

as well as augmentation of duty, from the prescribed standard, it would be difficult to assign any limits to the consequent defalcation of revenue.

The objection to this plan, on the ground of expense, cannot be great, as the anomalous cases to which it would apply would not, probably, in the first year, amount to one thousand, while, in subsequent years, they would be comparatively few.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

S. H. SMITH.

HON. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 763.

[2D SESSION.]

STATE OF THE FINANCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 13, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1826.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared 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.

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

RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.

REPORT.

In submitting to Congress the annual report required by law on the finances, the Secretary of the Treasury is happy in being able to represent them for the present year as in a satisfactory condition. Whilst other countries, and some with which the United States maintain extensive dealings, have beheld great branches of their industry, if not altogether prostrated, interrupted to an extent productive of a high degree of suffering, the United States have experienced within themselves no such calamitous occurrences, and have been freed from all other than a slight recoil of the pecuniary evils which have been seen to press so heavily in other regions. When adverting to the complicated connexions that bind together the pecuniary interests of commercial States having large exchanges with each other, the reaction from abroad has been less felt than might have been expected, and has brought with it no results afflictive to the community, or inauspicious to the regular operations of the Government. The public obligations have all been punctually fulfilled without any increase of the public burdens; and the national revenue, which derives no aid from the existence of direct taxes or internal duties of any kind, but rests upon the customs almost exclusively, has been unusually abundant in the sums realized for the year drawing to a close, and promises to be fully adequate to meet every stated head of the public expenditure, including the sums annually devoted to the extinguishment of the debt for the year that is to come. This substantial prosperity, the result of the general industry fostered by good laws and a just economy in the public administration—laws which, by enlarging the home demand for the productions of the soil, have aided in supplying deficiencies in the foreign demand, and which, by superadding to exports the results of manufacturing to those of agricultural labor, have tended to open new avenues to external traffic—this state of the country in its financial resources and concerns for the year will be seen in the recapitulations that follow. They will consist, first, of the amount of moneys paid into the Treasury in 1826 and in the year preceding, and the expenditures for those two years; next, of the state of the public debt, and the portions of it that have been paid off, which will be seen to exceed the sums regularly appropriated by law for that purpose within the year; and, lastly, of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditure for the year 1827.

I.—OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE YEARS 1825 AND 1826.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1825 amounted (see statement A) to.....	*\$24,353,202 57
The actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1825 amounted to	\$26,840,858 02
Viz:	
Customs, (statement A).....	\$20,098,713 45
Public lands, (statement D).....	1,216,090 56
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (statement E)....	482,134 69
Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies prior to the 1st of July, 1815.....	43,919 32
Loan of five millions, under the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824	5,000,000 00
Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1825, of.....	1,946,597 13
An aggregate of.....	28,787,455 15

* Statements B and C, connected with this document, are reserved for a separate communication.

	Brought forward.....	\$28,787,455 15
The actual expenditures of the United States on all accounts during the year 1825		
amounted (statement F) to.....		23,585,804 72
Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	\$2,748,544 89	
Military service including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department,		
revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and ar-		
rearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817.....	5,692,831 19	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.....	3,049,083 86	
Public debt.....	12,095,344 78	
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1826, of.....		<u>5,201,650 43</u>

The difference, amounting to \$32,411 35, between this balance and that stated in the last annual report from the Treasury, which was \$5,284,061 78, is owing to the balance last year having been given as an estimate only. Actual settlement has fixed it at the sum now stated.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the year 1826		
are estimated to have amounted to.....		\$19,585,932 50
Viz:		
Customs.....	\$18,031,426 86	
Public lands (statement G).....	1,053,961 29	
Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States.....	402,500 00	
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes and incidental receipts		
(statement H).....	80,492 72	
Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or		
supplies prior to the 1st of July, 1815.....	17,551 63	
And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year are		
estimated at.....		<u>6,300,000 00</u>

Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1826.....	25,885,932 50
And with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1825, of.....	<u>5,201,650 43</u>

An aggregate of..... 31,087,582 93

The expenditures of the first three quarters of the year 1826 are estimated to have amounted (statement I) to.....	\$18,714,226 66
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Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	\$2,029,331 55	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian		
Department, revolutionary and military pensions,		
arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st		
of January, 1817.....	5,266,980 93	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the		
Navy.....	3,321,332 79	
Public debt.....	8,096,581 39	
And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at.....	5,947,817 30	

Viz:		
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	840,000 00	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian		
Department, revolutionary and military pensions,		
arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st		
of January, 1817.....	1,293,000 00	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the		
Navy.....	900,000 00	

Public debt, viz:		
Reimbursement of principal.....	\$2,002,306 71	
Payment of interest.....	912,510 59	
	<u>2,914,817 30</u>	

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1826.....	24,662,043 96
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And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1827, an estimated balance of.....	<u>6,425,538 97</u>
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Should the estimate of receipts for the fourth quarter prove to be correct, the total amount of receipts for the year 1826 will have exceeded the total estimates presented to Congress last year by a sum approaching four hundred thousand dollars.

Of the balance of \$6,425,538 97 stated, by estimate, as that which will be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1827, it is proper to remark that it will be subject to the following charges: 1. The balances of unapplied appropriations which will remain to be satisfied after the 1st of January, 1827, amounting, by estimate, to \$3,425,000. 2. About one million of dollars in funds not at present effective, as particularly explained (page 8) in the last annual report. 3. The reservation of \$2,000,000, under the fourth section of the act of Congress of the 3d. of March, 1817, entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt."

The directions issued last year to the Receivers and Collectors of the public revenue in all parts of the United States not to receive, in any payments made to them, bank notes of any of the State banks of a less denomination than five dollars, continue in full force, and are lending their aid in discountenancing the circulation of small notes, and substituting in their stead a greater proportion of the metallic medium.

II.—OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

That the precise nature and amount of the funded debt of the United States as it exists at the present time may be seen, the several descriptions of debt of which it is composed, with the periods at which they were contracted and are redeemable, will be stated.

The aggregate amount of the debt on the 1st of October last (statement No. 3) was \$75,923,151 47. This sum includes the remnant of the debt of the Revolution, amounting to \$13,296,247 70, at an interest of three per cent., and the sum of \$7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States, the United States owning an equal amount in the shares of the bank. These sums, making together \$20,296,247 70, are both redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

The remainder of the debt has been contracted since the 1st of January, 1812, and consists of the sums that follow, redeemable at the dates that follow:

1. The sum of \$11,254,197 46, at six per cent., being the residue unpaid of the loan under the act of the 8th of February, 1813, and redeemable in 1826.

2. The sum of \$13,096,542 90, at six per cent., being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1814, and redeemable in 1827.

3. The sum of \$9,490,099 10, at six per cent., being the residue unpaid of loans made in 1815, and redeemable in 1828.

4. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent., being one half of the six per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, and redeemable in 1829.

5. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent., being the other half of the six per cent. stock exchanged as above, and redeemable in 1830. These two last enumerated sums were set down last year by estimate at \$792,569 44, respectively. The accounts of the Commissioners of Loans having since been adjusted, the true amounts are ascertained to be as now exhibited.

6. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent., being the one-third part of the sum of \$56,704 77 issued in exchange for the six per cent. stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, under the act of the 20th of April, 1822, and redeemable in 1831.

7. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent., being one other third part of the sum subscribed as above stated, and redeemable in 1832.

8. The sum of \$10,000,000, at four and a half per cent., being stock borrowed under the acts of the 24th and 26th of May, 1824, of the Bank of the United States; one half to pay the Florida claims, the other half to pay off the six per cent. stock of 1812, and redeemable in 1832.

9. The sum of \$999,999 13, at five per cent., being the stock created by the act of Congress of May 15, 1820, and redeemable in 1832.

10. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent., being the remaining third, subscribed under the act of April 20, 1822, and redeemable in 1833.

11. The sum of \$2,227,363 97, at four and a half per cent., being one half of the amount subscribed in exchange for six per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of May 26, 1824, and redeemable in 1833.

12. The sum of \$2,227,363 98, at four and a half per cent., being the other half subscribed under the act last above stated, and redeemable in 1834.

13. The sum of \$4,735,296 30, at five per cent., being the amount of stock issued under the act of March 3, 1821, and redeemable in 1835.

By the foregoing enumeration it appears that the amount of debt redeemable at the periods specified is	\$55,626,903 77
That the amount redeemable at the pleasure of the Government is	20,296,247 70

Making the total amount of the funded debt on the 1st of October, 1826	<u>75,923,151 47</u>
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This amount will be reduced by a payment to be made on the 1st of January, 1827, so as to stand on that day at	<u>\$73,920,844 76</u>
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The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1826, is estimated (No. 4) at \$15,040; and the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day, including awards not applied for, (No. 5,) at \$7,400 17.

It will next be proper to state the operations that have been had in relation to the debt since the last annual report from this Department. In that report it was stated that the unpaid loans of 1813, bearing an interest of six per cent., amounted to the sum of \$16,270,797 24, the whole of which was redeemable in 1826. It was thought to be incumbent upon the Department to recommend to the consideration of Congress such provision for paying off this sum during the year 1826 as, in the judgment of the Department, gave promise of being most advantageous. The exhibition, in detail, of the entire public debt, as contained above, serves to show that considerable savings in interest had heretofore accrued to the nation by exchanges effected under the authority of Congress of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. for stock bearing a lower interest; or by loans under the same authority, for the purpose of paying off portions of the debt contracted at six per cent. when the time for redemption had arrived, by the creation of new debt to the same amount, subject to an interest of less than six per cent. Under the sanction of past legislative approbation of this economical process in relation to the debt, it was recommended that a loan should be authorized for 1826 to the amount of \$9,000,000, redeemable in 1829 and 1830, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., to extinguish this debt of \$16,000,000 and upwards, bearing an interest of six per cent., which the Government was thus at liberty to extinguish in 1826, provided it had the means. \$9,000,000, it was believed, would have formed a sum adequate to this operation, in conjunction with the other means which it was supposed the Treasury would probably have had at command for the service of the debt in 1826. There is reason to think, from the prices which the public stocks bore in the course of the last winter, and subsequently to the winter, that, had Congress sanctioned a loan to that amount, the efforts to obtain it would not have proved unsuccessful, and the whole of the stock in question have consequently been paid off. But, as no loan was authorized, it became the duty of the Department to proceed otherwise in its measures for extinguishing as large a portion of this six per cent. stock, redeemable within the year, as the means of the Treasury, without the aid of the loan, rendered practicable. This was accordingly done in the manner following: The stock consisted of the residue unpaid, amounting

to \$5,064,732 65, of the loan of \$7,500,000, under the act of the 2d of August, 1813; and of the residue unpaid, amounting to \$11,254,197 46, of the loan of \$16,000,000, under the act of February 8, 1813. The former of these balances was wholly paid off with the moneys which the Treasury had at its disposal on the 1st of last July. As regards the latter, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 27th of September, resolved that \$2,000,000 should be applied towards its reduction at the end of the present year. The holders of this stock, to an amount representing \$2,000,000, have accordingly had notice that on the 1st of January, 1827, they will receive payment of the whole of the principal sum specified in their certificates. By the terms under which this loan of the 8th of February, 1813, was contracted, it became redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 31st of December, 1825, by the reimbursement of the whole sum which stood credited to any proprietor of the stock at the time when the reimbursement took place. It followed that, in paying off any portion of this loan, no partial payments could be made to the holder of a certificate, but that he was entitled to receive its full and absolute amount without deduction, and also the full amount of all other certificates of this particular stock of which he was at the same time owner. It therefore became necessary, as no preference could be shown to one public creditor over another, to determine by lot the numbers of the certificates to be redeemed, until their aggregate amount should represent the sum intended to be paid off; and such was the plan pursued. The precise mode in which it was carried into effect will be seen by an explanatory paper (L) among the documents transmitted. This resort to chance terminated in giving a small excess over the sum wanted, so that the sum to be paid off on the 1st of January amounts, in exact figures, to \$2,002,306 71.

