

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1808.

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 nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1806, amounted to	\$16,615,430
And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A,) to	16,059,924
The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted, during the year 1806, to	14,848,784
And during the year 1807, to	14,375,855

But it is ascertained that the nett revenue which accrued during the first three quarters of the year 1808 did not exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise, and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending the 30th September, 1808, amounted to about 200,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 550,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated, in the first place, to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars, to the State of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

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

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

Old six per cent. stock, nominal amount, \$20,706,603 22	
unredeemed	\$11,919,877 57
Deferred stock, nominal amount, \$11,717,476 92 unredeemed	9,386,627 08
New six per cent. stock, exchanged at par for old six and deferred	5,993,343 50
New six per cent. stock, arising from conversion of three per cent. stock, at 65 new six for 100 three per cent. stock	1,859,770 70

1796 six per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	\$80,000 00
Louisiana six per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	11,250,000 00
Total six per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	\$40,489,618 85
Three per cent. stock	-	-	-	-	16,158,044 42
					<u>\$56,647,663 27</u>

The interest on the whole debt, and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, will, for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that and of the other new six per cent., arising from the conversion of the three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the 1st day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of interest and annual reimbursement, could not, during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,756,000 dollars. But, under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1808, as they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo,) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and amounted to

And the specie in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1807,
amounted to

Making together

The disbursements during the same period have amounted to the sum of \$12,635,275 46, consisting of the following items:

Civil department and miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	\$1,258,967 18
Foreign intercourse, and payment of American claims, assumed by the Louisiana convention	-	-	-	406,499 37
Military and Indian departments, including fortifications and the expenses of the new army	-	-	-	3,023,759 55
Naval department, including the appropriation of \$677,064 47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year	-	-	-	2,257,064 47
Public debt, principal and interest, (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808 falling, as already stated, in the last quarter,) have amounted only to	-	-	-	5,688,984 89
				<u>12,635,275 46</u>
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th September, 1808, of				13,846,717 52
				<u>\$26,481,992 98</u>

The cash in the hands of collectors and receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds, which will almost altogether fall due prior to the 1st of January, 1810, may, after deducting the debentures yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated to have amounted, on the 30th September, 1808,

to	-	-	-	-	\$10,500,000
Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on that day, of	-	-	-	-	13,846,000

An aggregate of	-	-	-	-	\$24,346,000
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Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not, including the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars, on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed

-	-	-	-	-	8,346,000
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Leaving on the 1st day of January, 1809, a sum of	-	-	-	-	<u>\$16,000,000</u>
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Sixteen millions of dollars, in cash or bonds, payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year.

It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands, subsequent to the 30th September, 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts, and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expenses of the year 1809 would, according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items:

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1. Civil list and miscellaneous expenses | - | - | - | \$900,000 |
| 2. Foreign intercourse | - | - | - | 200,000 |
| 3. Grants by Congress, and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands | - | - | - | 150,000 |
| 4. Military and Indian departments | - | - | - | 2,736,000 |
| 5. Naval department | - | - | - | 1,014,000 |
| 6. Annual appropriation for the public debt | - | - | - | 8,000,000 |

				<u>\$13,000,000</u>
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Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army and navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war, or of preparations for war.

The annual appropriation on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1809, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow five millions would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by Congress.

It thus appears, that, notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things, the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including, for 1808, a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted, in order to make a timely provision

for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the United States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the United States, or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuance of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system; in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued;

2. Or, exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, and only two, alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the decrees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that, however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States; and may, therefore, in that respect, be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between the two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden—and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions, limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places—or by acquiescing in the capture of vessels stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or, the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England; and this, however done, and by whatever name called, will be war.

Of those four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it must be acknowledged that, objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Union, it will, for the moment, be attended with less difficulties than either the present system or war. For, however narrow the limits to which, on that plan, the exportations and importations of the United States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a rate corresponding with the fragments of impost which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case, a portion, and a portion only, of the national industry and capital heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade, can immediately be diverted to other

objects. In case of a continuance of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war, that surplus will be exported; and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time, entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion that that amount will be nearly the same, in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggression shall cease; and that rendering, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

If, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance with the belligerent edicts, indefinite as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and at all events not to risk a war on account of those aggressions; preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expenses need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809 ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment. And this would leave for the service of the year 1810 the above-mentioned surplus of three millions, and the proposed loan of five millions, which, together, would be sufficient to defray the peace establishment, and to pay the interest on the public debt during that year. Thus two years more would be provided for, without either increasing the public debt or laying any new taxes. It is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply.

