

REPORTS
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

PREPARED
IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACT OF MAY 10, 1800,

"SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ACT, ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.'"

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE REPORTS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
ON
PUBLIC CREDIT, A NATIONAL BANK, MANUFACTURES,
AND
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT.

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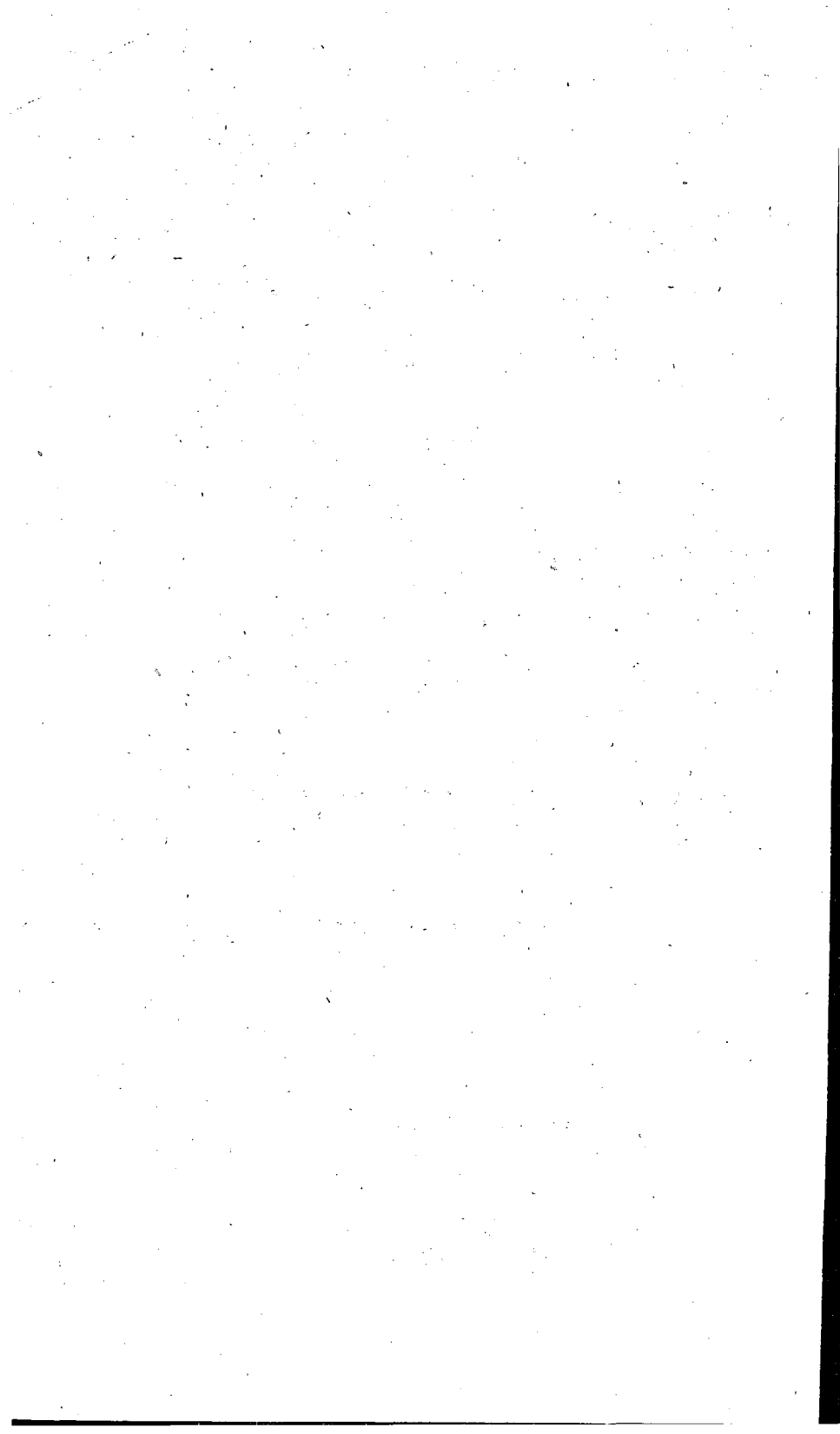


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report by Mr. Ingham on the Finances - - -	December, 1829 5
Report by Mr. Ingham on the Finances - - -	December, 1830 85
Report by Mr. McLane on the Finances - - -	December, 1831 217
Report by Mr. McLane on the Finances - - -	December, 1832 283
Report by Mr. Taney on the Removal of the Public Deposites - - -	December, 1833 337
Report by Mr. Taney on the Finances - - -	December, 1833 377
Report by Mr. Taney on Deposit Banks - - -	April, 1834 451
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances - - -	December, 1834 463
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Public Money - - -	December, 1834 557
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances - - -	December, 1835 627
Report by Mr. Woodbury on the Finances - - -	December, 1836 679

⑧ 23

REPORTS

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1829.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources of revenue, during the year 1827, were - - - - \$22,966,363 96

The expenditures for the same year, including public debt, were - - - - 22,656,764 04

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1828, was 6,668,286 10

The receipts from all sources, during the year 1828, were 24,789,463 61

Viz.

Customs - - - - \$23,205,523 64

Lands (Statement D) - - - - 1,018,308 75

Dividends on bank stock - - - - 455,000 00

Incidental receipts (E) - - - - 110,631 22

Making an aggregate of - - - - 31,457,749 71

The expenditures for the year 1828, were (F) - - - - 25,485,313 90

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous - - - - 3,676,052 64

Military service, including fortifications,
ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, and
arming the militia - - - - 5,719,956 06

Naval service, including the gradual in-
crease and improvement of the navy - - - - 3,925,867 13

Public debt - - - - 12,163,438 07

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1829,
of - - - - 5,972,435 81

The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated to have amounted to \$19,437,230 98

Viz.

Customs	-	-	17,770,744 59
Lands (G)	-	-	972,059 33
Bank dividends	-	-	490,000 00
Miscellaneous (H)	-	-	204,427 06

The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at - - - 5,165,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts of the year - - - 24,602,230 98

And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1829, forming an aggregate of - - - 30,574,666 79

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year, have amounted, by estimate, to (I) - - - 18,919,114 05

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	-	2,482,415 50
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement	-	-	5,155,256 44
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	-	-	2,565,979 24
Public debt	-	-	8,715,462 87

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$3,689,542 93 on account of the public debt, are estimated at - 7,245,481 05

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year - - - 26,164,595 10

Leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1830, an estimated balance of - - - 4,410,071 69

Of this balance, which includes the funds heretofore reported by this department as not effective, there have been reserved, under the 4th section of the Sinking Fund act of 1817, \$2,000,000, and the residue has been held to meet existing appropriations.

But, of those appropriations, amounting to \$3,435,387 03, it is estimated, on data recently furnished by the proper departments—

1. That there will be required, to complete the service of the year 1829, and of previous years, \$2,457,173 16; which sum will be expended in the year 1830.
2. That the sum of \$862,251 84 will not be required for the service of those years, and may, therefore, be applied, without being re-appro-

priated, in aid of the service of the year 1830, as will be more fully stated when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$115,962 03 will be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because those moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of the public debt of the United States,
was, on the 1st of January, 1829 - - - \$58,406,418 05

Viz.

Funded debt - - - - - \$58,362,135 78

Consisting of—

Six per cent. stocks - 16,279,822 02

Five per cent. stocks, in-
cluding \$7,000,000 sub-
scribed to the Bank of
the United States - 12,792,000 20

Four and a half per cent.
stocks - - - 15,994,064 11

Three per cent. stock - 13,296,249 45

Unfunded debt - - - - - 44,282 27

Consisting of—

Registered debt, being claims registered
prior to the year 1798, for services
and supplies during the Revolutionary
war - - - 28,965 91

Treasury notes, outstanding 9,261 27

Mississippi stock, outstanding 6,055 09

The payments made, and to be made, on account of the pub-
lic debt, for the year 1829, amount to - 12,405,005 80

Of this sum there will have been paid for
interest - - - - - 2,563,994 25

And on account of principal - - - - - 9,841,011 55

Leaving the total debt on the 1st January, 1830 - - - 48,565,406 50

Viz.

Funded debt, as per statement (K) - 48,522,869 93

Unfunded debt, as per statement (L) - 42,536 57

Of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt in the year 1829, \$10,049,630 50 have accrued under the second section of the Sinking Fund act of 1817, which completes the whole amount of that appropriation up to the 1st January, 1830; and \$2,355,375 30 have been derived, under the fourth section of the act, from the surplus moneys in the Treasury.

The payments of the present year being applied exclusively to the redemption of the six per cent. stocks, there will remain the following stocks, redeemable according to the respective contracts, viz :

In 1830—6 per cents.	-	-	\$6,440,556	17
5 per cents.	-	-	18,901	59
4½ per cents.	-	-	1,539,336	16
On the 1st January, 1831, and sub- ject to the last payment of 1830	-	-	18,901	59
Total redeemable in 1830	-	-	\$8,017,695	51
In 1831—(viz. on the 1st January, 1832)	-	-		
5 per cents.	-	-	1,018,900	72
4½ per cents.	-	-	5,000,000	00
Total redeemable in 1831	-	-	6,018,900	72
In 1832—4½ per cents.	-	-	5,000,000	00
On the 1st Jan., 1833, 4½ per cents.	-	-	2,227,363	97
Total redeemable in 1832	-	-	7,227,363	97
In 1833—(viz. on the 1st January, 1834) 4½ per cents.	-	-	2,227,363	98
In 1834—(viz. on the 1st January, 1835) 5 per cents.	-	-	4,735,296	30
Making together	-	-	28,226,620	48
Redeemable at the pleasure of the Government	-	-	20,296,249	45
Viz.	-	-		
5 per cents. subscribed to Bank U. States	-	-	7,000,000	00
3 per cents.	-	-	13,296,249	45
Making a total of	-	-	48,522,869	93

From the above statement it is apparent that the Sinking Fund, as hereafter estimated, at \$11,500,000, for the year 1830, and subsequently at an average of \$12,000,000, can only be applied to the reimbursement of those stocks which are not redeemable at pleasure, as follows :

In 1830—to the payment of principal	\$8,017,695	51	
interest	1,951,437	05	
			\$9,969,132 56
In 1831—to the payment of principal	6,018,900	72	
interest, say	1,687,060	08	
			7,705,960 80
In 1832—to the payment of principal	7,227,363	97	
interest, say	1,186,115	04	
			8,413,479 01
In 1833—to the payment of principal	2,227,363	98	
interest, say	1,085,883	66	
			3,313,247 64
In 1834—to the payment of principal	4,735,296	30	
interest, say	985,652	29	
			5,720,948 59

The inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cents. when, in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favorable to the United States as the payment of other stocks then redeemable. This stock is now quoted in the market at about $87\frac{1}{2}$. An unlimited authority to redeem it would, no doubt, somewhat enhance the price; but this effect would, in a great degree, be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If, however, the revenues can, in the opinion of Congress, be more advantageously reduced, or otherwise disposed of, when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the payment of the three per cents. may be postponed, subject to the operation of a small sinking fund, to be applied conditionally, viz: when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case, it will be necessary, to the full employment of the present Sinking Fund, to give the Commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents. at their market price.

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1830.

The amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1829, is estimated at \$21,821,500; being \$2,621,300 less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the first quarter of the present year; and was probably caused by the extensive importations which had been made in the early part of 1828, in anticipation of the increased duties. In the second and third quarters of the year, however, the importations have so augmented, that the accruing duties secured in those quarters, are but \$49,300 less than those secured in the second and third quarters of the preceding year. This improvement still continues; and there is reason to believe that the duties accruing in the fourth quarter will nearly equal those of the fourth quarter of last year. It is worthy of remark, that the accruing revenue of the three first quarters of the year 1829, though so much below that of 1828, is only \$270,200 less than that of the same period of the year 1827.

The debentures issued, during the three first quarters of 1829, were \$3,059,060 25, which exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1828, by \$96,475 70.

The amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1830, was \$1,111,136, exceeding, by \$65,992, the amount chargeable on the same day, in 1828, on the revenue of 1829.

The value of domestic articles, exported from the United States, for the year ending on the 30th September last, is estimated at \$55,800,000, being \$5,130,331 more than the value of those exported, during the same period, in the preceding year.

The amount of custom house bonds in suit on the 30th September last, was \$6,591,714 20, being \$1,967,435 45 more than on the same day, in the preceding year. It may be observed, that the great increase of this item for several years past, has arisen from the heavy failures in the China trade; in which, series of bonds falling due from the same houses commence in one year, and terminate in another.

From a view of all those facts and considerations, the receipts for the year 1830 are estimated at - \$23,840,000 00

Viz.

Customs	-	-	-	\$22,000,00 00
Lands	-	-	-	1,200,000 00
Bank dividends	-	-	-	490,000 00
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct tax, and canal tolls,				<u>150,000 00</u>

To which is to be added the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1830 - - - 4,410,071 69

Making an aggregate of - - - 28,250,071 69

The expenditures for 1830 are estimated at - - - 23,755,526 67

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	2,473,225 62
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvement	5,525,189 95	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	-	4,257,111 10
Public debt	-	<u>11,500,000 00</u>

Which will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1831, of - - - \$4,494,545 02

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditure be correct, the sum at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the year 1830, will be \$11,500,000, and, when the increase of population is considered, may, probably, be safely computed at \$12,000,000 for the four succeeding years. This sum will complete the payment of the whole public debt within the year 1834, without applying the bank shares.

