

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 732.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 22, 1825.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 22, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department," passed on the 10th of May, 1800, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to Congress the following report:

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1824 AND 1825.

There being no direct taxes of any kind, duties of excise, or other internal duties in operation under the authority of the United States, the public revenue, by their existing laws, arises almost entirely from duties upon foreign merchandise imported, and upon tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands. There are other branches from which small and occasional receipts are derived, as dividends on bank stock, the Post Office, arrearages of taxes due under former laws, and other incidental payments, the aggregate of which, whether from temporary or permanent sources, is inconsiderable, as will appear by statements annexed to this report, where all are recapitulated.

The receipts from the Post Office, indeed, have, of late years, exceeded a million of dollars annually; but this sum, exhausted for the most part in defraying the expenses of that extensive and useful establishment, performs, in this manner, the highest purposes of revenue, by contributing to the intercourse, the trade, and the prosperity of the country.

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| The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1824 amounted (see statement A) to | \$20,385,430 42 |
| The actual receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1824, amounted (including the loan of five millions, at four and one-half per cent. interest, to discharge Florida claims,) to | 24,381,212 79 |
| Viz: | |
| Customs, (statement A) | \$17,878,325 71 |
| Public lands, (statement D) | 984,418 15 |
| Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (statement E) | 472,987 04 |
| Repayments of advances made in the War Department, for services and supplies, prior to July 1, 1816 | 45,481 89 |
| Loan made under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, "to provide for the awards of the Commissioners under the treaty with Spain," | 5,000,000 00 |
| Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1824, of | 9,463,922 81 |
| An aggregate of | 33,845,135 60 |
| The regular and permanent expenditures of the United States divide themselves into two principal branches: First, the sums authorized by law for defraying the whole expenses of the Government, domestic and foreign, civil, military, and naval; second, those provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. | |
| The actual expenditures of the nation, on all accounts, during the year 1824, amounted (statement F) to | 31,898,538 47 |
| Viz: | |
| Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous | \$7,155,308 81 |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817 | 5,270,254 34 |
| Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy | 2,904,581 56 |
| Public debt | 16,568,393 76 |
| Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1825, of | 1,946,597 13 |

The difference between this balance and that stated in the last annual report from the Treasury is reconciled by the facts that the balance last year was given as an estimated balance, subject to correction

by actual settlement afterwards, and that it included the moiety of the loan of five millions under the act of May 26, 1824, which was not paid into the Treasury until after the 1st of January.

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| The actual receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the year 1825 are estimated to have amounted to..... | \$21,681,444 56 |
| Viz: | |
| Customs..... | \$15,196,397 00 |
| Public lands, (statement G)..... | 976,902 67 |
| Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States | 367,500 00 |
| Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes and incidental receipts, (statement H)..... | 98,886 29 |
| Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to July 1, 1816..... | 41,758 60 |
| Loan under the act of May 26, 1824..... | 5,000,000 00 |
| And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year are estimated at..... | 5,100,000 00 |
| Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1825..... | \$26,781,444 56 |
| And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1824, of..... | 1,946,597 13 |
| An aggregate of..... | 28,728,041 69 |
| The expenditures during the first three quarters of the year 1825 are estimated to have amounted (statement I) to..... | \$20,190,979 91 |
| Viz: | |
| Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous..... | \$2,098,525 16 |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to January 1, 1817..... | 4,890,310 59 |
| Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy..... | 2,127,156 37 |
| Public debt..... | 11,074,987 79 |
| And the expenditures during the fourth quarter are estimated at.... | 3,253,000 00 |
| Viz: | |
| Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous..... | \$445,000 00 |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to January 1, 1817..... | 960,000 00 |
| Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy..... | 820,000 00 |
| Public debt..... | 1,028,000 00 |
| Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825..... | 23,443,979 91 |
| And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1826, an estimated balance of.... | 5,284,061 78 |

Should the expectations formed respecting the receipts in the fourth quarter be realized, the amount of receipts for the whole year will have exceeded the estimate presented by the Treasury at the last session of Congress by about \$500,000.

It is to be remarked, that of the above estimated balance of \$5,284,061 78 the sum of \$3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount that will remain on the 31st of December next unsatisfied of appropriations heretofore made. These appropriations, being necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, are still an existing charge upon the means of the Treasury.

Of the residuary balance of \$1,784,061 78, it is proper distinctly to state that about one million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds for the public service. It is made up of debts due from various banks whose notes were received by the Government during the suspension of specie payments, or which were heretofore used as banks of deposit—debts of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and, in any case, slow. It may be proper to add that the permanent deposits, generally, made in State banks, have recently been withdrawn, or put in train to be so; the public exigencies which rendered it necessary to make them, in common with those on which the losses above mentioned are likely to occur, no longer existing. Such portions of the deposits as may still remain in any of these institutions will be further withdrawn, as circumstances may render just and expedient, until these operations are closed; nor will they be renewed where it may be avoidable.

It may be proper, also, to state that directions have lately been issued to all the Receivers and Collectors of the Public Revenue not to receive, in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State banks of less amount than five dollars. In discountenancing a species of paper circulation deemed to be objectionable, reference was had to the authority and example of Congress upon this point, as seen in the prohibition to the Bank of the United States, and to the banks existing in the District of Columbia, against issuing notes of a lower denomination. To guard against all inconvenience to individuals from the adoption of this measure by the Treasury, especially in the districts where the public lands are sold, an adequate previous notice was directed to precede its enforcement.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

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| The total amount of funded debt, due on the 1st of October, 1825, (statement No. 3,) was | \$80,985,537 72 |
| Of the above amount, the only portion remaining unpaid, of the revolutionary debt, is the 3 per cents, amounting to-\$13,296,231 45. This sum and the subscription of seven millions in the Bank of the United States, at five per cent., (the United States holding an equal amount in the shares of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, making together..... | 20,296,231 45 |
| The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and amounting to \$60,689,306 27, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods, viz: | |
| In 1826, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1813..... | 16,270,797 24 |
| In 1827, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814..... | 13,096,542 90 |
| In 1828, being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815..... | 9,490,099 10 |
| The stock of the foregoing portions of the debt is all at 6 per cent. | |
| In 1829, stock at 4½ per cent., being the moiety of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of March 3, 1825..... | 792,569 44 |
| In 1830, stock at 4½ per cent., being the other moiety exchanged as last above stated.. | 792,569 44 |
| In 1831, stock at 5 per cent.; this is one-third of the sum of \$56,704 77, issued in exchange for the 6 per cents of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under the act of the 20th of April, 1822..... | 18,901 59 |
| In 1832, stock at 5 per cent., being one other third part of the sum subscribed as last above stated..... | 18,901 59 |
| In 1832, stock at 4½ per cent., borrowed of the Bank of the United States, one half to pay the Florida claims, the other half to pay off the 6 per cent. of 1812, under the act of Congress of May 26, 1824..... | 10,000,000 00 |
| In 1832, stock at 5 per cent., under the act of Congress of May 15, 1820..... | 999,999 13 |
| In 1833, stock at 5 per cent., being the remaining third, subscribed under the act of April 20, 1822..... | 18,901 59 |
| In 1833, stock at 4½ per cent., being one moiety of the amount subscribed in exchange for 6 per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of May 26, 1824..... | 2,227,363 97 |
| In 1834, stock at 4½ per cent., being the other moiety subscribed as last above stated | 2,227,363 98 |
| In 1835, stock at 5 per cent., being the amount issued under the act of Congress of March 3, 1821..... | 4,735,296 30 |
| Total redeemable at the period specified..... | 60,689,306 27 |
| Total redeemable at the pleasure of the Government..... | 20,296,231 45 |
| Total amount of funded debt on the 1st day of October, 1825..... | 80,985,537 72 |

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1825, is estimated (No. 4) at \$16,600. And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, (No. 5,) at \$7,850 17.

The foregoing recapitulation exhibits the precise amount of the public debt now due, as well as the different periods at which, by the terms of the several loans under which it was contracted, the United States are at liberty to pay it off. Of the sum of \$11,074,987 79, mentioned under the head of expenditures for 1825 as having been paid off in that year, \$7,727,052 19 were on account of the principal of the debt, and the remainder on account of interest during the first three quarters of the year. Nearly the whole of the principal thus paid was outstanding at an interest of six per cent. Looking to the above recapitulation, it appears that in the years 1826 and 1827 a larger amount of debt becomes redeemable than it will fall within the ordinary surplus means of the Government to pay in the course of those years, viz: a sum exceeding sixteen millions in the former and thirteen millions in the latter year. Both these portions of the debt are also at an interest of six per cent. In 1828 the amount redeemable is at a point which it may be hoped the stated means of the Treasury for that year will reach; the ability to pay off increasing as the process of reduction advances, both by the increasing means of the nation and the annual liberation of interest on the amount of debt reduced. But in the year 1829 only a very small amount becomes redeemable, viz: less than one million, and in the year 1830 a sum no larger.

At the period of the last annual report from the Treasury no portion of the debt became redeemable in either of those years; and, with a view to a more equal diffusion of payments, as well as to effect a saving in interest, it was recommended that the excess of debt which could not, by the ordinary resources of the Treasury, be discharged in 1826 and 1827, the debt redeemable in the former year, then standing at \$19,000,000, should be thrown in equal portions upon the years 1829 and 1830. To carry this recommendation into effect, so far as applied to the year 1826, a loan of twelve millions was recommended, at five per cent.—one half to be redeemable in 1829, the other half in 1830; the entire twelve millions being intended to constitute a fund with which, in conjunction with the annual surplus means of the Treasury, to pay off the nineteen millions redeemable in 1826. The principle of the recommendation was adopted by Congress, but not its precise terms. An act was passed on the 3d of March, 1825, authorizing an exchange of stock to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, at 4½ per cent., for a stock of like amount at 6 per cent., the latter being so much of the stock of 1813 as was intended by the act to be redeemed. The act also authorized a loan to the same amount, and at the same rate of interest, to accomplish the same object; both modes not to be pursued if either succeeded. The new stock of 4½ per cent., whether proceeding from the exchange or the loan, was, by the terms of the act, to be subject to redemption in 1829 and 1830 in equal portions. The proper measures were taken to execute this act, but have prevailed only to a limited extent.

The operation of exchange which was first resorted to took effect to the amount of \$1,585,138 88, and this sum, divided into equal parts, forms the two sums that now stand in the general table of the debt as redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830, whilst they have also served to diminish by so much

the six per cent. stock of 1813. Proposals for a loan for the residue of the sum wanted were next issued, but no offers were received. The causes of the failure, it may be presumed, were the low rate of interest and short periods of redemption held out by the act, in conjunction with an activity in the commercial and manufacturing operations of the country, affording higher inducements to the investment of capital. This mode of dealing with the debt, whereby, through the instrumentality of new loans, stock at a high interest is converted into a stock at a reduced interest, and whereby, also, the extinguishment of the principal is made to fall in payments as nearly equal as may be throughout a given number of years, is evidently advantageous to the public, since it not only lessens the national expenditure, on account of interest, but guards against the possible accumulation of money in the Treasury in years when it might remain inactive towards the progressive reduction of the debt. As it is a mode fully sanctioned by Congress heretofore, it is respectfully recommended, on this occasion, that an act be passed, at an early day of the session, giving authority to borrow nine millions of dollars at an interest not exceeding five per cent., redeemable in equal portions in 1829 and 1830, in order that the Treasury may be enabled to pay off, in 1826, the entire remaining amount of the six per cent. stock of 1813, redeemable in that year. Nine millions, with the disposable means which the Treasury will probably have at command in 1826, it is believed, will form a sum commensurate with this object. Five per cent. is named as the maximum of interest, and, considering the short period of redemption, it is not probable that the loan could be obtained at a lower rate. The contingencies of the money market might, indeed, produce more favorable offers; but these are not to be counted upon with any approach to that certainty which should form the basis of such a financial operation.

