tion. But it seems to me that it cannot be doubted, that, if all the navy was employed in that service, they are not sufficient, in point of number, for the object, and that ten or twelve small vessels, in addition, will form a very useful appendage. I propose that they should be revenue cutters, because, in time of peace, and when employed solely in carrying the laws into effect, they will be under the control of the collectors; which, in relation to that object, is preferable; and because, in case of war, they might, according to the existing laws, be placed under the direction of the Navy Department. Their size would vary from 70 to 130 tons; they would carry from six to ten four-pounders, or, if they can be procured, twelve-pounder carronades; and be manned with from fifteen to thirty men each, which is amply sufficient for the object in view

The expense of building such vessels, coppered and completely fitted for sea, will be, exclusively of the guns, from eight to twelve thousand dollars. The expense of keeping them in service must depend on the wages of seamen. Supposing these at fifteen dollars a month, the annual expense of each vessel may, on an average, be estimated as follows:

\$1,620 00 3,600 00 2,640 00 1,140 00 \$9,000 00

The cost of twelve vessels would, therefore, on an average, be 120,000 dollars; and their annual support 108,000 dollars. I must add, that this estimate is predicated on a supposition that we would increase the force of these new cutters beyond what has heretofore been usual: for the annual maintenance of those now in service does not cost more than six thousand dollars each. Nor must the proposed expense be considered as altogether additional: for we would then be enabled to substitute the new cutters to a number of armed revenue boats, which have, this year, under existing circumstances, been authorized in many instances, in addition to those usually employed.

No other appropriation is requisite than one similar to that made by the 97th section of the collection law of

March 2, 1799. But, if thought preferable, the expense may be paid from moneys in the treasury. The form is immaterial, and it is a mere matter of form.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, yours, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

10th Congress.

No. 287.

[2d Session.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 16, 1808.

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

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year \$16,615,430 And that which accrued during the year 1807 amounted, as will appear by the statement A, to The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the ad-16,059,924 ditional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted, during the year 1806, to 14.848.784 And during the year 1807, to - 14,375,855 But it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not

exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing. The statement B exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise, and other sources, from which that revenue

was collected during the year 1807.

It appears, by the statement C, that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending the 30th September, 1808, amounted to about 200,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 550,000 dollars. 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, are distinctly stated.

It appears, by the statement D, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have, during the same period, amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the treasury, for the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the 8 per cent. stock, will (exclusively of a sum of 730,000 dollars, already in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) amount, during the last quarter of this year, to 5,376,000 dollars: making the total of public debt reimbursed, from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of January, 1809, about thirty-three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of more than six millions, paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

The public debt will, on the 1st day of January, 1809, amount to 56,647,663 dollars; consisting of the following

items:

********						_	_				
Old six per cent. stock, 1	nomina	l amou	nt \$20.	,706,60	3 22, u :	nredee	med	-	-	-	\$ 11,919,877 57
Deferred stock, nominal							-	-	-	-	- 9,386,627 08
New six per cent, stock.	exchar	ged at	par for	old six	x and do	eferred		-		**	- 5,993,343 50
New six per cent. stock,	arising	from c	onversi	on of th	iree per	cent.	stock, a	it 65 ne	w six, fe	or 100 tl	ree
per cent. stock,	_	_		-		_	- '	••	- ′	-	- 1,859,770 70
1796 six per cent, stock,	_	_	_	- `	_	-	-	~		-	- 80,000 00
Louisiana do	-	-	-	-	••	-	_ -	-	- ,	-	- 11,250,000 00
Total size non cont utack					_	_	_		_		\$40,489,618 85
Total six per cent. stock,	• ~	-	-	_	_ \		_		_	_	16,158,044,42
Three per cent. stock,	-	_	-	•	••	_	-	•	_	_	
		•									\$56,647,663 27
											# , 1 , 0 0 0 m ,

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

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 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 406,499 37 convention, - - - - Military and Indian departments, including fortifications and the expenses of the 3,023,759 55 Naval department, including the appropriation of \$677,064 47, to cover the deficit 2,257,064 47 of the preceding year. 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

\$26,481,992 98

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

\$24,346,000 An aggregate of 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

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

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, \$13,000,000

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 different powers against neutral nations.

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

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

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.

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 1806 and 1807.

