

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1801.

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

The permanent revenues of the United States, according to the laws now in force, consist of—1st, duties on merchandise and tonnage; 2d, internal duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, refined sugar, licenses to re-tailers, sales at auction, and pleasurable carriages; 3d, proceeds of the sales of public lands; 4th, duties on postage; 5th, dividends on shares in the Bank of the United States; 6th, incidental, arising from fees, fines, and penalties, repayments into the Treasury, and sales of public property other than lands.

1. *Duties on merchandise and tonnage.*—The receipts into the Treasury, arising from that source, have amounted, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to \$10,126,213 92. If to this sum be added the drawbacks paid by collectors on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and refined sugar, which are a charge on the internal revenues, and that part of the additional duties, laid in the year 1800, which did not operate during the year to which those receipts refer, the sum which would have been received at the present rate of duties cannot be estimated at less than \$10,500,000. The amount of duties secured on the 30th September last, and falling due in the course of the year 1802, compared with that of preceding years, justifies an opinion that, had the importations and exportations continued in the same proportion, those duties would have brought into the Treasury, during the year 1802, near \$11,000,000.

How far this branch of revenue may be affected by the restoration of peace in Europe, is rather a subject of speculative conjecture than of calculation. That it will be liable to sudden and considerable fluctuations, cannot be doubted; and, for that reason, a greater degree of correctness may be obtained by forming an estimate for a number of years than for any one year. The period for which such an estimate should be made being arbitrary, so far as relates to the revenue, that of the eight years, 1802 to 1809, is selected, principally in reference to the payments to be made on account of the public debt; the whole of the foreign debt being actually due within that term of years, and the eight per cent. stock becoming redeemable the last year of that period. The best data on which the estimate may be predicated seem to be the actual consumption of imported articles during former years, and the ratio of increase of population as ascertained by the census.

With a view to the first object, the statements A to H have been abstracted from the records in the Treasury. They exhibit the value or quantities of imported articles on which duties have been actually paid, for each calendar year, from 1790 to 1800; deducting from the gross amount imported, each year, the value or quantities of articles re-exported during the same year, which were entitled to drawback.

Those statements do not, however, show correctly, particularly for the last years, the actual annual amount of consumption; because, 1st, exportations to a considerable, but not precisely ascertained amount, have taken place under such circumstances as did not entitle the articles exported to a drawback; and 2d, the amount of foreign articles remaining on hand at the close of the year 1800 was much greater, in proportion to the respective population, than that on hand at the commencement of the year 1790. Those causes which effect, to an inconsiderable degree, the years 1790 to 1792, and but partially those immediately succeeding, would, however, render any deduction drawn from those documents, in relation to the years 1799 and 1800, altogether fallacious. The preceding nine years may be divided into two distinct periods: the first, from the 1st day of January, 1790, to the 31st day of December, 1792, includes the three years which immediately preceded the European maritime war; the second includes the first six years of that war, viz: from the commencement of 1793 to the close of 1798.

In order to obtain a distinct view, for each of those two periods, of the annual average consumption of foreign articles, and of the annual average revenue which, at the rate of the present duties, would have accrued thereon, the table L has been prepared, which shows that the nett annual revenue which would, at the present rate of duties, have accrued during each of those two periods, amount, on an average, for the years 1790 to 1792, to \$6,163,000; and for the years 1793 to 1798, to \$8,350,000. These sums constitute not the receipts into the Treasury, but the revenue which would have accrued during the respective years to which they refer. The first may be considered as the revenue accruing during the year 1791; the last, as that accruing during the year ending 30th June, 1796; and as, on account of the credit given for the payment of duties, the revenue accruing during one year constitutes nearly the receipts of the year ending nine months later, those two sums, and the receipts of the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, as above stated, may, without material error, be considered as the receipts of three distinct years, four years and a half distant each from the other, viz:

For the year ending 30th September, 1792 - \$6,163,000.

For the year ending 30th March, 1797 - 8,350,000.

For the year ending 30th September, 1801 - 10,500,000.

The ratio of increase during the whole period of nine years exceeds seventy per cent.; whilst that of population, during the same time, was hardly more than thirty per cent. The ratio of increase, during the first period of four years and a half, is near 35½ per cent., and, during the last, more than 25½ per cent.; whilst that of population, for each period, was only at the rate of 14 per cent.

The greater ratio of increase, during the first, than during the last period of four years and a half, is owing to the comparison, in the first being between a period of European peace and a period of European war; and, in the last, between two periods of European war.

The ratio of increase of population being ascertained, by the census, to be at the rate of 34 per cent. for ten years; if the increase of consumption shall be supposed to be, hereafter, precisely the same as that of population, the annual receipts of the eight years, 1802 to 1809, may be estimated as nearly fifty per cent. greater than those of the years 1790 to 1792, or at a sum of near \$9,250,000, if that period be assumed as the basis on which to predicate the estimate. But if the calculation shall be grounded on the revenue

of the years 1793 to 1798, the annual receipts of the years 1802 to 1809 should be estimated as about $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than those of that period, or at about \$10,900,000.

It seems that those two respective sums may reasonably be considered as the two extremes which the *average* annual receipts of the eight ensuing years will not exceed. The first calculation, of \$9,250,000, appears to be below the probable result; since, being predicated on the consumption of the three years preceding the European maritime war, without any other addition than that resulting from the ascertained increase of population, it rests on the supposition that the permanent wealth of the United States has not, during that war, increased in any greater proportion than their population; and that the whole of the external commerce acquired during the same period must necessarily be lost by the return of peace amongst foreign nations.

Although, therefore, it be presumable that the receipts of some of those years will, from temporary causes, fall below that sum, it is believed that, taking the whole period of eight years, the duties on merchandise and tonnage may safely be averaged at a sum not less than 9,500,000 dollars.

As a minute investigation of the several rates of duty now paid by the several species of foreign merchandise may perhaps suggest some advantageous modifications, a table of those rates is annexed to this report.

Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of that alteration. Amongst such, the following have been suggested: fruits and spices, pickled and dried fish, oil, glue, several species of drugs, watches, gunpowder, and segars.

Legislative provisions seem necessary, in order better to define the restrictions under which the intercourse with the adjacent British and Spanish possessions shall be carried on in conformity with treaties; under which the articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States may be imported, free of duty, by the way of New Orleans, from the western parts of the Union to the ports of the Atlantic States, and from these to the interior districts of collection on the western waters; and under which, drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of foreign articles.

2. *Permanent internal duties.*—The annual statement, prepared by the Commissioner of the Revenue, and which will be completed in a few days, precludes the necessity of exhibiting, here, all the details pertaining to this branch of revenue. The statement M is an abstract of its amount, for the year 1800; during which, the duties on spirits and stills, refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, and pleasurable carriages, produced a nett sum of 576,888 dollars and 80 cents. The duties on stamps, which, as under the existing laws they will cease after the 4th day of March, 1803, are not included amongst the permanent revenues, amounted for the same year to 209,853 dollars and 32 cents. Both together constitute an item of 786,742 dollars $\frac{1}{4}$. The receipts into the Treasury from all the internal revenues have amounted, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to 919,719 dollars and 16 cents. Deducting from this sum 65,000 dollars, being the estimated amount of drawbacks paid during that year, out of the proceeds of the external revenue, on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and refined sugar, leaves a nett sum of about

\$54,000 dollars, and an increase of near 70,000 dollars beyond the revenue of 1800.

The accounts of the last nine months being yet but partially rendered, it is not practicable to ascertain to what class of duties the increase belongs, nor particularly to discriminate between the increase of the revenue arising from stamps, and that of the permanent internal revenues. Yet it is believed that these, exclusively of the stamp duties, may safely be estimated, for the average of the years 1802—1809, at an annual sum not less than 650,000 dollars.

In order, however, to secure that amount, a revision of the system, so far as it relates to country stills, is essentially necessary. Whilst the owners of small distilleries, in some parts of the Union, complain of the operation of a tax raised on the capacity of their stills, that same regulation has enabled all those whose capitals are larger, and local situation more advantageous, especially in the middle States, to reduce the actual duty on the quantity of spirits distilled from grain to about three cents per gallon. But improvements have lately been introduced, which, by accelerating the process of distillation, will, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of the Revenue, reduce the duty on stills to about three-fifths of a cent per gallon of spirits distilled. The effect of these, on the revenue, has already been sensibly felt, in one of the most productive districts of the United States; and, unless it shall be counteracted, either by restricting laws, or by an increase of the duty on the capacity of the stills, or by a change of the subject of taxation, a considerable defalcation must be expected.