It may be proper to mention that the unpaid six per cents of 1813 were stated last year at \$16,270,797 24, when the true amount was \$16,316,599 96. The difference was included in the four and a half per cent. stock, under the act of March 3, 1825, since ascertained to have belonged to the stock of 1813. It should be further mentioned that the three per cents were stated last year at \$13,296,231 45; to which have been added this year \$16 25, since issued for interest on the old registered debt, under the act of 12th June, 1798.

After the proposed payment of \$2,002,306 71 shall have been made on the 1st of January, the funded debt will have been reduced from \$80,985,537 72, its amount last year, to \$73,920,844 76, the amount at which it will stand on the 1st of January, 1827. It hence appears that the means which the Treasury was found to possess for the reduction of the principal of the debt within the year 1826, using those means as largely as could be justified, and as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund thought proper to sanction, amounted to 7,067,039 36; and that this sum has served to extinguish by so much the unpaid six per cent. loans of 1813, amounting, as by statement in the annual report of December last, to \$16,270,797 24. The payment of interest upon the whole debt within the year will have amounted by the close of the last quarter to \$3,944,859 33, making in the whole, principal and interest, applied to the debt in 1826, \$11,011,398 69.

Of the foregoing sum of \$73,920,844 76, of which the debt will consist on the 1st of January, 1827, \$31,838,532 75 will be at an interest of six per cent.; \$12,792,000 20 at an interest of five per cent.; \$15,994,064 11 at an interest of four and a half per cent.; and \$13,296,247 70, the remnant of the revolutionary debt, at an interest of three per cent.

It remains to offer such suggestions, connected with the debt for the year ensuing, as a provident regard to the public resources is thought to point out. It is seen from the recitals that have preceded that much the largest part of the debt exists at present in stock of six per cent. This is the highest rate of interest which is paid by the Government. It is conceived to be higher than it is proper should be paid unless where demanded by the public faith. The time and concomitant circumstances which characterized the creation of this part of the debt necessarily burdened it with so heavy a rate of interest; but that with the ample resources, the unquestioned security, and the exalted credit of the Government, it should continue to pay it, where the option concurs with the presumed ability to shake it off seems no longer warrantable. Of the whole sum, approaching thirty-two millions of dollars, which stands at this interest, nine millions have been redeemable within the present year. Thirteen millions will become redeemable on the 1st of January, 1827, and nine millions on the 1st of January, 1828. Fractions are dropped in the recapitulation. The advantage to the nation of converting by loans, or by exchanges, as large a portion as possible of this part of the debt into debt that shall be charged with a lower interest appears to be so obvious that the expediency of recommending to Congress the proper measures to effect it again suggests itself as an incumbent obligation upon the Department. It is not overlooked that the probability of obtaining a loan for this purpose diminishes, other things remaining equal, as we are brought nearer to the time proposed for its redemption. But the prospect of obtaining it is still believed to be sufficient to justify the endeavor. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that authority be given by law, and at an early period of the session, to borrow the sum of \$16,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent., to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in equal portions, in 1829 and 1830. These years are fixed as the periods of redemption for the reason that operated last year, namely, that under the present arrangement of the entire debt only a very small portion of it (less than \$1,000,000) becomes redeemable in either of those years. Should such a loan succeed, it would pay off at once more than one-half of all the stock at six per cent., thereby producing a clear saving to the nation of at least one per cent. on a capital of \$16,000,000 for two years, and for a longer period on a part of that capital. The residue of the six per cent. stock, amounting to \$15,838,532 75, would await the application of the disposable means of the Treasury during the years 1827 and 1828. Whether those means would prove sufficient for its complete reduction within those years depends upon events that cannot be accurately foreknown. All that can be remarked is, that to the full extent of the ability of the Treasury the means would be applied, and at the periods of time best adapted to the exigencies of the public service, under the directions of the Sinking Fund act and the lights of past experience at the Treasury. If, nevertheless, a part of this residue of the six per cent. stock should be found unextinguished on the arrival of the year 1829, as probably would be the case, the obligation of paying it off then would constitute neither objection nor inconvenience to the measure of a loan upon the terms proposed. It is consequently believed that under all views of the subject the measure would give promise of public advantage. Such a law as is recommended being passed, and its execution confided to the discretion of the Executive, that discretion would be exerted to insure the accomplishment of its object, regarding both the time of obtaining the loan and its conditions, in a manner the most satisfactory.

III.—ESTIMATE OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1827.

The importation of foreign articles into the United States in 1825 was larger than common, having amounted, as by the statements transmitted to Congress on the 30th of last March, to more than \$96,000,000 in value. This exceeded by about \$16,000,000 the average value of importations for the three years preceding. The excess was larger than could be justified by the mere gradually increasing demand of the country, through its increasing populousness, for foreign supplies, and could only have proceeded from the influence of those accidental and temporary causes which, in commercial countries, are always affecting the operations of trade. A supply so redundant for one year might have been expected, by the natural reflux of these operations, to be followed by supplies more limited for the year succeeding. On this account, as well as through other causes that were adverted to in the annual report of last December, the probability of there being a falling off in the value of the importations of 1826, as compared with those of 1825, was intimated, and has been the fact. The whole importations for 1826 have amounted, from the returns and estimates at present before the Treasury, to about \$85,000,000 in value; the whole of the exports, for the same time, to about \$78,000,000. Of the imports, about \$80,000,000 have been carried in American vessels; and of the exports, about \$70,000,000. Of the latter, about \$53,000,000 consisted of the product of the United States, and the remainder of foreign productions. The diminished value of importations for 1826 has obviously arisen, in some degree, from the fall of prices in those countries of Europe from which the largest quantity of manufactured articles are sent to the United States, and gives countenance to the opinion that the decrease in quantity has not been in proportion to the decrease in value. If, indeed, the comparative amount and value of exports be assumed as the measure of a correct judgment upon this point, it would even lead to the inference that, as regards some of the principal articles of importation into the United States for 1826, there has been no decrease in quantity, as compared with the importations of 1825. The value of exports from the United States for 1825 exhibits a greater excess over those of 1826 than is seen in the imports; yet, in some of the chief articles of export, the records of the Treasury attest that the quantity, as far as yet known, was greater in 1826. In 1825 the export of cotton was 176,000,000 of pounds; in 1826 it was 192,000,000. The value of the latter, or larger quantity, was \$24,000,000. The value of the former, or smaller quantity, was \$36,000,000. In like manner, the quantity of flour exported in 1826 was greater than in 1825, whilst the value was less, though not in the same proportion as with cotton. The same is true of rice. The export of flour in 1826 was, in quantity, 858,360 barrels; in value, \$4,139,063. In 1825 it was 813,906 barrels; and in value, \$4,212,127. The exports of rice in 1826 was 110,635 tierces in quantity, and \$1,909,227 in value. In 1825 it was 97,015 tierces in quantity, and \$1,925,243 in value. It may be proper to subjoin, that, of the export of cotton in 1825, between nine and ten millions of pounds were of the Sea Island cotton; and of the export of 1826, between six and seven millions. Of tobacco, the quantity exported, as well as its value, rose higher in 1825 than in 1826. But in 1826 the export of tobacco, though considerably less than that of 1824 in quantity, was greater in value. The comparative amounts, in quantity and value, for the three years, stands thus: for 1825, 75,984 hogsheads, and \$6,115,623; for 1826, 59,780 hogsheads, and \$5,322,964; for 1824, 77,883 hogsheads, and \$4,885,566. Taking the three years, therefore, it appears that the quantity exported was greatest in 1824, and the value least.

It would be desirable, with a view to judge accurately of the effects of the tariff upon the importations of foreign merchandise, to ascertain the fluctuations from year to year in the *quantity* of such importations. This cannot be done at present, so far as any official or satisfactory standard at the Treasury is concerned. The returns of the Collectors of the Customs, in relation to goods which pay duty *ad valorem*, have hitherto fixed nothing but their value; and it is known that goods subject to duty under this form comprehend much the largest class of foreign importations. Measures have been put in train for ascertaining henceforth, as far as practicable, the entire quantity of goods subject to this description of duty, as well as the value. But even when time shall have matured these measures and exhibited their results, they will furnish no standard of comparison as to the quantity of importations prior to their adoption. The information will, however, become useful after the lapse of a few years, in its bearing upon the course and developments of our home industry and foreign trade, showing how each, under wise principles adapted to each, may advance co-equally; how the channels and the objects of the latter may shift under the advance of the former without any loss, but with gain, in effective national results—results operating upon the most extensive interests and enriching to the greatest mass of numbers; or how, under the growth of the one, the other is at all destined to become disadvantageously and lastingly abridged. The beneficial parts of these consequences are looked to with confidence and hope from the tariff, as well from our own experience thus far, as from that of other nations of the world distinguished by high degrees of opulence and civilization, and where both have rested upon durable rather than transitory foundations—foundations that have been carefully laid in applying the home industry to the multiplied operations of manufacturing art, no less than to the tillage of the soil, and in making the accumulated productions of both the basis of a great foreign trade. But facts that may shed a distinct light upon the whole subject should be sedulously collected, to serve, if need be, as the groundwork to us of a more perfect system of legislation, in relation to a course of policy so closely interwoven with the interests and character of the social state, and with the national prosperity and power. The foreign trade of the United States, to its inherent causes for progressive extension, superadds another and distinctive one in the constant desire of the Government, as manifested in their permanent laws and emphatically in their recent treaties, to carry it on, freed from all restrictions upon navigation, as well as upon the most enlarged principles and the most entire reciprocity in all other respects. If these principles, of which the United States have largely set the example, were practiced upon more universally by nations, and to the extent uniformly proposed by this Government to their acceptance, the fact might be more important in its influence upon general trade, and upon that of each nation in particular, than abstract declarations illustrative or commendatory of them.

The value of cotton goods subject to *ad valorem* duty imported into the United States in 1826 was, as far as at present ascertained, \$3,905,316. The value of the same description of goods imported in 1825 was \$12,509,516. The value of woolen goods subject to *ad valorem* duty imported in 1826 was \$7,445,493. The value of the same description of goods imported in 1825 was \$11,392,264. But, as already intimated, this difference in value cannot be relied upon as a safe test of the difference in quantity. There are seasons when it would be peculiarly misleading, and the present is believed to be one of them. The

duties on each description of these manufactures were calculated on the prices which each respectively bore at the places of exportation during the respective years; and the great fall in prices in 1826 will undoubtedly serve to account, in part, for the difference in the aggregate value of the two importations. Further elucidation will be afforded to the point when it is added that, although the value of cotton manufactures imported in 1826 stands below those imported in 1825 in the proportion stated, it exceeds the value of the same kind of manufactures imported during either of the two years preceding, viz: 1824 and 1823. The same is not true of the woolen manufactures. The value of the latter paying duty *ad valorem*, imported in 1826, is found, from the returns as yet before the Treasury, to be below the value of the same kind of importations for 1824 and 1823, though the difference is far less considerable than between their value in 1826 and 1825; nor is it known at this Department what may have been the comparative value of woolen goods at the places of exportation during the four consecutive years indicated. The valuation of merchandise constituting the total aggregate of our foreign trade, is always made at the port or place of shipment, and the rule applies, consequently, both ways; that is, to all articles of export as well as import, thereby freeing it from objections to which it might otherwise be open. The mode of valuing is, in effect, as follows: the party making the shipment annexes the value to the manifest or list of articles, superadding his oath that it is the true value according to their actual cost, or according to the value which they truly bear at the port and time of shipment. This oath is taken under the supervision of the Collectors as regards exports, and under that of our consuls or other commercial or substituted agency abroad as regards imports. Some other formalities are observed under our laws, particularly in relation to imports; but they are all in aid of the chief provision here stated.