Legitimate resources can be derived only from loans or taxes; and the reasons which induce a belief that loans should be principally relied on in case of war, were stated in the annual report of last year. That opinion has been corroborated by every subsequent view which has been taken of the subject, as well as by the present situation of the country. The embargo has brought into, and kept in the United States, almost all the floating property of the nation. And whilst the depreciated value of domestic products increases the difficulty of raising a considerable revenue by internal taxes, at no former time has there been so much specie, so much redundant unemployed capital, in the country. The high price of public stocks, and indeed of all species of stocks, the reduction of the public debt, the unimpaired credit of the General Government, and the large amount of existing bank stock in the United States, leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining the necessary loans on reasonable terms.

The geographical situation of the United States, their history since the revolution, and, above all, present events, remove every apprehension of frequent wars. It may therefore be confidently expected that a revenue derived solely from duties on importations, though necessarily impaired by war, will always be amply sufficient, during long intervals of peace, not only to defray current expenses, but also to reimburse the debt contracted during the few periods of war.

No internal taxes, either direct or indirect, are therefore contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried on against the two great belligerent powers. ✓

Exclusively of the authority which must, from time to time, be given to borrow the sums required, (always providing for the reimbursement of such loans within limited periods,) and of a due economy in the several branches of expenditure, nothing more appears necessary than such modifications, and increase of the duties on importations, as are naturally suggested by existing circumstances.

1. Although importations have already considerably diminished, and may, under the system now in force, shortly be altogether discontinued, no reasonable objection is perceived against an increase of duties on such as may still take place. Had the duties been doubled on the 1st of January, 1808, as was then suggested in case of war, the receipts into the Treasury during that and the ensuing year, would have been increased nine or ten millions of dollars. Those articles of most universal consumption, on which an increase of duty would be inconvenient, are generally either free of duty or abundant.

It is therefore proposed, that not only the Mediterranean duties, which will expire on the 1st day of January next, should be continued, but that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to that day.

2. The present system of drawbacks also appears susceptible of modifications. The propriety of continuing, generally, that provision of the embargo laws which allows a drawback on articles exported more than one year after they have been imported, is doubtful. A modification might check speculations and monopolies. The diminution of importations has afforded sufficient profits on most of the articles which had been imported; and a provision which would have a tendency to bring into market and to lessen the price of those articles, would be generally beneficial.

3. The causes which induced the adoption of a partial non-importation act have ceased to exist. The object then in view has merged into a far more important one. The selection of interdicted articles was founded on the possibility of obtaining them in other countries than England, and does not agree with existing circumstances. The act producing, now, no other effect than to increase the temptations, and to produce habits of smuggling, impairs and injures the revenue. A general non-intercourse with that country would supersede that partial measure, and might be executed with greater facility. And it is believed that, under every event, its repeal will be beneficial; and that a permanent increase of duties on articles selected with the view to those which may be manufactured in the United States, would be preferable.

4. It is believed that the present system of accountability of the military and naval establishments may be rendered more prompt and direct, and is susceptible of improvements, which, without embarrassing the public service, will have a tendency more effectually to check any abuses by subordinate agents. Provisions to that effect are rendered more necessary by the probable increase of expense in those departments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1808.*

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances, and for expenses of collection, during the years 1806 and 1807.

Years.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and clearances.					
1806	\$26,336,848 63	\$220,908 67	\$20,588 00	\$9,146,875 00	\$198,784 32	\$17,232,685 98	\$617,256 05	\$16,615,429 93
1807	26,697,274 02	206,331 06	19,896 00	10,067,191 00	188,634 90	a 16,667,675 18	607,750 96	16,059,924 22

a Gross revenue for the year 1807	-	-	\$16,667,675 18
Deduct interest and storage	-	-	15,514 69
Gross revenue, per statement B	-	-	<u>16,652,160 49</u>

A STATEMENT of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade, for the year 1807, as taken from the records of the Treasury.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	1,089,876
Foreign tonnage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		86,322
Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>1,176,198</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>7.3 to 100</u>