Whatever mode may be adopted, it is respectfully submitted whether the revenue may not be benefited, and just grounds of complaint removed, by a repeal or modification of the clause which compels a yearly entry of stills, in the month of June, under a penalty of 250 dollars, by a permission to persons who take short licenses to continue distilling beyond the time limited in their licenses, on paying a proportionate duty; and by reducing into one act all the laws in relation to duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits.

It will appear by the same statement M, that, whilst the expenses of collection on merchandise and tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent., those on the permanent internal duties amount to almost 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience, which, on account of the great number of individuals on whom the duties are raised, and of their dispersed situation throughout the whole extent of the United States, must, more or less, attach to the system of internal taxation, so long as the wants of Government shall not require any considerable extension, and the total amount of revenue shall remain inconsiderable.

3. *Sales of public lands.*—The only data on which to calculate the annual revenue which may probably be derived, for the ensuing eight years, from those sales, are the quantity of land at the disposal of Government, compared with the probable annual demand, and the actual sales which have taken place since the several land offices have been opened.

The precise quantity cannot be ascertained, all the surveys not being yet completed, and the western boundary line of the Virginia reservation, from the head spring of the Little Miami northward, being neither surveyed, nor even the principle on which its course must depend determined by the terms of cession accepted by Congress.

The estimate N may, however, be considered so far correct, as to render it certain that the quantity of public lands northwest of the Ohio within the Indian boundary line, and not yet disposed of, amounts to very near nine millions of acres. A general map of those lands, including the Virginia reservation and the grants to the Ohio Company and to John C. Symmes, which has been compiled from the survey of the Indian boundary line and from the draughts returned to the Treasury Department, will be transmitted to Congress, and will more clearly explain their relative situation than could be done by any written description.

The statement O shows the actual sales which have taken place in the several land offices, to the 31st day of October last. By this it appears that 398,646 acres have been sold for 834,887 dollars; of which sum, 248,461 dollars have been paid, and 586,426 dollars remain due, being payable under the law in instalments, bearing interest from the date of sales, and which will become due in the years 1802—1805, in the proportions exhibited in the statement.

The quantity of land sold, either at the public sales of the three land offices of Marietta, Chillicothe and Cincinnati, or at private sale at Steubenville, when the land office was first opened, cannot afford any just data on which to predicate an estimate of the probable annual sales; as they may be supposed to have been greater when the lands were first offered for sale than at subsequent periods.

Rejecting, therefore, the result of the whole of the public sales, and that of the first two months private sales, at Steubenville, it appears, that there have been sold, at private sale, 122,673 acres at Steubenville, during a period of 14 months, ending the 31st day of October last; 64,205 acres at Chillicothe, during a period of five months, ending on the same day; 42,658 acres at Cincinnati, during a period of six months, ending on the same day; and 1,544 acres at Marietta, during a period of sixteen months, ending on the same day: which gives, in the whole, a result of 345,000 acres, annual sales, in all the land offices.

The reservations in the grants to the Ohio Company, and to John C. Symmes, and in the townships formerly sold at New York; the surplus of the tract appropriated for military bounties, after the same shall have been satisfied; and a tract of near one million of acres, lying north of Symmes's patent, and contained between the Great Miami and the Virginia reservation, are not embraced in this general result. The reservations, and the military tract, are not yet disposable by any existing law; and the tract lying between the Great Miami and the Virginia lands, has been only partially offered for sale, under the act of Congress giving a right of pre-emption to certain purchasers under J. C. Symmes. The result of the operation of this act has not yet been ascertained. It is, however, known, that under it a number of tracts have been sold, and some payments already made. The remainder of the tract will, afterwards, according to law, be surveyed, and offered for sale on the same terms as other lands.

Taking in consideration the probable sales in those several tracts, the total amount of annual sales might fairly be estimated at 400,000 acres, if the periods during which the land offices have been opened had been sufficiently long to form a safe basis for calculation. To estimate them at 250,000 acres a year, for the ensuing eight years, is equally justifiable, by the actual sales, by the known usual demand, and by the quality and superior safety of title of the public lands.

The nominal price of those lands is two dollars per acre; but, on account of the provisions which relate to interest and discount, they may be obtained, within a fraction, at the rate of one dollar and eighty-four cents, if the whole purchase money is paid at the time of sale; and may bring in the Treasury two dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre, if the purchaser shall avail himself of the terms of credit given by law.

If the proceeds of the whole sales shall be estimated only at the rate of $\$1 \frac{84}{100}$ per acre, it will allow 24 per cent. for losses on account of non-payments on the three last instalments; and, after the year 1805, give, on an annual sale of 250,000 acres, an annual income of 460,000 dollars. But as, on account of the credit given by law, the whole of this sum will not, till after the year 1805, be annually receivable in payment of land sold after 1st of January next; whilst, on the other hand, the sums due for lands sold before the end of this year, will become payable during the four next ensuing years; it will be found that, making the same deduction of 24 per cent. for losses on the sums already due, the whole sum receivable, for lands already sold, or to be sold, during the eight years 1802—1809, will, for those eight years, on an average, amount annually to 400,000 dollars.

Some legislative provisions seem necessary to ascertain the western boundary of the Virginia lands, to define in what manner the seven first ranges of townships shall be subdivided into sections, without interfering with the claims of former purchasers; and, perhaps, in relation to the lands claimed by purchasers under John C. Symmes. But the most important object, in order to secure and improve this valuable branch of revenue, is to provide against the progress of intrusions on the public lands, and especially to devise some efficient and prompt mode of giving quiet possession to every person purchasing under the law.

4. *Postage, dividends on bank shares, incidental.*—The annual proceeds of the duties on postage may not be estimated at less than 50,000 dollars.

The dividends on bank shares, at the rate of 8 per cent. dividend, amount to 70,040 dollars. But as the shares, themselves, may eventually be wanted as a resource to meet certain contingent demands against the United States, those dividends, although constituting a part of the revenue, unless it shall be found necessary to sell the stock and the incidental or temporary revenues, shall be omitted in this estimate of the permanent revenues.

These, therefore, are estimated in the whole at 10,600,000 dollars, viz:

Duties on merchandise and tonnage	-	\$9,500,000
Internal duties, (stamps excepted)	-	650,000
Proceeds of the sales of public lands	-	400,000
Duties on postage	-	50,000

The other temporary resources of the United States are—

1st. The proceeds of stamp duties, for 14 months, from the 1st January, 1802, to the 4th March, 1803, which, under the existing law, limits their continuance, 260,000 dollars.

2d. The balance due on the direct tax. The amount paid into the Treasury to the 1st instant, so far as the same can be ascertained, was 1,245,000 dollars, leaving an outstanding sum of 755,000 dollars; but, as this last sum is chargeable with all the expenses of collection, estimated at the rate of 7 per cent., at 140,900 dollars, the real balance is only about 615,000 dollars: and as delays, and perhaps an eventual loss, may be expected, on the last

part of the collection, it would not be safe to estimate the amount which will probably be paid into the Treasury at more than 450,000 dollars.

3d. The proceeds of sales of public vessels. Fifteen vessels have been sold under the act of last session of Congress, for 275,767 dollars and 73 cents; of which sum, 86,412 dollars and 83 cents had been paid on the 30th of September last, leaving an outstanding balance of 189,354 dollars and 90 cents.

4th. The excess of specie in the Treasury, beyond the sum which it is prudent to keep there, may be estimated at about one million of dollars.

5th. The shares of the Bank of the United States, owned by the United States, are, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. advance, worth 1,184,000 dollars.

Those several items, exclusively of several balances due by individuals, and a part of which will eventually be received into the Treasury, constitute a sum exceeding three millions of dollars; and may, for the present, be considered as resources, sufficient to meet the demands against the United States which may be eventually payable on account of the sixth article of the treaty with Great Britain, and of the — article of the convention with France.

The permanent expenditures of the United States relate either to the current expenses of Government, domestic or foreign, civil and military, or to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

The estimates of appropriations, for the ensuing year, amounting to 3,448,147 dollars and 18 cents, include all the expenses of Government, other than those in relation to the public debt, with the exception of those incident to the intercourse with the Barbary powers—estimated, after the ensuing year, by the Secretary of State, at 70,000 dollars; of those which may be incurred for the purchase of arms—estimated, by the Secretary of War, at 55,000 dollars; and of a part of the Indian annuities, amounting to 11,000 dollars: these items having been omitted in the estimates of the ensuing year, because the balances of unexpended appropriations have been considered as sufficient for those objects by the Secretaries of State and War, respectively. On the other hand, a sum of about 70,000 dollars, in relation to the census and quarantine laws, which is included in those estimates, is a temporary expense.