The articles of American manufacture exported from the United States in 1826 will, it is believed, be found to exceed \$6,000,000 in value. The particular kinds of manufacture which have made up this profitable and growing branch of the export trade will be presented in detail, and their total value ascertained with more precision, in the general statistical tables now in course of preparation, under the act of 10th of February, 1820, which will be transmitted to Congress at as early a day as their voluminous nature will allow. Of the amount of American manufactures produced for consumption within the United States during the year it is impossible to speak with exactness; but, from indications that cannot deceive, it is evident that it is large—so large that the amount exported would sink to a level below all comparison with it. The surest guide to our belief, under this head, is, that in those branches which have at length been enabled, through a provident legislation, to stand up against that overwhelming competition of pre-established excellence and capital from abroad, which must otherwise have kept down forever their first attempts, the article can now be had cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than the same articles from abroad, as it was seen in our markets, prior to the efficient protection afforded to our own; hence the apprehensions of monopoly pass away; hence the certainty that competition at home will bring down prices eventually, if not immediately, whilst it creates and diffuses new wealth at home; labor being the foundation of wealth, and producing and disseminating it more universally, and in higher degrees, in proportion as it exists under diversified forms and in full activity. It is then that the farmer, the artisan, and the merchant, give support to each other, each enlarging the occupations and the gains of each; the State, meanwhile, reaping the fruits in fiscal prosperity and political power. As regards the cotton manufactories of the country, there are grounds for supposing that they now make a call for full one-fourth part of all the raw cotton grown in the United States. Authentic information as to the exact quantity is not, indeed, possessed at the Treasury; but, as an approximation, it is believed that the above proportion may be taken without the hazard of essential error. It is gratifying to add that those parts of the United States where manufacturing establishments of all kinds flourish most exhibit an animated industry, an orderly aspect, and an increasing population. Towns and villages are seen rapidly to rise up in such districts, in resorting to which the rural population of the vicinity find ready and profitable sales for the various productions of farming enterprise and labor. It is believed that, as these establishments shall rear themselves up, under adequate encouragement, in augmented numbers and importance, a corresponding activity in foreign trade will become their concomitant in the same portions of country; since, besides the trade in exports, to which, after supplying to their full share the home demand, they open the way, and which will not fail to bring its proper returns on the broad scale of exchanges, the very existence of manufactures, as they assume great variety and reach perfection, superinduces the necessity of constantly bringing into the country new varieties of ingredients as subsidiary to them. So wide, so full of dependence upon all other kinds of labor, not only of our own but of other regions, is this great department of national industry. So certainly do its multifarious and beneficial operations in large, refined, and busy communities perpetually react upon all the other departments; so quick are the alternations of consumption and supply, and over so great a surface of things do both spread themselves, in such communities. It cannot escape attention that the portions of our country, for the most part, answering to these remarks, or to some of them, are not favored, or favored in but a slight degree, with the capacity of producing those immense and exhaustless treasures of the soil spoken of in this paper. For the absence of them their inhabitants, in part, seek compensation in pursuing artificial modes and combinations of industry, which take these treasures as a substratum; by which the great scheme of national advancement is to be seen in its true component parts in our Union; parts naturally destined to make up one systematic whole, where the plough, the loom, and the ship, will each have its appropriate sphere in raising to a proper elevation the entire fabric of our social and public prosperity; in carrying to the highest attainable pitch our riches, our happiness, our power. A policy short of this belongs not to a free and intelligent people, surrounded, by the bounty of Providence, with varieties of climate and territory, fostering inclinations and aptitudes for variety in human employments, by an exuberance of mineral and fossil, no less than of agricultural wealth; by vast waters flowing through this territory that serve as natural highways and supply the fund for artificial ones, affording pre-eminently, in connexion with that mighty agent in navigation as in mechanics, the steam power, the means and inducements for an universal and rapid transfer of the products of labor from hand to hand, whether they consist of commodities of useful and ingenious workmanship from the repositories of art or of harvests from the fields of nature; by all the elements and attributes, in fine, geographical, political, and moral, of a great empire. The foundations of such a policy once securely laid in that legislative assistance to our manufactures, without which they must struggle in vain against those of other countries long and thoroughly established, an advantage not inherent but adventitious, yet an overpowering advantage; and, as already proved in some articles of national importance to which we have afforded efficient protection, we shall have nothing to fear for the future. Then, and only then, shall we be raised up to a level in this respect with other countries; then, and only then, shall we stand in a position of equality to listen to doctrines,

right enough it may be in themselves, but of which others have never accorded us the benefit or thought of holding up as doctrines for reciprocal practice, even with numerous safe-guards and reservations, until their own manufactures, in all branches that conducted to national resources and power, had acquired, through ages of experience, of capital, and of skill, a stability not to be shaken.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives in May directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared a well digested manual, containing the best practical information that could be collected on the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union; containing also such facts and observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk in other countries as might be useful; and that the same should be laid before Congress at the commencement of their present session. Steps were taken, without loss of time, to obtain the information contemplated by the resolution, as well from all parts of this country as from Europe; but, from the scope which the subject was found to assume, all the information expected under inquiries that have been instituted has not yet got to hand; nor will it now be practicable to have it digested and arranged, even should it all be received, by the time designated. The resolution will continue to command every attention, and be finally acted upon as soon as may be compatible with the accomplishment of its interesting objects. A branch of industry that may be turned to so many purposes useful and ornamental, and which ministers to the wealth of nations with so little cost in the material on which it is originally founded, as well as in the species of labor that is applied to it, naturally merited, as it has received, all the attention which the terms and spirit of the above resolution bespeak.

The value of importations for the year giving the basis of the impost revenue rather than their quantity, it follows that, as the value of those for 1826 has fallen below the value of those for 1825, so will also the revenue from this source be less. The amount of duties secured by bonds on merchandise imported during the first three quarters of the present year is estimated at \$21,250,000. The amount that will probably accrue during the last quarter is estimated at about \$4,250,000, making for the whole year \$25,500,000. The languid state of the tea trade for 1826, a trade always so productive in revenue when it flourishes, has lent its aid, in conjunction with the fall of prices abroad, in diminishing the accruing amount from the customs during the year. Some revival of this valuable trade, valuable under fiscal and commercial views, and from its tendency to encourage more largely the taste for an innocent and wholesome drink in place of those that are neither valuable even under moral views, may perhaps be anticipated in 1827. It may also be presumed that the extensive depression of prices witnessed in Europe in 1826 will not have place upon a similar scale in 1827. Nevertheless, with the causes little likely, in their combination at least, to be marked by speedy repetition that have operated to lower the accruing revenue from the customs for the current year below that of the year preceding, there is every reason for supposing that it will exceed the revenue arising from this source during any one of the four years that immediately preceded 1825, and even go beyond the amount received in that year, though not the amount that accrued in that year. This fact will be entitled to its proper weight in determining to what extent the regulations of the present tariff are likely to bring injurious inroads upon the commercial revenue of the nation.

The debenture bonds issued for drawbacks during the first three quarters of the present year amounted to \$3,840,869 10. This is less by \$648,841 19 than those issued during the corresponding period of 1825. The amount of those outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue for the next year, was \$1,294,310 94, which is less by \$564,004 70 than was chargeable on the same day in 1825 upon the revenue of 1826. The deduction in the shape of drawbacks from the accruing revenue of 1826 will therefore, perhaps, exceed \$5,000,000.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of September was \$4,007,882 76. This is a large sum, exceeding by \$1,020,535 54 the sum that was in suit on the same day in the year preceding. The excess is in a great degree to be accounted for by the fraudulent transactions in one or two of the principal cities of the United States in relation to imported teas.

Whilst the impost revenue receivable next year will be less than that which accrued in 1825, and has been received or is still to be received in 1826, the public lands promise to yield next year more than they have this. The probability of increased productiveness in this branch of revenue rests on the following grounds: 1. The act of the last session, making "provision for the extinguishment of the debt to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," has arrested almost entirely for the present year the payments for lands sold on credit. That law will, however, expire next July, and the payments under it will be thrown upon the year 1827. 2. A considerable quantity of the lands relinquished to the United States will, it is expected, be brought into market in the course of the next year, amongst others those at Huntsville, which are valuable, being dispersed through a fertile country occupied by a thriving population. It is believed that they will sell promptly and at good prices. 3. A large portion of the best of the public lands in Florida will be offered for sale in 1827. It is understood that these lands are in demand, and anticipated that they will sell well. On these and other grounds it is thought, at present, that the revenue from the sale of the public lands in 1827 will not be overestimated when it is set down at \$2,000,000. The state of the Land Office generally will be seen by a report from the officer at the head of that establishment, which accompanied the President's message to Congress at the opening of the session, and will, it is hoped, be found satisfactory.

From the foregoing facts and considerations affecting the customs and public lands, it is believed that the whole revenue of the United States for 1827, from these and other less important sources, may be estimated at upwards of \$23,000,000, and that it will arise thus:

From customs	\$20,400,000 00
From public lands	2,000,000 00
From bank dividends	420,000 00
From miscellaneous and incidental receipts	330,000 00
	23,150,000 00

The expenditures for 1827 are estimated as follows, viz:

Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic	\$1,826,549 54
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817	5,646,144 36
Naval service	3,230,260 23
Public debt	10,000,000 00
	20,702,954 13

Which will leave in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1827, after satisfying all the demands of that year on the basis of the foregoing calculations, a surplus estimated at \$2,447,045 87. This surplus will be a disposable surplus, over and above the sum before stated, as not in effective funds, and of the \$2,000,000 to be reserved in the Treasury under the Sinking Fund act of March 3, 1817.

In the estimate of expenditures for 1827 the annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the gradual increase of the Navy, under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, has not been inserted, that appropriation expiring with the present year. Whatever renewed sum the wisdom of Congress may set apart for this effective arm of the public defence will add another item to the list of expenditures for the year, and lessen by so much the estimated balance at its expiration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1826.*

E.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands during the year 1825.

From arrears of new internal revenue.....	\$25,771 35
From arrears of new direct tax.....	2,330 85
From fees on letters patent.....	8,940 00
From cents coined at the Mint.....	19,496 25
From postage of letters.....	469 56
From fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	3,411 06
From sales of public lots in the city of Washington.....	1,572 38
From surplus emoluments of officers of the customs.....	26,960 06
From consular receipts under the second section of the act of 14th April, 1792.....	2,292 10
From trading establishments with the Indians.....	10,020 80
From net proceeds of vessels and cargoes condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade.....	4,473 57
From net proceeds of vessels captured from the pirates.....	325 13
From rent of the Naval Hospital farm, Chelsea.....	267 45
From interest on balances due by banks to the United States.....	5,792 42
From Bank of Tennessee, for premiums on drafts for money belonging to the United States, and deposited with said bank.....	190 38
From interest on notes given for the purchase of the Northumberland House estate.....	274 87
From annuities to Christian Indians on the river Thames.....	1,474 98
From moneys previously advanced on account of Second Census.....	71 48
From moneys previously advanced for ascertaining land title in Louisiana.....	500 00
From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States.....	367,500 00
	<hr/>
	482,134 69
From balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of the 1st May, 1820.....	43,919 32
From loan of five millions, at 4½ per cent., per act of 26th May, 1826.....	5,000,000 00
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	5,526,054 01
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JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

A statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, 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 bounty 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, 1825.

Duties on merchandise.....	\$31,673,687 67
Duties on tonnage and light money.....	138,847 83
Duties on passports and clearances.....	12,638 00
Debentures issued.....	6,391,778 69
Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.....	3,565 00
Bounties and allowances.....	209,285 57
Gross revenue.....	25,220,544 24
Expenses of collection.....	862,341 67
Net revenue.....	24,358,202 57
Payments made into the Treasury.....	20,098,713 45
	<hr/>

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 12, 1826.*

D.

Lands sold, and moneys received for lands, from January 1 to December 31, 1825.