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise, on which duties actually accrued, during the year 1807, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued, during that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
36,261,874 dollars, at 12½ per cent.	- - - - -	\$4,532,734 25
9,484,682 do. 15 do.	- - - - -	1,422,702 30
526,112 do. 20 do.	- - - - -	105,222 40
a Additional duty on 46,272,668 dollars, at 2½ per cent -		1,156,816 70
46,272,668 dollars		7,217,475 65
b Spirits 9,031,018 gallons, at 29.4 cts. average	- - - - -	2,656,016 74
c Sugar 65,801,816 pounds, at 2.6 cts. average	- - - - -	1,694,432 20
d Salt 3,542,672 bushels, at 14.6 cts. average	- - - - -	515,920 24
e Wines 2,692,737 gallons, at 30.8 cts. average	- - - - -	829,292 81
f Teas 6,173,151 pounds, at 19.4 cts. average	- - - - -	1,197,966 86
Coffee 11,016,419 pounds, at 5 cts.	- - - - -	550,820 95
Molasses 8,255,753 gallons, at 5 cts.	- - - - -	412,787 65
g All other articles - - - - -	- - - - -	807,638 13
		15,882,381 23
Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties collected on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation - - - - -		29,072 35
		15,853,308 88
3½ per cent. retained on drawbacks - - - - -		368,275 50
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels -		203,349 05
Nett amount of duties on merchandise - - - - -		16,424,933 43
Duties on tonnage - - - - -	\$159,983 51	
Light money - - - - -	46,347 55	
		206,331 06
Duties on passports and clearances - - - - -	- - - - -	19,596 00
		16,651,160 49
Sundry accounts not yet received, estimated at - - - - -		1,000 00
		16,652,160 49
Gross revenue, per statement A - - - - -		16,652,160 49
Deduct expenses of collection - - - - -		607,750 96
Nett revenue - - - - -		16,044,409 53

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

<i>a</i> Additional duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. - - - - -				\$1,156,816 70
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. retained on drawbacks - - - - -				9,201 95
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels -				2,130 50
				<u>1,168,149 15</u>
<i>b</i> Spirits—from grain				
1st proof	932,692	gallons, at 28 cents	-	261,153 76
2d do.	9,549	do. 29	-	2,769 21
3d do.	402	do. 31	-	124 62
4th do.	76,349	do. 34	-	25,958 66
5th do.	666	do. 40	-	266 40
Other materials, 1st & 2d do.				
1st do.	1,115,435	do. 25	-	278,858 75
2d do.	3,017,756	do. 28	-	844,971 68
4th do.	3,862,708	do. 32	-	1,236,066 56
5th do.	15,437	do. 38	-	5,866 06
6th do.	24	do. 46	-	11 04
				<u>9,031,018</u>
				<u>2,656,046 74</u>
<i>c</i> Sugar—brown - - - - -				
White - - - - -	55,924,457	pounds, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents	-	1,398,111 43
	9,877,359	do. 3	-	296,320 77
				<u>65,801,816</u>
				<u>1,694,432 20</u>
<i>d</i> Salt—imported, bushels of 56 pounds - - - - -				
Exported - - - - -	2,166,429			
Amount of bounties and allowances, \$188,634 90, reduced into bushels, at five bushels the dollar - - - - -	88,259			
	943,175			
				<u>1,031,434</u>
Paying duty, bushels of 56 pounds - - - - -				
Imported, bushels of 56 pounds - - - - -	1,134,995	at 20 cents	-	226,999 00
Exported - - - - -	2,430,604			
	22,927			
Paying duty, bushels of 56 pounds - - - - -				
	2,407,677	at 12 cents	-	288,921 24
				<u>3,542,672</u>
				<u>515,920 24</u>
<i>e</i> Wines—Madeira, 1st quality - - - - -				
Madeira, 2d do. - - - - -	221,630	gallons, at 58 cents	-	128,545 40
Sherry and St. Lucar - - - - -	27,420	do. 50	-	13,710 00
Lisbon and Oporto, &c. - - - - -	309,633	do. 40	-	123,853 20
Burgundy and Champagne - - - - -	548,351	do. 30	-	164,505 30
Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c. - - - - -	10,958	do. 45	-	4,931 10
Other, in bottles - - - - -	413,442	do. 28	-	115,763 76
Other, in casks - - - - -	90,703	do. 35	-	31,746 05
	1,070,600	do. 23	-	246,238 00
				<u>2,692,737</u>
				<u>829,292 81</u>
<i>f</i> Teas—Bohea - - - - -				
Souchong - - - - -	1,544,731	pounds, at 12 cents	-	185,367 72
Hyson - - - - -	1,380,429	do. 18	-	248,477 22
Other green - - - - -	952,482	do. 32	-	304,794 24
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India - - - - -	2,295,509	do. 20	-	459,101 80
				<u>225 88</u>
				<u>6,173,151</u>
				<u>1,197,966 86</u>