		DUTIES ON			Deben	_	Bountie		\mathbf{G} ross	Expenses o	
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passpor Clearar		issu	ed.	Allowan	ces.	Revenue.	collection.	Revenue.
1806 1807	26,336,848 63 26,697,274 02	220,908 67 206,331 06			9,146, 10,067,				17,232,685 98 a 16,667,675 18	617,256 05 607,750 96	16,615,429 9 16,059,924 2
(a)	Gross Revenue Deduct interest		807,	- -	-		- - -			<u> </u>	\$16,667,675 1 15,514 6
	Gross Revenue,	per statemen	nt B,	-	-					-	\$16,652,160 4
A St	atement of the	amount of A	lmerican tak	and en fr	Foreign om the r	Tonn ecords	age emplo	oyed reast	in foreign tre	ade, for the	year 1807, a
	American tonna Foreign tonnage			•	- -	-	-			- T	ons, 1,089,87 - 86,32
7	Fotal amount of	tonnage em	ployed in	the	foreign t	rade o	f the Unit	ed S	tates	` -	- 1,176,19
Ŧ	Proportion of for United Stat	reign tonnag tes, -	e to the v	vhole -	amount	of ton	nage empl -	loyed	I in the foreign	trade of th	e - 7.3 to 10
						\mathbf{B}_{r}					
to	rawback, re-exp nnage, passpor	ts, and clear	ances.								
	\$36,261,874	<u>.</u>	-		·		S AD VALO at 12½ na				\$ 4 539 734 0
	\$36,261,874 9,484,682 526,112	<u></u> -	~		- -	- ;	at 12½ pe at 15	er ce do.	ent	~	\$ 4,532,734 2 1,422,702 3
(a)		- - Additional	~	- -	• - -	- ;	at 12½ pa	er ce	ent - -	- - -	
(a)	9,484,682	- Additional	~	- -	• - -	- ;	at 12½ po at 15 at 20	er ce do. do.	ent - -	- -	1,422,702 3 105,222 4
<i>b</i>) S	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031	Additional ,018 gallons	duty on	\$46,5	- 272,668, cents av	erage,	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7
b) S c) S d) S	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 jugar, 65,803	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds	duty on at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6	- - 272,668, - cents av do. do.	erage,	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2
b) S c) S d) Y	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 ugar, 65,801 salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 2,672 bushels	duty on at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8	272,668, cents av do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do.	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8
b) S c) S d) V e) T	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 6,672 bushels 2,737 gallons	duty on at at at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4	cents av do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do.	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8
b) S c) S d) S e) V	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 ugar, 65,801 salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Yeas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016	Additional ,018 gallons ,816 pounds ,672 bushels ,737 gallons ,151 pounds	duty on at at at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8	cents av do. do. do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do.	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9
b) S c) S d) V e) V	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 6,672 bushels 2,737 gallons 1,151 pounds 1,419 pounds	duty on at at at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5	cents av do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do.	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½	er ce do. do.	ent - -	-	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8
(b) S (c) S (d) V (e) V (g) I	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Yeas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255 All other article	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 6,672 bushels 2,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,553 gallons	duty on at at at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do.	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent		1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6
(c) S (d) S (e) V (f) T (g)	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 2,672 bushels 2,737 gallons 1,151 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,753 gallons	duty on at at at at at at at at at	\$46,5 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do.	erage, do. do. do	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1
b) S c) S d) S f) T Oedu p Three	9,484,682 526,112 \$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 lugar, 65,801 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255 All other article ct duties refunct articulars of when the same articular of when	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 6,672 bushels 2,737 gallons 1,151 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,553 gallons 1,753 gallons 1,754 gallons 1,755 gal	duty on at	\$46,2 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	ţ	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2
b) S c) S d) S e) V f) T Oedu p Three Extra	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 lugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255 All other article ct duties refunct articulars of wheel and half per calculary of 10 per	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,51 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,753 gallo	duty on at	\$46,2 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 -15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0
b) S c) S d) S e) V f) T Comp Chree Extra Nett	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 Falt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Feas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Violasses, 8,255 All other article articulars of when a duty of 10 per amount of duties	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,51 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,753 gallo	duty on at	\$46,2 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2
b) S c) S d) S e) V f) T O M p Chree Extra Nett	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 lugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255 All other article ct duties refunct articulars of wheel and half per calculary of 10 per	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,51 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,753 gallo	duty on at	\$46,2 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 -15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0
b) S c) S d) S f) T C g) F C S C Extra Nett Cutie Light	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 lugar, 65,801 salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Molasses, 8,255 All other article ct duties refunct articulars of where and half per calculars of where articulars of where and half per calculars of the calcular	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,55,	duty on at	\$46,2 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 -15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0
b) S c) S d) S e) V f) T C g) F C S C C S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,805 sugar, 6	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,55, - led, after de 11 not cent. on me 12 on mercha 13 and clearance	duty on at	\$46,3 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35 - - 159,983 51 46,347 55	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 - 15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0 \$16,424,933 4
(b) S (c) S (d) S (e) V (g) I Outle Light Dutie	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,803 sugar, 65,803 Salt, 3,542 Vines, 2,692 Teas, 6,173 Coffee, 11,016 Violasses, 8,255 All other article ct duties refunct articulars of where and half per cand half per cand to the cand t	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,151 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,51,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55	duty on at	\$46,3 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35 - - 159,983 51 46,347 55	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 \$15,882,381 2 \$15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0 \$16,424,933 4
b) S c) S d) S e) V f) T C g) F C Surf C Sund Gross	\$46,272,668 pirits, 9,031 sugar, 65,805 sugar, 6	Additional ,018 gallons 1,816 pounds 1,816 pounds 1,737 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,419 pounds 1,753 gallons 1,51 gallons 1,419 pounds 1,41	duty on at	\$46,3 29.4 2.6 14.6 30.8 19.4 5 5	cents av do. do. do. do. do. do. ed, and ed, and	erage, do. do. do ties co	at 12½ po at 15 at 20 at 2½ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	er ce do. do. do.	ent	29,072 35 - - 159,983 51 46,347 55	1,422,702 3 105,222 4 1,156,816 7 \$7,217,475 6 2,656,046 7 1,694,432 2 515,920 2 829,292 8 1,197,966 8 550,820 9 412,787 6 807,638 1 \$15,882,381 2 -15,853,308 8 368,275 5 203,349 0 \$16,424,933 4 206,331 0 19,896 0