Should the act in question be passed, it is further respectfully recommended that, in the event of the loan being obtained under it, authority be given to issue to the holders of the stock under the 3d of March last, exchanged stock equal to the amount of the subscription before stated, viz: \$1,585,138 88, bearing the same rate of interest as that which may be issued under the act proposed. The two acts will have had precisely the same object. The second, should it succeed, will only have consummated an operation which will date its inception from the first. It is therefore considered that it will belong to a proper estimate of good faith to place the stockholders under both acts upon a footing of equality. Those who were willing to accede to the terms of the Government at an early day in this transaction should not be left in a worse situation than those who may have held back in the hope of better offers. Let all be treated alike. It is thus that the Government will exalt itself before the nation. It is thus that, substituting an expanded justice for the mere letter of a bargain, it will be likely to invite still larger confidence in future. It is thus that it will ultimately be the gainer by that connexion invariably subsisting between the permanent interest of every Government, and its standing of unimpeachable and spontaneous equity in the eyes of the public creditor.

Should an act for the loan of five millions be passed, a considerable surplus of the debt at 6 per cent. will still remain to be provided for the service of 1827. More than thirteen millions of the stock of 1814 becoming redeemable in 1827, the whole cannot be redeemed in that year but with the aid of a loan. A loan of six millions would be sufficient, in all probability, for this purpose, and is accordingly recommended. The interest not to exceed five per cent., and the amount to be also subject to redemption in 1829 and 1830 in equal portions. The effect of the two loans recommended, which it would be most desirable to authorize in distinct acts, would, it is believed, be to enable the Government to redeem the whole of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813 and 1814 in the course of 1826 and 1827. It would also throw upon each of the years 1829 and 1830 an amount of debt equal to about eight millions and a half, instead of less than one million, according to the distribution as at present existing. The only remaining stock of six per cent. would then be that of 1815, in amount under nine millions and a half, redeemable in 1828. Should no unforeseen expenditures arise, and a proper economy be kept up in the public administration, it may reasonably be hoped, as before intimated, that the surplus revenue at the disposal of the Treasury in 1828 will be equal to the reimbursement of that sum. After 1830 the whole amount of debt, on the results herein assumed, would stand at about forty millions; full one-half of which will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. No portion of it will be at an interest exceeding five per cent., whilst the principal part will be at a rate still lower. With these views of the public debt, so encouraging in their bearing upon its speedy, certain, and regular extinguishment, it is not deemed necessary to recommend, at present, any other measures in relation to it than the two loans described.

3. OF THE ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1826.

The public revenue is derived in an amount so preponderating from foreign commerce that the state of the latter is always to be chiefly looked to in every prospective view of the national income. As the internal business of the country has worn a character of activity and increase during the present year, so has also its foreign trade by that close connexion which subsists between them. The exports for the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded ninety-two millions of dollars. The imports have exceeded ninety-one millions. Of the exports, upwards of sixty-six millions were of domestic and the remainder of foreign productions.

Of the imports, upwards of eighty-six millions were in American vessels. Of the exports, upwards of eighty-one millions. Considering that the vessels of those foreign nations with which the United States have the most extensive commercial intercourse are now placed upon a footing of equality as to duties and charges of whatever kind in our ports with the vessels of the United States, this heavy excess of American tonnage is a signal proof of the flourishing state of our navigation. It may serve to show how the efficient protection extended to it by the early laws of Congress succeeded in establishing it in a manner to meet and overcome all competition. Before the era of those laws it is known how this great interest languished; how little able it proved, before the auxiliary hand of Government was stretched out, to support itself against the established superiority and overwhelming competition which it had to face in the world.

The foregoing amount of exports exceeds by about seventeen millions of dollars the average amount for the three years preceding. The imports exceed by about eleven millions the same average. Whilst this large excess of exports during the past year arises chiefly from the produce of the soil, it is satisfactory to know that domestic manufactures have lent their contribution. Of the latter there have been exported to the value of between five and six millions of dollars; this is an excess of eight hundred thousand dollars over those exported in 1824, and of more than two millions of dollars over those

exported in 1823. The progressive increase in this branch of industry is naturally ascribable to the new tariff.

The effects of the tariff upon the course of our foreign trade in other respects have as yet been but very partially disclosed. More time must elapse before such a body of successive facts can be presented under it as may lay a foundation for confident conclusions. The law itself, by the terms of its enactment, has not yet come into full operation in all its parts; and the returns in possession of the Treasury are not yet complete, even for the short period during which its principal provisions have had any efficacy. One thing seems apparent, that its effect, up to the present period, has not been to diminish the general aggregate of the foreign trade of the country. In estimating the value of the importations for the last year it is probable that even an increase will be found to have taken place in some articles on which the duties were raised, as in fabrics of cotton, and in several articles composed of iron, whilst in other articles of this last material, as well as some articles composed of wool, a decrease will be observable. But a fact challenges notice, that can scarcely have been without its operation upon our importations during the commercial year just closed: it is the extensive changes that were announced in March last in the tariff of Great Britain. The trade of that country exerts such an influence upon the trade of other countries that any important alterations in the former must always be likely to affect, to a greater or less extent, the markets of Europe and of the commercial world. The larger admission into England, which the above changes authorized, of the commodities of other countries, heretofore positively or virtually excluded for ages from her ports, must have affected the prices of a portion, at least, of those commodities by the prospect of a new vent thus suddenly opened to them. This is known to have been the case in regard to some commodities, the duties upon which were lowered by the British tariff; which commodities are, also, amongst those imported from Europe into the United States. It is presumable that it may have been the case in regard to others less distinctly known. Hence, the additional value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States during the past year cannot, in all cases, be taken as the true measure of an additional quantity, the laws of the United States requiring the value of foreign articles to be fixed at the port of exportation, and at the time of exportation. These changes in the British laws of trade, operating simultaneously with the new tariff at its commencement, increases the difficulty of ascertaining at this juncture the exact effects of the latter, even for a single year, upon the course of the foreign trade of the United States.

The importations for the year being so large, and the provisions of the new tariff mainly attaching to them, a corresponding amount of revenue will arise from this source during the year. Accordingly, the gross amount of duties accruing upon imports and tonnage from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars. The gross amount that will probably accrue for the whole year is estimated at thirty-one millions. Should this amount prove to be correct, it will exceed by six millions of dollars the amount which has accrued during any one year since the excessive importations that immediately followed the war, viz: those of 1815 and 1816.

In estimating the clear revenue that may be expected to arise from the duties of the year, the amount of them to be drawn back on exportations of a portion of the articles on which they have accrued, the losses that may happen, and the expenses of collection, are all to be taken into consideration. The duties secured by bond during one year are chiefly payable in the year that follows. A portion is payable in the same year; but this is generally counterbalanced by the portion that also becomes payable in the next year on the importations of that year. It will be more than counterbalanced if the importations prove greater, and will not be met if they prove less. Debenture certificates for payment of drawback being demandable at any time within a year after the importation of the articles intended to be exported, the number and amount of them chargeable upon the accruing duties of the year can never be accurately foreknown.

The debentures issued during the first three quarters of the present year amounted to \$4,489,710 29. This is more by \$1,537,710 99 than those issued during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1826, was \$1,858,315 64, which is more by \$854,313 64 than was chargeable on the same day, in 1824, upon the revenue of 1825.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of September last was \$2,987,347 22, which is \$92,791 98 more than was in suit on the same day in the year preceding.

Deducing from the foregoing statements the conclusion and probabilities that may at present seem warrantable, the receipts for 1826 are estimated as follows, viz:

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| From customs | \$24,000,000 00 |
| From public lands | 1,000,000 00 |
| From bank dividends | 385,000 00 |
| From miscellaneous and incidental receipts | 115,000 00 |
| Making an aggregate of | \$25,500,000 00 |

The expenditures of the year are estimated as follows, viz:

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|---|---------------|
| Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic | 2,032,454 66 |
| Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1817 | 5,525,662 55 |
| Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy | 3,026,612 81 |
| Public debt | 10,000,000 00 |
| Making together | 20,584,730 02 |

Which will leave in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of that year, a surplus, estimated at

4,915,269 98

If the remark be entitled to any attention, that the recent alterations in the British laws of trade have affected the importations into the United States during the existing year, by increasing their ad valorem amount, it ought not to create surprise if the value of importations in 1826 should fall below

those of 1825, because, admitting that those laws served, on their first promulgation, to enhance the price of certain enumerated commodities in the markets of Europe, it is not probable that this effect of them will be either extensive or permanent. One of their main provisions is known to consist in a reduction of the duties upon a list of articles manufactured in the different countries of Europe as well as in Britain. But the most important articles of this list were already so thoroughly established in the manufactories of Britain as to be beyond the reach of competition from abroad. Hence, the privilege of introducing them there, and especially to any large extent, (meaning for consumption in Britain, without here alluding to her warehousing system,) must prove, in the end, to be nominal rather than real. Among the list are seen fabrics of woolen, of cotton, of linen, of hardware; and the new scale of duties is to have added to them in every case the amount of any internal excise duty previously existing, or which may at any time afterwards be imposed upon the same articles when manufactured in England. The forecast of that country, in all that relates to the interests of her manufactures, justifies the belief that she will not fail to conciliate the continued protection of them with whatever other abrogations she may ingraft upon her commercial code, either in relation to other nations of the world, or to her own dependencies in whatever part of it.

It has been seen how largely the exportation of our own manufactures during the past year has exceeded the exportations of the two years preceding. It may be added that in no previous year since the foundation of the Government has the exportation of American manufactures reached an amount at all approaching to that of 1825. This is known from official documents as far back as 1803, and no doubt can be entertained of its being true for the remainder of the period. This fact, in conjunction with the increasing consumption of these manufactures at home, and not less of their improving quality, gives gratifying assurance of the progress of this most important branch of the national industry. It may be considered as marking the commencement of an epoch in the national resources, since an intimate connexion is believed to exist between the full encouragement and success of domestic manufactures and the wealth, the power, and the happiness of the country. The United States would, it is thought, overlook what is due to the essential interests of their agriculture, which can never reach the full point of prosperity but under the constant and various demand of the home market; of their foreign commerce, which can never expand to its full limit of activity, or reap its full measure of riches, but with the aids of an active home trade, and of an export trade enhanced in its value by being diversified in its objects; of the exuberance of their soil, yielding the best materials for so many of the fabrics which conduce to the wants, the comforts, and the refinements of the social state; of the industry, the enterprise, the frugality of their people; of the unrivalled equality of their laws, which, interdicting exclusive rights and monopolies, invites the most energetic exertions of every individual in the field of competition; and, finally, of the advantages flowing from the absence of pecuniary exactions, by the hand of Government, upon the internal products and labor of the country, if they do not vigorously uphold the manufactures of the country, now, for the first time, appearing to be upon the eve of striking root. It is a commencement that deserves every reasonable improvement. The territorial size and fertility of a country depend upon nature or upon accident. Both the one and the other may exist upon the largest scale, but in vain, if a provident Government do not second these gifts, whilst nations destitute of them, and struggling against positive obstacles of nature, are seen to arrive, through the wisdom of their policy, at the heights of prosperity and renown. To give perfection to the industry of a country rich in the gifts of nature, and blessed in the beneficence of its Government; to draw out its obvious resources, and seek constantly for new ones, ever ready to unfold themselves to diligent inquiry, urged on by adequate motives; to augment the number and variety of occupations for its inhabitants; to hold out to every degree of labor, and to every modification of skill, its appropriate object and inducement; these rank among the highest ends of legislation. To organize the whole labor of a country; to entice into the widest ranges its mechanical and intellectual capabilities, instead of suffering them to slumber; to call forth, whenever bidden, latent ingenuity, giving to effort activity, and to emulation ardor; to create employment for the greatest amount of numbers, by adapting it to the diversified faculties, propensities, and situations of men, so that every particle of ability, every shade of genius, may come into requisition, is, in other words, to lift up the condition of a country, to increase its fiscal energy, to multiply the means and sources of its opulence, to imbue it with the elements of general as well as lasting strength and prosperity. It is in the destiny of nations that the highest points of advancement are not to be arrived at but through the complicated yet harmonious action of these elements. That extensive and flourishing manufactures, with the train of useful arts allied to them, tend to propel nations in this onward course, is a maxim believed to be enforced by the best lights of experience, and to be of peculiar application to the United States under the present circumstances of their interior and external condition. By a flourishing state of manufactures we shall see rising up a new class of capitalists, rivalling, in the extent and usefulness of their operations, and in the amount of their gains, the wealthiest of our merchants; spreading, too, by the education and habits for which their pursuits when largely conducted make a call, useful knowledge and science wherever those pursuits concentrate. By a flourishing state of manufactures we shall see the gains of the merchant augmented even in his trade of imports, since, for every foreign fabric excluded from consumption by the ultimate use of the rival fabric at home, other fabrics will find their way to us, consumption having no limits but the ability to buy, and this ability invariably increasing as home manufactures assume variety and attain perfection. It is then that they create and diffuse wealth by what is the only true foundation of it in a nation, the universal, subdivided, and successful industry of the people. It is then that they make a call for an abundant circulating medium by quickening the operations of purchase and sale. It is then that they attract the precious metals to a country, and, beyond any other power of retention, keep them there. By numerous manufactures we shall see agriculture, the first pillar in the State, stand firm; for when they shall have raised up new capitalists, who so sure to maintain profitable dealing with them as the owner of the soil? For the treasures that cover its surface and that lie beneath it he is then sure to find a market both regular and growing, whatever the political or mercantile vicissitudes at a distance, and as sure to buy at cheap rates the fabrics that he wants, cheapness being the necessary consequence of full competition among a powerful class of artisans at home. By numerous manufactures, in fine, we shall see reared up in the State that additional pillar which, standing in the middle, is indispensable to the stability of the other two; for the State must be in a false position, lying perpetually at the mercy of extrinsic events, when reposing only upon foreign commerce and agriculture. The great intermediate interest, strengthening and upholding both the others, is manufactures. When to the complete establishment of these the internal improvement of the country shall have been superadded, the farmer of the United States cannot but perceive that the measure of his prosperity is made potentially full. Discouraging distances between