The particular sums which, under existing laws, seem necessary to defray each particular authorized expense, being detailed in the annual estimates, will not be repeated here; and it appears sufficient to recapitulate the gross amount of the general heads of expenditure, viz:

For all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including the civil department, and all the miscellaneous items of the light-houses and mint establishments, of the surveying department, of pensions, claims, and contingencies - - - - - \$780,000

For all the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, including those of the diplomatic department, those incident to the prosecution of claims, and to the protection of seamen in foreign countries, and those in relation to the Barbary powers - - - - - 200,000

For the military establishment, including all the expenses in relation to the army, to arsenals and magazines, to the fabrication and purchase of arms and military stores, to fortifications, and to the Indian Department - - - - - 1,420,000

For the Navy Department, including all the expenses in

relation to the ships kept in commission, or laid up in ordinary, to the building of new ships, and to dock-yards	\$1,100,000
Making, altogether, three millions and five hundred thousand dollars	\$3,500,000

Which sum, deducted from the estimated revenue of ten millions and six hundred thousand dollars, leaves a sum of seven millions and one hundred thousand dollars, annually applicable to the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt.

It must be further observed, that the sums assigned to each head of expenditure being deduced from the estimates of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, and these having been calculated before the re-establishment of peace in Europe was known, they are predicated, for every item which relates to supplies, on the then existing prices; a considerable reduction will take place in every item which depends on the price of provisions, freight, transportation, and even wages. Although the saving, thence arising cannot yet be correctly ascertained, it may not be estimated at less than 200,000 dollars annually. It is, therefore, believed, that after defraying every expense necessary to support every civil, military, or naval establishment, to the extent now authorized by law, the annual surplus applicable to the debt may be confidently estimated at seven millions and three hundred thousand dollars.

The statement P exhibits the amount of the unredeemed principal of the public debt, as it will be on the 1st of January next; and of the annual interest and charges payable thereon, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks.

By the printed statements of receipts and expenditures for the year 1800, transmitted to Congress the first week of the present session, it appears that the unredeemed principal of the public debt (exclusively of the sums passed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which are only a nominal debt due by the United States to themselves; and after deducting the reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent. stock, operated by the annual payment of eight per cent. on the nominal amount of that stock) amounted, on the 1st of January, 1801, to 80,161,207 dollars and 60 cents. By the statement P, it appears that the unredeemed principal will, on the 1st of January, 1802, amount to 77,881,890 dollars and 29 cents; the difference of 2,279,317 dollars and 31 cents being the amount of principal paid during the year 1801; during the same year, 1801, more than eight hundred thousand dollars shall have been remitted to Holland, in part of the interest and instalments on the Dutch debt falling due next year, which sum is not included in the amount of principal thus stated to have been paid during the present year. The sums which, on the 1st of January, 1801, had been remitted to Holland, in part of the interest and instalments due in the course of this year, and which were not deducted from the amount of public debt on the 1st of January, 1801, did not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. The amount of debt actually paid, or for the payment of which provision shall have been made during the present year, will not, therefore, be less than two millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is believed, though it cannot at present be precisely ascertained, that the balance of specie in the Treasury, which, on the 1st of January, 1801, was 2,557,395 dollars and 38 cents, will not be diminished on the 1st of January, 1802.

The Treasury accounts being settled to the 30th day of September last, the amount of public debt paid during the half year commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 30th of September, 1801, as well as the comparative view of the Treasury at the commencement and end of that period, may be precisely stated. The payments in part of the principal of the debt made during those six months, exclusively of certain parts of the unfunded debt which have been reimbursed, have been:

1st. To the commissioners of the sinking fund, and to be by them applied, on the 1st of January next, to the reimbursement of the six per cent. stock - - - \$129,048 83

2d. To the Bank of the United States, on account of the principal of sundry temporary loans, formerly obtained from that institution - - - 500,000 00

3d. For remittances to Holland, on account of the Dutch debt, 782,665 dollars and 79 cents; from which, deducting 245,980 dollars and 50 cents, being the interest and commissions for one-half of the year 1801, on that debt, leaves paid on account of the principal - - - 536,685 29

4th. Evidences of public debt paid for lands - - - 21,282 66

Amounting altogether to one million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents - - - \$1,187,016 78

The balance of specie in the Treasury amounted, on the 1st April, 1801, to 1,794,044 dollars and 85 cents, and on the 1st of October, 1801, to 2,946,038 dollars and 73 cents; making a difference in favor of the Treasury of 1,151,993 dollars and 88 cents; which last sum, added to the above stated payments on account of the principal of the debt, makes an actual difference in favor of the United States of 2,339,010 dollars and 66 cents during those six months.

The principal of the public debt unredeemed on the 1st January, 1802, is, in the statement P, arranged under four heads, viz.:

1st. Six per cent. and deferred stocks. The nominal amount of this debt is 41,879,525 dollars and 23 cents; and the eight per cent. annuity, applicable to its interest and reimbursement of principal, amounts to 3,350,362 dollars and 1 cent. As, by the effect of this annuity, 5,027,740 dollars and 57 cents of the principal shall have been reimbursed on the 1st of January, 1802, the unredeemed principal of that debt will, on that day, be only 36,851,784 dollars and 66 cents; the interest, at the rate of six per cent., on which sum, is 2,211,107 dollars and 8 cents. The part of the eight per cent. annuity, at present applicable to the redemption of the principal, is, therefore, 1,139,254 dollars and 3 cents; and, increasing each year at compound interest, shall, without any further provision, have discharged the whole of the six per cent. in the year 1818, and the whole of the deferred debt in the year 1824.

2d. Three per cent. stock amounts to - - - \$19,079,705 63
and the interest on the same to - - - 572,391 16

No provision has been made for its redemption, occasional payments for lands excepted.

3d. All the other domestic debts created under the present Government

of the Union, in order either to discharge other debts, or to meet certain extraordinary expenses. These include the five and a half, four and a half, navy six, 1796 six and eight per cent. stocks, and the temporary loans obtained from the bank; and amount, altogether, to - \$12,035,400 00
The interest on all these constitutes an item of - 828,350 50

4th. The foreign debt due in Holland and at Antwerp, amounts, including premiums and gratifications, to - \$9,915,000
The interest on which, commissions and charges included, is, for the year 1802 - 476,931

This last debt being payable in instalments, at certain fixed dates, and it being necessary to purchase remittances in America near six months before the payments are made in Holland, the statement R has been added to show the payments, both on account of principal and interest, which become annually due in Holland, until the final redemption of the debt in 1809, and the sums which it will be necessary, every year, to provide in America, in order to meet those payments.

The greater part of this debt becomes due in the course of the five next ensuing years; and the annual payments on account of principal and interest, for that period, exceed, on an average, two millions of dollars. The inconvenience and difficulty of procuring remittances to that amount, and the real injury arising from such heavy disbursements abroad, render an extension of the terms of payment, by partial re-loans, a desirable object; and measures have been taken to ascertain its practicability. All that seems wanted is, that the gross amount of payments which are to take place during the eight next years, should be more equally apportioned amongst those years; and any greater surplus of revenue which might be freed by that operation, would be applicable to the redemption of those species of the domestic debt which it may be thought most eligible to reimburse.

Whether this operation shall be effected or not, no difficulty is apprehended, from want of resources, to discharge every instalment as it shall become due; the sum payable in 1803, in which year the largest payments must be made in Holland, amounting, including both those and all other actually due, on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt, to only \$7,100,000, or to \$200,000 less than the annuity of \$7,300,000, which has been estimated as the surplus of revenue applicable to that object.

If that surplus does exist, and if it will be sufficient to meet all the engagements of the United States, as they become due, the only remaining objects of inquiry seem to be: What impression will, during the next eight years, to which these estimates refer, be made on the public debt by the annual application of that surplus? In what time would the same annuity discharge the whole of the public debt?

The statement S exhibits the effect produced at the end of the year 1809 on the debt, by the annual application of that sum (\$7,300,000) to the payment of both principal and interest, and shows that, at the end of those eight years, it shall have paid the whole of the Dutch debt, of the temporary loans due to the bank, of the navy six per cent., and of the five and a half per cent. stocks; \$5,525,300 and 38 cents of the eight per cent. stock; \$150,387 and 26 cents of the four and a half per cent. stock; and \$11,399,263 and 6 cents of the principal of the six per cent. and deferred stocks: amount-

ing, altogether, to thirty-two million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents.