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

g All other articles, viz:	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.	Excess of drawback over duties.	Total.
	Excess of im- portations over exportations.	Excess of ex- portations over importations.				
Domestic spirits - - - - - gallons	191	-	Cts. 7	\$13 37		
Beer - - - - - do.	189,151	-	8	15,132 08		
Cocoa - - - - - pounds	1,026,436	-	2	20,528 72		
Chocolate - - - - - do.	2,882	-	3	86 46		
Sugar, candy - - - - - do.	3,185	-	11½	366 27		
loaf - - - - - do.	34,834	-	9	3,135 06		
other, refined - - - - - do.	186,280	-	6½	12,108 20		
Almonds - - - - - do.	560,253	-	2	11,205 06		
Prunes and plums - - - - - do.	72,934	-	2	1,458 68		
Currants - - - - - do.	321,424	-	2	6,428 48		
Figs - - - - - do.	90,443	-	2	1,808 86		
Raisins in jars, and Muscatel - - - - - do.	367,738	-	2	7,354 76		
other - - - - - do.	1,308,896	-	1½	19,633 44		
Candles, tallow - - - - - do.	150,028	-	2	3,000 56		
wax - - - - - do.	5,462	-	6	327 72		
Cheese - - - - - do.	150,310	-	7	10,521 70		
Soap - - - - - do.	124,132	-	2	2,482 64		
Tallow - - - - - do.	1,429,503	-	1½	21,442 54		
Mace - - - - - do.	-	2,088	125	-	\$2,610 00	
Nutmegs - - - - - do.	-	2,786	50	-	1,393 00	
Cinnamon - - - - - do.	1,254	-	20	250 80		
Cloves - - - - - do.	-	9,582	20	-	1,916 40	
Pepper - - - - - do.	426,024	-	6	25,561 44		
Pimento - - - - - do.	372,818	-	4	14,912 72		
Chinese cassia - - - - - do.	61,707	-	4	2,468 28		
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars - - - - - do.	-	815	6	-	48 90	
Snuff - - - - - do.	15,969	-	10	1,596 90		
Indigo - - - - - do.	155,792	-	25	38,948 00		

Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	59,623	3	-	1,788 69
Powder, hair	-	-	-	-	-	do.	6,755	-	4	276 20	-
gun	-	-	-	-	-	do.	201,899	-	4	8,075 96	-
Starch	-	-	-	-	-	do.	19,125	-	3	573 75	-
Glue	-	-	-	-	-	do.	70,139	-	4	2,805 56	-
Pewter plates and dishes	-	-	-	-	-	do.	52,651	-	4	2,106 04	-
Anchors and sheet iron	-	-	-	-	-	do.	846,008	-	1½	12,690 12	-
Hoop and slit iron	-	-	-	-	-	do.	834,200	-	1	8,342 00	-
Nails	-	-	-	-	-	do.	3,072,238	-	2	61,444 76	-
Spikes	-	-	-	-	-	do.	284,742	-	1	2,847 42	-
Quicksilver	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	17,284	6	-	1,037 04
Ochre, yellow, in oil	-	-	-	-	-	do.	23,072	-	1½	346 08	-
dry, yellow	-	-	-	-	-	do.	202,019	-	1	2,020 19	-
Spanish brown	-	-	-	-	-	do.	754,785	-	1	7,547 85	-
White and red lead	-	-	-	-	-	do.	2,491,790	-	2	49,835 80	-
Seines	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9,018	-	4	360 72	-
Cordage, tarred	-	-	-	-	-	do.	492,478	-	2	9,849 56	-
untarred	-	-	-	-	-	do.	73,161	-	2½	1,829 02	-
Cables	-	-	-	-	-	do.	71,231	-	2	1,424 62	-
Steel	-	-	-	-	-	cwt.	10,604	-	100	10,604 00	-
Hemp	-	-	-	-	-	do.	131,886	-	100	131,886 00	-
Untarred yarn	-	-	-	-	-	do.	2	-	225	4 50	-
Twine, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	do.	3,399	-	400	13,596 00	-
Glauber salts	-	-	-	-	-	do.	144	-	200	288 00	-
Lead, and manufactures of lead	-	-	-	-	-	pounds	2,000,897	-	1	20,008 97	-
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	bushels	569,425	-	5	28,471 25	-
Fish, dried or smoked	-	-	-	-	-	quintals	160,167	-	50	80,083 50	-
pickled salmon	-	-	-	-	-	barrels	7,180	-	100	7,180 00	-
mackerel	-	-	-	-	-	do.	11,365	-	60	6,819 00	-
all other	-	-	-	-	-	do.	12,535	-	40	5,014 00	-
Glass, black quart bottles	-	-	-	-	-	gross	15,444	-	60	9,266 40	-
window, not above 8 inches by 10	-	-	-	-	-	100 sq. ft.	18,953	-	160	30,324 80	-
not above 10 inches by 12	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1,859	-	175	3,253 25	-
all above 10 inches by 12	-	-	-	-	-	do.	3,842	-	225	8,644 50	-
Segars	-	-	-	-	-	M.	27,211	-	200	54,422 00	-
Lime	-	-	-	-	-	casks	131	-	50	65 50	-
Boots	-	-	-	-	-	pairs	2,655	-	75	1,991 25	-