himself and his customers exist no longer. Through the wisdom of art the obstacles of nature disappear. He sees combined with the advantages of a country of almost boundless extent and capacity of production the facilities of a quick intercourse, which compensate to small countries the want of these advantages. He sees time anticipated in the effective augmentation of our numbers, for, as with machinery in manufactures, so with canals and good highways, they change the relative weakness of thin and scattered into the activity and power of a condensed population, thereby exemplifying the highest wisdom of legislation; the noblest works of Government, guided by the intelligence and stimulated by the energy of freedom.

In giving these opinions in favor of domestic manufactures, it is known that other opinions exist on this subject, claiming the support of distinguished names both at home and abroad. For these opinions, as they have from time to time been witnessed in the discussions of the legislative hall at home, the utmost deference is felt. Nevertheless, it is deemed proper to communicate with candor those contained in this report, deliberately weighed as they have been, and uttered as they also are, under the obligations of official duty. In the submission of plans for the improvement of the public revenue, none occur more likely to prove salutary than those that look to the fostering of manufactures, under the truth that in the multiplied productions of nature and art in a country, the result of industry and skill everywhere diffused, lie the best and only foundations of finance. When the people of a country are universally and profitably employed, the aggregate of individual becomes the surest measure of national prosperity; and revenue for the public occasions will always be at hand, under whatever forms the Government may deem it most expedient and least burdensome to call it forth. The facts of the world are on the side of these opinions, it being incontestable that nations which have reached the most imposing heights of physical and intellectual power are those in which manufactures have been the most numerous, and arrived at the greatest perfection. It is more applicable to add that this perfection, amongst the nations where it has been most conspicuous, has been achieved through the most comprehensive and vigorous protection afforded to this kind of industry—a protection persevered in throughout ages, and never given up whilst its objects remained unaccomplished. The speculative economists of Europe are in opposition to the experience that surrounds them, and not less frequently to each other and to themselves, when they would hold up to any one nation the asserted benefits of an opposite system. "France," says one of her most celebrated writers of this class, (but who knows how to reconcile the enlightened ideas of free trade with those first duties that every nation owes to itself,) "is, probably, indebted for the beauty of her silk and woolen manufactures to the wise encouragement of that administration which advanced to the manufacturers two thousand francs for every loom at work." The same writer, (Say,) whilst describing the condition of some of the provinces of that country, and which, as he says, wanted nothing but towns to bring them into high cultivation, adds, "that hopeless, indeed, would be their situation were France to adopt the system which recommends the purchase of manufactures from foreign countries with the raw produce of domestic agriculture." France still adheres, in the midst of riches and power, to the practice on which these sentiments are founded. Nor is the example of Britain, up to this very moment, less absolute or less instructive. The prohibitions, the bounties, the high duties, the penalties, by force of which, throughout a long tract of time, the manufactures of that country have gained so much excellence, never, in anywise, abated until, by the recent avowals of her statesmen, high in intelligence, as authority, British fabrics were not merely certain to continue the supply, immense as it is known to be, of the home demand, but to find their way, in a proportion far greater than those from any other country, into all the markets of the world. The United States, with a combination of natural and political advantages as transcendent in number as degree, have before them these and other examples; the lights of co-existent nations; the amplest demonstrations of experience for building up their manufactures; and by that vigilant legislative assistance, without which they have never been known in any country to establish themselves in large or durable pre-eminence. Nor has this policy been found to interfere with an abundant foreign commerce in the wealthiest and most industrious nations. It has, on the contrary, carried its bounds still further, since every nation, by its habits and position, will always command superior facilities for excelling in certain branches of labor and art, which it therefore chiefly cherishes, leaving to other nations the opportunity of excelling in other branches, or of running the career of beneficial rivalry in the same; by which system the artificial productions of the world are augmented and improved, and the fields of traffic, through the increasing desires and varying tastes of mankind, as opulence and civilization make new advances, more and more extended and enriched. If the nations of Europe, whose industry and interchanges move in circles geographically proximate to each other, have yet adopted this policy, or have fallen back in their prosperity by the fact of its absence; if those nations that have adopted it are still seen to keep to it, or have only swerved from it after its ends have been attained, by stronger reason should the United States act upon it. Their remoteness from all the chief sources of supply of manufactured articles forms the additional motive, not to invoke that which might be drawn from the burdens, and even exclusions, still in full existence in other countries against some of their primary productions. That a populous and independent nation, a nation civilized since the moment of its existence, and whose institutions, by their essential principle, tend to accelerate it in the career of intellectual and social, as already they have conferred upon it political eminence, should have continued, as long as the United States have done, to derive from a distance, to be computed only by the space of oceans, so many of the fabrics which conduce to the necessary or tasteful accommodations of life, if not without precedent, has, perhaps, not before existed in the case of any other nation upon the same extensive scale. Without adverting to the contingencies which may diminish or cut off this supply from remote hemispheres, the very deterioration to which time, and more frequently casualty, expose no considerable portion of these fabrics before the natural and intended uses of them can be exhausted, and where the skill that made is too often alone competent to renovate or repair, becomes, by so much, a dead loss to the capital of the importer or consumer, and consequently to that of the nation. The amount of it would go far, it is believed, towards forming a fund for encouraging the equally perfect fabrication at home of most of the articles of foreign origin, consigned, by the cause alluded to, to premature inutilty or destruction. Besides the advantages of manufactures for home use, the present moment is deemed to be peculiarly auspicious, not to say urgent, for fostering them, from the situation and circumstances of the rest of the world. An era has arrived, upon which after ages are to look back as to a point in the commercial destinies of mankind. The colonial system is fast falling to pieces: over immense regions it is totally gone, involving the certainty of changes both in the channels and the objects of trade, as vast as they will be various. The family of nations has been extended; new continents, new oceans, are opened to independent intercourse, to a just and equal participation in the benefits of which

the United States cannot but be alive. These benefits they can scarcely derive to the full and proper extent but by giving themselves to the large fabrication of those works of art for which their climate, their productions, and the skill and capital of which their citizens are already in possession, especially qualify them. The course of their export trade for the last two years, as stated in this report, is an encouraging omen of their ability and aptitude to enter this new and great field of competition. Not to follow up such beginnings by timely and judicious measures, might be to let opportunities pass not always to be recalled. Whilst nations, shut out by their limited territory from agricultural products as the basis of foreign trade, have yet pushed the latter to its furthest limits by manufacture alone as that basis, it is the favored lot of the United States to superadd to the extent and riches of their soil a state of social advancement and an amount of town population already equal to the most extensive and varied operations of manufacturing industry. Not to found establishments by which this species of profitable industry may take life and spread over the land, would, it is believed, be to forget alike what is due to the best interests of agriculture on the one hand, and to the further enlargement of our commercial power upon the other.

In expressing the convictions embraced in the foregoing remarks, it is not intended to close them by recommending any general revision of the tariff as fixed by the act of Congress of the 22d May, 1824. But it is deemed proper, under cover of them, respectfully to submit the expediency of effectually increasing the existing duties upon all manufactures of cotton of a fine quality.

The facilities and inducements to the fabrication of cottons of every description in the United States are so great that the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated from the full establishment of this manufacture in all its finer branches, in like manner as, by the protection already afforded to cotton fabrics in the coarser branches, we have seen these latter established with advantages so manifold and decided. And should we establish completely the former also, such is the quantity in which we produce the raw material of this prominent manufacture of modern times, and, what is still more important, such is its quality, that there is no cause for apprehending that our immense exportations of it abroad will stop; on the contrary, it may be expected that they will go on progressively increasing.

Concurrently with this recommendation for an augmentation of duties on all cotton manufactures of fine quality, it is deemed advisable to submit also the expediency of lowering, to a small extent, the duties at present existing upon teas, upon coffee, and upon cocoa.

These articles, especially the two former, are of such large consumption in the United States as to take rank among the necessaries of life. They go to make up a part of the daily beverage of the poor as well as the rich, and should, therefore, not be pressed upon too heavily by the hand of taxation in any form; the less as they trench upon no rival production at home. Their more enlarged consumption would tend to increase, in corresponding proportion, the demand for sugar, thereby fostering a valuable production of some of our own States. The more widely, also, the habit of their use can be extended, the greater, it is believed, would be the prospect of seeing lessened the consumption of ardent spirits, so baneful in their effects upon the industry, the health, and the morals of the community. Under these views alone, regarding their connexion with the public prosperity and individual happiness, any temporary or partial loss to the revenue that might result from an adoption of this last recommendation ought to be considered as compensated. It is not, however, certain that such loss would result, from the increased demand that might be expected to grow up for these articles, by a reduction of the present impositions upon them. As regards teas, it may be added, as an additional motive to the recommendation, that, under the present duties, there is reason to apprehend some falling off, ultimately, in our China trade, from the late laws and regulations of Britain, bearing upon this important article of merchandise. The interests of a valuable portion of our foreign trade, therefore, and of our shipping, appear to be at stake in fixing the duties upon teas of all kinds at rates somewhat lower than as at present established.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 22, 1825.*

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 drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported; of bounties on salted fish exported; of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection; and of payments made into the Treasury during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1824.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Duties on merchandise..... | \$25,494,628 55 |
| Duties on tonnage, &c..... | 126,516 44 |
| Duties on passports and clearances..... | 10,986 00 |
| Debentures issued..... | 4,277,923 74 |
| Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar..... | 1,973 48 |
| Bounties and allowances..... | 214,870 88 |
| Gross revenue..... | 21,137,362 89 |
| Expenses of collection..... | 751,932 47 |
| Net revenue..... | 20,385,430 42 |
| Payments made into the Treasury..... | 17,878,325 71 |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 21, 1825.*

[Statement B, giving the details of the revenue from customs in 1824, will be furnished by the 30th instant; and C, relating to the tonnage employed in foreign trade, will accompany it.]