Should it be determined to reduce the revenue, so as to correspond with the existing expenditure, it will require the exercise of a wise forecast, on the part of the Legislature, to avert serious injury. Merchants having goods on hand, liable to be affected in price by a change in the fiscal system of the Government, have a just right to expect from it a reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In accordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, it be made to take effect prospectively and gradually.

It will, in such case, be proper, at an early period, to select the articles upon which to commence the reduction. As auxiliary to this undertaking, the annexed tables, M and N, have been prepared. Table M exhibits the amount of duties accruing on such articles of importation as are generally of foreign production. Table N exhibits the tariff of duties imposed by foreign Governments on such articles as are produced in, or exported from, the United States, as far as has been ascertained at the Treasury Department.

The precise effect of a reduction of duties on the revenue can only be ascertained by experience; but, as the imports will be somewhat increased by the operation, it is not apprehended that a gradual reduction, commencing at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt.

The various duties devolved on the Treasury Department, in relation to custom houses and land offices, have led to the exercise of powers not sufficiently defined by law. These are liable to be enlarged by successive gradations, under special exigencies, without legislative sanction, until the powers of the department to perform indispensable duties are derived from usage, rather than the statutes. Of this nature are those exercised in the payments for contingent expenses of the cutter service, repairs of custom houses, wharves, and warehouses belonging to the United States; expenses to inspectors employed in special services, in addition to their *per diem* compensation; in the allowances to persons instructed to investigate transactions of custom houses and land officers; to assistant counsel, and for costs in suits and prosecutions; and for various services of less magnitude. The payments for these objects are usually made by collectors and receivers of public moneys, or by drafts on them from the Treasury Department, being considered as incidental to these branches of revenue. It is desirable that all such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law, as those made out of moneys in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper to make known to Congress that the duties imposed upon woollen goods, under the act of the 19th May, 1828, have, in pursuance of an instruction from the Treasury Department, dated 15th October, 1828, been charged upon the value of such goods, without the addition of 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or 10 per centum on those from any other place or country.

The law, it is believed, may admit of a different construction; but, as the orders for the importations, since the instruction above referred to, were given with a knowledge of its operation, now, to add the 20 or 10 per cent. to the cost of such goods, would probably transfer the whole of them into a class higher than was fairly contemplated by the importer, and increase the duty very prejudicially to his interest. Under these circumstances, and as there may be some doubt as to the intention of the law, it has been deemed proper not to disturb the existing construction, but to submit the matter to the consideration of Congress.

Another subject, somewhat similar in character, has been, for special reasons, differently disposed of. A deduction of five per cent. on the invoices of broadcloths, for measurement, has become an established usage of trade. This usage was particularly noticed in an instruction issued by the Treasury Department on the 9th September, 1828, but which had been differently construed by the custom house officers at different ports: at some the deduction having been made from the measurement, and at others from the cost; by which different rates of duties were imposed. It was deemed not only a legal, but constitutional obligation, so far as the powers vested in the department would admit, to render the duty uniform throughout the United States. In preparing the necessary regulation for this purpose, it was considered that the five per cent. deduction was originally intended, as it purports to be, on "measurement," and not on price. This basis was also recommended by another and more important consideration, viz: the uniformity of its effect. The allowance being made for measurement, the merchant pays duty on the number of yards purporting to be imported; but, if made on price, it is nugatory, except the cloths are thereby transferred from a higher to a lower class, in which case it diminishes the duty by the amount of the difference between the duties charged on such classes. An

instruction was accordingly issued, on the 8th August, 1829, directing the allowance of the five per cent. to be made on the measurement only. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been previously given, of the expected benefit of the deduction, in determining the classes of dutiable prices to which their cloths belonged: such cloths are, consequently, subjected to a rate of duty higher than was contemplated when the orders were given. The regulation has, therefore, injuriously affected the interest of these importers; and their case is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress, who alone can give the proper relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully invites the attention of Congress to some modification of the existing revenue laws, as well for the convenience of those employed in commerce and navigation, as for the better security of the revenue.

The law in relation to licenses for coasting and fishing vessels operates unequally and injuriously upon some branches of that business; it requires, upon every change of structure of the vessel, or of ownership, by the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new duty.

The bounty allowed on vessels employed in the cod fisheries is understood to be unlawfully obtained by some of those engaged in the mackerel fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fish cured or exported, without reference to the origin of the salt, would better promote whatever encouragement may be considered as proper to be given to the fisheries. This could be graduated to any scale, and, being more simple in its form, would be less liable to abuse.

It is found that the present mode of compensating custom house officers operates unequally, and not in proportion to the service rendered. As striking instances of this inequality, inspectors, in many places, receive more than double the compensation of the collectors who employ them; and, at some ports, custom houses are built or purchased by the Government, while, at others, they are provided at the expense of collectors.

The fees of office are liable to be variously computed, and are a constant source of embarrassment in the transaction of business. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the mode of compensation by salary beneficially substituted; retaining, however, those on manifests, clearances, entries, and permits, and that class of service which makes it the interest of the officers to require a strict observance of those acts, on the part of masters of vessels and shippers, which may be deemed essential to the security of the revenue.

The commissions now allowed to collectors on bonds put in suit, might be advantageously divided between them and the district attorneys. The former would thereby be more interested in taking proper security, and the latter have a salutary stimulus to the discharge of their duties.

Some additional provision of law is deemed necessary to compel the surrender of public books and papers, of district attorneys, marshals, custom house and land officers, in pursuance of orders from the proper department.

The labors of appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the "Act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed 19th May, 1828. To give the proper efficiency to that branch of service, it is necessary to have warehouses and offices con-

veniently adapted for the examination, measuring, and repacking of goods; and that the persons employed by appraisers should be more immediately under their control. In the port of New York, where nearly half the importations into the United States are made, the whole labor of appraising devolves on two officers, who are exclusively responsible for that duty; and yet, all the assistance which can be provided for them, is supplied indirectly, and under an implied power. To avoid the embarrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of these officers, an additional appraiser at that port seems indispensable. It is also deemed advisable that the commissioned appraisers at all the ports should be authorized, under proper restrictions, to employ persons to act as assistants, under regular official responsibility. These being distributed upon the different classes of business, could not fail to increase the power of the appraisers for an efficient and faithful performance of their duties, and without any material increase of expense.

The present system of storing goods for debenture, or in security for duties, may, it is believed, be beneficially modified. Goods are now stored under various circumstances:—

1. Teas may, at the option of the importer, and at his expense, be stored under the direction of the custom house officers, in security for the duties, for two years.

2. Wine and spirits may be stored, in like manner, for one year.

3. All other goods may be stored, in like manner, for the term of credit on the duties, respectively.

4. Wine and spirits, to be entitled to drawback, must be deposited in a public store, and there remain, from their landing, until shipment, or, on being transported coastwise, may be again stored or shipped.

5. Goods, irregularly imported, are stored until they can be disposed of according to law.

Private stores are usually rented, for these purposes, by the collectors, but the facility of access to such buildings renders the security of little avail; and, that abuses have not more frequently occurred, is attributable much more to the integrity of the merchants, than the efficacy of the system. The remedy proposed, is, to erect warehouses, at the public expense, at the principal ports, for all the permanent objects connected with this branch of service; to be so situated and constructed as to be conveniently guarded, and rendered inaccessible except by permission of officers in charge. This being done, the warehouse system may be extended to all goods entered for drawback, and the right of debenture continued as long as they remain in store. There can be no doubt, that a moderate charge for storage would remunerate the Government for the expenditure, while the revenue would be rendered more secure, and the interests of navigation essentially promoted.

The intercourse between the United States and adjacent foreign territories requires some special regulation, as well for the convenience of the officers of the customs, as of travellers; and, also, for the better security of the revenue. Persons transiently coming into the United States on business, and returning, are obliged to pay duty for the horses and vehicles employed; without benefit of drawback. Ferry-boats, having foreign goods on board, are required by law to enter and pay fees upon every trip across a boundary water. It is, also, desirable that United States vessels, of whatever burden, laden with foreign goods, passing on those waters, should be

subjected to the same regulations that are now imposed on coasting vessels passing from one district to another, not in an adjoining State. It may, however, be doubted, whether any regulation, short of a total prohibition of the importation of goods not the growth or product of the territories contiguous to the United States, and of their transportation upon the boundary waters in vessels of the United States, without accompanying evidence of the duties having been paid, will effectually prevent illicit importations from those countries.

The laws in relation to the coasting trade do not afford the necessary means for preventing the unlawful introduction of foreign goods through that channel. The United States are divided into three great districts: 1. From their eastern limits to the southern limits of Georgia; 2. From the southern limits of Georgia to the Perdido river; 3. From the Perdido river, to the western limits of the United States. Masters of vessels licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, may now, with a given amount of cargo, pass from one port to another, within either of these districts, or to a port in an adjoining State, without delivering a manifest, or obtaining a permit, previous to their departure, and without making any report, or entering their vessels at the port of destination: nor does the law require any evidence, except the oath of the master, in certain cases, of duties having been paid on foreign goods transported from one port to another, except by a defective provision as to wine, spirits, and teas, and goods entitled to drawback. It is apparent, from these facts, that very great facilities are given for illicit trade. If a single port can be found, where, through the negligence of the officers of the customs, or other cause, goods can be thus introduced, there is no sufficient obstacle to their being transported by water to another and a better market. The mere power to board a coasting vessel and demand her manifest, without any obligation on the master to report her to the collector, is wholly insufficient for proper security against frauds; and, especially, in those ports where an extensive coasting and foreign navigation is carried on.

There is also a feature in the law in relation to the seizure of goods suspected to have been smuggled, which, it is believed, may be beneficially modified. These goods are usually seized in small quantities; the owners, perhaps, escape, or no one appears to claim them, and yet the goods cannot be sold until libelled, and condemned in a court of the United States; the costs attending which frequently amount to more than the proceeds of the articles when sold. The officer not only loses his reward, but the United States are subjected to costs, and what was intended as an inducement to vigilance becomes worse than nugatory. This might be remedied, by authorizing the sale, without condemnation, of such goods as may be unclaimed, after a reasonable notice. An additional and salutary stimulus may also be given to the activity of revenue officers, by authorizing a relinquishment to them of a portion of the proceeds of forfeited goods, which may accrue to the Government. The sum thus relinquished would probably be much more than repaid in the increased security of the revenue, arising from the incitement to greater vigilance.

The power to search for and seize goods found on land, requires to be enlarged and better defined. To avoid unnecessary vexation, the exercise of the power might be limited to a reasonable distance from the coast, navigable rivers, canals, or the interior border. It is known that considerable exertions are making for introducing goods into the United States, in violation of the revenue laws; and the Secretary of the Treasury finds him-

self compelled to invite the special attention of Congress to the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to prevent an evil, not less dangerous to the morals of those exposed to the temptation, than injurious to the interests of the nation. Every measure intended for this object will unavoidably subject the fair trader to some inconvenience; but this should be considered as more than counterbalanced by the protection it affords against the ruinous competition of those who can only be restrained by efficient laws, rigorously executed.

The present credit system, it is believed, may be materially improved. If the purchaser of goods, or any other person than the importer, could be lawfully substituted, as the principal on custom house bonds, in all cases where the importer was not indebted on bonds due and unpaid, the security of these debts might be greatly increased. It would, in such case, depend on the solvency of a class of merchants exposed to less hazard in their business, besides being divided among a greater number. The credits now allowed, are, also, unnecessarily complicated. The long credits on teas have been a source of heavy loss to the revenue, and consequently injurious to the interests they were intended to promote. Experience has proved, that, by furnishing an opportunity for, they stimulate adventurous speculation, not less ruinous to those connected with them, than prejudicial to the Government. The terms of payment for duties now prescribed by law are as follows:

All sums not exceeding \$50 are payable in cash; all sums exceeding \$50, for duties on the produce of the West Indies (except salt) or places north of the equator, and situate on the eastern shores of America, or its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, one half in six months, and one half in nine months:—

On salt, nine months;

On wines, twelve months;

On all goods imported from Europe, (other than wines, salt, and teas,) one third in eight months, one third in ten months, and one third in twelve months;

On all goods (other than wines, salt, and teas) imported from any other place than Europe and the West Indies, one third in eight months, one third in ten months, and one third in eighteen months;

On teas imported from China or Europe, stored as security for duties, a credit of two years is allowed: when delivered for consumption, the duties not exceeding \$100, on a credit of four months, with security; if over \$100, and not exceeding \$500, eight months; over \$500, twelve months: the credit not in any case to extend beyond two years allowed on deposit of the teas;

On wines and spirits, stored as security for duties, the same credit, on delivery, as if not stored, not to exceed twelve months.

The term of six, nine, and twelve months, might be adopted as a fair average of existing credits. A change, if introduced prospectively, could not be sensibly felt in the price of any article of importation; and the reduction of the duties on teas, and some other importations from countries south of the equator, if that be thought advisable, would counteract the effect of a shortened credit upon the interests of navigation in that region.