The public debt would, therefore, on the 1st January, 1810, be reduced to \$45,592,739 and 59 cents, viz: \$954,899 and 62 cents of the eight per cent. stock; \$25,612 and 74 cents of the four and a half per cent. stock, (both of which would be discharged during the first four months of the year 1810;) \$80,000 of the 1796 six per cent. stock; \$25,452,521 and 60 cents of the six per cent. and deferred stocks; and the \$19,079,705 and 63 cents three per cent. stock.

It is true that this statement is predicated on the supposition that the whole of the remittances to Holland may be purchased at par, which is not probable; but, on the other hand, it is calculated on the principle of a yearly, instead of a quarter-yearly, payable annuity; or as if all the payments made in one year, on account of the principal of the debt, took place only at the end of the year, instead of being made, as will be the case, in the course of the year, and stopping the interest from the end of the quarter in which they may be made. The supposed extra cost of bills on Holland is at least partly covered by that difference, and cannot materially affect the general result.

It may in the same manner be shown, that the same annual sum of \$7,300,000, applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, would, on the supposition that the whole of the six per cent. and deferred stocks may be redeemed at par, and that the whole of the three per cent. stock should be reimbursed at its nominal value, discharge the whole of the public debt in seven years and a half after the year 1809, or within the year 1817.

The only part of the preceding estimates, which is liable to any material error, is what relates to the probable annual revenue derived from the impost and from the sales of land. Should these prove to have been correct, it will result that the present revenues of the Union are sufficient to defray all the expenses, civil and military, of Government, to the extent authorized by existing laws; to meet all the engagements of the United States; and to discharge, within eight years, thirty-two millions of dollars of the principal, and, within fifteen years and a half, the whole, of the public debt; that any increase of expense will, probably, either render an increase of taxes necessary, or retard the ultimate payment of the debt; and that any reduction in the present rate of expenditure may permit a reduction of the present taxes, or be the means of accelerating the redemption of the public debt.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 18, 1804.

Table of duties paid on merchandise, imported in American vessels into the United States.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, unless free of duty, pay either duties according to their value, or specific duties according to their quantity.

I. Articles free of duty are:

All articles of American growth, produce, or manufacture, spirits excepted.

Bullion, copper, old pewter, tin, teutenegue, wire, plaster of Paris, salt-petre, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, dying drugs and woods, wood, wool, furs, raw hides, sea stores, wearing apparel, personal baggage, and implements of trade belonging to emigrants, philosophical apparatus imported for the use of seminaries of learning.

II. Articles paying duties ad valorem, pay either 20, 15, or 12½ per cent. on their respective value, which value is calculated by adding to their prime cost (all charges included) 10 per cent., if imported from countries this side, and 20 per cent. if imported from countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Articles paying 20 per cent. ad valorem are:

Carriages, and parts of do.

Manufactures of glass, other than window, and black quart bottles.

Articles paying 15 per cent. ad valorem are:

1st. All manufactures of metal,* earth, and stone,†
and leather,‡

All fruits and spices,

All painters' colors, and medicinal drugs,§

} Not otherwise
enumerated.

2d. Cabinet wares, hair powder, starch, and wafers; oil, anniseed, glue, essences, washes, perfumes, dentifrice, and cosmetics; paper-hanging, cartridge, and sheathing paper; carpets, carpeting, floor-cloths, and mats; bonnets, hats, caps, gloves and mittens, and stockings; fringes and tassels for saddlers, upholsterers, and coachmakers; buttons, millinery, artificial flowers, feathers, ornament dresses, dolls and fans.

Articles paying 12½ per cent. ad valorem are:

1st. The following manufactures of metal, viz: anchors, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, vices, and printing types.

2d. Gunpowder, black quart bottles, saddles, and parts of do., whips and canes, toys, lampblack, parchment and vellum, clothing ready made.

* Including arms, cannon, plated ware and jewelry, buckles and buttons, clocks and watches, gold and silver lace. Excepting the articles free of duty, those enumerated as paying 12½ per cent., and lead, nails, spikes, steel, wool and cotton cards, which pay specific duties.

† Including china, queens, and earthen ware, window glass, bricks and tiles, marble and slate, pastework and jewelry. Excepting articles free of duty and hollow glass ware.

‡ Excepting saddles and saddlery, which pay only 12½ per cent.; boots and shoes, which pay specific duties.

§ Excepting lampblack, which pays 12½ per cent., and colors of lead, which pay a specific duty of one cent per pound.

3d. All wares, goods, and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, consisting principally of manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, hemp and flax, and wood.

III. *Articles paying specific duties :*

SPIRITS.

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	From grain.	From other materials.	From domestic materials.	From foreign materials.
	<i>Per gallon.</i>			
1st proof	28 cents.	25 cents.	7 cents.	15 cents.
2d do.	29 do.		8 do.	16 do.
3d do.	31 do.	28 do.	9 do.	17 do.
4th do.	34 do.	32 do.	11 do.	19 do.
5th do.	40 do.	38 do.	13 do.	23 do.
6th do.	50 do.	46 do.	18 do.	30 do.

WINES—Per gallon.

Madeira, London particular, and Malmsey	-	-	-	58 cents.
Madeira, all other	-	-	-	50 do.
Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish, Tokay	-	-	-	45 do.
Sherry and St. Lucar	-	-	-	40 do.
Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portugal	-	-	-	30 do.
Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, St. George, and Western Islands	-	-	-	28 do.
All other, in bottles	-	-	-	35 do.
All other	-	-	-	23 do.
ALE, BEER, and PORTER	-	-	-	8 cents per gall.
MOLASSES	-	-	-	5 cents per gall.

SUGAR—Per pound.

Loaf	-	-	-	9 cents.
Lump, and other refined	-	-	-	6½ do.
Candy	-	-	-	11½ do.
White, powdered	-	-	-	3½ do.
Brown	-	-	-	2½ do.

TEAS—Imported—per pound.

	From China or India.	From Europe.	From all other places.
Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee	12 cents.	14 cents.	17 cents.
Other green	18 do.	21 do.	27 do.
Bohea	32 do.	40 do.	50 do.
Other black	20 do.	24 do.	30 do.
COFFEE	-	-	5 cents per pound.
SALT	-	-	20 cents per 56 pounds.

For other articles paying specific duties, see statement H.

All articles imported in foreign vessels pay an extra duty of ten per cent. on the duty paid if imported in American vessels.

A.

A STATEMENT of the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise paying duties ad valorem, spirits, molasses, wines, teas, coffee, sugar, and salt, on which duties actually accrued for each of the calendar years, 1790 to 1800; consisting of the value or quantities remaining in the United States at the end of each year, after deducting the value and quantities exported each year, and which became entitled to drawbacks, bounties, or allowances, from the value and quantities imported during the same year, and on which duties were either paid or secured.

YEARS.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Foreign spirits.	Molasses.	WINES PAYING		Teas.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Salt.
				Specific duties.	Ad valorem.				
	Dollars.		Gallons.				Pounds.		Bushels.
			<i>a.</i>		<i>b.</i>				<i>c.</i>
1790	16,331,986	4,143,385	5,664,345	1,088,455	-	3,047,242	4,150,754	22,719,457	1,734,053
1791	20,093,364	3,603,861	6,354,148	916,256	-	985,997	2,588,970	21,919,066	1,359,461
1792	21,507,053	4,579,160	4,250,874	1,269,723	-	2,614,008	4,769,450	22,499,588	1,331,586
1793	21,284,130	3,428,391	4,236,222	1,194,969	312,514	2,009,509	11,237,717	37,291,988	1,424,974
1794	22,624,413	5,545,681	3,144,225	1,559,773	934,579	2,460,914	6,033,618	33,645,772	2,236,718
1795	29,886,973	5,018,562	3,853,905	1,880,619	1,477,341	2,374,118	14,674,726	37,582,507	2,281,343
1796	36,496,589	5,599,760	3,896,241	1,898,672	321,233	2,310,259	5,526,269	25,403,581	3,012,049
1797	28,044,276	6,819,728	3,724,369	1,528,458	512,955	2,008,399	13,511,877	49,767,745	2,288,172
1798	23,972,260	4,648,743	4,079,145	951,927	413,036	1,890,965	4,178,321	33,206,395	2,022,397
1799	33,093,831	7,302,297	3,889,084	1,609,799	197,702	4,501,503	10,800,182	57,079,636	1,662,511
1800	34,393,617	4,785,937	3,717,359	1,241,553	437,362	3,797,634	7,408,196	50,537,637	2,734,243
Total	287,728,492	55,475,505	46,809,917	15,140,204	4,606,722	28,000,548	73,827,542	391,653,372	22,087,507

STATEMENT A—Continued.