Offices.	Lands sold from January 1 to December 31, 1825.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			EXPENSES.		Payments made into the Treasury.
		Amount received for lands sold in 1825.	Amount received for lands sold prior to July 1, 1825.	Total amount received in 1825.	Incidental expenses, including salary and commission.	Repayments to individuals for land erroneously sold.	
	<i>Acres.</i>						
Steubenville	21,025.44	\$27,446 46	\$10,171 41	\$37,617 87	\$1,851 97		\$34,233 57
Marietta	12,700.97	15,890 67	3,135 00	19,025 67	1,110 78		17,139 10
Cincinnati	16,359.00	19,533 65	30,937 88	50,471 53	2,304 38		52,126 47
Chillicothe	19,723.71	21,986 93	10,916 21	32,903 14	2,075 55		30,829 19
Zanesville	25,790.32	33,076 71	16,421 20	49,497 91	2,119 10		49,752 60
Wooster	17,994.76	22,493 42	13,974 28	36,467 70	1,827 14		33,588 54
Piqua	5,325.79	6,652 31		6,652 31	1,150 66		5,135 20
Delaware	23,012.62	28,767 71		28,767 71	1,728 56		10,091 08
Jeffersonville	5,943.25	7,429 03	23,251 07	30,680 10	1,697 52		31,727 69
Vincennes	13,368.04	16,710 14	15,568 89	32,279 03	1,342 72		25,794 84
Indianapolis	52,644.07	72,186 90		72,186 90	2,706 31		36,723 28
Crawfordsville	86,912.17	108,660 39		108,660 39	3,217 11		105,641 89
Fort Wayne	3,403.18	5,261 79		5,261 79	1,332 22		11 87
Kaskaskia	711.22	889 02	1,193 53	2,082 55	1,238 06		96 07
Shawneetown	1,357.63	1,729 04	2,353 36	4,082 40	1,530 68		2,442 00
Edwardsville	5,748.43	7,188 03	1,153 38	8,341 41	1,232 75		212 23
Vandalla	895.36	1,119 20		1,119 20	1,187 56		
Palatine	10,323.76	12,899 66		12,899 66	1,291 15		17,162 27
Springfield	26,767.88	33,959 85		33,959 85	1,716 18		30,871 03
Detroit	92,332.55	116,920 72	5,168 73	122,089 45	2,585 43		111,376 76
Monroe	14,420.03	18,025 12		18,025 12	1,508 56		27,000 00
St. Louis	18,519.50	23,149 33	6,392 96	29,542 29	2,917 93		18,818 86
Palmyra	18,333.90	22,926 12		22,926 12	2,275 00		14,000 00
Franklin	28,481.65	35,624 38	12,789 58	48,423 96	1,609 88		38,430 50
Cape Girardeau	5,217.09	6,521 32		6,521 32	1,112 85		3,375 00
Lexington	15,255.85	19,069 85		19,069 85	1,453 44		13,229 56
Batesville	5,855.56	7,319 42		7,319 42	1,426 24		5,079 42
Little Rock	1,938.94	2,423 67		2,423 67	1,452 40		
Ouachita	160.07	208 00		208 00	910 44		
Opealouss			4,500 34	4,500 34	1,054 86		
New Orleans	400.00	500 00		500 00	831 31		14,295 01
St. Helena Court-House					1,000 00		
Washington	10,661.02	17,457 25	36,587 65	54,044 90	1,360 91	\$350 11	80,444 21
Jackson Court-House	703.80	879 88		879 88	1,014 55		
Choctaw District	75,200.48	94,000 11		94,000 11	3,183 94		107,820 45
St. Stephen's	26,749.57	33,448 00	4,303 85	37,751 85	2,770 56		41,469 19
Huntsville	20,859.79	27,046 78	40,280 25	67,327 03	2,600 46	2,340 57	2,901 40
Tuscaloosa	88,676.27	164,305 66		164,305 66	3,412 63		149,573 84
Cahaba	52,158.62	65,206 99	91,796 56	157,003 45	2,231 15		16,112 25
Sparta	12,473.28	15,591 23		15,591 23	1,108 74		5,860 00
Tallahassee	55,056.07	90,553 63		90,553 63	2,421 04		80,724 30
	839,461.69	1,205,063 37	330,896 03	1,535,964 40	72,892 72	2,630 68	1,216,090 56

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, General Land Office, October 30, 1826.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

F.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1825.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	\$563,100 48
Executive Department	478,330 58
Officers of the Mint	9,600 00
Surveying Department	20,795 34
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	1,500 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	33,421 71
Judiciary	223,999 13
	<hr/>
	\$1,330,747 24

	Brought forward.....	\$1,330,747 24
Annuities and grants.....	\$2,100 00	
Grant to General Lafayette.....	200,000 00	
Mint establishment.....	19,651 64	
Unclaimed merchandise.....	369 05	
Light-house establishment.....	183,864 64	
Surveys of public Lands.....	133,928 83	
Registers and Receivers of land offices.....	1,375 00	
Western boundary line of the Arkansas Territory.....	2,000 00	
Boundary lines between Missouri and Arkansas.....	1,500 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida.....	750 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory.....	8,149 35	
Land claims in St. Helena land district.....	3,562 50	
Roads within the State of Ohio.....	9,197 27	
Roads within the State of Indiana.....	10,798 09	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama.....	10,753 66	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Missouri.....	4,990 55	
Roads, canals, &c., 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.....	54,938 51	
Public buildings in Washington.....	82,000 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	
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792.....	2,292 10	
Payment of certain certificates.....	83 01	
Payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax.....	2,184 64	
Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal duties.....	1,746 99	
Payment of claims for property lost.....	143 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.....	192,500 00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	73,164 82	
		1,046,131 40
Diplomatic Department.....	159,603 82	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	25,474 95	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	33,536 17	
Treaty with Spain.....	1,125 00	
Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles).....	12,583 13	
Treaty of Ghent, (1st article).....	12,000 00	
Prize causes.....	8,000 00	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain.....	19,358 37	
Claims on Spain.....	73,876 14	
Treaties with Mediterranean Powers.....	26,108 67	
		371,666 25
		2,748,544 89

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Army.....	946,043 34	
Subsistence.....	283,700 25	
Quartermaster's Department.....	268,709 34	
Purchasing Department.....	205,400 13	
Bounties and premiums.....	21,278 60	
Forage.....	36,827 62	
Expenses of recruiting.....	8,254 18	
Medical Department.....	22,549 41	
Purchase of woollens for 1826.....	20,000 00	
Medals for officers.....	805 00	
Relief of officers, &c., Seminole campaign.....	2,818 19	
Ransom of American captives.....	540 00	
Balances due to certain States, on account of militia.....	6,610 56	
Payment of interest due the State of Virginia.....	178,480 11	
Payment for property lost, &c.....	40 00	
Armories.....	359,134 52	
National Armory, western waters.....	2,479 88	
Arsenals.....	22,399 92	
Arsenal on the Schuylkill.....	8,000 00	
Ordnance.....	47,241 29	
Powder, cannon, shot, and shells, &c.....	209 32	
Arming and equipping militia.....	167,338 77	
Military Academy, West Point.....	12,763 56	
Fortifications.....	4,886 70	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	20,727 91	
Armament of new fortifications.....	4,800 00	
Fort Monroe.....	99,848 48	
Fort Calhoun.....	71,901 67	
Carried forward.....	2,845,788 75	
		2,748,544 89

	Brought forward.....	\$2,845,788 75	\$2,748,544 89
Fort Washington.....		1,992 95	
Fort Delaware.....		53,180 47	
Fort Jackson.....		136,543 11	
Fort Mobile Point.....		141,262 22	
Fort New Utrecht Point.....		56,799 32	
Fort Brenton's Point.....		44,477 28	
Fort Rigolets and Chef Menteur.....		105,472 18	
Fort at Beaufort, North Carolina.....		1,000 00	
Fort at Cape Fear.....		17,000 00	
Materials for a fort opposite Fort St. Philip.....		307 37	
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle.....		11,420 19	
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor.....		10,907 29	
Repairs of Plymouth Beach.....		5,712 00	
Survey of Marblehead and Holmes' Hole.....		400 00	
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.....		11,244 23	
Surveys, &c., of roads and canals.....		37,243 57	
Continuation of the Cumberland road.....		35,850 00	
Road from Ohio to Detroit.....		5,255 00	
Road from Detroit to Chicago.....		3,000 00	
Road from Memphis to Little Rock.....		3,325 82	
Road from Cape Sable to Suwanee river.....		2,072 15	
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine.....		10,931 00	
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay.....		6,000 00	
Road from Missouri to New Mexico.....		15,000 00	
Revolutionary pensions.....		1,308,810 57	
Relief of sundry individuals.....		140,000 30	
Contingencies.....		17,816 76	
Arrearages.....		29,877 35	
Civilization of Indians.....		13,545 41	
Pay of Indian agents.....		37,690 16	
Pay of sub-agents.....		17,077 73	
Presents to Indians.....		16,761 19	
Contingencies of Indian Department.....		76,058 42	
Military escort, per act of May 25, 1824.....		500 00	
Compensation to citizens of Georgia.....		23,000 00	
Creek treaty, per act of March 3, 1825.....		229,036 60	
Treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi.....		6,900 43	
Treaty with the Florida Indians.....		36,425 57	
Treaties with Sioux, Chippewas, &c.....		10,400 00	
Choctaw treaty.....		8,748 72	
Expenses of Choctaw treaty.....		9,723 44	
Choctaw claims.....		16,972 50	
Claims against the Osages.....		2,748 00	
Annuities to Indians.....		218,744 36	
		5,761,022 41	

From which deduct the following repayments:

Invalids and half-pay pensions.....	\$67,879 76
Gratuities.....	85 37
Purchase of Quapaw lands.....	226 09

68,191 22

5,692,831 19

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Navy afloat.....	836,052 48
Pay of the Navy, shore stations.....	285,671 26
Provisions.....	391,531 97
Medicines and hospital stores.....	36,511 51
Repairs of vessels.....	388,164 78
Navy yards, docks, and wharves.....	19,789 58
Navy yard, Portsmouth.....	1,783 84
Navy yard, Charlestown.....	20,000 00
Navy yard, New York.....	41,901 42
Navy yard, Philadelphia.....	11,509 74
Navy yard, Washington.....	22,497 09
Navy yard, Norfolk.....	15,936 12
Navy yard, Pensacola.....	2,000 00
Gradual increase of the Navy.....	338,445 55
Building ten sloops-of-war.....	138,802 29
Houses for ships in ordinary.....	15,674 74
Inclined plane, dock, &c.....	3,716 50
Prohibition of the slave trade.....	14,637 21
Suppression of piracy.....	8,474 90
Survey of the coast of Florida.....	73 61
Survey of Charleston and St. Mary's.....	1,898 78
Captors of Algerine vessels.....	182 38
Relief of sundry individuals.....	12,917 00

Carried forward..... 2,608,082 75

8,441,376 08

	Brought forward.....	\$2,608,082 75	\$8,441,376 08
Contingent expenses prior to 1824.....		709 81	
Contingent expenses for 1824.....		44,273 48	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1824.....		1,767 21	
Contingent expenses for 1825.....		199,765 43	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1825.....		3,780 50	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps.....		149,295 84	
Clothing for the Marine Corps.....		23,286 26	
Medicines for the Marine Corps.....		2,369 71	
Military stores for the Marine Corps.....		1,363 78	
Fuel for the Marine Corps.....		7,506 95	
Repairing barracks for the Marine Corps.....		368 19	
Contingent expenses of the Marine Corps.....		13,356 41	
Contingent arrearages of the Marine Corps.....		5,000 00	
		<hr/>	
		3,066,016 32	

From which deduct the following repayments:

Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	\$27 64		
Laborers, and fuel for engine.....	3,005 66		
Superintendents, artificers, &c.....	13,868 10		
Tools burnt at the navy yard, Washington.....	31 06		
	<hr/>		
		16,932 46	
		<hr/>	
			3,049,983 86

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt.....	4,366,757 40		
Redemption of six per cent. stock of 1812.....	6,187,006 84		
Redemption of Treasury note six per cent. stock.....	1,479,374 82		
Redemption of exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812.....	56,539 30		
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock.....	1,524 02		
Principal and interest of Treasury notes.....	2,001 49		
Paying certain parts of domestic debt.....	15 31		
Redemption of seven per cent. stock of 1815.....	2,125 60		
	<hr/>		
		12,095,344 78	
		<hr/>	
		23,585,804 72	
		<hr/>	

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

H.