Lands sold and moneys received for lands from the 1st of January, 1824, to the 31st of December, 1824, and of payments made into the Treasury during the same period on account of public lands.

| OFFICES. | Lands sold in 1824. | AMOUNT RECEIVED. | | | EXPENSES. | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| | | Amount received for lands in 1824. | Amount received in 1824 for lands sold prior to the 1st of July, 1820. | Total amount received in 1824. | Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions. | Payments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold. | Payments made into the Treasury. |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | | | | | | |
| Marietta..... | 9,698.59 | \$12,209 06 | \$2,001 32 | \$14,210 38 | \$1,346 06 | | \$12,356 54 |
| Zanesville..... | 24,215.84 | 30,357 72 | 8,607 71 | 38,965 43 | 1,959 08 | \$20 08 | 39,211 94 |
| Steubenville..... | 29,063.91 | 36,628 67 | 5,575 61 | 42,204 28 | 2,185 13 | | 39,929 94 |
| Chillicothe..... | 16,183.81 | 20,229 65 | 4,718 58 | 24,948 23 | 1,805 36 | | 22,967 05 |
| Cincinnati..... | 27,856.91 | 35,158 97 | 18,465 39 | 53,624 36 | 2,496 30 | | 42,260 74 |
| Wooster..... | 30,098.58 | 38,369 00 | 8,161 94 | 46,530 94 | 2,097 26 | | 43,207 45 |
| Piqua..... | 2,415.06 | 3,018 88 | | 3,018 88 | 1,089 37 | | 2,308 45 |
| Delaware..... | 27,219.31 | 34,024 13 | | 34,024 13 | 1,793 67 | | 32,067 90 |
| Jeffersonville..... | 11,313.34 | 14,141 65 | 10,748 63 | 24,890 28 | 1,604 70 | | 17,117 95 |
| Vincennes..... | 12,283.52 | 15,694 59 | 6,637 73 | 22,332 32 | 1,816 92 | | 23,490 05 |
| Brookville..... | 60,683.23 | 76,254 06 | | 76,254 06 | 2,725 93 | | 77,515 41 |
| Crawfordsville..... | 69,203.40 | 80,074 01 | | 80,074 01 | 3,211 84 | | 77,558 70 |
| Fort Wayne..... | 1,075.02 | 1,343 74 | | 1,343 74 | 1,085 07 | | 7,400 00 |
| Kaskaskia..... | 1,278.28 | 1,597 85 | 1,666 96 | 3,264 81 | 1,303 72 | | 37 00 |
| Shawnaetown..... | 2,278.66 | 2,982 32 | 1,869 20 | 4,851 52 | 1,715 71 | | 2,960 59 |
| Edwardsville..... | 5,541.30 | 6,926 64 | 554 02 | 7,480 66 | 2,082 70 | | 15,950 25 |
| Vandalia..... | 614.00 | 767 50 | | 767 50 | 1,602 99 | | |
| Palestine..... | 11,936.63 | 14,921 26 | | 14,921 26 | 1,379 31 | | 4,000 00 |
| Sangamon..... | 22,339.10 | 27,923 89 | | 27,923 89 | 2,374 33 | | 51,721 53 |
| Detroit..... | 61,917.15 | 77,768 69 | 115 68 | 77,884 37 | 2,520 75 | | 50,026 01 |
| Monroe..... | 16,329.53 | 20,436 89 | | 20,436 89 | 1,372 19 | | |
| St. Louis..... | 18,363.45 | 22,954 45 | 6,684 29 | 29,638 74 | 2,036 69 | | 25,541 78 |
| Palmyra..... | | | | | | | |
| Franklin..... | 34,400.58 | 45,331 28 | 5,320 19 | 50,651 47 | 2,833 47 | | 86,457 24 |
| Cape Girardeau..... | 13,677.60 | 17,096 98 | | 17,096 98 | 2,193 90 | | 14,319 00 |
| Lexington..... | 20,343.49 | 25,430 57 | | 25,430 57 | 1,247 59 | | |
| Batesville..... | 2,088.43 | 2,610 53 | | 2,610 53 | 1,804 91 | | 202 33 |
| Little Rock..... | 889.36 | 1,111 75 | | 1,111 75 | 945 15 | | |
| Ouachita..... | | | | | 1,029 02 | | |
| Opelousas..... | 3,627.26 | 4,534 06 | 795 74 | 5,329 80 | 1,088 92 | | 3,000 00 |
| New Orleans..... | | | | | 1,000 00 | | |
| St. Helena Court-House..... | | | | | 1,000 00 | | |
| Washington..... | 10,269.22 | 12,836 46 | 7,716 58 | 20,553 04 | 3,295 53 | 462 24 | 17,500 00 |
| Jackson Court-House..... | 320.00 | 400 00 | | 400 00 | 682 63 | | |
| Choctaw District..... | 70,612.52 | 91,137 73 | | 91,137 73 | 1,949 44 | | 70,977 94 |
| St. Stephen's..... | 23,579.92 | 29,465 98 | 1,923 86 | 31,389 84 | 3,571 68 | | 41,264 01 |
| Huntsville..... | 8,019.15 | 10,023 98 | 5,076 43 | 15,100 41 | 2,610 86 | | 7,720 61 |
| Cahaba..... | 75,531.70 | 109,966 90 | 14,220 73 | 124,197 63 | 4,669 53 | 11 25 | 104,461 74 |
| Tuscaloosa..... | 16,883.60 | 21,104 71 | | 21,104 71 | 1,507 13 | | 19,166 00 |
| Sparta..... | 7,171.59 | 8,964 48 | | 8,964 48 | 1,286 72 | | 31,700 00 |
| | 749,323.04 | 953,799 03 | 110,890 59 | 1,064,689 62 | 74,621 56 | 493 77 | 984,418 15 |

E.

Statement of the moneys received into the Treasury from all other sources than customs and public lands during the year 1824.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States..... | \$350,000 00 |
| From arrears of old direct tax of 1798..... | 5,203 50 |
| new direct tax..... | 998 46 |
| new internal revenue..... | 34,663 37 |
| Fees on letters patent..... | 6,270 00 |
| Cents coined at the Mint..... | 15,475 00 |
| Passage money of American seamen returned..... | 10 00 |
| Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs..... | 31,490 56 |
| Interest on balances due by the Bank of Elkton to the United States..... | 2,085 33 |
| Received under the act to abolish the United States trading establishment..... | 22,519 20 |
| Moneys previously advanced on account of prisoners of war..... | 3,708 62 |
| Ditto military pensions..... | 563 00 |
| | <u>\$122,987 04</u> |
| Balances of advances made to the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of May 1, 1820..... | 45,481 89 |
| Loan of five millions of dollars, at 4½ per cent., to provide for the awards under the Spanish treaty..... | 5,000,000 00 |
| | <u>5,518,468 93</u> |

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1824.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|
| Legislature..... | \$603,738 39 | |
| Executive Department..... | 473,370 46 | |
| Officers of the Mint..... | 9,310 00 | |
| Surveying Department..... | 12,272 30 | |
| Commissioner of the Public Buildings..... | 1,500 00 | |
| Governments in the Territories of the United States..... | 26,632 79 | |
| Judiciary..... | 209,442 30 | |
| | | \$1,336,266 24 |
| Annuities and grants..... | 1,953 02 | |
| Mint Establishment..... | 29,469 76 | |
| Unclaimed merchandise..... | 767 99 | |
| Light-house Establishment..... | 153,419 96 | |
| Surveys of public lands..... | 103,891 00 | |
| Registers and Receivers of Land Offices..... | 1,206 00 | |
| Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Land claims in Florida Territory..... | 13,564 92 | |
| Land claims in St. Helena land district..... | 1,937 50 | |
| Repairing the road from Cumberland to Ohio..... | 17,000 00 | |
| Roads within the Indian Territory, from Nashville to New Orleans..... | 7,920 00 | |
| Roads within the State of Indiana..... | 11,462 73 | |
| Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama..... | 32,969 01 | |
| Roads and canals within the State of Missouri..... | 3,282 79 | |
| Payment to Ohio of the net proceeds of lands sold under the 3d section of the act of February 28, 1823..... | 10,206 41 | |
| Marine Hospital Establishment..... | 34,986 77 | |
| Public buildings in Washington..... | 110,370 53 | |
| Accommodation for the President's household..... | 839 34 | |
| Payment of balances due to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax..... | 657 47 | |
| Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal revenue..... | 317 50 | |
| Payment of certain certificates..... | 425 73 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 136,294 41 | |
| | | 678,942 74 |
| Diplomatic Department..... | 103,898 47 | |
| Missions to the independent nations on the American continent..... | 23,669 72 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse..... | 20,145 73 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen..... | 33,056 96 | |
| Treaty with Spain..... | 15,946 17 | |
| Treaty of Ghent, 6th and 7th articles..... | 14,136 44 | |
| Treaty of Ghent, 1st article..... | 12,327 78 | |
| Treaties with Mediterranean Powers..... | 10,550 00 | |
| Claims on Spain..... | 4,891,368 56 | |
| | | 5,140,099 83 |
| | | 7,155,308 81 |
| MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VIZ: | | |
| Pay of the Army..... | 1,093,868 08 | |
| Subsistence..... | 265,500 81 | |
| Forage..... | 34,177 18 | |
| Purchasing Department..... | 143,738 07 | |
| Medical and Hospital Department..... | 23,674 19 | |
| Contingent expenses..... | 13,695 56 | |
| Ordnance..... | 50,514 09 | |
| Quartermaster's Department..... | 293,154 72 | |
| Repairs and contingencies of fortifications..... | 16,282 47 | |
| Fort Monroe..... | 95,629 86 | |
| Fort Calhoun..... | 89,702 09 | |
| Fort Washington..... | 9,275 14 | |
| Fort Delaware..... | 11,500 00 | |
| Fort Mobile Point..... | 84,630 99 | |
| Fort Rigolets..... | 100,000 00 | |
| Fort Jackson..... | 69,059 17 | |
| Fort Brenton's Point..... | 39,500 00 | |
| Fort New Utrecht Point..... | 15,510 00 | |
| Repairs of Plymouth beach..... | 20,000 00 | |
| Harbor of Presque Isle..... | 3,000 00 | |
| Improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers, &c..... | 3,003 84 | |
| Surveys of roads and canals..... | 19,344 60 | |
| Relief of officers, &c., of Seminole campaign..... | 11,835 82 | |
| Military Academy, West Point..... | 15,438 39 | |
| Medals for officers..... | 2,215 00 | |
| Arrearages..... | 17,331 62 | |
| Balances due to certain States..... | 5,510 27 | |
| | | 2,552,091 96 |
| | | 7,155,308 81 |
| | Carried forward..... | 2,552,091 96 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Brought forward..... | \$2,552,091 96 | \$7,155,308 81 |
| Bounties and premiums..... | | 26,286 10 | |
| Gratuities..... | | 12,400 04 | |
| Expenses of recruiting..... | | 8,279 65 | |
| Armories..... | | 386,357 38 | |
| Arsenals..... | | 2,538 92 | |
| Arming and equipping the militia..... | | 171,155 43 | |
| National army, western waters..... | | 3,117 00 | |
| Purchase of Gredley's farm..... | | 10,000 00 | |
| Purchase of woolens for 1825..... | | 20,000 00 | |
| Ransom of American captives..... | | 767 75 | |
| Maps, plans, &c., War Office..... | | 547 56 | |
| Road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor..... | | 1,350 00 | |
| Road from Ohio to Detroit..... | | 1,337 55 | |
| Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine..... | | 15,000 00 | |
| Relief of sundry individuals..... | | 134,745 81 | |
| Invalid and half-pay pensioners..... | | 231,726 18 | |
| Revolutionary pensioners..... | 1,267,600 41 | | |
| Purchase and reservation of Indian lands in Georgia..... | | 26,025 70 | |
| Purchase of Quapaw lands..... | | 7,000 00 | |
| Treaty with the Choctaws..... | | 938 37 | |
| Treaty with the Creeks..... | | 23,000 00 | |
| Treaty with the Florida Indians..... | | 23,657 50 | |
| Military escort, Florida Indians..... | | 9,500 00 | |
| Civilization of Indians..... | | 13,541 81 | |
| Pay of Indian Agents..... | | 22,874 24 | |
| Pay of Sub-agents..... | | 10,548 32 | |
| Presents..... | | 14,412 45 | |
| Contingencies of Indian Department..... | | 98,743 88 | |
| Indian annuities..... | | 177,250 31 | |
| Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi..... | | 3,094 99 | |
| | | <u>5,275,889 31</u> | |
| From which deduct the following repayments: | | | |
| Fortifications..... | \$4,667 30 | | |
| Fort opposite Fort St. Philip..... | 168 00 | | |
| Cannon, shot, shells, &c..... | 200 00 | | |
| Treaties with Indians, act April 20, 1818..... | 599 67 | | |
| | | <u>5,634 97</u> | |
| | | | <u>5,270,254 34</u> |

