60 | 6,819 00 | | |
| All other, - - - do | 12,535 | - | 40 | 5,014 00 | | |
| Glass, black quart bottles, - - - groce, | 15,444 | - | 60 | 9,266 40 | | |
| Window, not above 8 by 10, - - 100 sq. ft. | 18,953 | - | 160 | 30,324 80 | | |
| Do do 10 by 12, - - do | 1,859 | - | 175 | 3,253 25 | | |
| Do all above 10 by 12, - - do | 3,842 | - | 225 | 8,644 50 | | |
| Cigars, - - - M. | 27,211 | - | 200 | 54,422 00 | | |
| Lime, - - - casks, | 131 | - | 50 | 65 50 | | |
| Boots, - - - pairs, | 2,655 | - | 75 | 1,991 25 | | |
| Shoes, silk, - - - do | 14,016 | - | 25 | 3,504 00 | | |
| Kid, morocco, &c. - - - do | 36,055 | - | 15 | 5,408 25 | | |
| All other, - - - do | 10,011 | - | 10 | 1,001 10 | | |
| Playing cards, - - - packs, | 5,814 | - | 25 | 1,453 50 | | |
| | | | | 816,432 16 | 8,794 03 | 807,638 13 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 17th, 1808.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C.

Statement of the Land sold in the Districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, and Jeffersonville, from 1st October, 1807, to 30th September, 1808, showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by Receivers, during the same time, with the balance due, both on the 1st of October, 1807, and 1st October, 1808.

| OFFICERS. | Lands sold. | | In the hands of Receivers, 1st October, 1807. | Due by individuals, 1st October, 1807. | Receipts by Receivers, from individuals. | | Payments by Receivers. | | | Balance due 1st October, 1808. | | Total balance due 1st October, 1808. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Acres. | Purchase money. | | | On acct of purchase money. | On account of forfeitures. | Into the Treasury. | The part for expenses. | Repayments. | From individuals. | By Receivers. | |
| Marietta, - - - | 1,236.58½ | \$2,473 16½ | \$4,554 41 | \$21,482 73½ | \$8,011 58½ | - | \$619 52 | - | \$15,944 31½ | 12½ | \$15,944 44 | |
| Zanesville, - - - | 22,560.25 | 45,120 50 | 8,791 98 | 179,530 67½ | 39,749 35 | \$59 51 | 1,665 99 | - | 184,901 82½ | 186,777 83½ | 186,777 83½ | |
| Steubenville, - - - | 24,207.05 | 69,666 56 | 61,804 30 | 436,646 91½ | 130,453 62 | 790 08 | 5,555 38 | \$34 08 | 375,859 85½ | 33,149 51 | 409,009 36½ | |
| Canton, - - - | 21,608.19 | 46,263 35 | - | - | 11,764 83½ | 157 76 | 1,291 94½ | 48 00 | 34,498 51½ | 10,582 65 | 45,081 16½ | |
| Chillicothe, - - - | 19,028.40½ | 40,890 79½ | 59,778 56 | 364,415 68½ | 116,930 19½ | 1,117 91½ | 4,260 18½ | 357 00 | 288,376 28½ | 53,495 41½ | 341,871 70 | |
| Cincinnati, - - - | 51,460.96 | 104,370 46 | 112,357 86½ | 1,086,060 47½ | 201,171 13½ | 913 81 | 6,976 90 | 1,948 17½ | 989,259 79½ | 110,582 19 | 1,099,841 98½ | |
| Do. town lots, - - - | 13.00 | 10,794 00 | - | - | 3,108 19 | 10 00 | - | - | 7,685 81 | - | 7,685 81 | |
| Vincennes, - - - | 22,950.90 | 45,901 80 | 26,507 13½ | 65,169 94½ | 14,560 49 | 32 00 | 2,529 87 | - | 96,511 25½ | 8,146 22½ | 104,657 47½ | |
| Jeffersonville, - - - | 32,513.88 | 67,963 91 | - | - | 19,328 55 | 48 00 | 1,968 95½ | - | 48,635 36 | 17,407 59½ | 66,042 95½ | |
| Total, | 195,579.21½ | 433,444 54 | 273,794 24½ | 2,153,306 42½ | 545,077 95 | 3,129 07½ | 24,868 74½ | 2,387 25½ | 2,041,673 01½ | 235,239 72½ | 2,276,912 74 | |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------|
| Total sales of land, from the opening of the land offices to 1st October, 1807, | Acres. | Dollars. |
| Amount sold since, as above, | - | 2,669,994.25½ |
| | - | 5,547,865 83 |
| | - | 433,444 54 |
| | Total, | 5,981,310 37 |

