

works and subject to losses, and the consumer, deceived by the name of English nails, has bought this refuse greatly to his injury. It is, therefore, highly important to prohibit the importation of English nails and brads of all the kinds which can be replaced immediately by American, and this includes all except fine drawn nails, upon which an extra duty of one cent per pound might be placed, and if no part of this extra duty were drawn back, it would by thus much encourage the exportation of American nails.

Nor can the Legislature be restrained from prohibiting foreign nails and brads, by a fear that the American manufacturers will be unable to furnish the quantity wanted: for almost immediately they could manufacture half as many again as they now do, and, in six months, could increase this to any quantity desired; nor is it to be feared that the prices will be advanced by monopoly, as the different patent rights of improved nail machinery are owned by a great many individuals totally disconnected, and as some pretty good machines are common to all. It is also well to state, in addition, that cut nails have been exported in considerable quantities, and gone to a good market: whilst they were not so well made, they were sold in foreign ports without a profit; in Havana, and in many other places, they now actually prefer 4d. cut nails of a good quality, to the best English nails with which they have usually been supplied. I cannot leave off this subject without adding one word more about English iron. It may be the plan of the English, when selling it to us, to bring into discredit American cut nails, and other American manufactured articles. Unfortunately a great proportion of those articles, and especially cut nails, has been manufactured out of that iron, and probably it ever will be, because the articles cost less, look full as well, and sell as well to those who never bought any before. It is almost impossible for many people to distinguish between good and bad cut nails, and some are led to prefer giving a higher price for English wrought nails, which are no better than cut nails manufactured out of any iron but English. I have already observed that the mills in Massachusetts could manufacture 7,000 tons of iron, while they only manufacture 3,500 tons. This arises mostly from the rivalry with imported articles of the same kind, a rivalry which the legislature may do away at once.

It need not be mentioned that the iron manufacturers have, on exportation, an equitable right to a drawback of the duty on imported iron.

In Massachusetts originated the project to manufacture cut nails, and there it has first been brought to its present state of perfection. Lately manufactories have been erected to a considerable extent in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and unquestionably they will rapidly multiply there, and soon be spread all over the country, if the encouragements are given by the legislature, which are suggested in this sketch. If the legislature should determine to allow a drawback of the duty on iron when manufactured, it might be well to render the thing more simple to change that duty, which is now ad valorem, into a specific duty by the pound. Say, for example, make it one cent per pound.

N.

WRENTHAM, October 1, 1809.

Straw Bonnets.

This business commenced in this town in the year 1801; at that time the English straw bonnet had become the fashionable out-door head-dress of the ladies in the large towns, who are allowed always to take the lead in the fashions. The prices demanded for them were so great as to prevent the farmers' daughters purchasing them. A young lady, stimulated with a desire to appear not less fashionable than those who were better able, or more willing to pay an extravagant price for a bonnet, conceived that she might, with her own ingenuity and industry, fabricate one for herself, equal in quality and less in expense, than an English bonnet would cost. The bonnet was soon completed; and was thought to be no way inferior to the English. This first successful effort of the young lady soon commanded customers, who were furnished with bonnets at about half the price which were paid for those imported.

The demands for these bonnets increasing, others were induced to try their ingenuity. These small attempts were generally crowned with success. In a few months the manufacture of bonnets exceeded the domestic demand for them. The surplus were entrusted to the care of a man who frequented the market at Boston, with the common productions of the country, who made such returns as to not only encourage the first adventurers to continue the business, but to induce others also to become adventurers, so that, at the end of one year, the bonnet business had become an important article of traffic in this vicinity. Since which the business has annually increased, and the demand for hats and bonnets becomes more and more extensive. The principal part of this business is done in the towns of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, Medfield, Billingham, Walpole, Sharon, and Foxborough. Some towns in the counties of Bristol and Worcester have likewise entered into this business. This concise history of a manufactory, which owes its commencement to mere accident, may not be uninteresting to you; in which I have been a little particular to show from what small beginnings an important article of merchandise may be produced. Could you have believed that the annual amount of straw hats and bonnets made in the town of Wrentham alone is equal to 100,000 dollars? This, I suppose, to be within bounds. For the amount in the other towns in the county of Norfolk, abovementioned, I add 100,000 dollars more; this sum is perhaps much too small. Bristol and Worcester manufacture to a considerable amount, and the business has commenced, I have been informed, in the other parts of the State.

It is to be understood that the above sum of 200,000 dollars is exclusive of hats and bonnets made and worn by those who manufacture them. These bonnets and hats are exported not only to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia North Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, and New Orleans, but to several of the West India Islands.

11th CONGRESS.]

No 326.

[3d Session.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 12, 1810.