NAVAL DEPARTMENT, VIZ:

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Pay of the Navy afloat..... | \$898,415 50 | | |
| Pay of the Navy, shore stations..... | 223,869 24 | | |
| Provisions..... | 312,404 56 | | |
| Medicines..... | 31,698 47 | | |
| Repairs of vessels..... | 404,151 00 | | |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores..... | 30,156 44 | | |
| Navy yards, &c..... | 136,365 01 | | |
| Contingent expenses prior to 1824..... | 102,028 39 | | |
| Contingent expenses for 1824..... | 149,889 97 | | |
| Contingent expenses not enumerated..... | 680 94 | | |
| Gradual increase..... | 286,977 45 | | |
| Inclined plane, docks, &c..... | 11,375 81 | | |
| Ship-houses..... | 15,114 63 | | |
| Suppression of piracy..... | 16,401 60 | | |
| Prohibition of the slave trade..... | 14,032 58 | | |
| Survey of the coast of Florida..... | 1,412 82 | | |
| Survey of Charleston harbor..... | 2,962 37 | | |
| Rewarding officers and crews of two gigs under the command of Lieutenant Gregory..... | 3,000 00 | | |
| Captors of Algerine vessels..... | 56 59 | | |
| Relief of sundry individuals..... | 22,305 07 | | |
| Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps..... | 199,061 30 | | |
| Clothing of the Marine Corps..... | 31,334 83 | | |
| Military stores of the Marine Corps..... | 3,551 25 | | |
| Fuel of the Marine Corps..... | 4,659 80 | | |
| Contingent expenses of the Marine Corps..... | 9,000 00 | | |
| Medicines of the Marine Corps..... | 2,369 71 | | |
| Barracks of the Marine Corps..... | 9,631 81 | | |
| | | <u>2,922,907 14</u> | |
| From which deduct the following repayments: | | | |
| Building barges..... | \$409 58 | | |
| Superintendent and artificers, &c..... | 11,529 22 | | |
| Laborers and fuel for engines..... | 6,320 15 | | |
| Rewarding officers and crew of the frigate Constitution..... | 66 63 | | |
| | | <u>18,325 58</u> | |
| | | | <u>2,904,581 56</u> |
| Carried forward..... | | | <u>15,330,144 71</u> |

PUBLIC DEBT, VIZ:

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Brought forward..... | \$15,330,144 71 |
| Interest, &c., domestic debt..... | | \$5,301,104 19 |
| Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815: | | |
| For principal..... | \$8,589,309 35 | |
| Premium..... | 49,302 19 | |
| Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812..... | | 8,647,611 54 |
| Reimbursement of Mississippi stock..... | | 2,612,435 69 |
| | | 7,242 34 |
| | | <u>16,568,393 76</u> |
| | | <u>31,898,538 47</u> |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, December 8, 1825.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

G.—Statement of lands sold and moneys received for lands from the 1st January, 1825, to 30th June, 1825, and payments made into the Treasury during the first three quarters of that year.

| OFFICES. | Lands sold from January 1 to June 30, 1825. | AMOUNT RECEIVED. | | | EXPENSES. | | Payments into the Treasury. |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | | Am't received for land sold in the first two quarters of 1825. | Amount received for land sold prior to July 1, 1820. | Total amount received in the first two quarters of 1825. | Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions. | Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold. | |
| | <i>Acres.</i> | | | | | | |
| Steuenville..... | 9,272.44 | \$12,085 87 | \$9,103 96 | \$21,189 83 | \$991 49 | | \$18,717 29 |
| Marietta..... | 7,483.32 | 9,366 64 | 3,060 60 | 12,427 24 | 446 15 | | 11,837 76 |
| Cincinnati..... | 9,840.08 | 11,385 00 | 30,476 72 | 41,861 72 | 1,383 84 | | 46,005 23 |
| Chillicothe..... | 8,536.79 | 10,670 87 | 9,549 32 | 20,220 19 | 1,258 28 | | 18,963 98 |
| Zanesville..... | 10,440.48 | 13,050 58 | 16,421 20 | 29,471 78 | 1,166 75 | | 26,566 29 |
| Wooster..... | 9,742.71 | 12,178 38 | 13,796 55 | 25,974 93 | 1,100 16 | | 25,898 05 |
| Piqua..... | 2,215.55 | 2,764 48 | | 2,764 48 | 543 68 | | 2,135 20 |
| Delaware..... | 10,997.04 | 13,748 26 | | 13,748 26 | 800 97 | | 10,091 08 |
| Jeffersonville..... | 3,102.78 | 3,878 46 | 22,248 33 | 26,126 79 | 1,271 40 | | 23,497 69 |
| Vincennes..... | 5,231.03 | 6,538 83 | 14,675 97 | 21,214 80 | 760 16 | | 11,515 34 |
| Brookville..... | 18,087.03 | 29,530 60 | | 29,530 60 | 1,339 91 | | 25,510 23 |
| Crawfordsville..... | 36,470.26 | 45,587 89 | | 45,587 89 | 988 36 | | |
| Fort Wayne..... | 295.40 | 369 25 | | 369 25 | 575 74 | | 11 87 |
| Kaskaskia..... | 560.00 | 700 00 | 1,155 53 | 1,855 53 | 564 43 | | 58 97 |
| Shawneetown..... | 640.00 | 800 00 | 2,326 18 | 3,126 18 | 674 20 | | 2,192 00 |
| Edwardsville..... | 2,244.56 | 2,805 69 | 1,153 38 | 3,959 07 | 376 27 | | 145 73 |
| Vandalia..... | 320.00 | 400 00 | | 400 00 | 527 67 | | |
| Palestine..... | 3,366.89 | 4,208 61 | | 4,208 61 | 698 36 | | 12,576 71 |
| Springfield..... | 7,057.20 | 8,821 51 | | 8,821 51 | 880 77 | | 27,256 96 |
| Detroit..... | 59,388.04 | 75,739 96 | 5,168 73 | 80,908 69 | 1,603 75 | | 42,843 02 |
| Monroe..... | 7,653.32 | 9,541 66 | | 9,541 66 | 693 13 | | |
| St. Louis..... | 8,869.92 | 11,087 37 | 6,265 93 | 17,353 30 | 1,123 33 | | 14,318 86 |
| Palmyra..... | 10,961.12 | 13,710 15 | | 13,710 15 | 1,460 16 | | |
| Franklin..... | 8,713.37 | 10,909 73 | 12,515 56 | 23,425 29 | 1,018 93 | | 21,263 50 |
| Cape Girardeau..... | 1,916.06 | 2,395 05 | | 2,395 05 | 533 43 | | 1,060 00 |
| Lexington..... | 5,495.38 | 6,869 23 | | 6,869 23 | 816 27 | | 8,229 56 |
| Batesville..... | 3,103.54 | 3,879 41 | | 3,879 41 | 653 49 | | 4,704 15 |
| Little Rock..... | 400 00 | 500 00 | | 500 00 | 621 62 | | |
| Ouachita..... | 80.00 | 100 00 | | 100 00 | 395 44 | | |
| Opelousas..... | | | 3,098 78 | 3,098 78 | 537 18 | | |
| New Orleans..... | 400.00 | 500 00 | | 500 00 | 331 31 | | 14,295 01 |
| St. Helena Court-House..... | | | | | 500 00 | | |
| Washington..... | 5,311.26 | 10,770 09 | 35,900 83 | 46,670 92 | 398 68 | \$350 11 | 70,204 21 |
| Jackson Court-House..... | 233.80 | 291 86 | | 291 86 | 500 00 | | |
| Choctaw District..... | 30,952.92 | 38,691 13 | | 38,691 13 | 1,800 11 | | 73,963 23 |
| St. Stephen's..... | 11,214.50 | 14,019 99 | 3,247 13 | 17,267 12 | 931 74 | | 16,250 09 |
| Huntsville..... | 12,089.64 | 16,084 10 | 39,586 15 | 55,670 25 | 1,857 05 | | 2,901 40 |
| Tuscaloosa..... | 65,662.48 | 135,138 23 | | 135,138 23 | 2,386 57 | | 125,734 84 |
| Sparta..... | 5,330.99 | 6,651 24 | | 6,651 24 | 409 28 | | 5,120 00 |
| Cahaba..... | | | | | | | *16,112 25 |
| Tallahassee..... | 44,427.55 | 77,268 00 | | 77,268 00 | 1,756 66 | | 40,500 00 |
| | 428,077.45 | 623,038 12 | 229,750 85 | 852,788 97 | 36,675 72 | 350 11 | 725,440 17 |

Amount paid into the Treasury in the first two quarters of 1825..... \$725,440 17

Amount paid into the Treasury in the third quarter of 1825..... 251,462 50

Total amount paid into the Treasury in three quarters of 1825..... 976,902 67

* N. B.—The extensive operations at Cahaba, Alabama, under the relief law of 1824, have unavoidably delayed the transmission of their returns from that office up to the period of this statement. It is presumable that about \$100,000 was received at that office during the six months embraced in the above statement.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

H.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from January 1 to September 30, 1825.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States | \$367,500 00 |
| From balances of advances made in War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of May 1, 1820 | 41,758 60 |
| From arrears of new internal revenue | 22,534 84 |
| From arrears of new direct tax | 2,009 98 |
| From fees on letters patent | 6,690 00 |
| From cents coined at the Mint | 12,726 25 |
| From postage of letters | 469 56 |
| From consular receipts, under the 2d section of the act of April 14, 1792 | 2,292 10 |
| From surplus emoluments of officers of the customs | 25,496 52 |
| From money received under the act to abolish the United States trading establishments with the Indians | 9,698 57 |
| From fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 3,298 06 |
| From sales of public lots in the city of Washington | 1,572 38 |
| From net proceeds of vessels condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade | 4,473 57 |
| From trespass on Indian lands | 48 00 |
| From net proceeds of vessels, &c., captured of the pirates | 325 13 |
| From moneys previously advanced on account of the second census | 71 48 |
| From moneys previously advanced on account of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana | 500 00 |
| From moneys previously advanced on account of annuity to Christian Indians on the River Thames | 1,474 98 |
| From interest on balances due from the banks of Wilmington and Brandywine to the United States | 4,937 42 |
| From rent of the naval hospital farm, Chelsea | 267 45 |
| From loan of five millions, at 4½ per cent., per act of May 26, 1824 | 5,000,000 00 |
| | <u>5,508,144 89</u> |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