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YEARS.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Foreign spirits.	Molasses.	WINES PAYING		Teas.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Salt.
				Specific duties.	Ad valorem.				
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
Total amount of the three years, 1790 a 1792 }	57,932,403	12,326,406	16,269,367	3,274,434	-	6,647,247	11,509,174	67,138,111	4,425,100
Average ann. amo't of the three years, 1790 a 1792 }	19,310,801	4,108,802	5,423,122½	1,091,478	-	2,215,749	3,836,391½	22,379,370	1,475,033
Total amount of the six years, 1793 a 1798 }	162,308,641	31,060,865	22,934,107	9,014,418	3,971,658	13,054,164	44,109,990	216,897,988	13,265,653
Average ann. amo't of the six years, 1793 a 1798 }	27,051,440	5,176,810 5/6	3,822,351 1/6	1,502,403	661,943	2,175,694	7,351,665	36,149,664 4/6	2,210,942

- a. From the annual importations are deducted the annual exportations, both of molasses and of domestic spirits distilled from molasses.—See statement B.
- b. The non-enumerated wines paid forty per cent. ad valorem, but not exceeding thirty nor less than ten cents per gallon. The quantities which by that regulation paid precisely either ten or thirty cents, are ascertained. The quantities which paid the duty ad valorem, viz: from ten to thirty cents per gallon, are estimated as having paid on an average twenty cents per gallon. This column shows from the year 1793 those three kinds distinctly, from wines paying specific duties, viz: Madeira, Sherry, and St. Lucar; Burgundy and Champaign; Lisbon and Oporto; Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga.—See statement C.
- c. From the annual importations are deducted not only the exportations of salt, but also the quantities which did not pay duties on account of the bounties upon the exportations of salted fish and provisions, and of the allowances to fisheries; the quantities thus deducted being calculated as if the bounties and allowances had been during the whole period at the same rate as established by the now existing laws.—See statement D.
- d. Excess of exportations over importations.

B.

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantities of molasses annually imported, of domestic spirits annually distilled from molasses, and of both molasses and domestic spirits distilled from molasses, annually, exported and consumed for each calendar year, from 1790 to 1800.

YEARS.	MOLASSES.		SPIRITS.		CONSUMED.		
	Imported.	Exported.	Distilled.	Exported.	Spirits.	Molasses.	Total molasses and spirits.
1790	6,418,040	9,885	*3,049,271	†743,810	2,305,461	3,358,884	15,664,345
1791	6,868,532	1,150	3,049,271	513,234	2,536,037	3,818,111	6,354,148
1792	5,229,915	4,554	3,306,897	974,487	2,332,410	1,918,464	4,250,874
1793	4,930,141	8,906	2,319,637	685,013	1,634,624	2,601,598	4,236,222
1794	3,476,906	4,666	1,385,596	328,015	1,057,581	2,086,644	3,144,225
1795	4,237,965	5,233	1,685,875	378,827	1,307,048	2,546,857	3,853,905
1796	4,833,756	37,400	2,554,210	900,115	1,654,095	2,242,146	3,896,241
1797	4,303,750	47,570	1,532,273	531,811	1,000,462	2,723,907	3,724,369
1798	4,410,908	29,850	1,410,095	301,913	1,108,182	2,970,963	4,079,145
1799	4,323,868	31,925	1,564,803	402,859	1,161,944	2,727,140	3,889,084
1800	4,289,826	9,911	1,290,476	562,556	727,920	2,989,439	3,717,359
Total	53,323,607	191,050	23,148,404	6,322,640	16,825,764	29,984,153	46,809,917

* This column taken from the returns of the commissioner of the revenue from the 1st July, 1791, and estimated for the eighteen preceding months.

† Estimated at the rate of the average of the two succeeding years.

‡ This column shows the aggregate of molasses which actually paid duty in the shape of either molasses or spirits, and is the same with the column headed "molasses," of the statement A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 12, 1801.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

C.

STATEMENT of the quantities of each species of wine paying distinct duties, for the years 1795 to 1800, showing the quantities remaining, after deducting the exportations from the importations, for each calendar year.

YEARS.	MADEIRA.		Sherry and St. Lucar.	Oporto and Lisbon.	Burgundy and Cham paigne.	Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga.	Total.	Paying 30 cents.	Paying 10 cents.	Paying 40 per cent. ad valorem.	Total.
	1st quality.	All other.									
1795	150,464	247,996	329,451	430,366	5,408	716,934	1,880,619	54,221	725,730	697,390	1,477,341
1796	163,769	95,775	551,591	593,259	1,378	492,900	1,898,672	47,653	375,518	101,938	321,233
1797	165,234	201,654	223,509	691,022	1,591	245,448	1,528,458	66,747	114,986	331,222	512,955
1798	84,157	65,463	157,879	345,414	753	298,261	951,927	16,356	11,442	385,238	413,036
1799	44,931	18,664	685,583	281,335	511	578,775	1,609,799	22,408	31,549	143,745	197,702
1800	176,501	73,320	180,889	336,812	1,462	472,569	1,241,553	207,974	293,674	64,286	437,362
Total -	785,056	702,872	2,128,902	2,678,208	11,103	2,804,887	9,111,028	415,359	1,552,899	1,391,371	3,359,629
Amount of duty on each species, calculated at the present rate of duty - }	455,332	351,436	851,561	803,462	4,996	785,368	3,552,155	145,376	357,167	320,015	822,558

NOTE.—The wines paying 40 per cent. ad valorem, estimated as having, on an average, paid 20 cents per gallon. The average rate of duty on all enumerated wines, is 39 cents per gallon; on all other wines, 24 cents per gallon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 12, 1801.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

D.

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantities of salt actually paying duty, for each calendar year, from 1790 to 1800, deducting the quantities exported and entitled to drawback; and also the amount exempted from duty, on account of bounties on the exportation of salted fish and provisions, and of allowances to fisheries, calculated at the same rate at which they are now fixed by existing laws.

Years.	Salt.		Amount of bounties and allowances.	Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels of salt, at the present rates.	Salt paying duty. Bushels of 56 lbs.
	Imported. Bushels of 56 lbs.	Exported. Bushels of 56 lbs.			
1790	2,196,780	15,007	-	<i>a</i> 447,720	1,734,053
1791	1,810,421	3,240	-	<i>b</i> 447,720	1,359,461
1792	1,779,510	204	44,772	447,720	1,331,586
1793	2,027,332	4,383	89,696	597,975	1,424,974
1794	2,958,411	4,783	107,537	716,910	2,236,718
1795	2,823,718	1,475	81,135	540,900	2,281,343
1796	3,670,077	32,108	93,889	625,920	3,012,049
1797	2,977,902	103,633	92,874	586,097	2,288,172
1798	2,753,127	161,210	113,904	569,520	2,022,397
1799	2,513,411	104,025	149,375	746,875	1,662,511
1800	3,287,868	25,950	105,536	527,675	2,734,243

NOTE *a b*.—Each of those two years estimated at the same rate as the year 1792.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

E.

STATEMENT of the value of the several classes of merchandise paying duties ad valorem, deducting exportations from importations, for each of the years 1795 to 1800.

Years.	Value of goods ad valorem.			Total.
	At 10 and 12½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	
1795	\$23,431,013	\$6,225,887	\$230,073	\$29,886,973
1796	28,267,085	7,858,262	371,242	36,496,589
1797	21,137,877	6,609,665	296,734	28,044,276
1798	19,179,952	4,570,096	222,212	23,972,260
1799	26,394,967	6,428,842	270,022	33,093,831
1800	26,514,393	7,448,410	430,814	34,393,617
Total - -	144,925,287	39,141,162	1,821,097	185,887,546
Duties at the } present rate }	18,115,661	5,871,174	364,219	24,351,054

NOTE.—On the total value, as above, \$185,887,546 gives, for the average duty, near 13.1 per cent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

F.

STATEMENT of the quantities of the several species of foreign spirits paying duties, after deducting the exportations from the importations, for each of the years from 1792 to 1799.