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.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1808, amounted to	\$ 10,348,000
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The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A,) to	\$ 6,527,000
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The statement (B,) exhibits, in detail, the several species of merchandise and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from the same duties, has, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions. The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, as appears by the statement (C,) amounted to 159,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers, to 610,000 dollars. The same statement shows, that the total amount of sales from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1800, to the 30th September, 1810, have amounted to 3,168,000 acres, which have produced 6,681,000 dollars; of which sum, 1,646,000 dollars remain due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expenses,) appropriated, in the first place, to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. Year ending on the 30th September, 1810,

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1810, have amounted to		\$ 8,688,861 17
Making, together with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1809, and amounting to		5,828,936, 01
An aggregate of		<u>\$ 14,517,797 18</u>
The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz:		
Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations,		\$ 1,249,200 06
Military and Indian Departments,	\$ 2,514,523 75	
Navy,	1,674,735 50	
Interest on the public debt,		4,189,259 25
		2,735,898 91
Total current expenses,		\$ 8,174,358 22
Payments on account of the principal of the public debt,		2,884,409 24
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E,) to		11,058,767 46
And leaving in the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1810, a balance of		3,459,029 72
		<u>\$ 14,517,797 18</u>

It therefore appears, that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expenses of Government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars. The expenses had, during the preceding year, exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The difference arises, not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expenses, particularly those of the Military and Naval Departments.

2. Last quarter of the year 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expenses and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than 5,100,000 dollars, a loan first negotiated for 3,750,000 and afterwards reduced to 2,750,000 dollars, became necessary. The receipts and disbursements for that quarter are, therefore, estimated as follows:

Receipts into the Treasury from the ordinary revenue,		\$ 2,500,000
Proceeds of the loan receivable on the 31st December, 1810,		2,750,000
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1810,		3,460,000
		<u>\$ 8,710,000</u>
Expenses, civil, military and naval, estimated	\$ 1,570,000	
Interest accruing on the domestic debt,	500,000	
		\$ 2,070,000
Payments on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of 31st December, 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock,		4,640,000
		6,710,000
Probable balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1810,		2,000,000
		<u>\$ 8,710,000</u>

3. Year 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expenses of collection, and allowing for bad debts, will not, probably, on the 1st January, 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars, the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at five hundred thousand; and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the Treasury during that year, may, therefore, be estimated at

Estimating the expenses of Government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, that is to say—		
Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign,		\$ 1,240,000
Military and Naval departments,		4,190,000
		5,430,000
And adding thereto the interest on the public debt, estimated at		2,550,000
The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed		7,980,000
The payments on account of the principal of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, to the re-payment of the loan of 2,750,000 dollars effected this year, and to the reimbursement, in part, of the converted six per cent. stock; and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amount to		5,450,000
Making for the whole amount of the expenditures of the year 1811,		<u>\$ 13,430,000</u>

Or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year.

If, therefore, this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable Government to pay all the current expenses, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half of the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the treasury a balance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what, under existing circumstances, it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts, if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated; and the expenses for the military and naval departments, (which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4,916,000 dollars,) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th September, 1810. In order to provide for these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorizing a reloan, not exceeding, in the whole, the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement D, that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have amounted, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1810, to 2,884,000 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day, to near 37,700,000 dollars, exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810, by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz:

Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks, - - - - -	\$1,412,251
Reimbursement of the six per cent. exchanged stock, - - - - -	3,751,125
	5,163,376
From which, deducting the loan from the bank, of - - - - -	2,750,000
	\$2,413,376

The loan authorized by the act of last session, had, at first, been negotiated in the latter end of May, for 3,750,000 dollars; but the expenses having proven less than had been supposed, it was, by mutual consent, reduced in October to 2,750,000. With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also, in order to avoid as long as practicable, an increase of stock in the market, and that of a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the Bank of the United States was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December, 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment, on giving three months' notice. This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan, (if necessary,) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The documents F, G, H, I, show both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuance of the additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, commonly called the Mediterranean fund, and an authority to borrow a sum probably much less, and certainly not greater, than the amount of the principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But, as in conformity with the act of 1st May, 1810, the importation of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of Great Britain, will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause, and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision. The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data for a permanent and detailed plan, adapted to that state of things, and calculated to ensure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But, in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan, and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed that, under existing circumstances, it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal, or nearly equal, to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars; and, with a view to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act should be free of legal difficulties and of well founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practicable means. On that subject, the following observations are submitted:

1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence and the sole evidence of the fact. It follows, that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edicts by Great Britain, the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not, will be left to the courts; whence delays and embarrassments will arise, which will considerably impede the operation of the law.

2. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place, and not be known on that day in the United States. If the Collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained, and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture, and the law, during that period, will be inoperative. If they seize, and the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the Collectors will be liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision directing that, during that period, it shall be the duty of the Collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties for the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which had sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation; and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect, will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in cases of bona fide American property in England, paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation. It seems, in every point of view, eligible, that cases clearly foreseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of these, according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the Collectors, the other custom house officers, the Inspectors, who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law.

5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States: amongst which may be reckoned, the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence, and in the eastern part of the State of Vermont; an increase of salary to the Collectors in that quarter, inasmuch as, under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees, will be considerably reduced, and that which arises from commissions altogether lost; and an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures. And it must be added, that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there, to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

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 1808 and 1809.

Years.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Bounties and Allowances.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses on Collection.	Nett Revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and Clearances.					
1808	11,165,339 65	138,162 55	684 00	249,396	160,802 15	10,893,988 05	545,223 90	10,348,764 15
1809	11,603,071 27	151,983 13	22,660 00	4,706,608	48,940 18	(a)7,022,166 22	494,998 02	6,527,168 20

(a) Gross revenue for the year 1809,	-	\$7,022,166 22
Deduct interest and storage,	-	33,927 78
Gross revenue, per statement B,	-	<u>\$6,988,238 44</u>

A Statement of the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in foreign trade, for the year 1809, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

American tonnage in foreign trade,	-	-	-	-	-	Tons.	603,931
Foreign tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-		80,500
Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	-	-	-	-	-		<u>684,431</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,	-	-	-	-	-		11.8 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 6, 1810.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

B.

A Statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of Merchandise, on which duties actually accrued during the year 1809, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported,) and, also, the nett revenue which accrued during that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

19,458,378 dollars, at 12½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,432,297 25	
4,783,116 do 15 do -	-	-	-	-	-	717,467 40	
313,712 do 20 do -	-	-	-	-	-	62,742 40	
(a) Additional duty on \$24,645,096, at 2½ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	616,127 40	
24,555,206	-	-	-	-	-	3,828,634 45	
(b) Spirits, 4,644,469 gallons, at 28.6 cents, (average)	-	-	-	-	-	1,327,058 58	
(c) Sugar, 12,381,320 pounds, at 2.2 cents, do	-	-	-	-	-	273,925 03	
(d) Wines, 833,597 gallons, at 45.7 cents, do	-	-	-	-	-	380,961 11	
Coffee, 6,649,293 pounds, at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	332,464 65	
Molasses, 5,336,686 gallons, at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	266,834 30	
						6,409,878 12	
From which deduct the following, viz:							
(e) Teas, being excess of exportations beyond importations,	-	-	-	-	43,666 97		
(f) Salt, being excess of bounties and allowances in 1807, paid in 1809, beyond the duties collected,	-	-	-	-	48,897 00		
						92,563 97	
(g) All other articles,	-	-	-	-	-	6,317,314 15	
						61,621 92	
						6,378,936 07	
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties collected on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,	-	-	-	-	-	30,050 96	
Three and a half per cent. retained on drawbacks,	-	-	-	-	-		6,348,885 11
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	-	-	-	-	-		171,227 80
							253,482 40
Nett amount of duties on merchandise,	-	-	-	-	-		6,773,595 31
Duties on tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	109,937 44	
Light money,	-	-	-	-	-	42,045 69	
Duties on passports and clearances,	-	-	-	-	-		151,983 13
							22,660 00
Sundry accounts not yet received, estimated at	-	-	-	-	-		6,948,238 44
							40,000 00
Gross revenue, as per statement A,	-	-	-	-	-		6,988,238 44
Deduct expenses of collection,	-	-	-	-	-		494,998 02
Nett revenue,	-	-	-	-	-		<u>6,493,240 42</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