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

(g) All other articles—continued.	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.	Excess of drawback over duties.	Total.
	Excess of importations over exportations.	Excess of exportations over importations.				
Shoes, silk - - - - - pairs	14,016	-	<i>Cts.</i> 25	\$3,504 00		
kid, morocco, &c. - - - - - do.	36,055	-	15	5,408 25		
all other - - - - - do.	10,011	-	10	1,001 10		
Playing cards - - - - - packs	5,814	-	25	1,453 50		
				816,432 16	\$8,794 03	\$807,638 13

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 17, 1808.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

STATEMENT of the lands sold in the districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, and Jeffersonville, from 1st October, 1807, to 30th September, 1808; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by receivers, during the same time; with the balance due, both on the 1st of October, 1807, and 1st of October, 1808.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD.		In hands of receivers, Oct. 1, 1807.	Due by individuals, October 1, 1807.	RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FROM INDIVIDUALS.		PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.		
	Acres.	Purchase money.			On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	The part for expenses.	Repayments.
Marietta - -	1,236.58½	\$2,473 16½	\$4,554 41	\$21,482 73½	\$8,011 58½	-	\$12,565 87	\$619 52	
Zanesville - -	22,560.25	45,120 50	8,791 98	179,530 67½	39,749 35	\$59 51	46,724 83	1,665 99	
Steubenville - -	24,807.05	69,666 56	61,804 30	436,646 91½	130,453 62	790 08	159,864 41	5,555 38	\$34 08
Canton - -	21,608.19	46,263 35	-	-	11,764 83½	157 76	1,291 94½	1,291 94½	48 00
Chillicothe - -	19,028.40½	40,890 79½	59,778 56	364,415 68½	116,930 19½	1,117 91½	123,974 25½	4,260 18½	357 00
Cincinnati - -	51,460.96	104,370 46	112,357 86½	1,086,060 47½	201,171 13½	913 81	205,030 63	6,976 90	1,948 17½
Cincinnati town lots	13.00	10,794 00	-	-	3,108 19	10 00	-	-	-
Vincennes - -	22,950.90	45,901 80	26,507 13½	65,169 94½	14,560 49	32 00	32,953 40	2,529 87	
Jeffersonville - -	32,513.88	67,963 91	-	-	19,328 55	48 00	1,968 95½	1,968 95½	
Total	195,579.21½	433,444 54	273,794 24½	2,153,306 42½	545,077 95	3,129 07½	\$584,374 29½	24,868 74½	2,387 25½

a Paid into the Treasury in stock transferred to the United States

\$996 35

Paid in specie by warrants on receivers:

For payments made by themselves - - - - -

For payments made by individuals - - - - -

\$537,074 58

28,917 89

Payments by receivers, to be covered by warrants

565,992 47

22,732 76½

589,721 58½

Moneys paid by individuals to the Treasurer of the United States in the year ending 30th September, 1808, included in the above amount of warrants "for payments made by individuals," but not yet stated in the accounts of receivers - - -