(a.) Paid into treasury, in stock transferred to the United States, - - - - \$996 35
 Paid in specie, by warrants on Receivers: - - - -
 For payments made by themselves, 537,074 58
 For payments made by individuals, 28,917 89
 Payments by Receivers, to be covered by warrants, 565,992 47
 22,732 76½
 589,721 58½
 5,347 29
 \$584,374 29½

Moneys paid by individuals to the Treasurer of the United States, in the year ending 30th September, 1808, included in the above amount of warrants for "payments made by individuals," but not yet stated in the accounts of Receivers, - - - -

STATEMENT C—Continued.

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

| OFFICES. | Remaining due in 1808. | Becoming due in 1809. | Becoming due in 1810. | Becoming due in 1811. | Becoming due in 1812. | TOTAL BALANCE. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Marietta, - - | \$4,926 64 | \$4,889 57½ | \$4,018 88 | \$1,490 93 | \$618 29 | \$15,944 31½ |
| Zanesville, - - | 41,433 78½ | 66,371 13 | 46,925 04 | 24,011 47 | 6,160 40 | 184,901 82½ |
| Steubenville, - - | 120,082 27¾ | 148,871 10 | 66,815 56 | 26,112 71 | 13,978 21 | 375,859 85¾ |
| Canton, - - | - | - | 11,046 85½ | 11,725 83 | 11,725 83 | 34,498 51½ |
| Chillicothe, - - | 84,601 76 | 121,996 53 | 54,595 52 | 22,533 27½ | 4,649 20 | 288,376 28½ |
| Cincinnati, - - | 334,849 07¾ | 290,986 20 | 216,386 14 | 125,516 52 | 21,521 86 | 989,259 79¾ |
| Do. town lots, - - | - | - | 2,288 81 | 2,698 50 | 2,698 50 | 7,685 81 |
| Vincennes, - - | 923 51¼ | 18,663 49 | 34,528 69 | 34,528 69 | 7,866 87 | 96,511 25¼ |
| Jeffersonville, - - | - | - | 14,653 42 | 16,990 97 | 16,990 97 | 48,635 36 |
| | 586,817 05¼ | 651,778 02½ | 451,258 91½ | 265,608 89½ | 86,210 13 | 2,041,673 01¼ |

NOTE.—The latest returns from Zanesville, are to 31st July.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November, 1808.*

C—Continued.

Statement of the lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, from the time of the last report thereon, to the period of 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. | | In hands of Receivers, per last statement. | Due by individuals, per last statement. | Receipts by Receivers from individuals. | | Payments by Receivers. | | Balance due. | | Total balance due. | Date of the 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, | - | \$27,639 80 | \$25,636 08 | \$105,726 00 | \$6,909 95 | - | \$29,691 58½ | \$672 72½ | \$2,854 44½ | \$126,455 85 | \$129,310 29½ | 1808, July 13. |
| East of Pearl River, | - | 8,146 00 | 1,885 94 | 6,187 50 | 2,036 50 | - | 1,756 26 | 1,756 26 | 2,166 18 | 12,297 00 | 14,463 18 | " " |
| | 17,892.90 | 35,785 80 | 27,522 02 | 111,913 50 | 8,946 45 | - | (a.) 31,447 84½ | 2,428 98½ | 5,020 62½ | 138,752 85 | 143,773 47½ | |

(a.) Paid into the Treasury by warrants on Receivers:
 For payments made by themselves, - - - - \$34,195 82
 For payment made by an individual, - - - - 327 00

Moneys paid by Receivers in the year ending 30th September, 1808, included in the above amount of warrants, but not yet stated in the accounts of Receivers,
 34,515 82
 3,067 97½
\$31,447 84½

C—Continued.