The average proposed somewhat increases the length of the credits on importations from the West Indies. Upon this point it may be observed, that the profits of the West India trade being reduced to their minimum, every proper facility given to it could not but be felt in the agriculture, as

well as the commerce and navigation of the United States ; those colonies being almost the only market for many of the staple products of several of the States. The same object may be further promoted by the reduction of duties on coffee, spices, and some other products of these islands.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether any modification of the revenue system, with a view to improve the West India trade, might not, with advantage, be arranged in such a manner as to give preference to the productions of those colonies into which American navigation is permitted.

The effects of a change in the credit system, and of a reduction of duties, upon the various interests of the nation, other than revenue, are suggested as incidental considerations, which, though they might not be deemed of such a character as to justify a revision of the revenue laws, yet, cannot safely be overlooked in a modification called for by other indispensable objects. It may be proper, however, in all measures of this nature, to keep in view, that the money power of the Government, whether exerted in the imposition, distribution, or reduction of taxes, or in the disbursement of the public treasure, requires to be exercised with the most guarded and steady purpose of uniting absolute and relative justice in the same point.

Whatever propels an undue portion of capital into one pursuit, must tend, where capital is abundant, sooner or later, to overcharge it, and lessen the profits. The same operation will cause at least a relative increase in the profits of other pursuits, from which capital has been withdrawn. The application of the money power of the Government to regulate the unequal action caused by such, or any other changes in human economy, is, in its nature, incapable of precise and certain adaptation to its end; hence, the necessity for care and moderation, in all measures of this character. Every mistake must increase the irregularities intended to be remedied, and interrupt and disturb that gradual growth which best promotes and secures substantial prosperity. So injurious are great and sudden fluctuations in human employments, that it has been even doubted whether the inventive genius of man, in the development of means for saving labor and multiplying mechanical power, has not proved rather an evil than a benefit. A close observance of this operation, will, however, demonstrate, that, whatever there may be of evil in it, arises only from the suddenness of the change. Employments essential to the support of many, have been superseded so suddenly as to leave them dependent on the charities of those who may have profited by the event ; this would not have occurred, had the process been graduated, as to time, more conformably to the habits and conditions of those liable to be affected by it. The employments thus superseded, will, however, scarcely be known to, or needed by, the next generation ; others will take their place ; and those who cannot enter upon new pursuits, though without hope for themselves, may yet be consoled with a better prospect for posterity.

It may not be unprofitable to observe, that a total revolution is taking place in many of the productive employments throughout the civilized world. The improvements in science and arts, no longer interrupted by war, have been directed to other objects, and have so increased the power of production, that the tide of prices, which had been long on the flood, is gradually ebbing, even under a depreciated currency. The relative values between labor and products have also changed, but are not yet adjusted. The depression of prices, falling unequally on the different species of property, is ruinous to many, and repugnant to the feelings even of those who do not really suffer. It may be long before a proper adjustment of these

values removes the evil; and, until then, the busy world will be agitated by the convulsive struggles of its various interests, each to avert from itself, and throw upon others, the impending adversity. The ramifications of these connecting and conflicting operations are so complicated, that it may be doubted whether any degree of intelligence, however free from the influence of special interests, could, by the exercise of a political power, materially lessen the evil. The active energies of man, stimulated by necessity, emulation, and love of wealth, are, perhaps, the agents most to be relied upon, in maintaining a salutary equilibrium in the various operations of human enterprise. Every new disposition, therefore, of the money power, to be safe, should be gradual, and requires great caution to avoid increasing the unequal and irregular action, which is so obviously prejudicial both to individual and public welfare.

Whatever objects may, in the wisdom of the Government, be found, for the application of surplus revenue, after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably remain a considerable amount, which may be dispensed with, by a reduction of the import duties, without prejudice to any branch of domestic industry. Such a reduction will present a favorable opportunity for averting a portion of the evil resulting from the general depression in the price of property, before referred to. The repeal of a tax is similar, in its effect, to the relinquishment of so much annual debt; relieving, to that amount, the various species of labor upon which it was charged, and distributing its benefits, in proportion to consumption, upon every individual of the nation.

The extinguishment of the public debt tends to the same result in another way. The interest is now paid to capitalists, out of the profits of labor; not only will this labor be released from the burden, but the capital, thus thrown out of an unproductive, will seek a productive employment; giving thereby a new impetus to enterprise in agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, at a lower charge for interest than before. The heavy impositions on the labor employed in these pursuits, in those nations where the arts have attained their highest perfection, had become, in a great measure, counterbalanced, in latter years, by the increased capacity of that labor; but these burdens still remain, and with but little prospect of diminution. In the mean time, the industry of the United States will have a positive advantage over that of other countries, equal to the difference between their respective rates of taxation; and it is worthy of consideration, that there has been probably no period in which such an opportunity for advancing the general economy of the American people, and aiding them to maintain a successful competition with that of other countries, could have been more propitious, or more necessary to their interests, than that which is now approaching. It is known that the most unexampled exertions are making, in all civilized nations, to increase the productive power; and those who shall stand foremost in this laudable strife, will be assured of success in maintaining, not merely the prosperity of their people, but a high rank among the family of nations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 14, 1829.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; drawback on domestic distilled spirits, and domestic refined sugar, exported; bounty on salted fish, exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, and of expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1828.

Year.	Duties on			Debentures issued.	Drawback on domestic distilled spirits, and domestic refined sugar.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Net revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports and clearances.						
1828	29,946,699 92	139,647 18	-19,920 00	4,001,665 01	16,758 02	248,878 90	25,838,965 17	869,153 01	24,969,812 16

C.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1828.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. 824,781
Foreign do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,435
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	974,216
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the values and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1828, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the net revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
9,097 dollars, at 12 per cent.	-	-	-	\$1,091 64	
1,378,445 do. 12½ do.	-	-	-	172,305 62	
3,568,477 do. 15 do.	-	-	-	535,271 55	
6,979,759 do. 20 do.	-	-	-	1,395,951 80	
25,068,395 do. 25 do.	-	-	-	6,267,098 75	
1,744,835 do. 30 do.	-	-	-	523,450 50	
3,634,641 do. 33½ do.	-	-	-	1,211,547 00	
701,445 do. 35 do.	-	-	-	245,505 75	
2,859,561 do. 40 do.	-	-	-	1,143,824 40	
3,617 do. 45 do.	-	-	-	1,627 65	
408,532 do. 50 do.	-	-	-	204,266 00	
46,356,804 do. 25, $\frac{2}{100}$ av.	-	-	-	11,701,940 66	11,701,940 66
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.					
1. Wines 2,053,373 gallons at 27.04 cents av.	-	-	-	555,426 15	
2. Spirits 4,446,698 do. 50.19 do.	-	-	-	2,231,847 17	
Molasses 10,091,794 do. 5 do.	-	-	-	504,589 70	
Do. 3,488,119 do. 10 do.	-	-	-	348,811 90	
3. Teas 6,803,667 pounds 34 do.	-	-	-	2,313,767 65	
Coffee 37,258,879 do. 5 do.	-	-	-	1,862,943 95	
4. Sugar 49,077,806 do. 3.08 do.	-	-	-	1,513,516 03	
5. Salt 2,993,486 bushels 20 do.	-	-	-	598,697 20	
6 All other articles - - - -	-	-	-	3,936,496 61	13,866,096 36
Deduct duties refunded, and moiety of penal duties arising under the act of 20th of April, 1818, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, and difference in calculation - - - -					\$25,568,037 02
					20,421 07
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback - - - -					113,363 83
10 do. extra duty on foreign vessels - - - -	-	-	-	19,969 49	
interest on custom-house bonds - - - -	-	-	-	14,418 87	
storage received - - - -	-	-	-	787 87	25,547,615 95
					148,540 06
Duties on merchandise - - - -	-	-	-	-	25,696,156 01
Add duties on tonnage - - - -	-	-	-	124,306 99	
light money - - - -	-	-	-	15,304 19	
passports and clearances - - - -	-	-	-	-	139,647 18
					19,920 00
					25,855,723 19
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar - - - -					2,045 48
on domestic distilled spirits - - - -	-	-	-	14,712 54	16,758 02
Gross revenue - - - -	-	-	-	-	25,838,965 17
Expenses of collection - - - -	-	-	-	-	869,153 01
Net revenue, per statement A. - - - -	-	-	-	-	\$24,969,812 16

Explanatory Statements and Notes.

1. Wines—Madeira				96,856	gallons at 100. cents	\$96,856 00
Do.				179	do. 50 do.	89 50
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.				21,382	do. 100 do.	21,382 00
Sherry and St. Lucar, &c.				49,424	do. 60 do.	29,654 40
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.				276,465	do. 50 do.	138,232 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.				67,386	do. 40 do.	26,954 40
Claret, &c. in bottles				68,432	do. 30 do.	20,529 60
Sicily				1,817	do. 30 do.	545 10
Not enumerated				3,120	do. 30 do.	936 00
French				16,107	do. 15 do.	2,416 05
All other				1,452,204	do. 15 do.	217,830 60
				2,053,372		555,426 15
<hr/>						
2. Spirits—from grain				494,921	gallons at 42 cents	207,866 82
1st proof				2,733	do. 45 do.	1,229 85
2d do.				28,053	do. 48 do.	13,465 44
3d do.				2,983	do. 52 do.	1,551 16
4th do.				383	do. 60 do.	229 80
5th do.				507,013	do. 57 do.	288,997 41
New duties				1,557	do. 60 do.	934 20
2d do.				19,359	do. 63 do.	12,196 17
3d do.				4,220	do. 67 do.	2,827 40
4th do.				1,604	do. 75 do.	1,203 00
5th do.				269,609	do. 38 do.	102,451 42
Other materials				598,177	do. 42 do.	251,234 34
1st and 2d proof				1,491,376	do. 48 do.	715,860 48
3d do.				35,723	do. 57 do.	20,362 11
4th do.				90,762	do. 53 do.	48,103 86
5th do.				82,517	do. 57 do.	47,034 69
New duties				798,241	do. 63 do.	502,891 83
1st and 2d do.				13,212	do. 72 do.	9,512 64
3d do.				6,107	do. 85 do.	5,190 95
4th do.						
5th do.						
Above						
				4,448,550		2,233,143 57
Excess of exportation				1,852	do. 70 do.	1,296 40
				4,446,698		2,231,847 17
<hr/>						
3. Teas—Bohea				90,065	pounds at 12 cents	10,807 80
Souchong				1,301,400	do. 25 do.	325,350 00
Hyson skin, &c.				1,860,044	do. 28 do.	520,812 32
Hyson and young hyson				3,212,248	do. 40 do.	1,284,899 20
Imperial, gunpowder, &c.				339,910	do. 50 do.	169,955 00
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China						1,943 33
				6,803,667		2,313,767 65
<hr/>						
4. Sugar—brown				44,959,621	pounds at 3 cents	1,348,788 63
White, clayed, &c.				4,118,185	do. 4 do.	164,727 40
				49,077,806		1,513,516 03
<hr/>						
5. Salt—Imported, bushels				4,274,051	at 20 cents	854,810 20
Exported				36,171		
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels				1,244,394		
				1,280,565	at 20 cents	256,113 00
				2,993,486		598,697 20

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.		Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Woollens, not above 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	per square yard	710,829	14	\$99,516 06
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, &c.	do.	30,213	50	15,106 50
Do.	do.	21,406	70	14,984 20
Venetian and ingrain	do.	435,644	25	108,911 00
Do.	do.	246,536	40	98,614 40
wool, flax, &c.	do.	2,362	20	472 40
Do.	do.	10,022	32	3,207 04
flags, matting, &c.	do.	22,654	15	3,398 10
Floor-cloths, printed, painted, &c.	do.	12,088	50	6,044 00
Oil cloth, other than painted, &c.	do.	3,676	25	919 00
Furniture oil cloth	do.	42,884	15	6,420 60
Sail duck	do.	1,633,563	9	147,020 67
Bagging, cotton	do.	1,390,209	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	52,132 83
Do.	do.	1,878,840	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,547 80
Wool, unmanufactured	pounds	1,378,170	4	55,126 80
Vinegar	gallons	39,536	8	3,162 88
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	do.	66,130	20	13,226 00
Do. do. in casks	do.	3,964	15	594 60
Oil, spermaceti	do.	2,922	25	730 50
whale and other fish	do.	5,182	15	777 30
olive	do.	157,910	25	39,477 60
castor	do.	351	40	140 40
linseed	do.	23,351	25	5,837 75
rapeseed	do.	133	25	33 25
Cocoa	pounds	459,096	2	9,181 92
Chocolate	do.	2,892	4	115 68
Sugar, candy	do.	64	12	7 68
loaf	do.	314	12	37 68
other refined and lump	do.	59	10	5 90
Fruits, almonds	do.	655,953	3	19,678 59
currants	do.	43,874	3	1,316 22
prunes and plums	do.	127,605	4	5,104 20
figs	do.	742,027	3	22,260 81
raisins, jar and Muscatel	do.	2,107,351	4	84,294 04
other	do.	1,535,978	3	46,079 34
Candles, wax	do.	478	6	28 68
spermaceti	do.	26	8	2 08
Cheese	do.	28,285	9	2,545 65
Soap	do.	294,465	4	11,778 60
Tallow	do.	2,062,233	1	20,622 33
Lard	do.	1,810	3	54 30
Hams and bacon	do.	7,391	3	221 73
Butter	do.	617	5	30 85
Saltpetre, refined	do.	179	3	5 37
Camphor, crude	do.	39,789	8	3,183 12
refined	do.	8	12	96
Salts, Epsom	do.	2,364	4	94 56
Glauber	do.	85	2	1 70
Spices, Cayenne pepper	do.	9	15	1 35
nutmegs	do.	17,076	60	10,245 60
cloves	do.	32,198	25	8,049 50
pepper	do.	4,346,839	8	347,747 12
pimento	do.	820,213	6	49,212 78
cassia	do.	434,361	6	26,061 66
ginger	do.	24,000	2	480 00
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	do.	62	10	6 20
Snuff	do.	1,935	12	232 20
Indigo	do.	1,084,491	15	162,673 65
Cotton	do.	247,459	3	7,423 77
Gunpowder	do.	79,444	8	6,355 52
Bristles	do.	357,579	3	10,727 37
Glue	do.	1,837	5	91 85
Paints, ochre, dry	do.	1,063,596	1	10,635 96