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1826.

From arrears of new internal revenue.....	\$20,534 28	
From arrears of new direct tax.....	5,124 48	
From arrears of old direct tax.....	1,514 28	
From fees on letters patent.....	7,080 00	
From cents coined at the Mint.....	7,466 00	
From fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	1,063 44	
From surplus emoluments of officers of the customs.....	33,702 81	
From trading establishments with the Indians.....	2,959 25	
From interest on balances due by banks to the United States.....	720 73	
From moneys previously advanced on account of treaty with Spain.....	327 45	
	<hr/>	
	80,492 72	
From dividends of stock in the banks to the United States.....	402,500 00	
From balances of advances made in the War Department repaid under the 3d section of the act of May 1, 1820.....	17,551 63	
	<hr/>	
	500,544 35	
	<hr/>	

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

G.

Lands sold, and moneys received for lands, from January 1 to June 30, 1826.

Officers.	Lands sold from January 1 to June 30, 1826.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.			EXPENSES.		Payments made into the Treasury.
		Amount received for lands sold in the first two quarters 1826.	Amount received for lands sold prior to July 1, 1826.	Total amount received in the first two quarters 1826.	Incidental expenses, including salaries and commissions.	Repayments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold	
	<i>Acres.</i>						
Stebenville.....	13,035.65	\$16,294 54	\$530 37	\$16,824 91	\$1,772 84		\$3,704 85
Marietta.....	7,577.84	9,472 27	182 29	9,654 56	938 02		9,542 47
Cincinnati.....	5,032.28	6,290 35	2,584 90	8,875 25	717 93		12,364 80
Chillicothe.....	8,173.58	10,518 26	1,710 98	12,229 24	831 02		11,068 17
Zanesville.....	16,000.21	19,966 33	765 01	20,731 34	1,001 44		21,832 32
Wooster.....	8,234.67	10,293 27	1,058 45	11,351 72	729 24		9,920 46
Piqua.....	293.71	367 13		367 13	608 75		
Delaware.....	9,031.53	11,289 40		11,289 40	540 00		9,860 70
Jeffersonville.....	4,142.88	5,178 60	399 30	5,577 90	795 88		4,692 00
Vincennes.....	6,761.71	8,452 10	223 42	8,675 52	736 75		160 00
Brookville.....	22,640.02	28,299 96		28,299 96	1,074 93		18,792 02
Crawfordville.....	35,445.98	45,557 58		45,557 58	1,375 64		85,649 39
Fort Wayne.....	1,034.15	1,292 65		1,292 65	632 76		3,630 04
Kaskaskia.....	947.63	1,184 41		1,184 41	517 38		
Shawneetown.....	1,397.77	1,747 22	27 41	1,774 63	522 97		
Edwardsville.....	2,393.01	2,991 27		2,991 27	689 51		
Vandalia.....	548.22	685 27		685 27	633 17		
Palestine.....	7,089.97	8,862 45		8,862 45	791 01		9,629 15
Springfield.....	11,001.34	13,751 66		13,751 66	1,396 42		32,447 21
Detroit.....	23,677.30	29,596 73		29,596 73	2,367 83		32,830 69
Monroe.....	6,662.22	8,349 40		8,349 41	887 35		11,143 23
St. Louis.....	6,089.75	7,612 06		7,612 06	978 06		13,859 49
Palmyra.....	4,081.31	5,101 64		5,101 64	778 60		10,340 57
Franklin.....	10,652.03	13,315 03	73 65	13,388 68	571 68		1,234 09
Cape Girardeau.....	1,997.60	2,497 21		2,497 21	810 15		8 25
Lexington.....					500 00		
Batesville.....	1,291.66	1,614 56		1,614 56	776 15		350 00
Little Rock.....	413.43	516 78		516 78	525 91		
Quachita.....	399.97	499 96		499 96	899 95		
Opelousas.....			510 34	510 34	510 06		4,500 00
New Orleans.....	597.09	746 37		746 37	505 97		1,768 44
St. Helena Court-House.....					500 00		
Washington.....	3,545.52	4,431 88	563 41	4,995 29	2,097 00		3,000 00
Jackson Court-House.....	555.61	694 55		694 55	758 58		
Choctaw District.....	33,296.86	51,971 60		51,971 60	1,805 81		69,055 74
St. Stephen's.....	13,330.12	16,662 86	57 68	16,720 54	784 81		8,000 00
Huntsville.....	4,671.40	5,839 22	946 27	6,785 49	1,601 14		73,011 04
Tuscaloosa.....	71,251.15	132,646 72		132,646 72	3,503 41		134,827 00
Sparta.....	882.28	1,102 85		1,102 85	376 26		6,414 00
Cahaba*.....	12,792.42	15,990 91		15,990 91	709 00		164,633 16
Tallahassee.....	7,950.00	9,948 75		9,948 75	1,466 86		
	365,919.77	511,633 80	9,633 48	521,267 28	40,020 22		768,359 28

* The Cahaba accounts have only been received to the 31st March, 1826.

N. B.—The amount of payments made into the Treasury on account of public land, in the quarter ending September 30, 1826, is..... \$285,602 01
 As above, to the 30th June..... 768,359 28
 1,053,961 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 General Land Office October 30, 1826.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

I.

Statement of expenditures of the United States from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1826.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC, VIZ:

Legislature	\$351,255 45	
Executive Departments	381,121 49	
Officers of the Mint	7,200 00	
Commissioner of Public Buildings	1,179 94	
Surveying Department	14,848 18	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	27,973 16	
Judiciary	165,482 67	
		\$949,060 89
Annuities and grants	1,750 00	
Mint establishment	21,568 27	
Unclaimed merchandise	108 07	
Light-house establishment	159,557 10	
Surveys of public lands	47,449 69	
Registers and Receivers of land offices	2,118 96	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	625 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory	9,723 48	
Land claims in the St. Helena land district	2,937 50	
Roads within the State of Ohio	7,331 06	
Roads within the State of Indiana	7,176 97	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama	12,958 28	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Missouri	1,385 64	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Mississippi	5,888 15	
Repairing mail road between Jackson and Columbus	15,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment	37,656 50	
Public buildings in Washington	62,271 97	
Bringing votes for President and Vice President of the United States	41 75	
Appropriation of prize money	4,297 55	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	107,500 00	
Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company	150,000 00	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	20,000 00	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	258 50	
Payment of claims for buildings destroyed	173,002 45	
Payment of balances due to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax	35 70	
Payment of balances to Collectors of new internal revenue	464 25	
Miscellaneous expenses	104,744 69	
		960,851 53
Diplomatic Department	74,138 17	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	10,134 38	
Relief and protection of American seamen	7,592 62	
Treaty of Ghent, (6th and 7th articles)	7,500 00	
Treaty of Ghent, (1st article)	7,000 00	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	9,967 88	
Treaties with the Mediterranean Powers	3,086 08	
		119,419 13
		2,029,331 55

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ:

Pay of the Army	715,762 95	
Subsistence	203,348 88	
Quartermaster's Department	272,592 15	
Purchasing Department	186,624 03	
Bounties and premiums	5,996 70	
Forage	27,803 90	
Expenses of recruiting	9,157 90	
Medical Department	18,901 28	
Purchase of woolens for 1827	10,000 00	
Ransom of American captives	985 18	
Balances due to certain States on account of militia	6,615 02	
Payment for property lost, &c.	168 25	
Armories	275,117 06	
Arsenals	43,166 20	
Arsenal at Vergennes	3,000 00	
Ordnance	52,280 91	
Arming and equipping the militia	147,942 80	
Military Academy at West Point	9,853 83	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	3,976 86	
Armament of new fortifications	1,600 00	
Fort Monroe	87,600 00	
		2,029,331 55
Carried forward	2,082,493 90	2,029,331 55

	Brought forward.....	\$2,082,493 90	\$2,029,331 55
Fort Calhoun.....		60,900 00	
Fort Delaware.....		18,499 03	
Fort Jackson...		50,940 58	
Fort Mobile Point.....		89,666 45	
Fort New Utrecht Point.....		64,830 00	
Fort Brenton's Point.....		66,221 25	
Fort Rigolets and Chef Menteur.....		64,912 00	
Fort Beaufort, North Carolina.....		8,345 00	
Fort Cape Fear.....		26,800 00	
Fort Constitution.....		2,500 00	
Fort Bienvenue.....		50,000 00	
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle.....		7,895 00	
Preservation of the islands in Boston harbor.....		19,950 00	
Repairs of Plymouth beach.....		8,500 00	
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.....		8,438 25	
Surveys, &c., roads and canals.....		24,082 41	
Continuation of the Cumberland road.....		70,749 00	
Road from Ohio to Detroit.....		14,107 45	
Road from Missouri to New Mexico.....		9,000 00	
Road from Memphis to Little Rock.....		904 00	
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson.....		2,441 74	
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine.....		2,069 00	
Survey of a route for a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico.....		9,316 00	
Removing obstructions in Huron creek, Ohio.....		1,500 00	
Removing obstructions in Cunningham creek.....		1,000 00	
Removing obstructions in Grand river, Ohio.....		1,000 00	
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek, Ohio.....		1,000 00	
Surveying harbor of Edgartown, Massachusetts.....		500 00	
Surveying harbor of Sandusky bay, Ohio.....		400 00	
Surveying harbor of La Plaisance bay, Michigan.....		200 00	
Interest due the State of Maryland.....		61,582 63	
Interest due to Baltimore.....		21,710 25	
Relief of sundry individuals.....		76,411 12	
Relief of officers, &c., of Seminole war.....		3,827 09	
Contingencies.....		12,601 18	
Arrearages.....		21,816 97	
Maps, plans, books, &c.....		84 87	
Invalid and half-pay pensions.....		304,702 45	
Revolutionary pensions.....		1,305,564 23	
Civilization of Indians.....		12,784 59	
Pay of Indian agents.....		16,385 66	
Pay of sub-agents.....		5,521 59	
Presents to Indians.....		16,578 40	
Contingencies of Indian Department.....		140,401 44	
Compensation to citizens of Georgia.....		23,000 00	
Creek treaty, 1825.....		20,813 88	
Creek treaty, 1826.....		76,913 00	
Treaties with Osages and Kansas.....		18,306 18	
Treaties with Indians in Indiana.....		15,000 00	
Treaties with Florida Indians.....		418 00	
Effecting certain treaties per act of May 26, 1826.....		80,262 29	
Choctaw treaty.....		2,204 51	
General councils at Green Bay.....		27,000 00	
Claims against Osages.....		2,407 71	
Annuities to Indians.....		237,841 88	
		<hr/>	
		5,273,300 98	

From which deduct the following repayments :

Survey of the coast of the United States.....	\$2,586 00	
Survey of Marblehead and Holmes' Hole.....	54 76	
Purchase of Indian title to land in Michigan.....	507 76	
Purchase of Indian title to land in Tuscaroras.....	63 32	
Gratuities.....	454 73	
Fortifications.....	2,653 48	
	<hr/>	
	6,320 05	
	<hr/>	
		5,266,980 93

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ :

Pay of the Navy afloat.....	758,253 52	
Pay of the Navy, shore stations.....	142,545 69	
Provisions.....	320,703 94	
Medicines and hospital stores.....	21,841 54	
Repairs of vessels.....	378,843 30	
Navy yard, Portsmouth.....	4,112 24	
Navy yard, Charlestown.....	37,771 31	
Navy yard, New York.....	49,295 51	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	1,713,367 05	7,296,312 48