I.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1825.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Legislature | \$316,367 08 | |
| Executive Departments | 369,767 44 | |
| Officers of the Mint | 7,200 00 | |
| Commissioner of the Public Buildings | 1,125 00 | |
| Surveying Department | 17,551 82 | |
| Governments in the Territories of the United States | 27,596 71 | |
| Judiciary | 153,942 55 | |
| | | \$893,550 60 |
| Annuities and grants | 1,300 00 | |
| Mint Establishment | 14,651 64 | |
| Unclaimed merchandise | 342 30 | |
| Light-house Establishment | 115,868 88 | |
| Surveys of public lands | 125,456 33 | |
| Grant to General Lafayette | 200,000 00 | |
| Registers and Receivers of Land Offices | 1,125 00 | |
| Western boundary line of Arkansas Territory | 2,000 00 | |
| Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas | 1,500 00 | |
| Preservation of the public archives in Florida | 375 00 | |
| Land claims in Florida Territory | 6,682 69 | |
| Land claims in St. Helena land district | 3,250 00 | |
| Roads within the State of Indiana | 10,798 09 | |
| Roads within the State of Ohio | 9,197 27 | |
| Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama | 10,753 66 | |
| Roads and canals within the State of Missouri | 1,256 44 | |
| Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi | 15,780 26 | |
| Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois | 5,702 06 | |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States | 1,635 93 | |
| Purchase of lands reserved to certain Creek Indians | 800 00 | |
| Marine Hospital Establishment | 39,118 34 | |
| Carried forward | 567,593 89 | 893,550 60 |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Brought forward..... | \$567,593 89 | \$893,550 60 |
| Public buildings in Washington..... | | 62,000 00 | |
| Accommodation of the President's household..... | | 14,000 00 | |
| Bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States..... | | 6,169 50 | |
| Payment of claims for property lost, &c..... | | 125 00 | |
| Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company..... | | 192,500 00 | |
| Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax..... | | 2,184 64 | |
| Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal revenue..... | | 1,723 45 | |
| Payment of certain certificates..... | | 83 01 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | | 71,670 84 | |
| Consular receipts under the act of April 14, 1792..... | | 2,292 10 | |
| | | | 920,342 43 |
| Diplomatic Department..... | | 127,017 29 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse..... | | 25,224 95 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen..... | | 22,567 20 | |
| Treaty of Ghent, 6th and 7th articles..... | | 12,583 13 | |
| Treaty of Ghent, 1st article..... | | 8,000 00 | |
| Treaty with Spain..... | | 1,125 00 | |
| Claims on Spain..... | | 66,335 02 | |
| Payments of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain..... | | 16,270 87 | |
| Treaties with Mediterranean Powers..... | | 3,508 67 | |
| Prize causes..... | | 2,000 00 | |
| | | | 284,632 13 |
| | | | 2,098,525 16 |

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ:

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Pay of the Army..... | 710,379 16 | |
| Subsistence..... | 271,326 69 | |
| Forage..... | 28,289 31 | |
| Clothing..... | 184,737 06 | |
| Purchase of woollens for 1826..... | 20,000 00 | |
| Medical and Hospital Department..... | 20,041 87 | |
| Contingencies..... | 16,714 18 | |
| Ordnance..... | 41,065 27 | |
| Quartermaster's Department..... | 233,157 25 | |
| Repairs and contingencies of fortifications..... | 4,155 31 | |
| Fort Monroe..... | 86,025 53 | |
| Fort Calhoun..... | 57,400 00 | |
| Fort Washington..... | 207 35 | |
| Fort Delaware..... | 36,506 14 | |
| Fort Mobile Point..... | 107,008 67 | |
| Fort Rigolets..... | 80,000 00 | |
| Fort Jackson..... | 80,940 83 | |
| Fort Brenton's Point..... | 44,134 60 | |
| Fort New Utrecht Point..... | 40,366 76 | |
| Fort Beaufort..... | 400 00 | |
| Fort at Cape Fear..... | 5,000 00 | |
| Armament of new fortifications..... | 100 00 | |
| Plymouth beach, repairs of..... | 5,712 00 | |
| Harbor of Presque Isle..... | 10,371 37 | |
| Improving Ohio and Mississippi rivers..... | 3,722 59 | |
| Surveys, &c., of roads and canals..... | 38,780 21 | |
| Relief of officers, &c., of Seminole campaign..... | 2,601 61 | |
| Military Academy, West Point..... | 9,666 40 | |
| Arrearages..... | 32,304 47 | |
| Bounties and premiums..... | 13,450 63 | |
| Expenses of recruiting..... | 5,275 22 | |
| Armories..... | 261,432 60 | |
| Arsenals..... | 17,430 72 | |
| Preservation of islands in Boston harbor..... | 10,907 29 | |
| Arming and equipping the militia..... | 133,724 91 | |
| National armory, western waters..... | 2,479 88 | |
| Ransom of American captives..... | 610 00 | |
| Arsenal lot on the Schuylkill..... | 8,000 00 | |
| Interest due to the State of Virginia..... | 178,480 11 | |
| Payment of claims for property lost, &c..... | 40 00 | |
| Cannon, shot, shells, &c..... | 62 20 | |
| Continuation of the Cumberland road..... | 13,850 00 | |
| Road from Ohio to Detroit..... | 5,255 00 | |
| Road from Cape Sable to Sawanney..... | 2,072 15 | |
| Road from Detroit to Chicago..... | 3,000 00 | |
| Road from Memphis to Little Rock..... | 1,880 00 | |
| Road from St. Augustine to Pensacola..... | 809 50 | |
| Road from Colerain to Tampa..... | 6,000 00 | |
| Road from Missouri to New Mexico..... | 15,000 00 | |
| Relief of sundry individuals..... | 140,144 63 | |
| Revolutionary pensions..... | 1,307,251 12 | |
| | | 4,297,670 64 |
| Carried forward..... | | 2,098,525 16 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Brought forward | \$4,297,670 64 | \$2,098,525 16 |
| Compensation to citizens of Georgia | | 23,000 00 | |
| Claims against the Osages | | 2,748 00 | |
| Choctaw claims | | 16,972 50 | |
| Treaty with Choctaws | | 3,748 72 | |
| Expenses of Choctaw treaty | | 9,723 44 | |
| Treaty with the Sioux, Chippewas, &c | | 6,400 00 | |
| Treaty with the Florida Indians | | 36,425 57 | |
| Military escort to Florida Indians | | 500 00 | |
| Treaties with the Indians beyond the Mississippi | | 3,216 21 | |
| Treaty with the Creeks | | 225,853 12 | |
| Civilization of the Indians | | 11,215 91 | |
| Pay of Indian Agents | | 26,254 12 | |
| Pay of Sub-agents | | 12,104 15 | |
| Presents to Indians | | 16,963 18 | |
| Contingencies of Indian Department | | 82,006 85 | |
| Annuities to Indians | | 201,278 98 | |
| | | <u>4,967,081 39</u> | |

From which deduct the following repayments:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Fortifications | \$14,500 00 | |
| Invalid and half-pay pensions | 70,351 70 | |
| Gratuities | 205 37 | |
| Purchase of Quapaw lands | 226 09 | |
| Fort opposite Fort St. Philip | 487 64 | |
| | <u>85,770 80</u> | 4,890,310 59 |

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Pay of the Navy afloat | 511,913 27 |
| Pay of the Navy, shore stations | 219,801 93 |
| Provisions | 274,437 98 |
| Medicines | 36,583 73 |
| Repairs of vessels | 249,720 71 |
| Navy yards, docks, and wharves | 21,064 58 |
| Navy yard, Portsmouth | 1,145 08 |
| Navy yard, New York | 25,314 03 |
| Navy yard, Philadelphia | 7,509 04 |
| Navy yard, Washington | 8,809 29 |
| Navy yard, Norfolk | 12,398 44 |
| Navy yard, Charlestown | 14,111 90 |
| Contingent expenses prior to 1824 | 311 98 |
| Contingent expenses for 1824 | 45,108 14 |
| Contingent expenses not enumerated, 1824 | 1,767 21 |
| Contingent expenses for 1825 | 192,632 94 |
| Contingent expenses not enumerated, 1825 | 713 74 |
| Gradual increase of the Navy | 244,409 02 |
| Inclined plane, docks, &c | 3,716 50 |
| Ship-houses | 2,674 74 |
| Suppression of piracy | 8,374 90 |
| Prohibition of the slave trade | 8,338 85 |
| Survey of the coast of Florida | 73 61 |
| Survey of Charleston and St. Mary's | 1,894 28 |
| Captors of Algerine vessels | 161 53 |
| Relief of sundry individuals | 12,917 00 |
| Building ten sloops-of-war | 78,594 22 |
| Pay and subsistence of Marine Corps | 118,492 74 |
| Clothing for Marine Corps | 19,382 76 |
| Medicines for Marine Corps | 1,266 49 |
| Military stores for Marine Corps | 1,313 78 |
| Fuel for Marine Corps | 5,668 58 |
| Contingent expenses of Marine Corps | 7,731 93 |
| Arrearages of contingent expenses | 4,683 78 |
| | <u>2,143,588 70</u> |

From which deduct the following repayments:

| | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| Ordnance and ordnance stores | \$7,524 26 | |
| Repairs of sloops-of-war | 1,502 97 | |
| Superintendents, artificers, &c | 4,833 72 | |
| Laborers and fuel for engine | 2,490 32 | |
| Tools burnt at the navy yard, Washington | 31 06 | |
| | <u>16,432 33</u> | 2,127,156 37 |

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Interest on the funded debt | 3,347,923 92 | |
| Redemption of 7 per cent. stock of 1815— | | |
| In 1825, principal | \$2,113 92 | |
| premium | 11 68 | |
| | <u>2,125 60</u> | |
| Carried forward | 3,350,049 52 | 9,115,992 12 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Brought forward..... | \$3,350,049 52 | \$9,115,992 12 |
| Redemption of exchanged 6 per cent. stock of 1812..... | 56,539 30 | |
| Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1812..... | 6,187,006 84 | |
| Reimbursement of Mississippi stock..... | 1,524 02 | |
| Principal and interest of Treasury notes..... | 493 29 | |
| Redemption of Treasury note 6 per cent. stock..... | 1,479,374 82 | |
| | | <u>11,074,987 79</u> |
| | | <u>20,190,979 91</u> |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

No. 1.

Statement of the debt of the United States, October 1, 1824.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| Three per cent. stock..... | \$13,296,231 45 | -- |
| Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812..... | 2,668,974 99 | \$15,965,206 44 |
| Six per cent. stock of 1812..... | 6,187,006 84 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813, (16 millions)..... | 15,497,818 63 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)..... | 6,812,845 44 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1814..... | 13,096,542 90 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1815..... | 9,490,099 10 | |
| Treasury note six per cent. stock..... | 1,479,374 82 | |
| Treasury note seven per cent. stock..... | 4,477,026 17 | |
| Five per cent. stock, subscription to the Bank of the United States..... | 7,000,000 00 | |
| Five per cent. stock of 1820..... | 999,999 13 | |
| Five per cent. stock of 1821..... | 4,735,296 30 | |
| Exchanged five per cent. of 1822..... | 56,704 77 | |
| Four and a half per cent. stock, (Florida loan)..... | 5,000,000 00 | |
| | | <u>74,832,714 10</u> |
| | | <u>90,797,920 54</u> |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

NOTE.—The amount of the debt due on the 1st October, 1824, as per statement No. 3, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 31st December, 1824, was..... \$90,697,071 54

Add this sum, ascertained to have been issued on account of the loan of \$25,000,000, per act of the 24th March, 1814, more than the sum which has heretofore been stated as the amount of the said loan, and for which the Commissioners of Loans have not made such returns as to enable the First Auditor to report thereon..... \$95,105 27

Also, for a variation in the amounts of Treasury note six per cent. and seven per cent. stocks, issued prior to the forming the said statement, but subsequently entered on the Treasury books..... 5,743 73

100,849 00

As above..... 90,797,920 54

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States, January 1, 1825.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Three per cent. stock..... | \$13,296,231 45 | |
| Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812..... | 56,539 30 | \$13,352,770 75 |
| Six per cent. stock of 1812, (16 millions)..... | 6,187,006 84 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813, (7½ millions)..... | 12,403,051 66 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813..... | 5,452,884 46 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1814..... | 13,096,542 90 | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1815..... | 9,490,099 10 | |
| Treasury note six per cent. stock..... | 1,479,374 82 | |
| Treasury note seven per cent. stock..... | 2,113 92 | |
| Five per cent. stock, subscription to the Bank of the United States..... | 7,000,000 00 | |
| Five per cent. stock of 1820..... | 999,999 13 | |
| Carried forward..... | 56,111,072 83 | 13,352,770 75 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Brought forward..... | \$56,111,072 83 | \$13,352,770 75 |
| Five per cent. stock of 1821..... | | 4,735,296 30 | |
| Exchanged five per cent. of 1822..... | | 56,704 77 | |
| Four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, Florida loan..... | | 5,000,000 00 | |
| Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of the 26th May, 1824.. | | 4,454,727 95 | |
| | | | <u>70,357,801 85</u> |
| | | | <u>83,710,572 60</u> |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

No. 3.