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Paints, white and red lead - - - pounds	1,977,519	4	\$79,100 76
Do. do. - - - do.	548,884	5	27,444 20
whiting and Paris white - - - do.	551,709	1	5,517 09
Litharge - - - do.	450,264	5	22,513 20
Sugar of lead - - - do.	18,026	5	901 30
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet - - - do.	2,848,078	2	56,961 56
Do. do. - - - do.	973,722	3	29,211 66
manufactured into shot - - - do.	22,024	4	880 96
pipes of - - - do.	119,892	5	5,994 60
Cables, tarred - - - do.	856	4	34 24
Cordage, tarred - - - do.	1,041,987	4	41,679 48
untarred - - - do.	141,383	5	7,069 15
Twine, seines and packthread - - - do.	420,840	5	21,042 00
Corks - - - do.	171,324	12	20,558 88
Copper, rods and bolts - - - do.	7,260	4	290 40
nails and spikes - - - do.	9,895	4	395 80
Fire-arms, muskets - - - No.	525	150	787 50
rifles - - - do.	6	250	15 00
Iron wire, not above No. 18 - - - pounds	903,014	5	45,150 70
14 - - - do.	87,933	6	5,275 98
18 - - - do.	193,808	9	17,442 72
14 - - - do.	75,247	10	7,524 70
tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 oz. - - - do.	17,997	5	899 85
above 16 oz. - - - do.	2,803	5	140 15
nails - - - do.	508,009	5	25,400 45
spikes - - - do.	67,732	4	2,709 28
cables and chains, &c. - - - do.	830,630	3	24,918 90
mill cranks and mill irons - - - do.	857	4	34 28
mill saws - - - do.	3,044	100	3,044 00
anchors - - - do.	72,556	2	1,451 12
anvils - - - do.	826,536	2	16,530 72
hammers and sledges - - - do.	53,982	2½	1,349 55
castings, vessels of - - - do.	820,181	1½	12,302 72
other - - - do.	271,910	1	2,719 10
brazier's rods - - - do.	467,971	3	14,018 54
Do. - - - do.	274,855	3½	9,619 92
nail and spike rods - - - do.	861,306	3½	30,145 71
sheet and hoop - - - do.	4,087,751	3	122,632 53
Do. - - - do.	1,529,142	3½	53,274 97
slit and rolled - - - dq.	20,594	3	617 82
Do. - - - do.	1,774	3½	62 09
pig iron - - - do.	55,435	50	27,717 50
Do. - - - do.	9,389	62½	5,868 13
bar and bolt, rolled - - - cwt.	134,234	150	201,351 00
hammered - - - do.	352,386	90	317,147 40
do. - - - pounds	38,078,212	1	380,782 12
slabs, blooms, and loops - - - cwt.	28,678	185	53,054 30
Steel - - - do.	25,171	100	25,171 00
Do. - - - do.	6,740	150	10,110 00
Hemp - - - do.	48,838	175	85,466 50
Do. - - - do.	99,931	225	224,844 75
Flax - - - do.	10,357	175	18,124 75
Alum - - - do.	4	250	10 00
Copperas - - - do.	3,694	200	7,388 00
Wheat flour - - - do.	133	50	66 50
Coal - - - bushel	992,315	6	59,538 90
Wheat - - - do.	715	25	179 25
Oats - - - do.	1,225	10	122 50
Potatoes - - - do.	33,170	10	3,317 00
Paper, folio and 4to post - - - pounds	9,320	20	1,864 00
printing, &c. - - - do.	2,221	10	222 10
sheathing, &c. - - - do.	47,741	3	1,420 23
other - - - do.	23,208	15	3,481 20

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

6. All other articles.				Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Books, printed previous to 1775	-	-	vols.	1,630	4	\$65 20
printed in other languages than Latin,	-	-				
Greek, &c.	-	-	do.	89,292	4	3,571 68
Latin and Greek, bound	-	-	pounds	4,954	15	743 10
boards	-	-	do.	2,767	13	359 71
all other, bound	-	-	do.	15,197	30	4,559 17
boards	-	-	do.	57,852	26	15,041 52
Glass ware, cut and not specified	-	-	do.	33,122	3	993 66
other articles of	-	-	do.	1,436,803	2	28,736 06
Glass vials, not above 4 oz.	-	-	groce	2,071	100	2,071 00
8 oz.	-	-	do.	554	125	692 50
6 oz.	-	-	do.	503	175	880 25
bottles, not above 1 quart	-	-	do.	18,308	200	36,616 00
2 "	-	-	do.	36	250	90 00
4 "	-	-	do.	53	300	159 00
demijohns	-	-	No.	42,802	25	10,700 50
window, not above 8 by 10	-	-	100 sq. ft.	610	300	1,830 00
10 by 12	-	-	do.	291	350	1,018 50
10 by 15	-	-	do.	2,469	400	9,876 00
uncut	-	-	do.	439	500	2,195 00
Slates, not above 6 by 12 inches	-	-	cwt.	2,677	20	535 40
12 by 14 do.	-	-	do.	2,100	25	525 00
14 by 16 do.	-	-	do.	9,616	30	2,884 80
16 by 18 do.	-	-	do.	3,177	35	1,111 95
18 by 20 do.	-	-	do.	8,855	40	3,542 00
20 by 24 do.	-	-	do.	2,695	45	1,212 75
above 20 by 24 do.	-	-	do.	1,280	50	640 00
Fish, dried or smoked	-	-	quintals	257	100	257 00
salmon, pickled	-	-	barrels	583	200	1,166 00
mackerel, pickled	-	-	do.	72	150	108 00
all other do.	-	-	do.	150	100	150 00
Shoes, silk	-	-	pair	2,272	30	681 60
prunelle	-	-	do.	866	25	216 50
leather	-	-	do.	1,730	25	432 50
children's	-	-	do.	260	15	39 00
Boots	-	-	do.	96	150	144 00
Cigars	-	-	M.	19,509	250	48,772 50
Playing cards	-	-	packs	2,347	30	704 10
						\$3,955,230 79
<i>Deduct excess of Exportation over Importation, viz:</i>						
Candles, tallow	-	-	4,384 lbs., at 5 cts.	\$219 20		
Beef and pork	-	-	192,860	2	3,857 20	
Mace	-	-	2,069	100	2,069 00	
Cinnamon	-	-	1,975	25	494 75	
Ochre, in oil	-	-	3,611	1½	54 16	
Shot	-	-	31,513	3½	1,102 96	
Nail and spike rods	-	-	100,677	3	3,020 31	
Paper, foolscap	-	-	43,830	17	7,451 10	
Oil of hempseed	-	-	1,862 galls. at 25	465 50		
						18,734 18
Carried to Statement B,					Dollars,	3,936,496 61

EXHIBIT of the sales, receipts, and expenses, of the public lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1828.

Land Offices.	State or Territory.	Net quantity of land sold.	Purchase money.	Receipts under the credit sys- tem.	Aggregate re- ceipts.	Amount of for- feited land stock included in the aggregate re- ceipts.	Incidental expenses.	Payments by re- ceivers into the Treasury of the U. States.
		Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta -	Ohio -	8,525 92	10,657 39	1,226 08	11,893 47	1,922 13	1,236 50	8,100 00
Zanesville -	do. -	37,019 56	46,124 34	2,477 01	48,601 35	6,125 81	2,398 49	42,154 65
Steubenville -	do. -	28,013 47	35,016 82	1,688 82	36,705 64	5,567 94	2,157 89	30,095 62
Chillicothe -	do. -	15,074 93	18,843 68	822 03	19,665 71	5,551 97	1,678 13	12,025 00
Cincinnati -	do. -	28,303 82	35,379 70	2,190 03	37,569 73	17,829 73	3,703 24	15,890 50
Wooster -	do. -	14,186 45	17,733 05	1,264 59	18,997 64	1,794 97	1,561 36	16,184 93
Piqua -	do. -	2,323 62	2,904 54	-	2,904 54	717 49	1,051 72	1,600 00
Tiffin -	do. -	32,345 60	40,431 99	-	40,431 99	2,564 44	2,138 46	35,559 22
Jeffersonville -	Indiana -	10,486 11	13,107 63	1,027 87	14,135 50	1,620 53	1,687 79	9,300 00
Vincennes -	do. -	18,401 04	23,001 36	1,619 67	24,621 03	3,586 00	9,009 76	20,854 12
Indianapolis -	do. -	67,457 84	84,322 09	-	84,322 09	-	2,673 31	92,817 15
Crawfordsville -	do. -	153,354 57	191,694 94	-	191,694 94	374 41	5,712 64	195,446 79
Fort Wayne -	do. -	1,113 25	1,391 43	-	1,391 43	-	1,032 64	-
Shawneetown -	Illinois -	4,512 91	5,667 02	1,583 26	7,250 28	1,139 12	3,054 51	1,507 44
Kaskaskia -	do. -	3,415 72	4,269 67	370 15	4,639 82	209 70	2,788 37	2,633 94
Edwardsville -	do. -	18,829 17	23,536 49	-	23,536 49	1,945 04	1,462 83	10,900 00
Vandalia -	do. -	3,591 77	4,489 71	-	4,489 71	-	1,194 75	1,825 70
Palestine -	do. -	20,537 22	25,671 62	-	25,671 62	-	1,559 34	17,117 60
Springfield -	do. -	45,206 12	56,507 63	-	56,507 63	449 00	2,272 92	54,177 12
St. Louis -	Missouri -	22,822 56	28,528 27	484 12	29,012 39	1,564 63	2,048 13	39,956 18
Franklin -	do. -	42,943 41	53,712 12	469 28	54,181 40	2,657 90	3,412 78	41,916 00
Jackson -	do. -	6,046 94	7,579 14	-	7,579 14	-	1,422 59	-
Palmyra -	do. -	42,078 87	52,598 64	-	52,598 64	-	2,335 59	54,580 00
Lexington -	do. -	33,256 34	41,570 52	-	41,570 52	-	2,692 09	20,271 65

St. Stephens	-	Alabama	-	19,824 24	24,779 72	33 80	24,813 52	3,164 31	2,480 48	19,924 78
Cahaba	-	do.	-	85,391 30	108,456 63	44 95	108,501 58	8,413 90	4,104 07	62,990 64
Huntsville	-	do.	-	1,801 70	3,505 84	394 51	3,900 35	1,757 79	4,355 35	12,075 74
Tuscaloosa	-	do.	-	56,590 30	82,305 47	-	82,305 47	8,118 84	2,417 54	7,000 00
Sparta	-	do.	-	4,202 10	5,252 50	-	5,252 50	-	854 91	2,877 67
Washington	-	Mississippi	-	6,419 88	7,909 61	2,004 54	9,914 15	391 05	1,403 22	10,750 00
Mount Salus	-	do.	-	61,647 28	77,058 55	-	77,058 55	1,178 93	2,795 12	90,861 55
Augusta	-	do.	-	633 20	791 49	-	791 49	-	794 20	-
New Orleans	-	Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,931 79	7,876 34
Opelousas	-	do.	-	1,842 85	2,303 55	104 85	2,408 40	-	1,145 25	4,000 00
Ouachita	-	do.	-	2,283 18	2,854 18	-	2,854 18	-	1,538 28	4,000 00
Detroit	-	Michigan Territory	-	17,433 72	21,792 21	335 43	22,127 64	217 77	3,555 94	24,311 07
Monroe	-	do.	-	9,462 07	11,683 70	-	11,683 70	16 00	1,783 87	5,518 10
Little Rock	-	Arkansas Territory	-	1,167 25	1,459 06	-	1,459 06	-	1,208 38	-
Batesville	-	do.	-	1,868 21	2,335 26	-	2,335 26	-	1,352 77	1,000 00
Tallahassee	-	Florida Territory	-	35,182 87	44,130 43	-	44,130 43	-	2,668 58	40,209 25
				965,600 36	1,231,357 99	18,140 99	1,239,498 98	78,879 40	95,765 58	1,018,308 75

The column of "incidental expenses" includes salaries, commissions, and contingent expenses of the several land offices; also, expenses of examining land offices; and is increased by the allowances made for transporting public moneys, and for clerk hire, in pursuance of the acts of Congress, to that effect, passed 22d May, 1826.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office*, 12th November, 1829.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Com. Gen. Land Office*.