	Brought forward	\$1,713,367 05	\$7,296,312 48
Navy yard, Philadelphia.....		13,539 26	
Navy yard, Washington.....		24,799 81	
Navy yard, Norfolk.....		40,253 78	
Navy yard, Pensacola.....		13,000 00	
Gradual increase of the Navy.....		663,522 10	
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....		17,354 63	
Building ten sloops-of-war.....		382,495 73	
Houses for ships in ordinary.....		42,609 75	
Inclined plane, dock, &c.....		316 50	
Superintendents, artificers, &c.....		40,537 55	
Laborers, and fuel for engines.....		9,461 97	
Prohibition of the slave trade.....		20,439 36	
Suppression of piracy.....		1,358 98	
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1824.....		304 15	
Contingent for 1825.....		242 74	
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1825.....		673 88	
Contingent for 1826.....		219,731 88	
Contingent, not enumerated, for 1826.....		600 00	
Pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps.....		93,120 23	
Clothing.....		21,933 40	
Medicines.....		248 47	
Fuel.....		9,321 45	
Military stores.....		199 83	
Contingent.....		3,208 20	
Barracks.....		1,000 00	
		<hr/>	
		3,338,790 70	

From which deduct the following repayments :

Contingent prior to 1824.....	\$8,715 55		
Contingent for 1824.....	5,899 13		
Navy yards, docks, and wharves.....	2,843 23		
		<hr/>	
		17,457 91	
			<hr/>
			3,321,332 79

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt.....	3,031,848 74		
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813.....	5,063,922 62		
Paying certain parts of domestic debt.....	27 86		
Reimbursement of Treasury notes.....	307 17		
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock.....	450 00		
Redemption of 7 per cent. stock.....	25 00		
		<hr/>	
			8,096,581 90
			<hr/>
			18,714,226 66
			<hr/>

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

L.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1826.*

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund having, on the 27th of September, 1826, resolved that two millions of dollars of the six per cent. stock, created by the act of Congress of the 8th February, 1813, should be redeemed on the 1st January, 1827, the following was the course adopted at the Treasury to carry the resolution into effect :

1. All the Loan Offices were instructed to transmit to the Treasury the numbers of the certificates of this stock, and the names of the holders as they stood upon the books of the offices, respectively, on the 16th of September, 1826 ; the books being always closed against transfer fourteen days before the end of a quarter.

2. The amount of the whole being \$11,248,389 26, composed of different and unequal sums on the books of the several offices, the two millions were made up among all the offices by taking a proportional sum for each. For example: the entire sum standing upon the books of the New York office being \$2,225,533 49, the sum of \$395,600 bore the same proportion to two millions that \$2,225,533 49 did to \$11,248,389 26. The entire sum upon the books of the offices in South Carolina being \$555,149 39, the sum of \$93,684 bore the same proportion to two millions that \$555,149 39 did to \$11,248,389 26 ; and in this manner the proportional sum was fixed for all the offices.

3. All the certificates, or the numbers representing them, returned by each office were then formed into as many parcels as there were offices, and successively put into as many boxes. As many of them were then drawn out from each box, by lot, as made up the proportional amount ascertained as above to belong to each office. The holder of any one number or certificate thus drawn out was, by the terms of the notice under which the contract for the loan was entered into, to be paid off, not only to the full amount of that particular certificate, but of all other certificates of this same stock of which he was the owner.

The doctrine of chances rendering it nearly impossible to draw out in exact figures the sum wanted in the case of each office, the last drawn certificate or number in each case was found to give an excess, in some instances greater, in others less.

4. This excess, the aggregate of which amounted to \$162,599 63, was disposed of thus: The whole of the numbers or certificates already successively drawn out on account of all the offices were put back again into one box and a new drawing was had from amongst them all, for exemption, to the amount of the foregoing aggregate excess, so as to bring back the result to the two millions wanted. As the last drawn certificate or number in performing this operation proved to be a large one, it led to the opposite result of lowering the amount below the level aimed at by as much as \$57,293 58.

To absorb this deficit, a further drawing was resorted to from the entire mass of the undrawn numbers, which were put into another box; and this operation terminated in reaching the sum required, with only a fractional excess of \$2,306 71. This was deemed too small to make it necessary to renew the drawing for exemption, and the whole operation was accordingly closed.

The principle of apportionment among the different offices was believed to be the most proper mode of paying off the sum in question. It was alike equal to the stockholders, and tended to produce payments more equal throughout the different States than if the drawing had taken place from all the certificates representing the whole sum of \$11,248,389 26 thrown into a common mass.

The drawing of the lottery commenced on the 29th of September, and was completed this day. The delay was owing to the Banks of the United States at Philadelphia and Boston (acting as Loan Offices) not having made return of the certificates standing on their books in due time; those from the former not having been received until the 3d instant, and those from the latter not until yesterday. It had otherwise been intended to complete the drawing of the lottery on the 29th of September, and issue the notice to the public creditors to be paid off by its decision on the last day of the quarter.

No. 1.

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)	\$12,403,051 66	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)	5,452,884 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 5 per cent. of 1822	56,704 77	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 24, 1824, (Florida loan)...	5,000,000 00	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 26	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1824	4,454,727 95	
		67,689,306 27
		80,985,537 72

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

No. 2.

Statement of the debt of the United States on January 1, 1826.

Three per cent. stock		\$13,296,231 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)	\$11,254,197 46	
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)	5,062,402 50	
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 5 per cent. stock of 1822	56,704 77	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 24, 1824, (Florida loan)...	5,000,000 00	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 26	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1824	4,454,727 95	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1825	1,539,336 16	
		67,689,306 27
		80,985,537 72

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1826.*

No. 3.

Statement of the debt of the United States on October 1, 1826, and on January 1, 1827.

Three per cent. stock		\$13,296,247 70
Six per cent stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions).....	\$11,254,197 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 5 per cent. stock of 1822	56,704 77	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 24, 1824, (Florida loan)...	5,000,000 00	
Funded 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May 26, 1824.....	5,000,000 00	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1824	4,454,727 95	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 1825.....	1,539,336 16	
		<u>62,626,903 77</u>
		<u>75,923,151 47</u>
Amount of the debt of the United States, per the foregoing statement No. 1, and per statement No. 3, which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 22, 1825.....		\$80,985,537 72
Add stock issued in the first quarter of 1826, viz:		
Three per cent. stock.....	\$16 25	
Exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of March 3, 1825, in lieu of 6 per cent. stocks of 1813*	1,539,336 16	
		<u>1,539,352 41</u>
		82,524,890 13
Deduct stocks surrendered, and payments on account of the principal of the debt, viz:		
Six per cent. stocks surrendered, and for which exchanged 4½ per cent. stock was issued in lieu, under the act of March 3, 1825, of the 16 million loan.....	\$1,148,854 20	
Seven and a half million ditto.....	390,481 96	
Payment of the residue of the 7½ million loan on July 1, 1826.....	5,062,402 50	
		<u>6,601,738 66</u>
Amount of the debt, as above, on October 1, 1826.....		75,923,151 47
From which deduct the amount proposed to be paid off on January 1, 1827.....		2,002,306 71
Leaving the amount of the debt on January 1, 1827.....		<u>73,920,844 76</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

No. 4.

Estimated amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st October, 1826.

Total amount issued, as per No. 4 of the last report.....		\$36,680,794 00
Cancelled and reported on by the First Auditor.....		36,664,194 00
Outstanding.....		15,040 00
Consisting of small Treasury notes	\$2,240 00	
Notes bearing interest	12,800 00	
		<u>15,040 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

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 March 3, 1815.

Amount of claims awarded, per statement No. 5 of the last report.....		<u>\$4,282,151 12½</u>
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¹ The amount of the 6 per cent. stocks of 1813, exchanged under the act of March 3, 1825, was stated last year, by estimate, at \$1,535,138 88; the accounts of the Commissioners of Loans have since been adjusted, and the true amount ascertained to be \$1,539,336 16, one moiety whereof, or \$769,668 18, is redeemable in 1829, the other in 1830.

Whereof there was paid in for lands, per said report.....		\$2,447,539 39
Payments at the Treasury to the 30th September, 1825, per said state- ment	\$1,826,765 56	
Payments at the Treasury from 1st October, 1825, to 30th September, 1826.....	450 00	
		<u>1,827,215 56</u>
Balance outstanding on the 1st October, 1826, consisting of certificates outstanding	7,355 57	
Awards not applied for	44 60½	
		<u>7,400 17½</u>
		<u><u>4,282,151 12½</u></u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

STATEMENTS

EXHIBITING THE REVENUE ARISING FROM

DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE, TONNAGE, ETC.,

During the year ending December 31, 1825; referred to in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the State of the Finances, of December 12, 1826.

A.

Statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments 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, 1825.

Duties on merchandise.....	\$31,707,794 32
Duties on tonnage and light money.....	138,847 83
Duties on passports and clearances.....	12,638 00
Drawback on foreign merchandise exported	6,391,783 57
Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.....	3,565 00
Bounties and allowances	209,285 57
Gross revenue.....	25,254,646 01
Expenses of collection	843,903 16
Net revenue	24,410,742 85
Payments made into the Treasury.....	20,098,713 45

NOTE.—Table A, which accompanies the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 12, 1826, was prepared before the books of the revenue for the year 1825 were closed. By that table the duties on merchandise are stated to be.....

To which add—	\$31,673,687 67
Bonds taken in Key West for duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the late Collector.....	34,106 65
As above.....	<u>31,707,794 32</u>
Drawback on merchandise exported	\$6,391,778 69
Add, on rifles exported.....	4 88
As above.....	<u>6,391,783 57</u>
Expenses of collection	\$862,341 67
Deduct surplus of emoluments.....	18,438 51
As above.....	<u>843,903 16</u>
Net revenue	\$24,358,202 57
Add bonds taken in Key West.....	\$34,106 65
Add surplus of emoluments, &c.....	18,438 51
	<u>52,545 16</u>
Deduct debentures, as above.....	4 88
	<u>52,540 28</u>
As above.....	<u><u>24,410,742 85</u></u>

B.

Statement exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1825, (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.		
7,285 dollars, at 12 per cent.....		\$874 20
1,569,003 dollars, at 12½ per cent.....		196,125 36
2,982,362 dollars, at 15 per cent.....		447,354 30
8,619,757 dollars, at 20 per cent.....		1,723,951 40
30,804,852 dollars, at 25 per cent.....		7,701,213 00
5,865,022 dollars, at 30 per cent.....		1,759,506 60
5,155,110 dollars, at 33¼ per cent.....		1,718,570 00
15,033 dollars, at 35 per cent.....		5,261 55
126,439 dollars, at 40 per cent.....		50,575 60
560,349 dollars, at 50 per cent.....		280,174 50
<hr/>		
55,705,812 dollars, at — per cent.....		13,883,606 51
22,216 exported, at 7½ per cent.....		1,666 20
		<hr/>
55,683,596		\$13,881,940 31

DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.		
1. Wines—2,688,640 gallons, at 25.37 cents average.....		\$682,111 15
2. Spirits—4,114,046 gallons, at 43.82 cents average.....		1,802,766 52
Molasses—12,430,622 gallons, at 5 cents.....		621,551 10
3. Teas—6,557,629 pounds, at 33.53 cents average.....		2,198,787 46
Coffee—22,357,721 pounds, at 5 cents.....		1,117,886 05
4. Sugar—47,504,033 pounds, at 3.06 cents average.....		1,457,769 52
5. Salt—3,537,378 pounds, at 20 cents.....		707,475 60
6. All other articles.....		2,386,698 20
		<hr/>
		10,975,025 60
		<hr/>
		24,856,965 91
Add duties which accrued on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the Collectors, after deducting therefrom duties refunded and difference in calculation.....		26,037 69
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback.....	\$175,923 21	
10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels.....	19,916 91	
Discriminating duty on French vessels.....	2,558 19	
Interest on custom-house bonds.....	22,664 49	
Storage received.....	2,658 78	
		<hr/>
		223,721 58
Duties on merchandise.....		25,106,725 18
Duties on tonnage.....	\$120,647 73	
Light money.....	18,200 10	
		<hr/>
		138,847 83
Passports and clearances.....		12,638 00
		<hr/>
		25,258,211 01
Deduct drawback on domestic spirits.....	\$1,952 32	
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar.....	1,612 68	
		<hr/>
		3,565 00
Gross revenue.....		25,254,646 01
Expenses on collection.....		843,903 16
		<hr/>
Net revenue.....		24,410,742 85

Explanatory statements and notes.