(a.) Additional duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$616,127 40
Three and a half per cent. retained on drawbacks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,413 88
Extra duty of ten per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,752 36
							<u>\$635,293 64</u>
(b.) Spirits—Grain,	-	-	1st proof,	92,560	gallons,	at 28 cents,	25,916 80
Deduct excess of exportations beyond importations,	-	-	4th do	386	do	34 cents,	131 24
				92,174			25,785 56
Other materials,	-	1st and 2d	do	956,124	do	25 cents,	239,031 00
		3d	do	2,219,211	do	28 cents,	621,379 08
		4th	do	1,373,359	do	32 cents,	439,474 88
		5th	do	3,355	do	38 cents,	1,274 90
		6th	do	246	do	46 cents,	113 16
				4,644,469			<u>\$1,327,058 58</u>
(c.) Sugar—Brown,	-	-	-	19,502,914	pounds,	at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents,	487,572 85
White, deduct excess of exportations beyond importations,	-	-	-	7,121,594	do	3 cents,	213,647 82
				12,381,320			<u>\$273,925 03</u>
(d.) Wines—Madeira, 1st quality,	-	-	-	251,719	gallons,	at 58 cents,	145,997 02
Do 2d do	-	-	-	31,243	do	50 cents,	15,621 50
Sherry and St. Lucar,	-	-	-	334,801	do	40 cents,	133,920 40
Oporto and Lisbon,	-	-	-	201,864	do	30 cents,	60,559 20
Burgundy and Champagne,	-	-	-	210	do	45 cents,	94 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga,	-	-	-	491,217	do	28 cents,	137,540 76
				1,311,054			\$493,733 38
Deduct excess of exportations beyond importations, viz:							
Other, in bottles,	-	24,643	gals. at 35 cts.	-	-	8,625 05	
Other, in casks,	-	452,814	gals. at 23 cts.	-	-	104,147 22	
				477,457			112,772 27
				833,597			<u>\$380,961 11</u>
(e.) Teas—Souchong, excess of exportations beyond importations,	-	-	-	850,812	pounds,	at 18 cents,	153,146 16
Deduct excess of importations beyond exportations, viz:							
Bohea,	-	69,864	lbs. at 12 cts.	-	-	8,383 68	
Hyson,	-	59,621	lbs. at 32 cts.	-	-	19,078 72	
Other green,	-	403,025	lbs. at 20 cts.	-	-	80,605 00	
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India,	-	-	-	-	-	1,411 79	
				532,510			109,479 19
Excess of exportations beyond importations,				318,302			<u>\$43,666 97</u>
(f.) Salt—Amount of bounties and allowances, \$48,940 18, reduced into bushels, at 5 bushels the dollar,				244,701	bushels,	at 20 cents,	48,940 20
Imported bushels of 56 pounds,	-	-	-	360	bushels,	at 12 cents,	43 20
				244,341			<u>\$48,897 00</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

(g.) ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.		RATE OF DUTY. Cents.	EXCESS OF DUTIES OVER DRAW-BACKS.	EXCESS OF DRAW-BACKS OVER DUTIES.	TOTAL.
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.				
Domestic spirits, 1st proof, - - gallons,	974	-	7	68 18		
Do do 4th proof, - - do	108	-	11	11 88		
Beer, - - - do	51,972	-	8	4,157 76		
Cocoa, - - - pounds,	-	1,238,339	2	-	24,766 78	
Chocolate, - - - do	1,651	-	3	49 53		
Sugar, candy, - - - do	13	-	11½	1 50		
Loaf, - - - do	346	-	9	31 14		
Other refined, and lump, - - do	-	33,352	6½	-	2,167 88	
Almonds, - - - do	165,970	-	2	3,319 40		
Currants, - - - do	81,015	-	2	1,620 30		
Prunes - - - do	40,544	-	2	810 88		
Figs, - - - do	176,688	-	2	3,533 76		
Raisins, jar, - - - do	1,255,095	-	2	25,101 90		
Other, - - - do	2,592,975	-	1½	38,894 62		
Candles, tallow, - - - do	-	114,602	2	-	2,292 04	
Wax, - - - do	-	1,606	6	-	96 36	
Cheese, - - - do	-	123,539	7	-	8,647 73	
Soap, - - - do	-	292,966	2	-	5,859 32	
Tallow, - - - do	-	335,525	1½	-	5,032 87	
Mace, - - - do	-	1,157	125	-	1,446 25	
Nutmegs, - - - do	41,916	-	50	20,958 00		
Cinnamon, - - - do	1,724	-	20	344 80		
Cloves, - - - do	28,446	-	20	5,689 20		
Pepper, - - - do	-	1,552,442	6	-	93,146 52	
Pimento, - - - do	333,393	-	4	13,335 72		
Cassia, - - - do	-	102,631	4	-	4,105 24	
Tobacco, - - - do	517	-	6	31 02		
Snuff, - - - do	-	4,815	10	-	481 50	
Indigo, - - - do	-	389,385	25	-	97,346 25	
Cotton, - - - do	-	2,615,138	3	-	78,454 14	
Powder, hair, - - - do	-	846	4	-	33 84	
Gun, - - - do	63,348	-	4	2,533 92		
Starch, - - - do	1,437	-	3	43 11		
Glue, - - - do	59,416	-	4	2,376 64		
Pewter plates and dishes, - - do	21,159	-	4	846 36		
Anchors and sheet iron, - - do	804,679	-	1½	12,070 18		
Hoop and slit iron, - - - do	217,272	-	1	2,172 72		
Nails, - - - do	1,021,483	-	2	20,429 66		
Spikes, - - - do	176,960	-	1	1,769 60		
Quicksilver, - - - do	10,556	-	6	633 36		
Ochre, in oil, - - - do	9,659	-	1½	144 88		
Dry, - - - do	51,168	-	1	511 68		
Spanish brown, - - - do	1,171,470	-	1	11,714 70		
White and red lead, - - - do	2,958,011	-	2	59,160 22		
Lead, - - - do	918,740	-	1	9,187 40		
Seines, - - - do	2,209	-	4	88 36		
Cordage, tarred, - - - do	-	84,774	2	-	1,695 48	
Untarred, - - - do	12,309	-	2½	307 72		
Cables, - - - do	7,701	-	2	154 02		
Steel, - - - cwt.	12,452	-	100	12,452 00		
Hemp, - - - do	16,250	-	100	16,250 00		
Twine, - - - do	740	-	400	2,960 00		
Glauber salts, - - - do	78	-	200	156 00		
Coal, - - - bushels,	364,618	-	5	18,230 90		
Fish, dried, - - - quintals,	8,594	-	50	4,297 00		
pickled, salmon, - - - barrels,	1,123	-	100	1,123 00		
Mackerel, - - - do	4,079	-	60	2,447 40		
Other, - - - do	3,307	-	40	1,322 80		
Glass bottles, black quart, - - groce,	6,584	-	60	3,950 40		
Window, not above 8 by 10, - - 100 sq. ft.	20,593	-	160	32,948 80		
Do do 10 by 12, - - do	3,127	-	175	5,472 25		
Do above 10 by 12, - - do	2,812	-	225	6,327 00		
Cigars, - - - M.	18,674	-	200	37,348 00		
Line, - - - casks,	42	-	50	21 00		
Boots, - - - pairs,	413	-	75	309 75		
Shoes, silk, - - - do	-	3,860	25	-	965 00	
Kid, and morocco, - - - do	1,362	-	15	204 30		
Other, - - - do	-	1,536	10	-	153 60	
Cards, playing, - - - packs,	1,552	-	25	388 00		
				388,312 72	326,690 80	61,621 92