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

| OFFICES. | Becoming due in 1809. | Becoming due in 1810. | Becoming due in 1811. | Becoming due in 1812. | Total balance. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| West of Pearl River, | \$35,019 50 | \$42,263 20 | \$42,263 20 | \$6,909 95 | \$126,455 85 |
| East of Pearl River, | 2,062 50 | 4,099 00 | 4,099 00 | 2,036 50 | 12,297 00 |
| | \$37,082 00 | \$46,362 20 | \$46,362 20 | \$8,946 45 | \$138,752 85 |

TOTAL SALES OF LANDS.—From the opening of the Land offices to the period of the last report,
 Amount sold since, as above,

Acres, 74,831.50½
 17,892.90
92,724.40½
 \$149,663 01
 36,785 48
\$185,480 81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November, 1808.

D.

An estimate of the principal redeemed of the Debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1807, to the 30th September, 1808; showing the redemption of the Principal of the said debt, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1808.

| | Redemption from 1st Octo- ber, 1807, to 30th Septem- ber, 1808. | Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Sept'r, 1807, per the Secre- tary's report of the 5th Decem- ber, 1807. | Total principal redeemed, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Septem- ber, 1808. |
|---|---|---|--|
| <i>I. On account of the Domestic Debt.</i> | | | |
| Amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, of the reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and of the purchase of the eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks, from 1st October, 1807, to the 30th September, 1808, exclusive of \$320 78 repaid into the treasury, was - - - \$4,895,437 18 | | | |
| Deduct interest which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter yearly, - - - - 2,596,368 65 | | | |
| And loss on the purchase of stock, - - - 5,229 03 = 2,601,597 68 | | | |
| | 2,293,839 50 | 9,375,893 80 | 11,669,733 30 |
| Reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock, - - - - | - | 711,700 00 | 711,700 00 |
| Do. of the five and a half per cent. stock, - - - - | - | 1,847,500 00 | 1,847,500 00 |
| Do. 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, - - - - | 1,011 34 | 267,229 36 | 268,240 70 |
| Payments made to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt, - - - - | 49 20 | 76,477 86 | 76,527 06 |
| Payments on account of domestic loans, - - - - | - | 3,440,000 00 | 3,440,000 00 |
| <i>II. On account of the Foreign Debt.</i> | | | |
| The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer, exclusive of \$2,366 70 repaid into the treasury, and \$665 80 commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange, was - - - - \$790,145 23 | | | |
| Add this sum, being a balance unapplied of a remittance to the bankers in Amsterdam, for the purchase of books for Congress, and which is, by warrant, transferred to the account of the foreign debt, - - - - 488 60 | | | |
| | 790,633 83 | | |
| Deduct interest accruing thereon: | | | |
| On the Dutch debt, including commis- sions and charges, - - - - 24,280 00 | | | |
| On the Louisiana six per cent. stock, in- cluding commissions, - - - - 676,121 28 | | | |
| On the exchanged six per cent. stock, interest payable in Europe, - - - - 7,592 07 | | | |
| On the converted six per cent. stock, interest payable in Europe, - - - - 15,757 84 | | | |
| | 723,751 19 | | |
| And loss on exchange, - - - - 26,680 84 = 750,432 03 | | | |
| | 40,201 80 | 9,987,294 69 | 10,027,496 49 |
| <i>Dollars,</i> | 2,335,101 84 | 25,882,095 71 | 28,217,197 55 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, 30th November, 1808.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.