E.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than customs and public lands, during the year 1828.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United

States	-	-	-	\$455,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	-	-	2,218 81	
Arrears of internal revenue	-	-	17,451 54	
Fees on letters patent	-	-	10,860 00	
Cents coined at the mint	-	-	19,061 24	
Postage of letters	-	-	20 15	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	1,339 41	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	15,102 33	
Pay of an American seaman discharged without his consent	-	-	12 94	
Persons unknown, stated to be on account of customs	-	-	70 00	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st of May, 1820	-	-	18,660 42	
				84,796 84

Moneys previously advanced on account of military establishment, viz :

Arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont	-	-	68 81
Wall around the arsenal on Schuylkill river	-	-	70 53
Fortifications	-	-	100 00
Repairs of Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	-	-	1 50
Repairs of wharf at Fort Wolcott, R. I.	-	-	37 83
Barracks at Michillimackinac	-	-	1,765 40
Purchase of house and lot at Eastport, Me.	-	-	5 32
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay	-	-	2,726 36
Examining piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, &c.	-	-	36 11
Survey of Saugatuck river and harbor, Ct.	-	-	28 03
Survey of Church's cove, Little Compton, Rhode Island	-	-	4 81
Survey of Piscataqua river	-	-	9 54
Expenses of a brigade of militia	-	-	1,000 00
Treaty with the Cherokees, per act of 20th April, 1818	-	-	2,265 07
Treaty with the Cherokees, per act of 2d March, 1827	-	-	1,386 12
Certain Indian treaties, per act of 20th May, 1826	-	-	9,248 26

18,753 69

Moneys previously advanced on account of the naval establishment, viz :

Houses for ships in ordinary	-	-	115 13
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Contingent expenses for 1825	-	-	\$507 06	
Survey of the coast of North Carolina	-	-	40 00	
Rewarding the officers and crews of the Wasp and Constitution	-	-	6,418 50	
				7,080 69
				<u>\$565,631 22</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 9, 1829.*T. L. SMITH,
Register.

F.

*STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year
1828.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC.

Legislature	-	-	-	\$617,560 53	
Executive Departments	-	-	-	506,873 33	
Officers of the mint	-	-	-	9,600 00	
Salaries of surveyors and their clerks	-	-	-	18,654 08	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	-	-	2,000 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	-	44,626 97	
Judiciary	-	-	-	256,175 67	
					1,455,490 58
Annuities and grants	-	-	-	1,878 03	
Mint establishment	-	-	-	29,282 35	
Unclaimed merchandise	-	-	-	303 76	
Light-house establishment	-	-	-	261,308 26	
Surveys of public lands	-	-	-	45,852 97	
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	-	-	1,875 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida Territory	-	-	-	875 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory	-	-	-	2,840 65	
Land claims in Michigan Territory	-	-	-	608 33	
Land claims in Alabama	-	-	-	2,819 67	
Roads within the State of Ohio	-	-	-	6,673 91	
Roads within the State of Indiana	-	-	-	8,887 75	
Roads, canals, &c., within the State of Alabama	-	-	-	5,325 64	
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri	-	-	-	8,142 52	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States	-	-	-	327 00	
Marine hospital establishment	-	-	-	69,259 61	
Appropriation for the navy hospital fund	-	-	-	46,217 14	
Public buildings in Washington	-	-	-	114,354 54	
Bringing votes for President and Vice President	-	-	-	3,622 00	

Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	-	-	-	\$30,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	-	-	-	75,000 00	
Building custom houses and warehouses	-	-	-	6,400 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue	-	-	-	159 23	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	-	-	-	55 50	
Indemnifying the owner of the British ship Union	-	-	-	23,474 00	
Revolutionary claims	-	-	-	409,084 51	
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	64,741 03	
					1,219,368 40
Diplomatic department	-	-	-	117,634 74	
Expense of a mission to the Congress of Panama	-	-	-	1,980 50	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	-	18,791 97	
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	-	14,635 69	
Prize causes	-	-	-	8,000 00	
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	-	-	-	34,730 00	
Treaty of Ghent, 6th and 7th articles	-	-	-	2,700 34	
Treaty of Ghent, 1st article	-	-	-	11,691 02	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain	-	-	-	960 00	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	-	-	-	790,069 40	
					1,001,193 66

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers	-	-	-	1,028,121 24	
Subsistence	-	-	-	245,217 96	
Quartermaster's department	-	-	-	429,852 24	
Forage	-	-	-	40,865 18	
Clothing	-	-	-	192,120 76	
Bounties and premiums	-	-	-	18,122 27	
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	-	13,963 26	
Medicine or hospital department	-	-	-	23,906 62	
Purchase of woollens for 1829	-	-	-	10,000 00	
Contingent expenses	-	-	-	10,676 92	
Military Academy, West Point	-	-	-	39,151 75	
Armories	-	-	-	360,414 40	
Arsenals	-	-	-	60,592 08	
Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	-	-	-	40,400 00	
Arsenal at Augusta, Georgia	-	-	-	31,320 36	
Ordnance	-	-	-	82,627 35	
Armament of new fortifications	-	-	-	147,148 84	
Arming and equipping militia	-	-	-	215,040 85	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	-	-	-	14,982 24	
Fort Monroe	-	-	-	110,154 55	
Fort Calhoun	-	-	-	80,835 41	
Fort Hamilton	-	-	-	62,098 59	
Fort Adams	-	-	-	80,000 00	

Fort Jackson - - - - -	\$97,300 00
Fort at Mobile Point - - - - -	80,000 00
Fort Macon - - - - -	59,090 58
Fort at Oak island - - - - -	52,079 30
Fortifications at Charleston, S. C. - - - - -	1,000 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia - - - - -	1,000 00
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida - - - - -	14,000 00
Completion of barracks at Savannah, Georgia - - - - -	3,038 11
Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri - - - - -	3,408 46
Building pier at Steel's Ledge, Belfast, Maine - - - - -	33 76
Building pier mouth of Saco harbor, Maine - - - - -	2,550 00
Building pier mouth of Dunkirk harbor, N. Y. - - - - -	6,000 00
Building pier mouth of Oswego bay, N. Y. - - - - -	14,715 23
Building pier mouth of Buffalo creek, N. Y. - - - - -	25,000 00
Building pier at Newcastle, Delaware - - - - -	5,000 00
Building pier mouth of La Plaisance bay, M. T. - - - - -	2,977 81
Building pier at Allen's Rocks, Warren river - - - - -	30 00
Repairing piers at Port Penn and Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania - - - - -	4,413 00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor - - - - -	7,500 00
Deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor - - - - -	500 00
Deepening the harbor of Presque Isle - - - - -	6,223 18
Deepening the harbor of Mobile - - - - -	1,523 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron - - - - -	7,100 00
Deepening the channel between St. John's river, Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, Georgia - - - - -	500 00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers - - - - -	46,930 31
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river - - - - -	6,000 00
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, &c. - - - - -	7,973 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio - - - - -	5,500 00
Improving the navigation of Red river - - - - -	1,500 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth, of Grand river, Ohio - - - - -	6,000 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river, Ohio - - - - -	4,413 35
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashta- bula creek, Ohio - - - - -	2,000 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cun- ningham creek, Ohio - - - - -	1,517 76
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river - - - - -	2,900 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river, Ohio - - - - -	2,000 00
Removing obstructions in the Appalachicola river, Florida - - - - -	1,500 00
Survey of the Colbert shoals, in Tennessee river - - - - -	200 00
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket, Mass. - - - - -	300 00
Survey of Genessee river and harbor, N. Y. - - - - -	300 00
Survey of the mouth of Sandy creek, N. Y. - - - - -	300 00
Survey of the southern shore of Lake Ontario - - - - -	400 00

Survey of the river and harbor of St. Marks, Florida	\$302 75
Surveys and estimates for roads and canals	29,998 97
Completion of the Cumberland road to Zanes- ville	188,108 36
Repairing the Cumberland road	5,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saganaw	230 14
Road from Detroit to Chicago	4,000 00
Connecting the Detroit and river Raisin with the Maumee and Sandusky roads	5,900 00
Road from Memphis to Little Rock	9,470 18
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson	5,300 00
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	9,249 05
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	3,636 48
Opening and repairing the Old King's Road in Florida	5,550 00
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars' Hill, Maine	9,500 00
Florida canal	308 62
Payment of Georgia militia claims	315 56
Balances due to certain States on account of militia	7,591 20
Relief of officers and others engaged in Semi- nole campaign	687 74
Relief of a company of rangers under Captain Bigger	244 50
Ransom of American captives of the late war	242 25
Relief of sundry individuals	33,495 95
Invalid and half-pay pensioners	121,752 65
Pensions to widows and orphans	5,686 12
Revolutionary pensions	723,134 80
Arrearages	9,937 33
Civilization of Indians	10,808 22
Pay of Indian agents	31,457 69
Pay of Indian sub agents	15,206 39
Presents to Indians	15,059 55
Contingencies of Indian Department	103,586 07
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the fron- tiers of Georgia and Florida	4,980 62
Choctaw schools	13,968 42
Removal of Creek Indians west of the Missis- sippi	31,134 25
Treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	56,592 51
Choctaw treaty, per acts 3d March, 1821, and 2d March, 1827	3,929 57
Extinguishing the title of certain Cherokee In- dians to land in North Carolina	22,000 00
Pay, &c. of Illinois and Michigan militia for the suppression of Indian aggressions	39,976 28
Expenses of exploring delegation	14,600 00
Houses for sub agents, interpreters, &c., at Peoria and Ioway sub agencies	14,324 00

Carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 24th May, 1828 - - - - -	\$137,269 05	
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia - - - - -	500 00	
Annuities to Indians - - - - -	202,591 07	
		<hr/> 5,719,956 08.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	1,211,059 56
Pay and subsistence of the navy shore stations	154,151 45
Pay of superintendents, artificers, &c.	67,433 43
Provisions - - - - -	530,654 27
Medicines and hospital stores - - - - -	57,001 67
Repairs and improvements of navy yards - - - - -	134,357 05
Navy yard at Philadelphia - - - - -	13 75
Navy yard at Washington - - - - -	22 17
Navy yard at Pensacola - - - - -	300 37
Ordnance and ordnance stores - - - - -	37,297 38
Outfits - - - - -	25,000 00
Building ten sloops of war - - - - -	201,387 98
Gradual increase of the navy - - - - -	12,112 30
Gradual improvement of the navy - - - - -	427,826 40
Repairs of vessels - - - - -	543,788 11
Laborers, and fuel for engine - - - - -	1,750 00
Survey of the harbors of Savannah, Bruns- wick, &c. - - - - -	1,154 87
Agency on the coast of Africa, prohibition of the slave trade - - - - -	29,553 67
Captors of Algerine vessels - - - - -	40 53
Prize money due to Thomas Douty - - - - -	19 96
Relief of sundry individuals - - - - -	13,360 68
Erection of a breakwater in Delaware bay - - - - -	6,000 00
Arrearages prior to 1827 - - - - -	4,737 81
Arrearages prior to 1828 - - - - -	9,838 69
Contingent expenses prior to 1824 - - - - -	863 68
Contingent expenses for 1824 - - - - -	2,282 27
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1824 - - - - -	125 00
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1825 - - - - -	108 88
Contingent expenses for 1826 - - - - -	2,822 98
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1826 - - - - -	169 70
Contingent expenses for 1827 - - - - -	1,618 31
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1827 - - - - -	3,293 45
Contingent expenses for 1828 - - - - -	239,675 12
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, for 1828 - - - - -	782 50
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps - - - - -	118,813 36
Clothing of the marine corps - - - - -	33,978 21
Military stores of the marine corps - - - - -	3,340 67
Medicines of the marine corps - - - - -	3,106 88
Barracks of the marine corps - - - - -	21,827 03
Fuel of the marine corps - - - - -	10,247 68
Contingent expenses of the marine corps - - - - -	13,949 31

 3,925,867 13

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt -	\$3,098,800 60	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813 (loan of 16 millions) -	2,744,423 90	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814 (loan of ten millions) -	2,256,039 21	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1814 (loan of 6 millions) -	4,050,780 77	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes -	3,850 00	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock -	6,425 00	
Debts due to foreign officers -	3,118 59	
	<hr/>	12,163,438 07
Total dollars -		<hr/> <hr/> 25,485,313 90

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 9, 1829.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

G.