I. WINES.			
Madeira.....	161,396 gallons,	at 100 cents,	\$161,396 00
Burgundy and Champagne.....	13,332 do.	at 100 "	13,332 00
Sherry and St. Lucar.....	8,264 do.	at 60 "	4,958 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.....	245,662 do.	at 50 "	122,831 00
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.....	126,333 do.	at 40 "	50,533 20
Claret, &c., bottled.....	60,084 do.	at 30 "	18,025 20
All other.....	2,073,569 do.	at 15 "	311,035 35
			<hr/>
	2,688,640		682,111 15

2. SPIRITS.

From grain.....	1st proof.....	1,001,544	gallons, at 42 cents,	\$420,648 48
	2d do.....	52,657	do. at 45 "	23,681 82
	3d do.....	131,155	do. at 48 "	62,954 40
	4th do.....	7,715	do. at 52 "	4,011 80
	5th do.....	3,388	do. at 60 "	2,032 80
Other materials.....	2d do.....	674,085	do. at 38 "	256,152 30
	3d do.....	786,131	do. at 42 "	330,175 02
	4th do.....	1,418,948	do. at 48 "	681,095 04
	5th do.....	37,548	do. at 57 "	21,402 36
Above.....	5th do.....	875	do. at 70 "	612 50
		<u>4,114,046</u>		<u>1,802,766 52</u>

3. TEAS.

Bohea.....	91,755	pounds, at 12 cents,	\$11,010 60
Souchong.....	1,032,516	do. at 25 "	258,129 00
Hyson Skin, &c.....	2,197,041	do. at 28 "	615,171 48
Hyson and Young Hyson.....	3,039,148	do. at 40 "	1,215,659 20
Imperial.....	197,169	do. at 50 "	98,584 50
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China.....			232 68
	<u>6,557,629</u>		<u>2,198,787 46</u>

4. SUGAR.

Brown.....	44,239,180	pounds, at 3 cents,	\$1,327,175 04
White clayed, &c.....	3,264,853	do. at 4 "	130,594 12
	<u>47,504,033</u>		<u>1,457,769 52</u>

5. SALT.

Imported, bushels.....	4,639,160,	at 20 cents,	\$927,832 00
Exported, bushels.....	55,354		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 20 cents	<u>1,046,428</u>		
		1,101,782, at 20 cents,	220,356 40
	<u>3,537,378</u>		<u>707,475 60</u>

6. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.....yards.....	79,188	50	\$39,594 00
Venetian and Ingrain.....do.....	519,392	25	129,848 00
all other, &c.....do.....	5,124	20	1,024 80
Cotton bagging.....do.....	4,072,910	3½	152,734 18
Vinegar.....gallons.....	20,082	8	1,606 56
Beer, ale, and porter, bottled.....do.....	57,615	20	11,523 00
in casks.....do.....	7,051	15	1,057 65
Oil, spermaceti.....do.....	5	25	1 25
whale and other fish.....do.....	351	15	52 65
olive, in casks.....do.....	72,021	25	18,005 25
castor.....do.....	1,017	40	406 80
linseed.....do.....	67,125	25	16,781 25
hempseed.....do.....	25,994	25	6,498 50
rape seed.....do.....	19	25	4 75
Cocoa.....pounds.....	146,463	2	2,929 26
Chocolate.....do.....	1,967	4	78 68
Sugar, candy.....do.....	718	12	86 16
loaf.....do.....	477	12	57 24
other refined.....do.....	140	10	14 00
Fruits, almonds.....do.....	943,441	3	28,303 23
currants.....do.....	95,135	3	2,854 05
prunes and plums.....do.....	138,801	4	5,552 04
figs.....do.....	784,994	3	23,549 62
raisins, jar and muscatel.....do.....	1,766,797	4	70,671 88
other.....do.....	1,619,094	3	48,602 82
Candles, tallow.....do.....	38,006	5	1,900 30
wax.....do.....	2,081	6	124 86
Cheese.....do.....	33,571	9	3,021 39
Soap.....do.....	220,909	4	8,836 36

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Tallow.....pounds.....	134,076	1	\$1,340 76
Lard.....do.....	8	3	24
Beef and pork.....do.....	188,711	2	3,774 22
Hams and bacon.....do.....	17,701	3	531 03
Butter.....do.....	1,832	5	91 60
Vitriol, blue or Roman.....do.....	9,179	4	367 16
oil of.....do.....	30,816	3	924 48
Camphor, crude.....do.....	57,703	8	4,616 24
refined.....do.....	226	12	27 12
Salts, Epsom.....do.....	108,191	4	4,327 64
Glauber.....do.....	286	2	5 72
Spices, Cayenne pepper.....do.....	189	15	28 35
ginger.....do.....	926	2	18 52
mace.....do.....	17,479	100	17,479 00
nutmegs.....do.....	90,107	60	54,064 20
cinnamon.....do.....	20,470	25	5,117 50
cloves.....do.....	27,219	25	6,804 75
pepper, black.....do.....	1,465,762	8	117,260 97
pimento.....do.....	235,044	6	14,102 64
cassia.....do.....	105,647	6	6,338 82
Tobacco, manufactured, &c.....do.....	397	10	39 70
Indigo.....do.....	414,756	15	62,213 40
Gunpowder.....do.....	43,905	8	3,512 40
Bristles.....do.....	172,688	3	5,180 64
Glue.....do.....	50,363	5	2,518 15
Paints, ochre, dry.....do.....	403,003	1	4,030 03
in oil.....do.....	4,323	1½	64 84
white and red lead.....do.....	1,768,164	4	70,726 56
whiting.....do.....	246,960	1	2,469 60
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet.....do.....	3,934,340	2	78,686 80
shot.....do.....	60,206	3½	2,107 21
Cables, tarred.....do.....	114,033	4	4,561 32
Cordage, tarred.....do.....	235,212	4	9,408 48
untarred.....do.....	176,057	5	8,802 85
Twine, untarred yarn, &c.....do.....	313,748	5	15,087 40
Corks.....do.....	109,158	12	13,098 96
Copper, rods and bolts.....do.....	111,531	4	4,461 24
nails and spikes.....do.....	2,573	4	102 92
Fire-arms, muskets.....number.....	13,069	150	19,603 50
rifles.....do.....	12	250	30 00
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18.....pounds.....	580,270	5	29,013 50
above No. 18.....do.....	205,699	9	18,512 91
tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 ounces.....per M.....	32,532	5	1,626 60
above 16 ounces.....pounds.....	6,602	5	330 10
nails.....do.....	378,103	5	18,905 15
spikes.....do.....	27,815	4	1,112 60
chain cables, &c.....do.....	416,267	3	12,488 01
mill cranks.....do.....	186	4	7 44
mill saws.....do.....	1,496	100	1,496 00
anchors.....do.....	50,836	2	1,016 72
anvils.....do.....	597,663	2	11,753 26
hammers and sledges.....do.....	66,262	2½	1,656 55
castings, vessels of.....do.....	770,637	1½	11,559 55
other.....do.....	436,362	1	4,363 62
round and braziers' rods.....do.....	58,127	3	1,743 81
nail and spike rods.....do.....	14,078	3	422 34
sheet and hoop.....do.....	2,081,367	3	62,441 01
slit and rolled.....do.....	70	3	2 10
pig.....cwt.....	17,273	50	8,636 25
bar, rolled.....do.....	79,345	150	119,017 50
hammered.....do.....	484,786	90	433,307 40
Steel.....do.....	34,146	100	34,146 00
Hemp.....do.....	91,104	175	159,432 00
Alum.....do.....	3	250	7 50
Copperas.....do.....	3,712	200	7,424 00
Wheat flour.....do.....	88	50	44 00
Coal.....bushels.....	816,414	6	48,984 84
Wheat.....do.....	3,448	25	862 00
Oats.....do.....	958	10	95 80
Potatoes.....do.....	26,911	10	3,091 10
Paper, folio and quarto post.....pounds.....	12,753	20	2,550 60
foolscap.....do.....	540,332	17	91,856 44
printing.....do.....	2,660	10	266 00
sheathing.....do.....	91,676	3	2,750 28
all other.....do.....	27,569	15	4,135 35
Books, printed previous to 1775.....do.....	1,237	4	49 48
in other languages, &c.....do.....	111,683	4	4,467 32
Latin and Greek, bound.....do.....	5,882	15	882 30
in boards.....do.....	7,003	13	910 39

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Books, all other, bound pounds.....	13,013	30	\$5,703 90
in boards do.....	82,677	26	21,496 02
Glass, cut, and not specified do.....	38,225	3	1,146 75
all other, &c. do.....	982,897	2	19,257 94
apothecaries' vials, not above 4 ounces gross.....	3,258	100	3,258 00
not above 8 ounces do	367	125	458 75
bottles, not above 1 quart do.....	13,697	200	27,394 00
not above 2 quarts do	22	250	55 00
not above 4 quarts do	4	300	12 00
window, not above 8 by 10. 100 sq. feet.....	686	300	2,058 00
not above 10 by 12 do.....	730	350	2,555 00
above 10 by 12 do	3,719	400	14,876 00
uncut, in plates do.....	77	400	308 00
demijohns number.....	32,301	25	8,075 26
Fish, dried or smoked quintals.....	1,556	100	1,556 00
salmon, pickled barrels.....	1,540	200	3,080 00
mackerel, pickled do.....	257	150	385 50
all other, pickled do.....	648	100	648 00
Shoes and slippers, silk pairs.....	1,245	30	373 50
prunelle do.....	1,747	25	436 75
leather, men's, &c. do.....	1,481	25	370 25
children's do.....	1,105	15	165 75
boots and bootees do.....	218	150	327 00
Cigars per M.....	21,377	250	53,442 50
Playing cards pack.....	8,894	30	2,668 20
Deduct excess of exportation over importation—			2,395,343 53
Saltpetre, refined, 1,495 pounds, at 3 cents \$44 85			
Snuff, 97 pounds, at 12 cents 11 64			
Cotton, 136,124 pounds, at 3 cents 4,083 72			
			4,140 21
Exports at former duties—			
Duck, Russia, 100 pieces, at \$2 200 00			
Ravens, 180 pieces, at \$1 25 225 00			
Sheeting, brown, 410 pieces, at \$1 60 656 00			
Raisins, other than jar, &c., 3,000 pounds, at 2 cents 60 00			
Candles, tallow, 2,326 pounds, at 3 cents 69 78			
Soap, 4,256 pounds, at 3 cents 127 68			
White and red lead, 765 pounds, at 3 cents 22 95			
Cordage, tarred, 10,378 pounds, at 3 cents 311 34			
Iron, nails, 6,903 pounds, at 4 cents 276 12			
sheet and hoop, 662 cwt., at \$2 50 1,655 00			
hammered, 1,155 cwt., at 75 cents 866 25			
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10, 14 100 square feet, at \$2 50 35 00			
			8,645 33
			2,386,698 20

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, 1825.

American tonnage in foreign trade	886,511
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	94,836
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	981,347

Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of the tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, 10.6 to 100.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Statement exhibiting the amount of drawback payable on merchandise exported from the United States during the years ending on the 31st day of December, 1823, 1824, and 1825, compared with the amount of duties which accrued on the same, respectively.