Explan	natory Statements a	nd Notes.		_	
(a.) Additional duty of two and a half per Three and a half per cent. retained on	drawbacks	- ·			\$1,156,816 70 9,201 95 2,130 50
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchan	idise imported in 10.	reigh vessen	·, -	•	\$1,168,149 15
• • • •	000 000 11	at 60 aanta		_	\$001 152 7C
(b.) Spirits—From grain, 1st proof, 2d do	932,692 gallons, 9,549	29 at 28 cents,			\$261,153 76 2,769 21
2d do 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 32	- -		844,971 68 1,236,066 56
4th do 5th do	3,862,708 15,437	32 38	- -		5,866 06
6th do	24	46			11 04
	9,031,018				\$2,656,046 74
					A 1.000
(c.) Sugar—Brown, White,	55,924,457 pounds 9,877,359	at 2½ cents			\$1,398,111 43
Pounds,	65,801,816				\$1,694,432 20
(d.) Salt—Imported, bushels, of 56 lbs. Exported, Amount of bounties and allowand	es, \$188,634 90, re	- 88 , 259	2,166,429		
duced into bushels, at five bush	els the dollar,	- 943,175	1,031,434		
Paying duty, bushels of 56 lbs. Imported, bushels of 56 lbs Exported,	 	2,430,604 22,927	1,134,995	at 20 cents,	\$226,999 00
Paying duty, bushels of 56 lbs.		-	2,407,677	at 12 cents,	288,921 24
		Bushels,	3,542,672		\$515,920 24
(e.) Wines-Madeira, 1st quality	221,630 gallons,	at 58 cents,	-		\$128,545 40
Ditto. 20 00	27,420	50			13,710 00
Sherry and St. Lucar,	309,633	40	-		123,853 20
Lisbon and Oporto, &c.	548,351	30 45			164,505 30
Burgundy and Champaign,	10,958 413,442	45 28	 		4,931 10 115,763 76
Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c.	90,703	35	_ 		31,746 05
Other, in bottles, Ditto, in casks,	1,070,600	23			246,238 00
,	2,692,737				\$829,292 81
(f.) Teas—Bohea	1,544,731 pounds.		, -		\$185,367 72
Souchong, -	1,380,429	18			248,477 22
Hyson,	952,482	32	- -	-	304,794 24
Other green, Extra duty on teas imported from	2,295,509 a other places than l	20 India	 		459,101 80 225 88
			· •	·•	
Pounds	, 6,173,151				\$1,197,966 86