Statement of the debt of the United States, October 1, 1825:

| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|----------------------|
| Three per cent. stock..... | | | \$13,296,231 45 |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)..... | *\$12,422,051 66 | | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)..... | *5,433,884 46 | | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1814..... | 13,096,542 90 | | |
| Six per cent. stock of 1815..... | 9,490,099 10 | | |
| Five per cent. stock, subscription to the Bank of the United States..... | 7,000,000 00 | | |
| Five per cent. stock of 1820..... | 999,999 13 | | |
| Five per cent. stock of 1821..... | 4,735,296 30 | | |
| Exchanged five per cent. of 1822..... | 56,704 77 | | |
| Four and a half per cent. stock, per act 24th May, 1824, (Florida loan)..... | 5,000,000 00 | | |
| Exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of May 26, 1824..... | 4,454,727 95 | | |
| Funded four and a half per cent. stock, per act of May 26, 1824..... | 5,000,000 00 | | |
| | | | <u>67,689,306 27</u> |
| | | | <u>80,985,537 72</u> |
| Amount of the debt on the 1st of October, 1824, per foregoing statement No. 1..... | | | 90,797,920 54 |
| Add exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 26th May, 1824, in lieu of six per cent. stocks of 1813..... | | | 4,454,727 95 |
| | | | <u>95,252,648 49</u> |
| Deduct stock paid off in the fourth quarter of 1824, viz: seven per cent. stock..... | \$4,474,912 25 | | |
| And exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812..... | 2,612,435 69 | | |
| | | | <u>7,087,347 94</u> |
| And six per cent. stocks of 1813, surrendered for exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, viz: of the loan of sixteen millions..... | \$3,094,766 97 | | |
| And six per cent. stocks of 1813, surrendered for exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, viz: of the loan of seven and a half millions..... | 1,359,960 98 | | |
| | | | <u>4,454,727 95</u> |
| | | | <u>11,542,075 89</u> |
| Amount of the debt on the 1st of January, 1825, per statement No. 2..... | | | 83,710,572 60 |
| Add loan at 4½ per cent. per annum, per act of 26th of May, 1824..... | | | 5,000,000 00 |
| | | | <u>88,710,572 60</u> |
| Deduct stock paid off since 1st of January, 1825, viz: | | | |
| In the first quarter of 1825, the residue of seven per cent..... | \$2,113 92 | | |
| In the first quarter of 1825, of exchanged six per cent..... | 56,539 30 | | |
| On the 1st of April, the whole of the Treasury note six per cent..... | 1,479,374 82 | | |
| On the 1st of October, the whole of the Treasury note six per cent. of 1812..... | 6,187,006 84 | | |
| | | | <u>7,725,034 88</u> |
| Amount of the debt on the 1st of October, 1825, as above stated..... | | | <u>80,985,537 72</u> |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| * Six per cent. of 1813, (16-million loan)..... | \$12,422,051 66 |
| * Six per cent. of 1813, (7½-million loan)..... | 5,433,884 46 |
| | <u>17,855,936 12</u> |
| Deduct amount subscribed under the act of 3d March, 1825, and for which four and a half per cent. stock is to be issued on the 1st January, 1826..... | 1,585,138 88 |
| Leaves the amount of six per cents of 1813, reimbursable in 1826..... | <u>16,270,797 24</u> |

No. 4.

Estimated amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1824.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total amount issued, (as per No. 4 of the last report)..... | \$36,680,794 |
| Cancelled and reported on by the First Auditor | 36,664,194 |
| Outstanding..... | 16,600 |
| Consisting of small Treasury notes..... | \$2,370 |
| Notes bearing interest..... | 14,230 |
| | 16,600 |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

No. 5.

Statement of the stock issued under the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," passed the 3d of March, 1815.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Amount of claims awarded per statement No. 5 of last report..... | \$4,282,151 12½ |
| Whereof there was paid in for lands, per said report..... | 2,447,535 39 |
| Payments at the Treasury to the 30th of September, 1824. | \$1,820,599 20 |
| Payments at the Treasury from the 1st of October, 1824, to the 30th of September, 1825..... | 6,166 36 |
| Balance outstanding October 1, 1825, consisting of certificates outstanding..... | 7,805 57 |
| Awards not applied for..... | 44 60½ |
| | 7,850 17½ |
| | 4,282,151 12½ |

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 8, 1825.*

[*Statements B and C, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of December 22, 1825.—See page 247*]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 15, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith statements marked B and C, referred to in the annual report from this Department dated the 22d of December, 1825.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

B.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1824, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and also of the net revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| \$419,526, at 7½ per cent..... | \$31,464 45 |
| 1,288, at 12 per cent..... | 154 56 |
| 939,869, at 12½ per cent..... | 117,483 62 |
| 10,670,528, at 15 per cent..... | 1,600,579 20 |
| 6,477,446, at 20 per cent..... | 1,295,489 20 |
| 17,024,335, at 25 per cent..... | 4,256,083 75 |
| 5,823,760, at 30 per cent..... | 1,747,128 00 |
| 1,647, at 35 per cent..... | 576 45 |
| 33,298, at 40 per cent..... | 13,319 20 |
| 167,627, at 50 per cent..... | 83,813 50 |
| 41,559,324, at 22 per cent., average..... | 9,146,091 93 |

ARTICLES PAYING A SPECIFIC DUTY.

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------|
| | Brought forward | | \$9,146,091 93 |
| 1. Wines, | 1,527,978 gallons, average 30.5 | \$466,604 45 | |
| 2. Spirits, | 5,285,047 gallons, " 44.4 | 2,348,074 56 | |
| | Molasses, 12,871,425 gallons, " 5.0 | 643,571 25 | |
| 3. Teas, | 7,107,677 pounds, " 33.3 | 2,368,306 15 | |
| | Coffee, 20,368,450 pounds, " 5.0 | 1,018,422 50 | |
| 4. Sugar, | 78,486,658 pounds, " 3.07 | 2,408,688 11 | |
| 5. Salt, | 3,092,092 bushels, " 20 0 | 618,410 40 | |
| 6. All other articles | | 1,829,508 70 | |
| | | | <u>11,701,586 12</u> |
| | | | 20,847,678 05 |
| Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not specified by the Collectors, and difference in calculation | | | 22,035 35 |
| | | | <u>20,825,642 70</u> |
| Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback | | \$122,673 68 | |
| Discount retained on re-exportations | | 933 56 | |
| Discriminating duty on French vessels | | 838 02 | |
| Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels | | 21,592 35 | |
| Interest on custom-house bonds | | 26,844 08 | |
| Storage received | | 3,304 54 | |
| | | | <u>176,191 23</u> |
| | | | 21,001,883 93 |
| Duties on tonnage | | 109,243 16 | |
| Light money | | 17,273 28 | |
| | | | <u>126,516 44</u> |
| Passports and clearances | | | 10,986 00 |
| | | | <u>21,139,336 37</u> |
| Deduct drawback on domestic distilled spirits exported | | 934 92 | |
| Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported | | 1,038 56 | |
| | | | <u>1,973 48</u> |
| | | | 21,137,362 89 |
| Gross revenue | | | 751,932 47 |
| Expenses of collection | | | |
| | | | <u>20,385,430 42</u> |

Explanatory statements and notes.

1. WINES.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Madeira | 109,361 gallons, at 100 cents | \$109,861 00 |
| Champagne, &c. | 4,852 gallons, at 100 cents | 4,852 00 |
| Sherry, St. Lucar, &c. | 11,794 gallons, at 60 cents | 7,076 40 |
| Lisbon, Oporto, &c. | 266,780 gallons, at 50 cents | 133,390 00 |
| Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. | 136,802 gallons, at 40 cents | 54,720 80 |
| Claret, &c., in bottles | 46,806 gallons, at 30 cents | 14,041 80 |
| All other, in casks. | 951,033 gallons, at 15 cents | 142,662 45 |
| | <u>1,527,978, average 30.5</u> | <u>466,604 45</u> |

2. SPIRITS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Grain, 1st proof. | 820,127 gallons, at 42 cents | \$344,453 34 |
| Grain, 2d proof. | 90,855 gallons, at 45 cents | 40,884 75 |
| Grain, 3d proof. | 77,278 gallons, at 48 cents | 37,093 44 |
| Grain, 4th proof. | 5,987 gallons, at 52 cents | 3,113 24 |
| Grain, 5th proof. | 809 gallons, at 60 cents | 485 40 |
| Other, 2d proof. | 674,129 gallons, at 38 cents | 256,169 02 |
| Other, 3d proof. | 1,179,264 gallons, at 42 cents | 495,290 88 |
| Other, 4th proof. | 2,425,293 gallons, at 48 cents | 1,164,140 64 |
| Other, 5th proof. | 11,305 gallons, at 57 cents | 6,443 85 |
| | <u>5,285,047, average 44.4</u> | <u>2,348,074 56</u> |

3. TEAS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bohea. | 42,114 pounds, at 12 cents | \$5,053 68 |
| Souchong. | 1,908,124 pounds, at 25 cents | 477,031 00 |
| Hyson Skin. | 1,776,356 pounds, at 28 cents | 497,379 68 |
| Hyson and Young Hyson. | 3,023,710 pounds, at 40 cents | 1,209,484 00 |
| Imperial. | 357,373 pounds, at 50 cents | 178,686 50 |
| | <u>7,107,677</u> | <u>2,367,634 86</u> |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Brought forward..... | \$2,367,634 86 |
| Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China..... | 671 29 |
| <u>7,107,677 pounds, average 33.3</u> | <u>2,368,306 15</u> |

4. SUGAR.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Brown, &c., 73,077,821 pounds, at 3 cents | \$2,192,334 63 |
| White, clayed, &c., 5,408,837 pounds, at 4 cents | 216,353 48 |
| <u>78,486,658 pounds, average 3.07.....</u> | <u>2,408,688 11</u> |

5. SALT.

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Imported, bushels..... | 4,227,841, at 20 cents..... | \$845,568 20 |
| Exported, bushels..... | 61,435 | |
| Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents..... | <u>1,074,354</u> | |
| | 1,135,789..... | 227,157 80 |
| | <u>3,092,052, at 20 cents.....</u> | <u>618,410 40</u> |