5,347 29

\$584,374 29½

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Offices.	Balance 1st October, 1808.		Total balance due 1st October, 1808.	TOTAL SALES OF LAND.		
	From individuals.	By receivers.		From the opening of the land offices to the 1st Oct. 1807	Acres.	Dollars.
				Amount sold since, as above	2,669,994.25½	5,547,865 83
					195,579.31½	433,444 54
				Total	2,865,573.47	5,981,310 37
<i>ESTIMATE showing when the instalments, which compose the balance due from individuals, will become payable.</i>						
Offices.	Remaining due in 1808.	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Becoming due in 1812.	Total balance.
Marietta	\$4,926 64	\$4,889 57½	\$4,018 88	\$1,490 93	\$618 29	\$15,944 31½
Zanesville	41,433 78½	66,371 13	46,925 04	24,011 47	6,160 40	184,901 82½
Steubenville	120,082 27½	148,871 10	66,815 56	26,112 71	13,978 21	375,859 85½
Canton	-	-	11,046 85½	11,725 83	11,725 83	34,498 51½
Chillicothe	84,601 76	121,996 53	54,595 52	22,533 27½	4,649 20	288,376 28½
Cincinnati	334,849 07½	290,986 20	216,386 14	125,516 52	21,521 86	989,259 79½
Do. town lots	-	-	2,288 81	2,698 50	2,698 50	7,685 81
Vincennes	923 51½	18,663 49	34,528 69	34,528 69	7,866 87	96,511 25½
Jeffersonville	-	-	14,653 42	16,990 97	16,990 97	48,635 36
Total	586,817 05½	651,775 02½	451,258 91½	265,608 89½	86,210 13½	2,041,673 01½

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November, 1808.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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Offices.	Balance due.		Total balance due.	Date of the latest returns.	<p>a Paid into the Treasury by warrants on receivers: For payments made by themselves - \$34,195 82 For payment made by an individual - 320 00 <u>\$34,515 82</u></p> <p>Moneys paid by receivers in the year ending 30th September, 1808, included in the above amount of warrants, but not yet stated in the accounts of receivers</p>
	By receivers.	From individuals.			
West of Pearl river -	\$2,854 44½	\$126,455 85	\$129,310 29½	1808, July 31	<p>3,067 97½</p> <p><u>31,447 84½</u></p>
East of Pearl river -	2,166 18	12,297 00	14,463 18	1808, July 31	
	5,020 62½	138,752 85	143,773 47½		

STATEMENT C—Continued.

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

Offices,	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Becoming due in 1812.	Total balance.
West of Pearl river - - -	\$35,019 50	\$42,263 20	\$42,263 20	\$6,909 95	\$126,455 85
East of Pearl river - - -	2,062 50	4,099 00	4,099 00	2,036 50	12,297 00
	37,082 00	46,362 20	46,362 20	8,946 45	138,752 85

Total sales of lands from the opening of the land offices to the period of the last report	-	Acres	74,831.504	\$149,663 01
Amount sold since, as above	-		17,892.90	35,785 80
Total	-		<u>92,724.404</u>	<u>185,448 81</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November, 1808.*

AN ESTIMATE of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1807, to the 30th September, 1808; showing the redemption of the principal of the said debt, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1808.

	Redemption from 1st October, 1807, to 30th September, 1808.	Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1807, per Secretary's report of the 5th November, 1807.	Total principal redeemed, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1808.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE DOMESTIC DEBT.			
Amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, of the reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and of the purchase of the eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks, from 1st October, 1807, to the 30th September, 1808, exclusive of \$320 78 repaid into the Treasury, was			
Deduct interest which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter-yearly			
And loss on the purchase of stock			
	\$2,293,839 50	\$9,375,893 80	\$11,669,733 30
Reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock	-	711,700 00	711,700 00
Reimbursement of the five and a half per cent. stock	-	1,847,500 00	1,847,500 00
Reimbursement of the four and a half per cent. stock	-	176,000 00	176,000 00
Payments made in certificates of the debt of the United States on account of lands	1,011 34	267,229 36	268,240 70
Payments made to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt	49 20	76,477 86	76,527 06
Payments on account of domestic loans	-	3,440,000 00	3,440,000 00

STATEMENT D—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1808.]

	Redemption from 1st October, 1807, to 30th September, 1808.	Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1807, per Secretary's report of the 5th November, 1807.	Total principal redeemed from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1808.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer, exclusive of \$2,366 70 repaid into the Treasury, and \$665 80 commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange, was			
Add this sum, being a balance unapplied of a remittance to the bankers in Amsterdam, for the purchase of books for Congress, and which is, by warrant, transferred to the account of the foreign debt	\$790,145 23		
	488 60		
	790,633 83		
Deduct interest accruing thereon:			
On the Dutch debt, including commissions and charges	\$24,280 00		
On the Louisiana six per cent. stock, including commissions	676,121 28		
On the exchanged six per cent. stock, interest payable in Europe	7,592 07		
On the converted six per cent. stock, interest payable in Europe	15,757 84		
	723,751 19		
And loss on exchange	26,680 84		
	750,432 03		
	\$40,301 80	\$9,987,294 69	\$10,027,496 49
Total	\$2,335,101 84	25,882,095 71	28,217,197 55

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1808.JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.