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office 5th December, 1810.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C.

Statement of the Land sold in the Districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Jeffersonville, and Vincennes, from 1st October, 1809, to 30th September, 1810; 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, 1809, and 1st October, 1810.

OFFICES.	Lands sold.		In the hands of Receivers, 1st October, 1809.		Due by individuals, 1st October, 1809.		Receipts by Receivers, from individuals.		Payments by Receivers.			Balance due 1st October, 1810.		Total balance due 1st October, 1810.
	Acres.	Purchase money.					On acct of purchase money.	On acct of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	The part for expenses.	Repayments.	From individuals.	By Receivers.	
Marietta, -	2,476.49	\$5,912 98	\$12,117 66	\$18,556 74½	\$5,751 47½	\$352 59	\$4,368 74½	\$599 69½	-	-	\$18,718 25	\$1,735 32	\$20,453 57	
Zanesville, -	41,846.42	84,022 75	26,100 34	167,979 38½	84,793 75	144 62	81,067 48	3,528 26	\$14 86	-	167,208 38½	15,973 69	183,182 07½	
Steubenville, -	22,681.85	60,454 08	6,631 83½	307,601 74	136,345 65½	7,847 12	146,170 84½	4,737 86½	1,026 87	-	231,710 16½	23,095 40	254,805 56½	
Canton, -	17,602.94	35,205 88	67,469 18	57,961 06½	24,230 34½	32 00	24,347 43½	1,337 49½	-	-	68,936 60½	6,546 74½	75,483 34½	
Chillicothe, -	9,722.32½	23,233 43	106,176 84½	233,459 47	103,958 61	3,780 43½	118,334 26	4,584 88	193 43½	-	152,734 29	66,680 53	209,414 82	
Cincinnati, -	25,546.29	57,492 52	7,062 78	938,057 37	195,760 42	13,057 43½	185,924 70	6,428 47	363 70½	-	799,789 47	128,706 29½	928,495 76½	
Jeffersonville, -	27,252.05	54,504 10	4,597 84½	76,876 29½	30,105 40½	78 54	23,587 94½	1,704 73½	-	-	101,274 99	13,658 78	114,933 77	
Vincennes, -	11,715.21	23,430 42	4,597 84½	112,211 79½	29,372 32	80 00	24,797 60½	1,906 44½	237 16	-	106,269 89½	9,015 40	115,285 29½	
Total,	158,843.57½	344,256 16	230,156 48½	1,912,703 86½	610,317 98½	25,372 74	(a)608,599 02	24,827 84½	1,836 03	-	1,646,642 04½	255,412 16	1,902,054 20½	

Total sales of lands, from the opening of the Land Offices to 1st October, 1809, - - - - - Acres, 3,008,962.71½ \$6,337,093 41
 Amount sold since, as above, - - - - - " " " " " " " " 158,843.57½ 344,256 16
3,167,806.28½ \$6,681,349 57

(a.) Paid into Treasury, in specie, by warrants on Receivers:
 For payments made by themselves, - - - - - \$581,477 31
 For payments made by individuals, - - - - - 32,310 95
\$613,788 26
 Payments by Receivers, to be covered by warrants, - - - - - 3,223 00½
\$617,011 26½

Moneys paid by individuals to the Treasurer of the United States, included in the amount of warrants on Receivers, "for payments made by individuals," prior to 1st October, 1809, but not before stated in the accounts of Receivers, - - - - - 8,412 24½
\$608,599 02

STATEMENT C—Continued.