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

					QUAN'	rities.	RATE	EXCESS OF	EXCESS	
(g.) A	ALL OTHER	R ARTICLI	es.		Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.		DUTIES OVER DRAW- BACK.	OF DRAW-	TOTAL
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 do	3,185 34,834		$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{9}$	366 27		
Loaf, Other refine	ed.	- -	_	do	186,280	-	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3,135 06 12,108 20		
ilmonds,	_		_	do	560,253	-	2	11,205 06]	
Prunes and plums	j ₇	-	-	do	72,934	- ,	2	1,458 68		
Currants,	~	-	- "	do	321,424		2	6,428 48		
Figs, -	- nd musee	- dol		do do	90,443	-	2 2	1,808 86		
Raisins, in jars, a Other,	na masca	uei,	-	do	367,738 1,308,896	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7,354 76 19,633 44		
Candles, tallow,		-	_	do	150,028		$\hat{2}^2$	3,000 56		
Wax.	-	-	_	\mathbf{do}	5,462	-	6	327 72		
Cheese,	-	-	-	do	150,310	-	7	10,521 70		•
Soap, Fallow	-	-	_	do	124,132	-]	2	2,482 64		
Tallow, Mace,	-	-	-	do do	1,429,503	2,088	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 125	21,442 54	0.010.00	
Nutmegs,	-	••	-	do		2,088 2,786	50		2,610 00 1,393 00	
Jinnamon,	-	-	-	\mathbf{do}	1,254	-	20	250 80	1,000 UU	
Cloves.	-	-	-	do	-	9,582	20	-	1,916 40	
Pepper,	-	-	-	do	426,024	-	6	25,561 44	Í	
Pimento,	-	_	_	do do	372,818	-	4	14,912 72		
Chinese cassia, L'obacco, manufac	tured, of	her than	- snuf		61,707	815	4 6	2,468 28	48 90	•
Snuff.	-	-	-	go	15,969	-	10	1,596 90	40 90	
Indigo,	-	-	-	do	155,792	-	25	38,948 00		
Cotton,	-	-	-	do		59,623	3	-	1,788.69	
Powder, hair,	-	-	-	do do	6,755		4	270 20		
Gun, Starch,	- -	-	-	do	201,899 19,125	-	4	8,075 96 573 75	i	
Glue,	-	_	_	$\widetilde{\mathbf{do}}$	70,139	_	4	2,805 56		
Pewter plates and	dishes,	~	_	do	52,651		4	2,106 04		
Anchors and shee	tiron,	-		фo	846,008	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12,690 12		
Hoop and slit iron Nails ,	i ,	••	-	do do	834,200	-	1	8,342 00		
Spikes.	-	_	_	do	3,072,238 284,742	_	2 1	61,444 76		
Quicksilver,	-		-	do	-	17,284	6	2,847 42	1,037 04	
Ochre, yellow, in	oil,	-	-	do	23,072	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	346 08	1,037 04	
Dry, yello	w,	-	-	ďο	202,019	-	1	2,020 19		
Spanish brown,		-	-	do	754,785	-	1	7,547 85	i	
White and red lea Lead, and manufa		lead.	-	do do	2,491,790 2,000,897	_	2 1	49,835 80 20,008 97		
Seines,	-	-	_	do	9,018	_	4	360 72		<u></u>
Cordage, tarred,	-	-	-	do	492,478	-	2	9,849 56	1	
Untarre	d ,	•	-	фo	73,161	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1,829 02		
Cables,	-	-	-	do	71,231	<u>-</u>	2	1,424 62		
Steel, Hemp,	_	-	_	cwt. do	10,604 131,886	_	100 100	10,604 00 131,886 00		
Zarn, untarred,	-	-	_	do	131,000	<u>-</u>	225	4 50		
l'wine, &c.	-	-	-	do	3,399	-	400	13,596 00		`
Rlauber salts,	-	-	-	do	144		200	288 00		
Coal,	- Indiana	-	-	bushels,	569,425	-	5	28,471 25		
Fish, dried, or sm pickled, sal	wkeu, mor		-	quintals, barrels.	160,167		50 100	80,083 50		
pickieu, sai Ma	ckerel.	- -	-	do	7,180 11,365	_	60	7,180 00 6,819 00		
All	other,		_	do	12,535	-	40	5,014 00		
ilass, black quart	t bottles,		-	groce,	15,444	-	60	9,266 40		
Window,				100 sq. ft.	18,953	-	160	30,324 80		
Do Do a	do Il above I	10 by 12,		do do	1,859	-	175 225	3,253 25		
Cigars,	above i	- uy 12,	_	M.	3,842 27,211	_	200	8,644 50 54,422 00		
Lime,	-			casks,	131		50 50	65 50		
Boots,	-	-	-	pairs,	2,655		75	1,991 25		
Shoes, silk,		-	-	do	14,016	-	25	3,504 00		
Kid, moro	:co, &c.	_	-	do	36,055	-	15 10	5,408 25		
Allathau	-	_	*	do	10,011	-	10	1,001 10		İ
All other,	_	••	_	באימת	[K Q1//]	_	95	I NEX EU		
All other, Playing cards,	-	••	-	packs,	5,814	-	25	1,453 50		