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Duties. |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Duck, Holland..... | 369 | 250 | \$922 50 |
| Carpeting, Brussels..... | 29,312 | 50 | 14,656 00 |
| Venetian | 230,054 | 25 | 57,513 50 |
| other | 711 | 20 | 142 20 |
| Cotton bagging..... | 2,157,337 | 3½ | 80,900 13 |
| Vinegar..... | 7,663 | 8 | 613 04 |
| Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles..... | 40,800 | 15 | 6,120 00 |
| in bottles..... | 29,493 | 20 | 5,898 60 |
| in casks..... | 1,606 | 10 | 160 60 |
| in casks..... | 3,897 | 15 | 584 55 |
| Oil, olive, in casks..... | 49,283 | 25 | 12,320 75 |
| whale, and other fish..... | 431 | 15 | 64 65 |
| castor..... | 116 | 40 | 46 40 |
| linseed | 14,440 | 25 | 3,610 00 |
| Cocoa | 898,573 | 2 | 17,971 46 |
| Chocolate | 1,014 | 3 | 30 42 |
| Do..... | 705 | 4 | 28 20 |
| Sugar candy..... | 723 | 12 | 86 76 |
| loaf..... | 311 | 12 | 37 32 |
| other refined, and lump..... | 151 | 10 | 15 10 |
| Almonds..... | 540,302 | 3 | 16,209 06 |
| Currants..... | 133,617 | 3 | 4,008 51 |
| Prunes and plums..... | 29,503 | 3 | 885 09 |
| Do..... | 153,350 | 4 | 6,134 00 |
| Figs..... | 548,218 | 3 | 16,446 54 |
| Raisins, muscatel, &c..... | 646,023 | 3 | 19,380 69 |
| Do..... | 931,290 | 4 | 37,251 60 |
| Raisins, other..... | 1,134,110 | 2 | 22,682 20 |
| Do..... | 972,188 | 3 | 29,165 64 |
| Candles, tallow..... | 8,815 | 3 | 264 45 |
| Do..... | 13,586 | 5 | 679 30 |
| Cheese..... | 29,628 | 9 | 2,666 52 |
| Soap..... | 184,958 | 4 | 7,398 32 |
| Tallow..... | 671,433 | 1 | 6,714 33 |
| Beef and pork..... | 787 | 2 | 15 74 |
| Hams and other bacon | 17,525 | 3 | 525 75 |
| Butter..... | 2,514 | 5 | 125 70 |
| Saltpetre, refined..... | 61,517 | 3 | 1,845 51 |
| Vitriol, oil of..... | 46,097 | 3 | 1,382 91 |
| Camphor, crude..... | 49,677 | 8 | 3,974 16 |
| Salts, Epsom..... | 159,402 | 4 | 6,376 08 |
| Glauber | 186 | 2 | 3 72 |
| Spices, Cayenne pepper..... | 107 | 15 | 16 05 |
| ginger | 1,414 | 2 | 28 28 |
| mace | 7,132 | 100 | 7,132 00 |
| nutmegs | 39,426 | 60 | 23,655 60 |
| cloves..... | 8,720 | 25 | 2,180 00 |
| pepper, black | 1,473,402 | 8 | 117,872 16 |
| pimento..... | 1,094,851 | 6 | 65,691 06 |
| cassia | 279,160 | 6 | 16,749 60 |
| Tobacco, manufactured, &c..... | 639 | 10 | 63 90 |
| Snuff..... | 5,212 | 12 | 625 44 |
| Indi o..... | 378,322 | 15 | 56,748 30 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Duties. |
|---|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Cotton.....pounds..... | 517,681 | 3 | \$15,530 43 |
| Gunpowder.....do..... | 49,035 | 8 | 3,923 80 |
| Bristles.....do..... | 176,513 | 3 | 5,295 39 |
| Glue.....do..... | 48,359 | 5 | 2,417 95 |
| Paints, ochre, dry.....do..... | 501,576 | 1 | 5,015 76 |
| in oil.....do..... | 17,650 | 1½ | 264 75 |
| white and red lead.....do..... | 2,194,603 | 3 | 65,838 09 |
| Do.....do..... | 1,509,045 | 4 | 60,361 80 |
| whiting.....do..... | 290,022 | 1 | 2,900 22 |
| Lead, bar, sheet, and pig.....do..... | 1,137,809 | 1 | 11,378 09 |
| Do.....do..... | 1,330,622 | 2 | 26,612 64 |
| shot.....do..... | 286,596 | 2 | 5,731 92 |
| Do.....do..... | 79,007 | 3½ | 2,765 25 |
| Cables, tarred.....do..... | 68,140 | 4 | 2,725 60 |
| Cordage, tarred.....do..... | 447,544 | 4 | 17,901 76 |
| untarred.....do..... | 1,046 | 4 | 41 84 |
| Do.....do..... | 28,335 | 5 | 1,416 75 |
| Twine, packthread, &c.....do..... | 34,499 | 4 | 1,379 96 |
| Do.....do..... | 200,188 | 5 | 10,009 40 |
| Corks.....do..... | 44,067 | 12 | 5,288 04 |
| Copper, rods, and bolts.....do..... | 3,015 | 4 | 120 60 |
| nails and spikes.....do..... | 311 | 4 | 12 44 |
| Iron, muskets.....number..... | 2,499 | 150 | 3,748 50 |
| rifles.....do..... | 2 | 150 | 3 00 |
| wire, not above No. 18.....pounds..... | 449,318 | 5 | 22,465 90 |
| above No. 18.....do..... | 279,193 | 9 | 25,122 51 |
| tacks, brads, &c., not above 16 ounces.....per M..... | 31,462 | 5 | 1,573 10 |
| and sprigs, above 16 ounces.....do..... | 3,659 | 5 | 182 95 |
| nails.....pounds..... | 247,121 | 4 | 9,884 84 |
| nails.....do..... | 157,677 | 5 | 7,883 85 |
| spikes.....do..... | 33,282 | 3 | 998 46 |
| spikes.....do..... | 31,379 | 4 | 1,255 16 |
| chain cables.....do..... | 271,268 | 3 | 8,138 04 |
| mill saws.....number..... | 1,274 | 100 | 1,274 00 |
| anchors.....pounds..... | 107,458 | 2 | 2,025 20 |
| anvils.....do..... | 211,753 | 2 | 4,235 06 |
| hammers and sledges.....do..... | 25,625 | 2½ | 640 63 |
| castings, vessels.....do..... | 428,369 | 1½ | 6,425 52 |
| other.....do..... | 404,859 | 1 | 4,048 59 |
| round and braziers' rods.....do..... | 10,124 | 3 | 303 72 |
| nail rods, &c.....do..... | 9,629 | 3 | 288 87 |
| slit and hoop, &c.....do..... | 1,652,216 | 3 | 49,566 48 |
| castings.....cwt..... | 10,639 | 75 | 7,979 25 |
| sheet and hoop.....do..... | 12,620 | 250 | 31,550 00 |
| pig.....do..... | 12,588 | 50 | 6,294 00 |
| bar, rolled.....do..... | 58,287 | 150 | 87,430 50 |
| hammered.....do..... | 37,979 | 75 | 28,484 25 |
| hammered.....do..... | 356,250 | 90 | 320,625 00 |
| Steel.....do..... | 19,851 | 100 | 19,851 00 |
| Hemp.....do..... | 78,830 | 175 | 137,952 50 |
| Do.....do..... | 219 | 150 | 328 50 |
| Alum.....do..... | 55 | 200 | 110 00 |
| Coppers.....do..... | 7,806 | 100 | 7,806 00 |
| Do.....do..... | 1,410 | 200 | 2,820 00 |
| Flour, wheat.....do..... | 418 | 50 | 209 00 |
| Coal.....bushels..... | 398,342 | 5 | 19,917 10 |
| Do.....do..... | 422,461 | 6 | 25,347 66 |
| Wheat.....do..... | 570 | 25 | 142 50 |
| Oats.....do..... | 21 | 10 | 2 10 |
| Potatoes.....do..... | 7,223 | 10 | 722 30 |
| Paper, folio and quartopost.....pounds..... | 5,710 | 20 | 1,142 00 |
| foolscap, drawing, &c.....do..... | 109,863 | 17 | 18,676 71 |
| printing, copperplate, &c.....do..... | 448 | 10 | 115 85 |
| sheathing, binders', &c.....do..... | 34,778 | 3 | 1,043 34 |
| all other.....do..... | 9,201 | 15 | 1,380 15 |
| Books, printed previous to 1775.....volumes..... | 1,607 | 4 | 64 28 |
| printed in other languages than English, except Latin and Greek.....do..... | 37,186 | 4 | 1,487 44 |
| Latin or Greek, bound.....pounds..... | 2,441 | 15 | 366 15 |
| in boards.....do..... | 1,560 | 13 | 202 80 |
| all other, bound.....do..... | 6,968 | 30 | 2,090 40 |
| in boards.....do..... | 19,580 | 26 | 5,090 80 |
| Glass, cut, and not specified.....do..... | 18,149 | 3 | 544 47 |
| other articles.....do..... | 382,497 | 2 | 7,649 94 |
| apothecaries' phials, not above 4 ounces.....gross..... | 2,602 | 100 | 2,602 00 |
| not above 8 ounces.....do..... | 227 | 125 | 358 75 |
| bottles, not above 1 quart.....do..... | 4,637 | 144 | 6,677 28 |
| Do.....do..... | 5,376 | 200 | 10,752 00 |
| not above 2 quarts.....do..... | 228 | 250 | 570 00 |
| not above 4 quarts.....do..... | 35 | 300 | 105 00 |

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Duties. |
|--|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Glass, demijohns.....number..... | 10,630 | 25 | \$2,657 50 |
| window, not above 8 by 10 inches.....100 square feet.. | 119 | 250 | 297 50 |
| Do.....do.....do.....do..... | 217 | 300 | 651 00 |
| not above 10 by 12 inches.....do..... | 416 | 275 | 1,144 00 |
| Do.....do.....do.....do..... | 222 | 350 | 777 00 |
| above 10 by 12 inches.....do..... | 700 | 325 | 2,275 00 |
| Do.....do.....do.....do..... | 793 | 400 | 3,172 00 |
| uncut, in plates, &c.....do..... | 131 | 400 | 484 00 |
| Fish, dried or smoked.....quintals..... | 1,480 | 100 | 1,480 00 |
| salmon, pickled.....barrels..... | 1,703 | 200 | 3,406 00 |
| mackerel, pickled.....do..... | 763 | 150 | 1,144 50 |
| all other, pickled.....do..... | 632 | 100 | 632 00 |
| Shoes and slippers, silk.....pairs..... | 936 | 30 | 280 80 |
| prunelle.....do..... | 496 | 25 | 124 00 |
| men's, women's, leather.....do..... | 1,936 | 25 | 484 00 |
| children's.....do..... | 193 | 15 | 28 95 |
| boots and booties.....do..... | 206 | 150 | 309 00 |
| Cigars.....per M..... | 10,456 | 250 | 26,140 00 |
| Playing cards.....pack..... | 6,630 | 30 | 1,989 00 |
| | | | 1,879,287 21 |
| Deduct exportations over importations, viz: | | | |
| Duck, russia, 2,602 pieces, at \$2..... | \$5,204 00 | | |
| Ravens, 7,456 pieces, at \$1 25..... | 9,320 00 | | |
| Sheeting, brown, 12,375 pieces, at \$1 60..... | 19,799 60 | | |
| white, 170 pieces, at \$2 50..... | 425 00 | | |
| Candles, wax, 2,270 pounds, at 6 cents..... | 136 20 | | |
| Soap, 145,121 pounds, at 3 cents..... | 4,353 63 | | |
| Cinnamon, 6,165 pounds, at 25 cents..... | 1,541 25 | | |
| Cordege, tarred, and cables, 299,961 pounds, at 3 cents..... | 8,998 83 | | |
| | | | 49,778 51 |
| Carried to statement B..... | | | 1,829,508 70 |
| Sperm candles, imported, 111 pounds, at 8 cents..... | | | 8 88 |
| exported.....do..... | | | 8 88 |

C.

A statement exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1824.

| | |
|---|---------|
| American tonnage in foreign trade..... | 845,758 |
| Foreign tonnage in foreign trade..... | 90,666 |
| Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States..... | 936,424 |

Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, 9.6 to 100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, March 8, 1826.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 733.

[1ST SESSION.]

DESCRIPTION OF AND DUTY ON IMPORTED WINES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 3, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1825.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 27th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be laid before the Senate a statement showing the aggregate quantity of each description of wines which have been annually imported into the United States since the year 1800, and the rates of duty that have been payable on them respectively, I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Register of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement, which presents the information called for.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

The PRESIDENT of the Senate.

RICHARD RUSH.