EXHIBIT of the sales, receipts, and expenses of the public lands, for the half year ending 30th of June, 1829; showing, also, the payments made by Receivers into the Treasury of the United States, during the third quarter of the same year.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Nett quantity of land sold.	Purchase money.	Receipts under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Forfeited land stock included in the aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury of the U. States during the 1st and 2d quarters, 1829.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury of the U. States during the 3d quarter, 1829.
		Acres. hths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta - - -	Ohio - - -	4,554 18	5,692 72	3,916 44	9,609 16	1,510 72	670 60	4,327 25	7,065 00
Zanesville - - -	do. - - -	20,231 41	25,289 26	13,046 70	38,335 96	7,589 93	1,666 52	9,952 60	26,171 44
Steubenville - - -	do. - - -	14,994 11	18,742 63	11,211 94	20,954 57	8,582 02	1,732 58	14,320 00	19,000 00
Chillicothe - - -	do. - - -	10,254 69	12,818 36	4,929 67	17,748 03	9,503 17	908 93	4,007 27	7,750 00
Cincinnati - - -	do. - - -	16,777 60	20,972 00	29,109 44	50,081 44	41,058 71	1,639 37	2,872 26	9,214 09
Wooster - - -	do. - - -	8,397 19	10,496 48	9,195 83	19,692 31	4,738 54	857 70	11,789 14	12,906 67
Piqua - - -	do. - - -	831 71	1,039 65	-	1,039 65	883 62	301 23	-	-
Tiffin - - -	do. - - -	11,787 10	14,733 87	-	14,733 87	3,266 33	849 32	10,086 82	5,572 51
Jeffersonville - - -	Indiana - - -	8,697 01	10,871 24	22,087 32	32,958 56	9,718 45	1,425 93	20,488 75	9,206 22
Vincennes - - -	do. - - -	9,372 36	11,715 52	20,479 98	32,195 50	5,792 56	3,397 93	6,805 00	26,642 98
Indianapolis - - -	do. - - -	37,800 85	47,250 94	-	47,250 94	-	1,866 56	46,192 00	29,637 85
Crawfordsville - - -	do. - - -	66,326 53	82,908 44	-	82,908 44	703 23	3,552 83	90,515 91	-
Fort Wayne - - -	do. - - -	2,675 77	3,344 63	-	3,344 63	-	582 93	-	-
Shawneetown - - -	Illinois - - -	4,259 00	5,395 75	2,844 38	8,240 13	2,215 78	525 32	4,431 00	6,610 00
Kaskaskia - - -	do. - - -	2,547 78	3,184 73	1,014 32	4,199 05	1,393 50	618 11	3,000 00	2,780 00
Edwardsville - - -	do. - - -	12,431 63	15,539 56	1,182 85	16,722 41	847 41	654 58	-	3,300 00
Vandalia - - -	do. - - -	3,997 35	4,996 71	-	4,996 71	-	655 05	1,700 00	1,200 00
Palestine - - -	do. - - -	13,395 55	16,744 33	-	16,744 33	96 00	989 38	18,551 50	20,561 27
Springfield - - -	do. - - -	22,434 30	28,042 86	-	28,042 86	976 32	1,744 58	45,199 11	4,257 33
St. Louis - - -	Missouri - - -	9,897 32	12,371 65	1,637 22	14,008 87	1,494 89	807 86	17,950 50	6,470 00
Franklin - - -	do. - - -	17,228 66	21,535 84	1,904 55	23,440 39	1,778 36	1,348 76	34,885 10	140 55

EXHIBIT G—Continued.

34

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Nett quantity of land sold.	Purchase money.	Receipts under the credit system.	Aggregate receipts.	Forfeited land stock included in the aggregate receipts.	Incidental expenses.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury of the U. States during the 1st and 2d quarters, 1829.	Payments by receivers into the Treasury of the U. States during the 3d quarter, 1829.
		<i>Acres. haths.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Jackson - - -	Missouri - -	2,673 27	3,316 58	-	3,316 58	-	601 69	7,500 00	2,125 00
Palmyra - - -	do. - - -	20,649 40	25,811 78	-	25,811 78	703 37	1,352 62	39,645 34	8,205 00
Lexington - - -	do. - - -	13,918 34	17,516 34	-	17,516 34	64 48	1,568 99	36,798 00	14,622 59
St. Stephens - - -	Alabama - -	9,654 14	12,067 79	2,072 03	14,139 82	4,839 94	844 73	2,295 00	-
*Cahaba - - -	do. - - -	33,649 24	42,141 47	-	42,141 47	1,797 68	3,407 73	40,101 14	31,097 18
Huntsville - - -	do. - - -	1,036 64	1,295 79	18,543 01	19,838 80	7,457 61	998 68	-	17,000 00
Tuscaloosa - - -	do. - - -	6,974 72	8,452 02	-	8,452 02	-	2,056 61	47,805 00	-
Sparta - - -	do. - - -	1,201 07	1,501 33	-	1,501 33	-	623 00	2,000 00	-
*Washington - - -	Mississippi -	4,538 38	5,672 93	14,857 27	20,530 20	3,740 20	490 60	5,500 00	30,000 00
Mount Salus - - -	do. - - -	26,820 57	33,547 28	-	33,547 28	1,128 93	1,663 02	27,997 63	9,576 67
Augusta - - -	do. - - -	1,448 48	1,810 60	-	1,810 60	-	1,022 44	-	-
New Orleans - - -	Louisiana - -	-	-	-	-	-	537 37	-	-
Opelousas - - -	do. - - -	2,900 00	3,624 99	5,924 15	9,549 14	-	743 91	-	-
Ouachita - - -	do. - - -	895 43	1,119 29	-	1,119 29	-	529 73	1,000 00	-
Detroit - - -	Michigan Ter. -	11,957 32	14,946 70	752 92	15,699 62	83 20	876 37	8,281 05	16,229 69
Monroe - - -	do. - - -	25,157 86	31,582 00	-	31,582 00	-	1,315 31	7,100 00	28,665 00
Little Rock - - -	Arkansas Ter. -	664 56	830 69	-	830 69	-	740 71	-	-
Batesville - - -	do. - - -	949 93	1,187 41	-	1,187 41	-	531 93	1,238 00	-
Tallahassee - - -	Florida Ter. -	23,378 09	29,824 15	-	29,824 15	-	1,625 93	29,716 92	11,910 00
		87,359 54	609,936 31	164,710 02	774,646 33	121,962 28	48,337 43	604,052 29	368,007 04

The column of incidental expenses includes salaries, commissions, and contingent expenses of the several land offices; also, expenses of examining land offices; and is increased by the allowances made for transporting public money, and for clerk hire, in pursuance of the acts of Congress, to that effect, passed 22d May, 1826.

* Returns incomplete.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office*, November 12, 1829.

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

REPORTS OF THE

1829.

H.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands, from 1st of January to 30th of September, 1829.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	\$490,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	6,301 29
Arrears of internal revenue	16,446 91
Fees on letters patent	10,080 00
Cents coined at the mint	11,110 00
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	1,512 41
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	34,447 18
The late trading establishments with the Indians	1,995 00
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	12,038 08
The sale of the hotel and lot at the Hague	2,600 00
The proceeds of the estates of American citizens deceased in foreign countries	183 98
The proceeds of property libelled for salvage and not claimed	518 36
An unknown hand, stated to be on account of customs	75 56
Moneys previously advanced on account first article of the treaty of Ghent	615 66
Moneys paid over by order of the court of the southern district of New York on account of Theron Rudd	7,458 25
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st of May, 1820	11,908 47
	<hr/> 117,291 15
Moneys previously advanced on account of the military establishment, viz:	
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	3,470 70
Opening the Old King's road in Florida	3,327 75
Running boundary line between Georgia and Florida	275 80
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket	63
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	192 00
Books, maps, and charts for the War Department	341 05
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act of 2d of March, 1827	1,073 07
Purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations of lands in Georgia, per act of 3d March, 1823	9,183 00
	<hr/> 17,864 00

From moneys previously advanced on account of
the naval establishment, viz:

Gradual increase of the navy	-	\$13,974	65
Rewarding officers and crew of the ship Wasp	-	2,721	63
Navy hospital fund	-	23,546	90
Navy pension fund	-	609	92
Privateer pension fund	-	202	63
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	-	20	00
Do. for 1826	-	179	32
Do. for 1827	-	1,426	76
Do. not enumerated for 1827	-	49	43
Do. for 1828	-	1,778	50
Building ten sloops of war	-	19,979	30
Repairs of sloops of war	-	4,782	96
			<hr/>
			69,271 91
			<hr/>
			\$694,427 06

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

I.

*STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st
of January to the 30th September, 1829.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND DIPLOMATIC.

Legislature	-	\$369,152	62
Executive Departments	-	400,295	94
Officers of the mint	-	7,200	00
Salaries of the surveyors and their clerks	-	17,629	62
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	-	1,500	00
Governments in the Territories of the U. States	-	35,940	25
Judiciary	-	176,995	31
			<hr/>
			1,008,713 74
Annuities and grants	-	1,600	00
Mint establishment	-	29,100	00
Extending of the mint establishment	-	37,666	67
Unclaimed merchandises	-	688	15
Light house establishment	-	202,883	98
Surveys of public lands	-	50,864	59
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	875	00
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	-		
Territory	-	577	45
Land claims in Florida Territory	-	3,549	74
Land claims in Michigan Territory	-	2,202	79
Roads within the State of Ohio	-	3,577	93
Roads, &c. within the State of Indiana	-	8,902	11
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi	-	3,905	86
Encouragement of learning within the State of	-		
Illinois	-	1,727	83

Repayment for lands erroneously sold by the		
United States -	\$92 50	
Marine hospital establishment -	48,759 32	
Appropriations for the navy hospital fund	125,000 00	
Public buildings in Washington -	58,362 81	
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	8,500 00	
Accommodation of the President's household	14,000 00	
Consular receipts, under act of 14th April, 1792	156 84	
Bringing the votes for President and Vice President	2,706 50	
Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Co.	120,150 00	
Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company	50,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	75,000 00	
Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	150,000 00	
Payment of balances to collectors of new internal revenue -	190 80	
Payment of balances to officers of old internal revenue and direct tax -	215 57	
Building custom houses, &c. -	531 93	
Florida claims -	1,133 01	
Payment of claims for buildings destroyed	1,480 00	
Revolutionary claims -	279,258 59	
Miscellaneous expenses -	50,747 54	
		1,334,387 51
Diplomatic department -	97,579 92	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	9,114 46	
Relief and protection of American seamen	6,490 15	
Treaties with the Mediterranean powers	1,938 88	
Agency in relation to the north eastern boundary	14,791 44	
Claims on Spain -	6,854 85	
Payment of claims under the 9th article of the treaty with Spain -	598 00	
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent -	1,946 55	
		139,314 25
		<u>2,482,415 50</u>

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army -	812,242 33
Subsistence -	188,742 24
Quartermaster's department -	328,943 19
Forage -	39,698 37
Clothing or purchasing department -	126,745 29
Bounties and premiums -	27,310 13
Expenses of recruiting -	11,283 29
Medical or hospital department -	18,979 95
Purchase of woollens for 1829 -	10,000 00
Contingencies -	6,938 30
Military Academy, West Point -	27,925 11
Armories -	272,723 25
Arsenals -	90,684 16

Arsenal at Augusta, Maine	\$18 40
Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama	16,200 00
Ordnance	74,148 39
Armament of new fortifications	92,700 57
Arming and equipping militia	175,998 42
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	5,995 25
Fort Monroe	90,300 00
Fort Calhoun	78,500 00
Fort Delaware	12,000 00
Fort Hamilton	72,650 00
Fort Adams	83,039 06
Fort Jackson	16,000 00
Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
Fort Macon	45,125 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear	49,427 12
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	11,500 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	4,300 00
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	60,000 00
Repairs and preservation of Fort Lafayette	22,000 00
Completion of battery at Bayou Bienvenu	6,447 80
Erection of tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana	7,000 00
Construction of wharf at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	600 00
Construction of wharf at Fort McHenry, Balti- more, Maryland	1,500 00
Construction of wharf at Fort Wolcott	31 21
Barracks at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine	2,400 00
Barracks at Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.	2,900 00
Barracks at fort at Michillimackinac, Michigan	1,765 40
Barracks at fort at Winnebago, N. W. Territory	9,000 00
Building piers, mouth of Oswego river, N. Y.	19,527 62
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, N. W. Territory	8,000 00
Building piers, mouth of Buffalo creek, N. Y.	9,206 00
Building and repairing piers at New Castle, Del.	17,895 99
Building piers at Allen's Rocks, Warren river	3,555 00
Building piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan	2,000 00
Building piers and other works, mouth of Mer- rimac river	30,000 00
Building piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut	14,330 14
Building piers and other works, harbor of Dun- kirk, New York	8,414 00
Extending piers, harbor of Edgarton, Mass.	3,725 27
Extending piers, harbor of Black Rock, N. Y.	26,445 00
Examining piers at Sandy bay, Mass.	150 00
Repairing piers, &c., at Port Penn and Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania	5,000 00
Repairing piers, &c., in Kennebunk river, Maine	4,000 00
Preservation of islands in Boston harbor	54,510 00
Completion of the sea wall, George's island, Boston harbor	7,310 54

Deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	\$1,187 00
Deepening and repairing breach in harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania - - -	6,987 00
Deepening harbor of Mobile, Alabama - -	2,550 00
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron - - -	2,250 00
Deepening channel between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers - - -	6,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers - - -	38,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river - -	10,000 00
Improving the navigation of Mill river, Ct. -	3,941 00
Improving the navigation of Genessee river, New York - - -	7,283 00
Improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina - - -	6,760 00
Improving the navigation of the Conneaut creek, Ohio - - -	4,625 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio - -	6,000 00
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, Mass. - -	1,650 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Grand river, Ohio - - -	3,135 11
Removing obstructions, mouth of Huron river, Ohio - - -	3,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio - - -	4,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Cunningham creek, Ohio - - -	2,956 00
Removing obstructions, Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire - - -	3,170 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Black river, Ohio - - -	5,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Appalachicola river, Florida - - -	1,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Kennebunk river, Maine - - -	1,500 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina - - -	12,000 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts - - -	18,122 00
Removing obstructions, mouth of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York - - -	7,426 00
Survey of obstructions, Wabash river - - -	500 00
Survey of Cocheco branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire - - -	60 00
Survey of Penobscot river, &c., Maine - -	300 00
Survey of North river, Massachusetts - -	180 00
Survey of harbor of Bass river, Mass. - -	150 00
Survey of river Thames, Connecticut - -	150 00
Survey of harbor of Westbrook, Connecticut -	130 00
Survey of harbor of Norwalk, Connecticut -	80 00
Survey of harbor of Stamford, Connecticut -	100 00

Survey of harbor of Sag Harbor, New York	\$150 00
Survey of Flat Beach, alias Tucker's island, N. J.	100 00
Survey of Deep creek, Virginia	80 00
Survey of Pascotank river, North Carolina	80 00
Entrance to River Teche, Louisiana	200 00
Entrance to the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi	500 00
Entrance to the water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile bay	200 00
Entrance to the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida	300 00
Surveys and estimates, roads and canals	28,511 61
Cumberland road	39,591 76
Preservation and repairs of the Cumberland road	70,736 42
Construction of Cumberland road, west of Zanesville, Ohio	18,100 00
Continuation of Cumberland road in Indiana	800 00
Road from Detroit to Fort Cratit	3,150 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw	3,193 42
Road from Detroit to Chicago	6,250 00
Road from Matanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	8,009 25
Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson	258 26
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	360 10
Road between Pensacola, Blakeley, and Mobile Point, Florida	3,000 00
Repairing road between Pensacola and Tallahassee, Florida	3,000 00
Repairing road between St. Augustine and Tallahassee, Florida	3,000 00
Payment of Georgia militia claim	419 75
Balances due to certain States on account of militia	2,216 85
Relief of officers, and others, engaged in the Seminole war	206 60
Ransom of American captives	109 00
Relief of sundry individuals	3,214 85
Invalid and half pay pensions	181,074 18
Pensions to widows and orphans	3,732 53
Revolutionary pensions	767,492 38
Arrearages	2,968 37
Civilization of Indians	2,687 37
Pay of Indian agents	29,150 00
Pay of Indian sub agents	15,070 00
Presents to Indians	11,246 76
Contingencies of Indian department	92,175 26
Suppression of Indian aggressions on the frontiers of Georgia and Florida	3,066 04
Choctaw schools	3,237 00
To aid the emigration of Creek Indians	24,224 66
Expenses of an exploring delegation	7,054 37
To extinguish the claims of Cherokee Indians to lands in Georgia	2,000 00
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	1,778 12

Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	\$6,298 98	
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act of 24th May, 1828	6,333 94	
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act of 2d March, 1829	119,946 24	
Compensation to Indians in Ohio, for depredations committed by white citizens	1,539 25	
Indian annuities	241,157 67	
Erection of breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay	57,405 00	
Pay of Illinois and other militia	856 55	
		<hr/> 5,155,256 44
		<hr/> 7,637,671 94

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	878,620 96	
Pay and subsistence of the shore stations	104,057 12	
Pay of superintendent, naval constructors, &c.	49,612 61	
Provisions	343,675 94	
Medicines and hospital stores	22,114 13	
Repairs and improvements of Navy Yards	103,481 55	
Ordnance, and ordnance stores	22,064 75	
Gradual improvement of the navy	335,428 22	
Survey of the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, &c.	34 07	
Agency on the coast of Africa (prohibition of slave trade)	2,766 41	
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida, (expenses of certain Africans)	4,208 32	
Erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Delaware bay	7,873 00	
Arrearages prior to 1827	254 38	
Arrearages prior to 1828	1,092 00	
Contingent expenses for 1824	103 00	
Contingent expenses for 1825	167 90	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1828	2,762 53	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1829	226,426 81	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1829	2,079 50	
Repairs of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission	351,379 49	
Arrearages prior to 1829	3,682 67	
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	74,123 28	
Clothing for the marine corps	9,652 11	
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps	691 55	
Barracks for the marine corps	363 98	
Repair of the marine barracks, Washington	2,003 42	
Fuel for the marine corps	6,016 95	
Contingent expenses of the marine corps	11,242 59	
		<hr/> 2,565,979 24

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	\$1,923,994 25	
Redemption of the 6 per cent. of 1814, (loan of 10 millions) -	-	6,251,827 59	
Redemption of 6 per cent. of 1814	-	537,895 77	
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	1,251 27	
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	-	450 00	
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	-	43 99	
			8,715,462 87
			<u>\$18,919,114 05</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

K.

STATEMENT of the funded debt of the United States, as it will exist on the 1st of January, 1830; exhibiting, also, the dates of the acts under which the several stocks were constituted, and the periods at which they are redeemable.

Stocks.	Date of the acts constituting the several stocks.	When redeemable.	Amounts.	
Three per cent. stock, (revolutionary debt) - - -	4th August, 1790	At the pleasure of Government.	- - -	\$13,296,249 45
Six per cent. stock - - -	3d March, 1815	Do.	- - -	6,440,556 17
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank United States) - -	10th April, 1816	Do.	\$7,000,000 00	
Do. do. - - -	15th May, 1820	In 1832	999,999 13	
Do. do. - - -	3d March, 1821	In 1835	4,735,296 30	
Do. do. - - - exchanged	20th April, 1822	One-third in 1830	} 56,704 77	
		Do. in 1831		
		Do. in 1832		
Four and a half per cent. stock - - -	24th May, 1824	In 1833	5,000,000 00	12,792,000 20
Do. do. do. - - -	26th May, 1824	In 1832	5,000,000 00	
Do. do. do. - - - exchanged	26th May, 1824	One-half in 1833	} 4,454,727 95	
		Do. in 1834		
		Do. in 1829		
		Do. in 1830		
Do. do. do. - - - do.	3d March, 1825		1,539,336 16	
				15,994,064 11
				\$48,522,869 93

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 9, 1829.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

L.

STATEMENT of the unfunded debt, on the 1st October, 1829.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war		\$28,921 48
Treasury notes, viz.—Notes bearing interest	\$5,880 00	
Small notes	2,130 00	
		8,010 00
Mississippi stock.—Amount outstanding, including awards not applied for		\$5,605 09
		<u>\$42,536 57</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office December 9, 1829.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

M.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued in the year 1828, on articles, the like of which are not produced or manufactured in the United States, or but partially so.

ON ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.		
On twines of all kinds	- - - - -	\$555,426 15
Teas of all kinds	- - - - -	2,313,767 65
Spices of all kinds	- - - - -	441,796 66
Coffee	- - - - -	1,862,943 95
Cocoa	- - - - -	9,181 92
Almonds	- - - - -	19,678 59
Currants	- - - - -	1,316 22
Prunes and plums	- - - - -	5,104 20
Figs	- - - - -	22,260 81
Raisins, jar, &c.	- - - - -	84,294 04
other	- - - - -	46,079 34
Camphor	- - - - -	3,184 08
Salts, Epsom and Glauber	- - - - -	96 26
Corks	- - - - -	20,558 88
Books printed previous to 1775	- - - - -	3,571 68
Carpeting, Brussels	- - - - -	30,090 70
ON ARTICLES PAYING AN AD VALOREM DUTY.		
On tsilk goods from India	- - - - -	541,423 00
†from other places	- - - - -	864,318 00
†Vestings and plains of all kinds	- - - - -	53,234 00
†China and porcelain	- - - - -	10,123 00
†Watches and parts of watches	- - - - -	48,725 00
†Articles composed chiefly of pearls and precious stones, set, or otherwise	- - - - -	7,809 00
†Lace, other than coach lace	- - - - -	92,052 00
Tin in plates and sheets	- - - - -	91,310 00
Opium	- - - - -	3,582 00
†Raw silk	- - - - -	205 00
All other non-enumerated articles, paying an ad valorem duty	- - - - -	418,710 00
		<u>\$7,550,842 13</u>

* The examination of Mississippi stock paid off, or received in payment for lands, was completed within the last year, and this sum ascertained to be the true amount unpaid. It exceeds, including the certificates paid off within the year ending on the 30th September, 1829, the amount stated on the 1st of October, 1828, by \$6,726 40. The difference arose from stating an excess in the amount of stock received in payment for lands; the receiver's accounts not being adjusted up to that time.

† The like of these partially manufactured in the United States.

N.

THE TARIFFS OF

Great Britain for	1830
France for	1822
Russia for	1822
Naples for	1824

THE TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1830.

THE SEA—	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Stock-fish, the 120	0	5	0	1	11 ¹ / ₂
Oysters, the bushel	0	1	6		33 ¹ / ₃
Pickled fish, the gallon, including vinegar	0	6	0	1	33 ¹ / ₃
Common whale oil, the tun	26	12	0	118	22 ¹ / ₄
Whale bone, the ton	95	0	0	422	22 ¹ / ₄
Spermaceti candles, the lb.	0	2	6		55 ¹ / ₂
THE FOREST—					
Skins, furs, pelts, and tails, viz.—					
Badger, undressed, the skin	0	1	6		33 ¹ / ₃
Bear, do.	0	4	6	1	00
Beaver, do.	0	0	8		14 ² / ₃
Cat, do.	0	0	6		11 ¹ / ₃
Calf, dry	0	4	8	1	03 ⁵ / ₈
wet	0	2	4		51 ¹ / ₈
Coney, the 100 skins	0	1	0		22 ² / ₅
Deer, the skin	0	0	2		3 ⁵ / ₈
Indian, half dressed	0	0	8		14 ⁷ / ₈
undressed, or shaved	0	0	4		7 ¹ / ₂
Dog, in the hair, per doz.	0	0	10		18 ² / ₅
Elk, per skin	0	1	0		22 ² / ₅
Fox	0	0	8		14 ⁷ / ₈
Lamb, in the wool, per 100	0	1	6		33 ¹ / ₃
tanned or tawed	0	10	0	2	22 ² / ₅
dressed in oil	4	0	0	17	77 ⁵ / ₈
Racoon, undressed, per skin	0	0	2		3 ⁵ / ₈
Seal	0	1	0		22 ² / ₅
Sheep, in the wool, per doz.	0	1	0		22 ² / ₅
tanned, per 100	2	0	0	8	88 ⁷ / ₈
in oil	4	0	0	17	77 ⁵ / ₈
Squirrel, the 100 skins	0	11	6	2	55 ¹ / ₃
tawed	0	17	6	3	88 ⁷ / ₈
Wolf, undressed, per skin	0	2	0		44 ⁵ / ₈
tawed, per skin	0	17	6	3	88 ⁷ / ₈
Wolverings, undressed	0	1	0		22 ² / ₅
Undressed skins and furs, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100	20	0	0	88	88 ³ / ₄
Dressed skins and furs, for every £100 of the value	75	0	0	333	33 ¹ / ₃

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.