\$584,374 294

53

5,347

Statement of the Land sold in the Districts of Marietta, Zanesville, 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.

 \ddot{c}

		<u> </u>		
Total balance due 1st Octo- ber, 1808.		\$15,944 44 186,777 833 409,009 363 45,081 163 341,871 70 1,099,841 983 7,685 81 104,657 473 66,042 953	2,276,912 74	rs. 5 83 4 54
October, 1808.	By Receivers.	\$1,876 01 33,149 51 10,582 65 53,495 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110,582 19 8,146 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17,407 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	235,239 724	Dollars. 154 5,547,865 234 433,444
Balance due 1st October, 1808.	From individu-	\$15,944 313 184,901 823 375,859 854 34,498 513 288,376 283 989,259 793 7,685 81 96,511 254 48,635 36	2,041,673 014	Acres. - 2,669,994.254 - 195,579.234
rs.	Repayments.	\$34 08 48 00 357 00 1,948 173	2,387 254	t t
Payments by Receivers.	The part for expenses.	$\oplus 619 52$ 1,665 99 5,555 38 1,291 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4,260 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6,976 90 2,529 87 1,968 95 $\frac{1}{4}$	24,868 744	1 į
Payn	Into the Treasury.	\$12,565 87 46,724 83 159,864 41 1,291 $94\frac{5}{2}$ 123,974 $25\frac{5}{2}$ 205,030 63 32,953 40 1,968 $95\frac{5}{4}$	$3,129 ext{ } 07\frac{1}{2}(a)584,374 ext{ } 29\frac{1}{4}$	1 1
seivers, from luals.	On accou't of forfeitures.	\$59 51 790 08 157 76 1,117 913 913 81 10 00 32 00 48 00	3,129 073	1 1
Receipts by Receivers, from individuals.	On acc't of pur- On accou't of chase money.	\$8,011 58\\ 39,749 35 130,453 62 11,764 83\\ 116,930 19\\ 201,171 13\\ 3,108 19 14,560 49 19,328 55	545,077 95	, ,
Due by individuals, 1st October, 1807.		\$21,482 73\\ 179,530 67\\ 436,646 91\\ 364,415 68\\ 1,086,060 47\\ 65,169 94\\	2,153,306 424	it October, 180
In the hands of Receivers, 1st October, 1807.		\$4,554 41 8,791 98 61,804 30 59,778 56 112,357 861 26,507 133	273,794 244	ind offices to 1s
sold.	Purchase mo- ney.	\$2,473 $16\frac{1}{2}$ 45,120 50 69,666 56 46,263 35 40,890 $79\frac{1}{2}$ 104,370 46 10,794 00 45,901 80 67,963 91	433,444 54	pening of the la
Lands sold.	Acres.	1,236.584 22,560.25 24,207.05 21,608.19 19,028.404 51,460.96 13.00 22,950.90 32,513.88	195,579,214	nd, from the once, as above,
	OFFICES.	Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Jeffersonville,	Total,	Total sales of land, from the opening of the land offices to 1st October, 1807, Amount sold since, as above,

5,981,310 37	\$996 35		W 000 HDH	22,732 764	589,721 584
2,865,573.47	•	537,074 58	28,917 89		ę
Total,	1	•	ŧ	1	
Įm.	ť	•	•	•	
	4	•	•	1	•
	r	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	1	•
	•	t	•	•	•
	r	•	•	•	•
	1	•	•		;
	•	•	,	:	•
	(a.) Paid into treasury, in stock transferred to the United States,	For payments made by themselves, "	For payments made by individuals,	Payments by Receivers, to be covered by warrants,	