Foreign spirits.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	Total.	Amount of duties.	Remarks.
									<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
From grain—											
1st proof - -	395,925	359,160	361,005	135,169	480,414	1,008,846	314,750	266,972	3,322,241	930,227	
2d do. - -	741	4,773	6,657	2,839	14,647	237,876	144,808	43,438	455,779	132,176	
3d do. - -	825	344	-	-	936	39,753	37,377	2,419	81,654	25,313	
4th do. - -	303	-	680	-	53,856	169,509	43,084	102,355	369,787	125,728	
5th do. - -	1,023	474	-	-	2,392	2,055	488	1,100	7,532	3,013	
6th do. - -	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	353	176	
From other materials—											
1st and 2d proof -	1,800,714	993,520	1,736,145	1,795,795	1,672,267	2,421,489	1,305,570	1,603,081	13,328,581	3,332,145	
3d proof - -	1,221,432	1,487,574	2,000,067	1,329,365	1,719,412	1,319,887	1,387,919	2,648,835	13,114,491	3,672,057	
4th do. - -	1,193,177	730,451	1,557,904	1,887,379	2,115,571	1,996,035	1,770,996	3,335,359	14,586,872	4,667,799	
5th do. - -	60,897	32,038	36,326	52,949	27,771	18,246	18,294	68,684	315,205	119,778	
6th do. - -	4,956	1,591	585	1,306	3,427	379	422	11,917	24,583	11,308	
Total - -	4,679,993	3,609,925	5,699,369	5,204,802	6,090,693	7,214,428	5,023,708	8,084,160	45,607,078	13,019,720	Duties acc'd.
Total exported -	100,833	181,534	153,688	186,240	490,933	394,700	374,965	781,863	2,664,756	792,001	Drawbacks.
Paying duties -	4,579,160	3,428,391	5,545,681	5,018,562	5,599,760	6,819,728	4,648,743	7,302,297	42,942,322	12,227,719	Actual dut's.

Note.—The average duty is 28½ cents per gallon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

G.

STATEMENT of the quantities of the several species of tea paying duties, after deducting the exportations from the importations, for each of the years from 1790 to 1800.

Years.	TEAS.				Total.
	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.	
1790	2,059,684	368,075	530,613	88,870	3,047,242
1791	774,008	91,123	107,934	12,932	985,997
1792	2,332,892	132,355	115,263	33,498	2,614,008
1793	1,548,933	369,687	82,882	8,007	2,009,509
1794	2,095,416	298,503	29,754	37,241	2,460,914
1795	2,079,687	146,457	99,727	48,247	2,374,118
1796	1,778,007	73,578	239,102	219,572	2,310,259
1797	1,392,271	185,359	206,177	224,592	2,008,399
1798	1,079,139	333,349	194,616	283,861	1,890,965
1799	3,412,674	309,598	240,861	538,370	4,501,503
1800	1,891,434	694,802	533,613	677,785	3,797,634
Total lbs.	20,444,145	3,002,886	2,380,542	2,172,975	28,000,548
Total duty	\$2,453,297	\$540,519	\$761,773	\$434,595	\$4,190,184

Note.—The average rate of duty is 15 cents per pound.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A STATEMENT exhibiting the quantities, respectively, of dutied articles, consisting of the difference between the articles paying duties imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported, supposed to have been annually consumed, during the three years 1790-1792, the six years, 1793-1798, and the two years, 1799-1800; and also the average revenue which, after deducting drawbacks, would have accrued during each period, at the present rate of duties.

Species of merchandise.	QUANTITIES.			Present rate of duty.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES AT PRESENT RATE.		
	1790 a 1792.	1793 a 1798.	1799 a 1800.		1790 a 1792.	1793 a 1798.	1799 a 1800.
Beer, ale, porter, and cider - gallons	216,835	300,664	281,433	Cts. 8	\$17,347	\$24,053	\$22,515
Cocoa - - - pounds	612,447	838,408	1,409,641	2	12,249	16,768	28,193
Chocolate - - - do.	213	793	894	3	6	24	26
Candles, tallow - - - do.	9,336	115,350	68,573	2	187	2,307	1,371
Candles, wax, &c. - - - do.	2,852	3,528	4,510	6	171	212	271
Cheese - - - - - do.	112,411	223,605	182,084	7	7,869	15,652	12,746
Soap - - - - - do.	47,508	284,211	1,070,600	2	950	5,684	21,412
Pepper - - - - - do.	370,301	565,476	791,686	6	22,218	33,929	47,501
Pimento - - - - - do.	143,840	218,459	244,441	4	5,753	8,738	9,778
Tobacco - - - - - do.	5,331	29,622	112,024	10	533	2,962	11,202
Snuff - - - - - do.	1,082	7,481	12,683	22	370	1,646	2,790
Loaf sugar - - - - - do.	208,540	41,337	11,711	9	18,769	3,720	1,054
Indigo - - - - - do.	9,931	52,986	87,242	25	2,484	13,246	21,810
Cotton - - - - - do.	270,720	995,516	474,445	3	8,122	29,865	14,233
Nails and spikes - - - do.	2,665,007	2,505,786	3,947,447	2	53,300	50,116	78,949
Lead - - - - - do.	1,896,383	1,514,544	2,809,346	1	18,964	15,145	28,093

STATEMENT H—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	QUANTITIES.			Present rate of duty.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES AT PRESENT RATE.		
	1790 <i>a</i> 1792.	1793 <i>a</i> 1798.	1799 <i>a</i> 1800.		1790 <i>a</i> 1792.	1793 <i>a</i> 1798.	1799 <i>a</i> 1800.
Steel - - - cwt.	6,585	7,709	7,970	<i>Cts.</i> 100	\$6,585	\$7,709	\$7,970
Hemp - - - do.	31,707	70,434	89,399	100	31,707	70,434	89,399
Cables, and tarred cordage - - do.	4,175	8,080	13,880	180	7,515	14,544	24,984
Untarred cordage - - do.	1,057	863	1,051	225	2,379	1,942	2,365
Twine and packthread - - do.	1,062	1,465	2,165	400	4,248	5,860	8,660
Glauber salts - - do.	306	659	1,308	200	612	1,318	2,616
Coal - - - bush.	253,532	181,044	363,755	5	12,677	9,052	18,188
Boots - - - pairs	859	953	3,724	75	644	715	2,793
Silk shoes - - do.	20,210	2,599	1,932	25	5,052	650	483
Other shoes - - do.	65,528	83,335	93,267	15	9,829	12,500	13,990
Wool cards, &c. - - dozens	576	76	25	50	288	38	12
Playing cards - - packs	19,701	16,336	18,583	25	4,925	4,084	4,646

NOTE.—Pepper estimated from 1792 alone. Lead and pimento averaged 1791 *a* 1792.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December, 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the actual amount of duties which accrued on merchandise and tonnage, and of the actual payments for drawback on foreign merchandise, for bounties and allowances, and for expenses on collection, during each of the years 1790 to 1799.

Years.	DUTIES ON			PAYMENTS FOR		Gross revenue.	Expenses on collection.	Cost per centum on collection of gross revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and clearances.	Drawbacks and debentures on foreign merchandise exported.	Bounties and allowances.			
1790	\$2,239,746 75	\$157,376 24	-	\$12,610 12	\$1,895 03	\$2,352,617 84	\$85,053 63	\$3 56
1791	3,463,592 24	150,189 27	-	57,195 73	27,787 27	3,528,798 51	130,404 46	3 69
1792	4,938,074 65	157,365 25	-	137,861 57	44,772 17	4,912,806 16	161,754 79	3 29
1793	6,598,445 31	120,608 82	-	279,809 83	89,696 48	6,349,547 82	188,362 13	2 96
1794	8,588,382 98	80,113 38	-	1,615,574 44	107,536 76	6,945,385 16	221,090 23	3 18
1795	11,163,370 23	86,889 58	-	2,898,765 79	81,135 28	8,270,358 74	260,359 28	3 14
1796	12,581,167 12	92,854 09	\$4,508	4,784,050 12	93,888 62	7,800,590 47	291,206 91	3 73
1797	12,866,984 69	103,665 20	13,886	4,207,728 43	92,874 29	8,683,933 17	342,696 26	3 94
1798	11,402,185 17	107,253 88	9,978	4,799,498 27	113,904 42	6,606,014 36	375,879 33	5 68
1799	15,251,952 68	128,698 39	12,518	5,780,662 72	149,375 02	9,463,131 33	411,618 45	4 34
Total	89,093,901 82	1,185,014 10	40,890	24,573,757 02	802,865 34	64,943,183 56	2,468,425 47	
Average of the three years, 1790 to 1792 -	3,547,137 88	154,976 92	-	69,222 47	21,818 15	3,608,074 17	125,737 63	3 48
Average of the six years, 1793 to 1798 -	10,533,422 58	98,564 15	9,457	3,097,571 14	96,505 97	7,442,638 28	279,932 35	3 76

NOTE.—As this statement shows the duties on merchandise actually paid each year, according to the rate of duties then existing, no deduction can thence be drawn in relation to the revenue accruing on the present rate of duties. It shows, correctly, the amount of duties on tonnage and passports, and the respective proportions of drawbacks to duties, and of expenses of collection to the gross amount of revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 12, 1801.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

K.