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

OFFICES.	Remaining due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Becoming due in 1812.	Becoming due in 1813.	Becoming due in 1814.	Total balance.
Marietta, -	\$7,036 63	\$3,939 05	\$4,390 47	\$2,038 04	\$1,314 06	\$18,718 25
Zanesville, -	52,368 17½	36,708 61	35,453 64	26,081 86	16,596 10	167,208 38½
Steubenville, -	113,941 40¼	40,643 24	40,801 02	24,032 22	12,292 28	231,710 16¼
Canton, -	- - -	21,652 21¼	28,871 63	13,377 06	5,035 70	68,936 60¼
Chillicothe, -	82,631 36	36,498 05	21,517 53	9,183 80	2,903 55	152,734 29
Cincinnati, -	342,040 44	255,920 14	163,316 44	27,121 52	11,390 93	799,789 47
Jeffersonville, -	- - -	27,682 34	42,136 77	21,446 34	10,009 54	101,274 99
Vincennes, -	24,026 77¼	45,092 48	22,075 28	11,430 74	3,644 62	106,269 89¼
	\$622,144 78	\$468,036 12¼	\$358,562 78	\$134,711 58	\$63,186 78	\$1,646,642 04¼

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December, 1810.

C c.

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 report.	Due by individuals, per last report.	Receipts by Receivers.	
	Acres.	Purchase money.			On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.
Madison county, -	53,612.14	\$111,278 59	\$25,042 94	\$40,189 64	\$20,702 25½	\$371 67
West of Pearl River, -	23,423.69	46,847 38	25,773 86	216,189 92	19,276 65	- -
East of Pearl River, -	- - -	- - -	2,464 68	17,103 29	1,434 58	- -
	77,035.83	\$158,125 97	\$53,281 48	\$273,482 85	\$41,413 48½	\$371 67

OFFICES.	Payments by Receivers.		Balance due.		Total balance due.	Date of last return.
	Into the Treasury.	The part which was for expenses.	From individuals.	By Receivers.		
Madison county, -	\$19,782 97¼	\$1,160 97¼	\$130,765 97½	\$26,333 89¼	\$157,099 86¾	1810, June 30.
West of Pearl River, -	42,801 34	1,472 26	243,760 65	2,249 17	246,009 82	" Sept. 30.
East of Pearl River, -	2,860 35	1,340 35	15,668 71	1,038 91	16,707 62	" June 30.
	(a.) 65,444 66¼	\$3,975 58¼	\$390,195 33½	\$29,621 97¼	\$419,817 30¾	

TOTAL SALES OF LANDS.

Amount of lands sold, from the opening of the offices, per last report,	- - -	Acres, 92,724.40½	\$185,448 81
Amount sold since, as above stated,	- - -	77,035.83	158,125 97
		Acres, 169,760.23½	\$343,574 78

(a.) Paid into the Treasury, in specie, by warrants on Receivers:			
For payments made by themselves,	- - -	- - -	\$58,312 83
For payments made by individuals,	- - -	- - -	316 81
Payments by Receivers to be covered by warrants,	- - -	- - -	\$58,629 64
			6,815 02¼
			\$65,444 66¼

C c—Continued.

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

OFFICES.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Becoming due in 1812.	Becoming due in 1813.	Becoming due in 1814.	Total balance.
Madison county, -	\$7,117 41	\$26,165 36	\$44,699 64	\$44,699 64	\$8,083 92½	\$130,765 97½
West of Pearl River, -	69,357 54	74,918 74	48,653 27	41,743 32	9,087 78	243,760 65
East of Pearl River, -	3,938 18	5,964 01	3,901 51	1,865 01	- - -	15,668 71
	\$80,413 13	\$107,048 11	\$97,254 42	\$88,307 97	\$17,171 70½	\$390,195 33½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December, 1810.

D.

An estimate of the principal redeemed of the Debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1809, to 30th September, 1810; showing the redemption of the Principal of the said debt, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1810.