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,

314

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, Zanesville,	\$4,926 64 41,433 78½ 120,082 27¾ 84,601 76 334,849 07¾ - 923 51¼ - 586,817 05¼	\$4,889 57½ 66,371 13 148,871 10 121,996 53 290,986 20 18,663 49	\$4,018 88 46,925 04 66,815 56 11,046 85½ 54,595 52 216,386 14 2,288 81 34,528 69 14,653 42	\$1,490 93 24,011 47 26,112 71 11,725 83 22,533 $27\frac{1}{2}$ 125,516 52 2,698 50 34,528 69 16,990 97 265,608 $89\frac{1}{2}$	\$618 29 6,160 40 13,978 21 11,725 83 4,649 20 21,521 86 2,698 50 7,866 87 16,990 97	\$15,944 31½ 184,901 82½ 375,859 85¾ 34,498 51½ 288,376 28½ 989,259 79¾ 7,685 81 96,511 25¼ 48,635 36

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November, 1808.

\$185,480 81

92,724.404

Total,

Treasury Department, November, 1808.

C—Continued.

Statement of the lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, from the time of 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.

		i de la companie de l	and pagmon	Survey during the property of the community of the commun			' I					
	Land	Lands sold.	In hands of Re-	Due by indivi-	Receipts by Receivers from individuals.	ceivers from uals.	Payments bỳ	bỳ Receivers.	Balance	due.	Total balance	Date of the
OFFICES.	Acres.	Purchase mo- ney.	ceivers, per last statement.	duals, per last statement.	On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeit- ures.	Into Treasury.	The part which was for expenses.	The part was for cxpensers.	From individuals.	due.	latest returns.
West of Pearl River, East of Pearl River,	13,819.90 4,073.00	\$27,639 80 8,146 00	\$25,636 08 1,885 94	\$105,726 00 6,187 50	\$6,909 95 2,036 50	1 1	$\$29,691\ 58\frac{1}{6}$	\$672 72½ 1,756 26	\$2,854 444 2,166 18	\$126,455 85 12,297 00	\$129,310 29\frac{5}{2} 14,463 18	1808, July 13.
	17,892.90	35,785 80	27,522 02	111,913 50	8,946 45	-	$(a.)$ 31,447 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2,428 98\frac{1}{2}$	5,020 623	138,752 85	143,773 473	
(a.) Paid into the Treasury by warrants on Receivers: For payments made by themselves, For payment made by an individual, Roneys 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,	rants on Recade by themse de by an individual	ivers: lves, idual,	30th September,	- - 1808, included	- in the above an	iount of warra	nts, but not yet s	- stated in the a		\$34,195 82 327 00 ceivers,	34,515 82 3,067 974	-
		•	,	<u>[</u>	-Continued.		,					11
	Estimale	Estimate showing wh	en the instatm	when the instalments, which compose the balance from individuals, will become payable.	ompose the be	dance from	individuals, u	ill become	payable.			
OFFICES.		_	Becoming	g due in 1809.	Becoming	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	ue in 1811.	Becoming	Becoming due in 1812,	Total	Total balance.
West of Pearl River, East of Pearl River,	1 1	4 1	8	\$35,019 50 2,062 50	\$42,263 4,099	63 20 99 00	\$42,263 4,099	33 20 39 00	\$6,909 2,036	909 95 036 50	\$126,455 12,297	455 85 297 00
		,	£	\$37,082 00	\$46,362	08 89	\$46,362	32 20	89	\$8,946 45	\$138,752	752 85
TOTAL SALES OF LANDS		From the opening of the Lan Amount sold since, as above,	of the Land offic as above,	-From the opening of the Land offices to the period of the last report, Amount sold since, as above,	of the last repo	it,		V .	Acres, 74,831.503		\$149,663 01 35,785 48	

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.	1801, to 30th	
I. On account of the Domestic Debt.			
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 deterred 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			
Reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock, Do. of the five and a half per cent. stock, Do. of the four and a half per cent stock,	2,293,839 50	9,375,893 80 711,700 00 1,847,500 00 176,000 00	711,700 00 1,847,500 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 3,440,000 00	76,527 06 3,440,000 00
II. On account of the Foreign Debt.		; 	
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 commissions and charges, 24,280 00 On the Louisiana six per cent. stock, including commissions, - 676,121 28 On the exchanged six per cent. stock			
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			
And loss on exchange, \(\frac{723,751 \ 19}{- 26,680 \ 84} = 750,432 \ 03	40,201 80	9,987,294 69	10,027,496 49
Dollars,	2,335,101 84	25,882,095 71	28,217,197 55

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

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.