Species of merchandise.	1823.		1824.		1825.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Value, at 7½ per cent.....	\$111,424	\$40,426	\$74,486	\$41,921	.....	\$1,594
12 do.....	.....	.....	155	.....	\$874	.....
12½ do.....	.....	.....	140,269	23,172	402,511	201,149
15 do.....	2,684,057	577,969	2,144,874	528,592	774,549	318,526
20 do.....	1,255,433	30,471	1,375,146	77,344	1,972,503	242,027
25 do.....	4,639,526	752,732	5,082,697	804,021	9,010,971	1,272,202
30 do.....	524,589	29,750	1,826,816	76,965	1,924,627	160,789
33½ do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,756,515	36,939
35 do.....	.....	.....	733	153	5,492	225
40 do.....	.....	.....	13,390	69	51,223	631
50 do.....	.....	.....	84,526	682	284,451	4,158
Duck, Russia.....	68,661	11,400	96	5,167	.....	195
Ravens.....	51,591	12,048	525	9,599	25	224
Holland.....	3,923	88	1,090	163	.....	.....
Sheeting, brown.....	46,426	39,442	1,501	20,768	.....	640
white.....	1,808	439	.....	414	.....	.....
Carpets, &c., Brussels.....	.....	.....	14,656	.....	42,017	2,362
Venetian.....	.....	.....	57,514	.....	130,992	1,116
other.....	.....	.....	142	.....	1,025	.....
Cotton bagging.....	.....	.....	81,114	208	153,256	508
Wine, Madeira.....	102,797	33,530	121,293	11,120	170,452	8,814
Burgundy.....	4,129	66	4,852	.....	13,332	.....
Sherry and St. Lucar.....	21,986	16,024	17,777	10,399	19,193	13,878
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.....	34,092	15,947	141,075	6,969	137,505	14,281
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.....	85,664	11,320	67,431	12,032	77,852	26,635
claret, in bottles.....	25,502	4,058	23,756	9,400	32,876	14,467
all other, in casks.....	304,023	97,275	242,049	96,310	380,831	67,770
Spirits from grain.....	137,639	11,532	447,724	20,003	540,173	24,760
other materials.....	1,715,930	168,418	2,158,466	217,078	1,471,357	168,085
Molasses.....	665,503	210	645,412	820	622,325	378
Vinegar.....	.....	.....	712	95	1,089	373
Beer, ale, and porter.....	16,855	658	13,015	245	12,682	99
Oil, spermaceti.....	6,860	3,814	.....	.....	1	.....
whale and other fish.....	167	.....	65	.....	52	.....
hemp seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,880	372
olive, in casks.....	5,325	.....	17,519	5,053	32,677	14,284
rape seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
castor.....	.....	.....	48	.....	1,070	580
linseed.....	.....	.....	6,095	2,423	20,195	3,326
Teas, Bohea.....	99,032	28,010	36,095	29,643	36,905	25,247
Souchong.....	571,819	169,274	556,341	77,321	484,934	221,046
Hyson Skin, &c.....	624,301	71,465	512,659	14,893	959,262	335,419
Hyson and Young Hyson.....	1,123,671	165,740	1,303,154	91,310	1,640,453	414,071
Imperial.....	231,959	96,715	261,407	80,648	297,894	194,326
Coffee.....	1,967,635	1,006,891	2,063,551	1,014,777	2,202,308	1,051,901
Cocoa.....	51,089	34,142	69,280	49,854	53,202	48,956
Chocolate.....	63	.....	62	2	81	2
Sugar, brown.....	1,703,024	422,809	2,524,530	320,668	1,870,561	528,165
white.....	280,919	227,528	470,859	247,319	336,658	200,339
candy and loaf.....	295	54	128	3	153	9
other refined.....	57	.....	15	.....	14	.....
Fruits, almonds.....	12,389	571	18,306	2,034	33,084	4,640
currants.....	5,158	569	4,613	589	2,854	.....
prunes and plums.....	4,862	150	7,406	377	6,027	463
figs.....	16,034	1,415	18,001	1,516	27,842	4,182
raisins, jar, &c.....	45,785	6,876	59,797	3,082	75,978	7,975
other.....	37,594	12,144	55,052	3,124	51,443	.....
Candles, tallow.....	3,551	4,465	2,152	1,177	3,899	2,017
wax and spermaceti.....	150	.....	18	151	244	116
Cheese.....	7,755	1,750	2,923	245	3,545	499
Soap.....	17,352	8,656	11,754	8,489	17,094	8,174
Tallow.....	4,303	4,235	6,715	.....	1,624	263
Beef and pork.....	.....	.....	16	.....	8,413	4,511
Hams and bacon.....	.....	.....	259	35	531	.....
Lard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11
Butter.....	.....	.....	126	.....	92	.....
Saltpetre, refined.....	.....	.....	1,846	.....	37	80
Vitriol, oil of.....	.....	.....	1,435	51	984	58
blue or Roman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	.....
Camphor, crude.....	.....	.....	3,974	.....	4,616	1
refined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Salts, Epsom.....	.....	.....	6,631	249	4,454	123
Glauber.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	1823.		1824.		1825.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Spices, Cayenne pepper.....			\$16		\$29	
ginger.....			30	\$1,007	818	\$708
mace.....	\$3,510	\$108	7,631	487	23,715	6,080
nutmegs.....	22,014	1,067	27,351	3,603	74,267	19,197
cinnamon.....	12,199	9,010	14,157	15,257	13,402	7,678
cloves.....	37,007	12,832	20,697	17,998	20,910	13,726
pepper, black.....	301,710	167,079	213,046	92,794	279,583	157,906
pimento.....	46,064	14,564	75,724	9,516	54,053	38,675
cassia.....	56,311	38,667	45,581	28,111	58,926	51,272
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff....	964	236	262	189	43	
Snuff.....	275	239	750	121	561	558
Indigo.....	139,995	89,253	86,247	27,831	121,032	56,583
Cotton.....	10,264	5,959	22,921	7,206	10,259	13,923
Gunpowder.....	5,121	2,863	5,621	1,651	5,499	1,937
Bristles.....	2,945		5,295		5,181	
Glue.....	4,766		2,418		2,518	
Paints, ochre, dry.....	15,182	145	5,373	349	5,192	1,124
in oil.....	282		265		65	
white and red.....	107,082	1,608	130,221	3,919	74,095	3,305
whiting.....	5,078		2,900		2,470	
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet.....	13,337	3,935	46,250	8,046	115,082	35,485
manufactured into shot.....	18,002	1,665	10,174	1,630	4,040	1,879
Cordage and cables, tarred.....	27,138	23,684	3,164		5,722	1,133
tarred.....			24,089	15,233	48,094	38,009
untarred.....	12,721	1,321	1,910	396	8,903	7
Twine, yarn, seine, &c.....	17,548	3,005	14,402	2,937	16,428	722
Corks.....			5,581	282	13,964	843
Copper, rods and bolts.....	1,091		175	53	4,461	
nails and spikes.....	426		12		103	
Iron, muskets.....			7,266	3,430	47,313	27,014
rifles.....			3		43	7
wire, not above No. 18.....	22,528		22,588	119	29,086	
above No. 18.....	21,965		25,123		18,513	70
tacks, not above 16 ounces.....	1,160		1,573		1,626	
above 16 ounces.....	25		183		330	
nails.....	20,601	603	18,238	443	19,458	806
spikes.....	2,082	422	3,162	885	1,114	
chain cables, &c.....			8,159		12,492	
mill cranks.....					7	
mill saws.....			1,274		1,496	
anchors.....	2,872	187	2,159	121	1,620	
anvils.....			4,235		11,753	
hammers and sledges.....			641		1,657	
castings, vessels of.....			6,426		12,671	1,084
other.....			4,052		4,912	535
round and braziers' rods.....			1,283	955	1,744	
nail and spike rods.....			289		422	
sheet and hoop.....			50,746	1,150	65,764	3,340
slit and rolled.....					2	
castings.....	14,268	343	7,999	19		
sheet, rod, and hoop.....	96,283	6,526	38,943	7,203	86	1,697
pig.....	25,137	209	6,314	19	9,447	776
bar, rolled.....	126,949	16,473	104,073	16,226	128,560	9,304
hammered.....	525,315	5,096	360,029	10,453	450,789	14,678
Steel.....	19,519	926	21,325	1,437	39,115	4,845
Hemp.....	103,880	4,300	139,481	785	159,974	
Alum.....	2,376	133	524	404	8	1
Coppers.....	12,838		10,652	25	7,472	27
Flour of wheat.....			209		45	
Salt.....	1,089,402	9,260	848,291	11,980	929,635	10,794
Coal.....	36,006	54	45,326	54	48,998	
Wheat.....			144		864	
Oats.....			2		96	
Potatoes.....			722		3,792	
Paper, folio and quarto post.....			2,370	1,197	3,622	1,240
foolscap.....			58,636	38,944	282,675	185,959
printing.....			146		266	
sheathing.....			1,043	29	3,974	1,189
all other.....			1,438	47	7,686	3,461
Books, printed before 1775.....			64		49	78
other than English.....			1,503	15	4,548	
Latin or Greek, bound.....			266		882	
in boards.....			203	19	912	1
all other, bound.....			2,111		5,823	111
in boards.....			5,091		21,577	78
Glass, cut, and not specified.....			590	44	1,165	18

STATEMENT—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	1823.		1824.		1825.	
	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.	Duties accruing.	Drawback payable.
Glass, other articles			\$7,902	\$245	\$20,487	\$1,199
apothecaries' vials.....			2,974	13	3,832	112
bottles	\$17,970	\$957	20,253	2,071	33,570	5,937
window	21,466	240	9,165	815	20,260	233
uncut, in plates			517	28	307	555
demijohns.....			4,610	1,904	12,136	3,959
Fish, dried or smoked	2,091		1,501		1,628	
salmon, pickled	5,417		3,431		3,122	
mackerel...do.....	147		1,145		414	
other.....do.....	295		632		647	
Shoes, silk	1,390	860	492	206	374	
all other.....	1,403	636	921	276	1,041	61
Boots and bootees.....	681	500	335	25	479	148
Cigars.....	43,639	6,644	36,378	9,926	59,357	5,666
Playing cards.....	260		1,989		4,829	2,106
Discriminating duty on French vessels.....	7,184			54	2,558	
Total.....	22,409,183	4,552,665	25,485,631	4,277,924	31,656,422	6,391,779

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, March 17, 1827.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 764.

[2D SESSION.]

ALTERATIONS IN THE REVENUE LAWS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 15, 1826.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to unite and exert all their efforts to procure the adoption by Congress of an act amending the fiscal laws of the United States in such a manner as to effect the following purposes, which this General Assembly consider as of the utmost importance for the commerce of the United States in general, and for that of Louisiana in particular, to wit:

1. That all goods entered for exportation may be warehoused for two years, in stores to be provided by Government, or by the importer, under the lock of Government, and under such regulations as Government shall think fit; and that the Secretary of the Treasury may be permitted to grant further time for any such goods to remain warehoused, if he shall see cause so to do.

2. That spirits may be imported in casks of eighteen gallons or upwards, and that the proprietor of warehoused goods may be permitted, under such regulations as may be adopted by Government, to unpack, sort, separate, and repack any such goods, and to make such lawful alterations thereon as may be necessary for their preservation or for their sale and shipment.

3. That the formalities required at present for cancelling bonds given on the exportation of debenture goods be repealed, and that, in lieu of the certificate of landing now required, an officer of the customs may accompany all goods so exported until at sea.

And be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit, as early as possible, copies of the above resolution to the Secretary of the Treasury and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

A. B. ROMAN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*H. S. THIBODAUX, *President of the Senate.*H. JOHNSON, *Governor of the State of Louisiana.*

Approved February 3, 1826.

19TH CONGRESS.]

No. 765.

[2D SESSION.]

IMPORTATIONS OF SHEEP'S WOOL ON THE SKIN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 20, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 20, 1826.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, "directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House whether sheep's wool on the skin is allowed to be imported free of duty, and how much of such wool has been imported during each of the two last years,"