	Redemption from 1st Octo- ber, 1809, to 30th Septem- ber, 1810.	Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Sept'r, 1809, per the Secre- tary's report of 7th Decem- ber, 1809.	Total redemp- tion, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th Septem- ber, 1810.
<i>On account of the Domestic Debt.</i>			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, and of the reimbursement of the old 6 per cent., deferred 6 per cent., and exchanged 6 per cent. stocks, from the 1st October, 1809, to the 30th September, 1810, was	-	-	\$4,486,365 27
Deduct reimbursement of exchanged 6 per cent. stock, as stated below,	-	-	1,090,749 13
			<u>3,395,616 14</u>
Deduct interest which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter yearly,	-	-	2,028,144 63
Reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks,	\$1,367,471 51	10,638,227 50	\$12,005,699 01
Do of the navy 6 per cent. stock,	-	711,700 00	711,700 00
Do of the 5½ per cent. stock,	-	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
Do of the 4½ per cent. stock,	-	176,000 00	176,000 00
Do and purchase of 8 per cent. stock,	-	6,359,600 00	6,359,600 00
Do and purchase of exchanged 6 per cent. stock,	1,090,749 13	1,451,476 73	2,542,225 86
Payments made for lands, in certificates of the debt of the United States,	-	268,240 70	268,240 70
Do made to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,	241 65	89,850 93	90,092 58
Do made on account of domestic loans,	-	3,440,000 00	3,440,000 00
<i>On account of the Foreign Debt.</i>			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer, exclusive of \$1,702 55, commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange, was	-	-	\$1,131,998 68
Deduct interest accruing thereon, viz:			
On Louisiana 6 per cent. stock, including commissions,	-	-	671,998 27
On exchanged 6 per cent. stock, payable in Europe,	-	-	5,779 09
On converted 6 per cent. stock, do.	-	-	17,604 55
And charges on remittance	10,928 69	-	-
Deduct gain on do.	258 87	-	-
	<u>10,669 82</u>		
	706,051 73		
	(a.) 425,946 95	9,813,495 38	10,239,442 33
	<u>\$2,884,409 24</u>	<u>\$34,796,091 24</u>	<u>\$37,680,500 48</u>

(a.) This statement being made, by deducting from the total amount of payments at the treasury, the amount of interest accruing during the same year, it follows, that, whenever the payments for the purchase of remittances happen to exceed the interest, the difference is considered as a payment on account of principal, though no principal may be actually paid during the same year. But, on the other hand, if the interest should happen to exceed the remittances made in the year, the difference is considered as an increase of debt. Thus, in the statements (D) for the years 1807 and 1809, the following deductions were made on that account, as follows:

1807,	\$248,813 36
1809,	214,001 11

462,814 47

Which are now nearly supplied by the sum of \$425,946 95, in this statement. The general result, for a number of years, and that for each year, so far as relates to the payments at the treasury, are correct. But the ultimate application of these payments, for each year, necessarily differs so far as relates to the foreign debt, from the treasury payments, and is correctly stated in the annual reports of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 7th, 1810.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register

E.

Statement of Receipts and Payments at the Treasury of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th September, 1810.

Cash in the treasury, subject to warrant, October 1st, 1809,	-	-	-	\$5,828,936 01
Received, for the proceeds of the customs	-	-	\$7,851,170 46	
Internal revenue,	-	\$4,138 24		
Direct tax,	-	13,818 13		
			17,956 37	
Sales of public lands,	-	-	672,417 90	
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,	-	-	16,590 00	
Fees on patents,	-	-	6,840 00	
Stamp duties and penalties,	-	-	51 35	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures,	-	-	804 80	
Seamen's wages paid to consuls in foreign countries,	-	-	935 15	
Interest received,	-	-	390 00	
Fines, &c. received from contraventions of embargo laws,	-	-	7,584 25	
Repayments,	-	-	114,120 89	
				8,688,861 17
				\$14,517,797 18
Payments on the following accounts:				
<i>Civil Expenses, both Foreign and Domestic, viz:</i>				
Civil list, proper,	-	-	\$689,309 35	
Light-house establishment,	-	-	83,594 23	
Marine Hospital,	-	-	35,652 97	
Invalid pensions,	-	-	80,476 69	
Public buildings in Washington, and furniture,	-	-	49,000 00	
Surveys of public lands,	-	\$44,448 18		
Ascertaining land titles in Louisiana,	-	6,740 87		
			51,189 05	
Mint establishment,	-	-	16,158 36	
Grants of Congress, and miscellaneous claims,	-	-	16,981 27	
Road from the Mississippi to the Ohio,	-	130 58		
Roads within the State of Ohio,	-	55,725 00		
			55,855 58	
Purchase of books for Congress,	-	-	1,000 00	
Better accommodation of the General Post Office, &c.	-	-	13,000 00	
Unclaimed merchandise,	-	-	885 53	
Intercourse with foreign nations,	-	145,095 37		
American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention,	-	9,101 66		
			154,197 03	
				\$1,247,300 06
<i>Military Expenses, viz:</i>				
Pay, subsistence, clothing, &c. of the army,	-	1,254,764 00		
Fortifications of ports and harbors,	-	558,000 00		
Ordnance, arms, arsenals, &c.	-	496,034 75		
			2,308,798 75	
Indian Department,	-	-	207,625 00	
				2,516,423 75
<i>Navy.</i>				
Repairs and contingencies,	-	-	586,000 00	
Ordnance and arms,	-	-	150,000 00	
Navy yards,	-	-	30,000 00	
Marine corps,	-	-	95,735 50	
Pay, provisions, and other expenses,	-	-	813,000 00	
				1,674,735 50
<i>Public Debt.</i>				
Interest and charges,	-	-	2,735,898 91	
Principal discharged,	-	-	2,884,409 24	
				5,620,308 15
Balance in the treasury, subject to warrant, September 30, 1810,	-	-	-	3,459,029 72
				\$14,517,797 18