STATEMENT of the amount of American and foreign tonnage respectively employed in foreign trade, for each of the years 1790 to 1799, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

Years.	American tonnage in foreign trade.	Foreign tonnage.	Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.	Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
1790	354,767	251,058	605,825	41.4 to 100
1791	363,662	240,740	604,402	39.8 do.
1792	414,679	244,278	658,957	37. do.
1793	447,754	164,676	612,430	26.8 do.
1794	525,649	84,521	610,170	13.8 do.
1795	580,277	62,549	642,826	9.7 do.
1796	675,046	49,960	725,006	6.9 do.
1797	608,078	76,693	684,771	11.2 do.
1798	522,245	88,566	610,811	14.5 do.
1799	626,495	109,599	736,094	14.9 do.
Average of the three years, 1790 to 1792	377,702	245,358	623,060	39.4 to 100
Average of the six years, 1793 to 1798	559,841	87,827	647,668	13.6 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 12, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of dutied articles, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported,) supposed to have been annually consumed during the three years, 1790-1792; and the six years, 1793-1798; and, also, the annual revenue, which, after deducting drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, would have accrued during each period, at the present rate of duties, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances.

				Quantities.		Average present rate of duty.	Amount of duties at present rate.		
				1790 a 1792.	1793 a 1798.		1790 a 1792.	1793 a 1798.	
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	dollars			19,310,801	27,051,440	13.1 p. ct. <i>a</i>	\$2,530,000	\$3,543,000	
Spirits	-	-	gallons	4,108,802	5,176,811	28½ cts. <i>a</i>	1,171,000	1,475,000	
Molasses	-	-	do.	5,423,122	3,822,351	5 cts.	271,000	191,000	
Wines	-	-	do.	1,091,478	2,164,346	35-33 cts. <i>b</i>	382,000	714,000	
Teas	-	-	pounds	2,215,749	2,175,694	15 cts. <i>a</i>	332,000	326,000	
Coffee	-	-	do.	3,836,391	7,351,665	5 cts.	192,000	367,000	
Sugar	-	-	do.	22,379,370	36,149,665	2½ cts. <i>c</i>	560,000	903,000	
Salt	-	-	bushels	1,475,033	2,210,942	20 cts.	295,000	442,000	
All other articles paying specific duties, per statement H				-	-	Various	256,000	352,000	
Extra duty of ten per cent. on the duties on goods imported in foreign vessels, <i>d</i>				-	-	-	236,000	113,000	
Extra duty arising from its not being returned as drawback, on re-exportation of such goods, <i>f</i>				-	-	-	4,000	43,000	
Two and a half per cent. detained on all drawbacks since 1st July, 1800, <i>e</i>				-	-	-	3,000	86,000	

STATEMENT L—Continued.

	Amount of duties at present rate.	
	1790 <i>a</i> 1792.	1793 <i>a</i> 1798.
Tonnage duties, per statement I	\$155,000	\$99,000
Passports and clearances, <i>g</i>	6,000	9,000
Gross revenue	6,393,000	8,663,000
Deduct expenses of collection <i>a</i> 3.62 per cent.	231,000	313,000
Nett average annual revenue for each period	6,162,000	8,350,000

a Average duty deducted from statements E, F, G.

b Average duty 35 cents per gallon for the first, and 33 cents for the second period, deducted from statement C; the average duty on wines being lower during the last period, on account of the greater proportion of low priced wines imported.

c The white powdered sugars, which pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, not being distinguished from brown, the average duty is stated only at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, the price paid by the last, which is something below the actual duty.

d Deducted from the proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in foreign trade, as per statement K, on a supposition that the value and quantities of goods imported in foreign vessels were in proportion to the amount of tonnage of those vessels.

e Deducted from statement I; the drawback, which would have been paid at the present rate of duties, being supposed to bear the same proportion to the drawbacks actually paid, as the duties which would have been collected, according to this statement, at their present rate, bear to the duties actually accrued.

f Deducted from statements I and K, by combining the principles on which the last two items have been estimated.

g Deducted from statement I, for last period, and for the first from the amount of American tonnage respectively employed in foreign trade during each period.

M.

STATEMENT of the product of the internal revenues for 1800.

PERMANENT.		Gross amount of duties.
Country stills (a)	- - - -	\$372,561 30
Spirits distilled	- - - - \$139,839 15	
Deduct drawbacks	- - - - (b) 50,050 25	89,788 90
Refined sugar	- - - - 65,240 88	
Deduct drawbacks	- - - - (b) 5,882 93	59,357 95
Retailers' licenses (c)	- - - -	65,159 44
Sales at auction	- - - -	51,650 41
Carriages	- - - -	77,871 41
Gross revenue	- - - -	716,389 4
Expenses of collection, being at the rate of 19.47 per cent.	- - - -	139,500 61
Nett revenue	- - - -	\$576,888 80
TEMPORARY.		
Stamps (d)	- - - -	220,702 70
Expenses of collecting, at the rate of 4.91 per cent.	- - - -	10,849 38
Nett revenue	- - - -	209,853 32
Total nett revenue	- - - -	786,742 12

	Capacity of stills.	Amount of duty.	Number of stills.
	Gallons.	Dolls. cts.	
(a) Country stills, paying yearly duties	246,844	133,295 01	
licenses of three months and upwards	348,248	106,689 37	
licenses under three months	1,239,279	129,757 75	
fragments not distinguishable	-	2,819 17	
Total	1,834,371	372,561 30	22,527

(b) Calculated at the same rate as in the year 1799.

(c) Retailers' licenses—	Number.	Am't of duty.
On wine	3,450	
On spirits	9,591	
Total	13,041	\$65,159 44

(d) The last quarter for Massachusetts estimated.

N.

ESTIMATE of the quantity of public lands within the Indian boundary line, northwest of the river Ohio, remaining unsold on the 1st November, 1801.

EAST OF SCIOTA RIVER.

Steubenville district contains, estimated acres	1,861,124.80	
Deduct, viz.		
Sold at New York in 1787	- 95,613.76	
Sold at Pittsburg in 1797	- 31,432.26	
Sold at land office, Steubenville, to this day	- 161,038.78	
Granted by Congress to J. H. Dorman	- 23,040.00	
	<hr/>	
	311,124.80	
	<hr/>	1,550,000.00
Marietta district contains, estimated acres	- 1,303,841.75	
Deduct, viz.		
Sold at New York	- 19,349.75	
Sold at Pittsburg	- 10,573.85	
Sold at land office, Marietta	- 3,918.55	
	<hr/>	
	33,842.15	
	<hr/>	1,269,999.60
Chillicothe district contains, estimated acres	2,090,402.72	
Deduct, viz.		
Granted to settlers at Gallipolis	24,000.00	
Granted to Canada and Nova Scotia refugees	- 43,040.00	
Sold at land office, Chillicothe	163,262.72	
	<hr/>	
	230,302.72	
	<hr/>	1,860,100.00
Military tract contains	- 2,539,110.00	
Deduct, viz.		
Granted to United Brethren	12,550.00	
Ebenezer Zane's location	539.70	
Military locations ascertained	1,034,556.70	
Military locations estimated	11,473.60	
	<hr/>	
	1,059,120.00	
	<hr/>	1,479,990.00
Ohio Company reservation, estimated	-	80,000.00

WEST OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

East of Great Miami, viz:	
Part of Ludlow's survey, not included in Symmes's patent	232,268.00
Reservations in Symmes's patent, estimated - - -	27,732.00
North of Ludlow's survey, estimated - - -	760,000.00
	<u>1,020,000.00</u>

West of Great Miami, being the surveyed part of Cincinnati district, contains estimated acres - - - 2,070,426.40

Deduct:	
Sold at Cincinnati land office -	70,426.40
	<u>2,000,000.00</u>

3,020,000.00

Total acres 9,260,089.60

STATEMENT of lands sold in the districts of Steubenville, Marietta, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati, showing the moneys paid thereon, and the amount due on the 1st November, 1801.

DISTRICTS WHERE SOLD.	SALES, WHEN MADE.		Period.	Quantities of land sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Amount of surveying expenses.	Amount paid on purchase.	Amount due on purchase.	Amount of forfeitures.
	From	To							
				<i>Aeres. hdtls.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Steubenville, private sales	July 1, 1800	Aug. 31, 1800	2 months	38,365 40	76,730 80	354 00	22,563 76	54,167 04	1,171 00
Marietta, public sales	May 25, 1801	June 13, 1801	3 weeks	2,373 70	6,995 02	24 00	1,748 75	5,246 27	43 16
Chillicothe, do.	May 4, 1801	May 23, 1801	3 weeks	99,057 60	229,918 32	998 00	65,042 73	164,875 59	64 00
Cincinnati, do.	April 7, 1801	Ap'l 27, 1801	3 weeks	27,770 00	56,881 89	264 45	19,299 37	37,582 52	266 52
Steubenville, private sales	Sept. 1, 1800	Nov. 1, 1801	14 months	122,673 38	245,346 76	1,149 00	69,714 92	175,631 84	70 00
Marietta, do.	July 1, 1800	Nov. 1, 1801	16 months	1,544 85	3,089 70	15 00	772 41	2,317 29	
Chillicothe, do.	June 1, 1801	Nov. 1, 1801	5 months	64,205 12	128,410 24	774 00	39,913 17	88,498 07	463 23
Cincinnati, do.	May 1, 1801	Nov. 1, 1801	6 months	42,656 40	87,514 38	395 82	29,406 98	58,107 40	70 00
				398,646 45	834,887 11	3,974 27	248,461 09	586,426 02	2,147 91

STATEMENT O—Continued.

Periods of payment for the instalments due, per the above statement.

Districts where payable.	YEAR WHEN PAYABLE.					Total.
	Amount in 1801.	Amount in 1802.	Amount in 1803.	Amount in 1804.	Amount in 1805.	
Steubenville - - -	\$6,915 60	\$24,682 85	\$73,498 80	\$78,396 36	\$46,303 27	\$229,798 88
Marietta - - -	-	283 78	2,521 17½	2,521 17½	2,237 39½	7,563 52½
Chillicothe - - -	2,564 99	-	76,913 77	86,243 35½	87,651 54½	253,373 66
Cincinnati - - -	960 12	-	28,287 73	31,946 59	34,495 47	95,689 91
	10,440 71	24,966 63	181,221 47½	199,107 48	170,689 68	586,425 97½

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 11, 1801.*

Stated from the records in this office.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

P.

STATEMENT of the debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1802, with interest and charges thereon, including reimbursement on six per cent. and deferred stock, and exclusive of sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund.

			Principal.	Rate.	Interest and reimbursement.
Six per cent. stock - - - -	\$28,202,007 41				
Deferred stock - - - -	13,677,517 82				
Three per cent. - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	\$41,879,525 23	At 8 per cent.	\$3,350,362 01
			19,079,705 63	At 3 per cent.	572,391 16
	Principal.	Interest.			
Navy six per cent. - - - -	\$711,700 00	\$42,702 00			
1796 do. - - - -	80,000 00	4,800 00			
Five and a half per cent. - - - -	1,847,500 00	101,612 50			
Four and a half per cent. - - - -	176,000 00	7,920 00			
Eight per cent. - - - -	6,480,200 00	518,416 00			
Bank six per cent. - - - -	1,590,000 00	95,400 00			
Bank five per cent. - - - -	1,150,000 00	57,500 00			
			12,035,400 00		828,350 50
Dutch debt.	Guilders.				
Principal - - - -	24,650,000				
Premiums - - - -	137,500				
		24,787,500, at 40 cents	9,915,000 00	At 4 & 4-5 per cent.	476,931 00
Total nominal	- - - -	- - - -	82,909,630 86		5,228,034 67

Total nominal principal brought forward	-	-	-	\$82,909,630 86
Reimbursement of six and deferred stock, calculated by the table, upon \$28,202,007 41 at 16.857635 per cent.	-	-	-	
Stock redeemed 1st January, 1802, for the deferred	-	-	-	5,027,740 57
Unredeemed principal on 1st January, 1802	-	-	-	77,881,890 29
<i>The amount redeemed in the year 1801.</i>				
Reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stock, estimated as above	-	-	-	\$1,051,500 73
Instalment of the Dutch debt in 1801, and premiums	-	-	-	504,000 00
Temporary loans refunded to bank in 1801	-	-	-	700,000 00
Redeemed by lands, to this day, in 1801:				
Six per cent.	-	-	-	\$14,145 78
Deferred	-	-	-	3,081 90
Three per cent.	-	-	-	5,088 90
Eight per cent.	-	-	-	1,500 00
	-	-	-	23,816 58
Unredeemed principal on the 1st January, 1801, as per statement of the debt of the United States, printed public accounts	-	-	-	80,161,207 60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 12, 1801.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

R.

STATEMENT of the sums annually payable in Holland, on principal and interest.

Year when payable.	GUILDERS.				Total in dollars, payable in Holland.	Total in dollars, to be provided each year, in America, in order to meet the payments in Holland.
	Principal.	Commissions, &c.	Interest.	Total.		
1801	-	-	-	-	-	\$950,965 50
1802	3,550,000	59,577 10	1,145,250	4,754,827 10	\$ 1,901,931	2,271,692 00
1803	5,550,000	80,382 10	973,250	6,603,632 10	2,641,453	2,347,038 00
1804	4,350,000	68,307 10	713,250	5,131,557 10	2,052,623	1,942,028 00
1805	4,000,000	65,332 10	513,250	4,578,582 10	1,831,433	1,734,119 50
1806	3,700,000	63,015 00	329,000	4,092,015 00	1,636,806	1,325,019 00
1807	2,300,000	75,080 00	158,000	2,533,080 00	1,013,232	639,936 00
1808	600,000	6,600 00	60,000	666,600 00	266,640	260,580 00
1809	600,000	6,300 00	30,000	636,300 00	254,520	127,260 00
	24,650,000	424,595 00	3,922,000	28,996,595 00	11,598,638	11,598,638 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 11, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

S.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of the principal of the public debt which may be discharged in the eight years 1802—1809, by applying an annual sum of \$7,300,000 to the payment of the principal and interest.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF

YEARS.	PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.		INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL.					Total principal and interest.
	Interest and reimbursement on six per ct. and deferred stocks.	Interest and principal on the Dutch debt.	On the three per cent. stock.	On all other species of domestic debt.	Navy six per cent. stock.	Temporary loans due to the bank.	Five and a half per ct. stock.	Four and a half per ct. stock.	Eight per cent. stock.	
1801 - -	-	^a \$950,965 50								
1802 - -	\$3,350,362 01	2,271,692 00	\$572,391 16	\$828,350 50	\$277,204 33	-	-	-	-	\$7,300,000 00
1803 - -	3,350,362 01	2,347,038 00	572,391 16	811,718 27	218,490 56	-	-	-	-	7,300,000 00
1804 - -	3,350,362 01	1,942,028 00	572,391 16	798,608 84	216,005 11	\$420,604 88	-	-	-	7,300,000 00
1805 - -	3,350,362 01	1,734,119 50	572,391 16	762,515 23	-	880,612 00	-	-	-	7,300,000 00
1806 - -	3,350,362 01	1,325,019 00	572,391 16	714,081 57	-	1,338,146 26	-	-	-	7,300,000 00
1807 - -	3,350,362 01	639,936 00	572,391 16	638,786 71	-	100,636 86	\$1,847,500	\$150,387 26	-	7,300,000 00
1808 - -	3,350,362 01	260,580 00	572,391 16	524,368 57	-	-	-	-	\$2,592,298 26	7,300,000 00
1809 - -	3,350,362 01	127,260 00	572,391 16	316,984 71	-	-	-	-	2,933,002 12	7,300,000 00
Total principal reimbursed to Jan. 1, 1810	11,399,263 06	9,915,000 00	-	-	711,700 00	2,740,000 00	1,847,500	150,387 26	5,525,300 38	32,289,150 70
Remaining due on do.	25,452,521 60	-	19,079,705 63	^b 80,000 00	-	-	-	25,612 74	954,899 62	49,592,739 59
Amount of debt on January 1, 1802										77,881,890 29

^a Supposed amount of remittances on account of principal and interest, falling due in 1802, made in 1801.

^b Amount of the 1796 six per cent. stock.

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.