F.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 26th day of April, 1810.

Present: JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

ROBERT SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

CÆSAR A. RODNEY, *Attorney General of the United States.*

The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Board—

“That the payments to be made during the present year, on account of the interest of the debt, including the annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks, are estimated at—

Leaving a sum of - - - - - \$4,100,000

- - - - - 3,900,000

In order to complete the annual appropriation of - - - - - \$8,000,000

Which, the market price of stocks, being above the rate fixed by law for purchases, can only be applied to the reimbursement of the six per cent. exchanged stock, amounting to \$3,751,125 26, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States."

Whereupon, resolved, That the residue of the exchanged six per cent. stock be reimbursed during the present year, in conformity with the act last mentioned.

JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
ROBERT SMITH, *Secretary of State.*
ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
C. A. RODNEY, *Attorney General of the United States.*

Attest,
EDWARD JONES, *Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*

G.

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States of America,* to ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

By virtue of the act, entitled "An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt, reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten," passed on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

I do hereby authorize and empower you, by yourself, or any other person or persons, to borrow, on behalf of the United States, of the Bank of the United States, any sum, not exceeding, in the whole, three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to make, or cause to be made for that purpose, such contract as shall be necessary, and for the interest of the said States, pursuant to the act aforesaid. And for so doing, this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand, at Washington, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

JAMES MADISON.

H.

Articles of agreement between Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the one part, and the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, of the other part, made and concluded the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Whereas, by the act, entitled "An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt, reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten," passed the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ten, the President of the United States is authorized and empowered to borrow, or cause to be borrowed, of the Bank of the United States, a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of the public debt, reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten:

And, whereas, the President of the United States, by his warrant, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and directed to the said party of the first part, did authorize and empower him to contract with the said parties of the second part, for a loan of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in conformity with the provisions of the act aforesaid:

Now, therefore, these presents witness, that, pursuant to the authority aforesaid, it hath been, and is hereby agreed, by and between the said parties of the first and second part, as followeth, viz:

First, The said President, Directors, and Company, shall lend to the United States the sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be advanced at their banking house in Philadelphia, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Second, The said sum, so to be advanced as aforesaid, shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date beforementioned, payable quarter yearly to the said parties of the second part, during the continuance of the said loan.

Third, The United States shall reimburse, or repay to the said Bank of the United States, the said sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the interest which may be due thereon, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; reserving, nevertheless, to the said parties of the second part, (in case they do not obtain a renewal of their charter at the next session of Congress) the right to demand and receive repayment at an earlier period, they giving three months' previous notice to the party of the first part, of such their intention.

In testimony whereof, the said Secretary of the Treasury hath caused the seal of the Treasury to be affixed to these presents, and hath hereunto subscribed his hand; and the said President, Directors, and Company, have also caused the seal of the Bank of the United States to be affixed to the same, the day and year aforesaid.

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
D. LENOX, *President of the Bank of the United States.*

I.

Whereas, by an agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, dated the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, it was stipulated on the part of the President, Directors, and Company aforesaid, that they would lend to the United States the sum of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid in Philadelphia, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten:

And, whereas, the two contracting parties have lately agreed, that the amount of the loan stipulated to be made to the United States, in the agreement before recited, shall be reduced:

Now, therefore, these presents witness, that the sum to be loaned to the United States by the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, on the thirty-first day of December ensuing, shall be fixed at two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; any thing in the former agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

In testimony whereof, the Secretary of the Treasury hath caused the seal of the Treasury to be affixed to these presents, and hath hereunto subscribed his hand; and the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, have also caused the seal of the said Bank to be affixed to the same, this fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
D. LENOX, *President of the Bank of the United States.*