	£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Ginseng, per lb. - - - - -	0	1	6		33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Staves, viz.—Not exceeding 36 inches in length, 3 inches in thickness, and 7 inches in breadth, the 120 - - - - -	1	3	0	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 36 inches in length, and not exceeding 50; not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceed- ing 7 inches in breadth, the 120 - - - - -	0	2	6	10	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Above 50 inches in length, and not exceeding 60; not above 3 inches in thickness, and not more than 7 inches broad, the 120 - - - - -	3	0	0	13	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches; not above 3 inches in thickness, nor 7 inches in breadth, the 120 - - - - -	4	4	0	18	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Above 72 inches long, not above 3 inches thick, nor 7 inches broad, the 120 - - - - -	4	16	0	21	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 63 inches in length, shall be deemed clapboards, and be charged ac- cordingly.					
Above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and exceeding 63 inches in length, shall be deemed pipeboards, and be charged accord- ingly.					
Staves, being the growth of any of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, shall be charged with one-third part only of the duties herein before imposed on staves.					
Boards, viz.—Beech boards, under 2 inches in thick- ness, and 15 feet in length, the 120 - - - - -	4	9	6	19	89
Under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 - - - - -	8	19	0	39	77 $\frac{1}{9}$
Clapboards, not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square - - - - -	6	2	0	27	11 $\frac{1}{9}$
Linn boards, under 4 feet in length, and 6 inches in thickness, the 120 - - - - -	6	16	6	30	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Four feet in length, and 6 inches in thickness, or upwards, the 120 - - - - -	13	13	0	60	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oak boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length, the 120 - - - - -	18	1	0	80	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards, the 120 - - - - -	36	2	0	160	44 $\frac{1}{9}$
Outside slabs, or paling boards, hewed on one side, not exceeding 7 feet in length, and not above 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the 120 - - - - -	2	0	0	8	88 $\frac{2}{9}$
Outside slabs, hewed on one side, exceeding 7 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, and not above 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness - - - - -	4	0	0	17	77 $\frac{1}{9}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.		£ s. d.	\$ cts.
Outside slabs or paling boards, hewed on one side, exceeding 12 feet in length, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, are subject and liable to the duties payable on deals.			
Deals, to be used in mines, viz.—Above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, the 120		8 2 6	36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deals imported into Great Britain, viz.—Above 7 inches in width, being 6 feet in length, and not above 16 feet in length, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		19 0 0	84 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 7 inches in width, above 16 feet in length, and not above 21 feet in length, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		22 0 0	97 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 7 inches in width, above 21 feet in length, and not above 45 feet in length, and not above $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		44 0 0	195 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 45 feet in length, or above $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, (not being timber 8 inches square, or upwards,) the load containing 50 cubic feet		2 10 0	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
And further, the 120		6 0 0	26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Deals imported into Ireland, viz.—Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, viz.—8 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, the 120		12 9 5	55 42 $\frac{2}{3}$
Exceeding 12 feet in length, and not exceeding 14 feet in length, the 120		14 11 0	64 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Exceeding 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, the 120		16 12 6	73 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length, the 120		18 14 1	83 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 18 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120		20 15 7	92 35
Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, viz.—8 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120		41 11 3	184 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120		51 9 2	229 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness, and exceeding 20 feet in length, the 120		100 6 1	445 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deal ends imported into Great Britain, viz.—Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		6 0 0	26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.		£ s. d.	\$ cts.
Above 7 inches in width, being under 6 feet in length, and exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the 120	-	12 0 0	53 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Imported into Ireland, viz.—Above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 12 inches in width, and under 8 feet in length, viz.—not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120	-	7 1 8	31 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches	-	13 14 8	61 03 $\frac{1}{2}$
And further, on all deals and deal ends imported into Ireland, of the aforesaid lengths, but of the following widths, the additional duties following, viz.			
If exceeding 12 inches in width, and not exceeding 15 inches in width, twenty-five per cent., or one-fourth of the aforesaid rates.			
If exceeding 15 inches in width, and not exceeding 18 inches in width, fifty per cent., or one-half of the aforesaid rates.			
If exceeding 18 inches in width, and not exceeding 21 inches in width, seventy-five per cent., or three-fourths of the aforesaid rates.			
If exceeding 21 inches in width, one hundred per cent., or an additional duty equal to the aforesaid rates, respectively.			
Fire wood, not fit or proper to be used, other than as such, viz.—the fathom of 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high	-	0 19 0	4 22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Fir quarters, viz.—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet long, the 120	-	18 2 7	80 57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under 5 inches square, of 24 feet in length, or upwards, the 120	-	27 0 0	120 00
5 inches square, or upward, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fir timber.			
Handspikes, viz.—Under 7 feet in length, the 120	-	2 0 0	8 88 $\frac{2}{3}$
7 feet in length, or upwards, the 120	-	4 0 0	17 77 $\frac{1}{3}$
Knees of oak, viz.—Under 5 inches square, the 120	-	0 10 0	2 22 $\frac{2}{3}$
5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, the 120	-	4 0 0	17 77 $\frac{1}{3}$
8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	-	1 6 0	5 77 $\frac{1}{3}$
Lathwood, viz.—In pieces under 5 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high	-	4 5 0	18 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
In pieces 5 feet in length, and under 8 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet high, and 6 feet wide	-	6 16 0	30 22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Lathwood, 8 feet in length, and under 12 feet in length, the fathom, 6 feet high, and 6 feet wide	-	10 4 0	45 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
12 feet long, or upwards, the fathom, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high	-	13 12 0	60 44 $\frac{2}{3}$
Masts, yards, or bowsprits, viz.—6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches, each	-	0 8 0	1 77 $\frac{1}{3}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.		£.	s.	d.	\$.	cts.
8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, each		1	2	6	4	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 inches in diameter, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet		2	15	0	12	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oak Plank, viz.—2 inches in thickness, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet		4	0	0	17	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oars, the 120		14	19	3	66	50
Spokes for wheels, viz.—Not exceeding 2 feet in length, the 1,000		3	7	4	14	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exceeding 2 feet in length, the 1,000		6	14	8	29	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spars, viz.—Under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120		2	8	0	10	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120		4	5	0	18	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, the 120		9	0	0	40	00
Anchor stocks, the piece		0	8	4	1	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balks, viz.—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet long, the 120		18	2	7	80	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under 5 inches square, and 24 feet long, or upwards, the 120		27	0	0	120	00
5 inches square, and upwards, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fir timber.						
Battens imported into England, viz.—6 feet in length, not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		10	0	0	44	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 21 feet in length, and not above 7 inches wide, and not exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		11	10	0	51	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 21 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or, if exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness		20	0	0	88	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Battens imported into Ireland, 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 12 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		8	6	3	36	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exceeding 12 feet in length, and not exceeding 14 feet in length, nor above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		9	14	0	49	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeding 14 feet in length, and not exceeding 16 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		11	1	8	49	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Battens exceeding 16 feet in length, and not exceeding 18 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, not exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		12	9	4	55	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
Exceeding 18 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120		13	17	2	59	74

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.				£.	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness				34	6	1	152	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Batten ends imported into Great Britain, viz.—								
Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 -				3	0	0	13	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under 6 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 -				6	0	0	26	67
Imported into Ireland, viz.—Under 8 feet in length, and not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 -				4	14	5	20	98 $\frac{1}{6}$
Under 8 feet in length, if exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, the 120 -				9	3	1	40	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beech plank, 2 inches in thickness, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -				2	8	9	10	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beech quarters, viz.—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, the 120 -				4	10	8	20	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or more, the 120 -				12	3	6	54	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timber, viz.—Fir timber, 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -				2	15	0	12	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oak timber, 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -				2	15	0	12	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Timber of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with duty, being 8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -				1	8	0	6	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Ufers, viz.—Under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, the 120 -				18	2	7	80	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under 5 inches square, and 24 feet, and upwards, in length, the 120 -				27	0	0	120	00
5 inches square, or upwards, are subject and liable to the duties payable on fir timber.								
Wainscot logs, viz.—8 inches square, or upwards, the load, containing 50 cubic feet -				2	15	0	12	22 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wood, unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value -				20	0	0	88	88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wool, viz.—Beaver wool, the pound -				0	1	7	35	$\frac{1}{5}$
cut and combed -				0	4	9	1	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bison, or buffalo, the pound -				0	0	6	11	$\frac{1}{9}$
Coney wool, the pound -				0	0	2	3	$\frac{8}{8}$
Cotton wool, or waste of cotton wool, for every £100 of the value -				6	0	0	26	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Sheep's wool, not being of the value of 1 shilling per pound; thereof, the pound -				0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Being of the value of 1 shilling the pound, or upwards, the pound -				0	0	1	1	$\frac{2}{27}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

THE FOREST—Continued.		£. s. d.	\$ cts.
Tar, the last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	- - - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pitch, the cwt.	- - - -	0 0 10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$
Rosin, the cwt.	- - - -	0 4 9	1 5 $\frac{2}{9}$
Turpentine, viz.—Not being of greater value than 12 shillings the cwt. thereof, the cwt.	- - - -	0 4 4	96 $\frac{3}{27}$
Being of greater value than 12 shillings the cwt. thereof, the cwt.	- - - -	0 5 4	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{7}$
Ashes, viz.—Pearl and pot, the cwt.	- - - -	0 6 0	1 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Soap wood, or weed	- - - -	0 1 8	37 $\frac{1}{27}$
Not otherwise enumerated, the cwt.	- - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{8}{9}$
Bark Angostura, the pound	- - - -	0 2 0	44 $\frac{4}{9}$
Cascarilla, the pound	- - - -	0 0 1	12 $\frac{2}{27}$
Guaiacum, the cwt.	- - - -	1 8 0	6 00
Oak bark, the cwt.	- - - -	0 0 8	142 $\frac{2}{27}$
Black oak, or quercitron bark, imported from any country not in Europe	- - - -	0 1 0	22 $\frac{3}{5}$
Russian, or Jesuits' bark, the pound	- - - -	0 0 1	12 $\frac{2}{27}$
Sassafras bark, the pound	- - - -	0 0 8	142 $\frac{2}{27}$
Bark not above enumerated or described, being for the use of dyers or tanners, and for no other use or purpose whatever, for every £100 of the value	- - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{8}{9}$
Bark not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with duty, whether pulverized or not, the pound	- - - -	0 2 0	44 $\frac{4}{9}$
Oak bark, solid vegetable extract from oak bark, or other vegetable substances, to be used for the purpose of tanning leather, and for no other purpose whatever, the cwt.	- - - -	0 3 0	662 $\frac{2}{3}$
AGRICULTURE—			
Tallow, the cwt.	- - - -	0 3 2	72 $\frac{2}{9}$
Hides, viz. horse, mare, gelding, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox hides, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or curried, or in any way dressed, viz.	- - - -		
Dry, the cwt.	- - - -	0 4 8	1 31 $\frac{9}{27}$
Wet, the cwt.	- - - -	0 2 4	512 $\frac{3}{27}$
Tanned, and not otherwise dressed, the pound	- - - -	0 1 0	22 $\frac{2}{9}$
Losh hides, the pound	- - - -	0 1 8	37 $\frac{1}{27}$
Russia hides, tanned or colored, the hide	- - - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value	- - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{8}{9}$
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated or described as above.	- - - -		
Hides, or pieces of hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not particularly enume-	- - - -		

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.				£.	s.	d.	\$	cts.
rated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value.				40	0	0	177	77 ⁷ / ₈
Horses, mares, or geldings, each				1	0	0	4	44 ⁴ / ₉
Horns, horn tips, and pieces of horn, not otherwise charged with duty, the cwt.				0	2	4	51	2 ³ / ₇
Mules, each				0	10	0	2	22 ² / ₉
Bacon, the cwt.				1	8	0	6	22 ² / ₉
Hams, the cwt.				1	8	0	6	22 ² / ₉
Lard, the cwt.				0	8	0	1	77 ⁷ / ₈
Potatoes, the cwt.				0	2	0	44	4 ⁴ / ₉
Apples, the bushel				0	4	0	88	8 ⁸ / ₉
Apples, dried, the bushel				0	7	0	1	55 ⁵ / ₉
Rice, viz.:—Not being rough, and in the husk, the cwt.				0	15	0	3	33 ¹ / ₃
Rough, and in the husk or paddy, the bushel				0	2	6	55	5 ⁵ / ₉
Wheat, whenever such average price shall be—								
62 and under 63 shillings the bushel				1	4	8	5	48 ¹ / ₃
63 do. 64 do.				1	3	8	5	25 ² / ₃
64 do. 65 do.				1	2	8	5	03 ¹ / ₃
65 do. 66 do.				1	1	8	4	81 ¹ / ₃
66 do. 67 do.				1	0	8	4	59 ⁷ / ₇
67 do. 68 do.				0	18	8	4	14 ² / ₃
68 do. 69 do.				0	16	8	3	70 ¹ / ₃
69 do. 70 do.				0	13	8	3	03 ¹ / ₃
70 do. 71 do.				0	10	8	2	37 ¹ / ₃
71 do. 72 do.				0	6	8	1	48 ⁴ / ₇
72 do. 73 do.				0	2	8	59	7 ⁷ / ₇
at or above 73 do.				0	1	0	22	3 ⁵ / ₅
under 62 and not under 61 do.				1	5	8	5	70 ² / ₂
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 61 shillings, such duty shall be increased by 1 shilling.								
Barley, 33, and under 34 shillings the quarter				0	12	4	2	74 ² / ₂
And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 33 shillings, such duty shall be decreased by one-sixth, until such price shall be 41 shillings.								
At or above 41 shillings the quarter				0	1	0	22	2 ² / ₂
Under 33 and not under 32 shillings				0	13	10	3	07 ¹ / ₂
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 32 shillings, such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.								
Maize, or Indian corn, buckwheat, beer or bigg, viz. For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.								
Tobacco, unmanufactured				0	3	0		

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

AGRICULTURE—Continued.			£.	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Tobacco, manufactured, or segars	-	-	0	9	0		
Indigo, per lb.	-	-	0	0	4		
Hops, the cwt.	-	-	0	11	0		
Sugar, brown or Muscovado, or clayed, not being refined, the cwt.	-	-	3	3	0		
Do. do. refined, the cwt.	-	-	8	8	0		
Cotton.							
Flaxseed or linseed, the quarter	-	-	0	1	0		
Clover seed, the cwt.	-	-	1	0	0		
MANUFACTURES—							
Soap, viz.—hard, the cwt.	-	-	4	10	0	20	00
Soft, do.	-	-	3	11	3	15	83 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tallow candles, do.	-	-	3	3	4	14	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leather, any article made of leather, or any manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	-	-	30	0	0	133	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hats, viz.— <i>Restricted as to package.</i>							
bast, chip, cane, or horse-hair hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	-	-	1	0	0	4	44 $\frac{4}{9}$
each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	-	-	2	0	0	8	88 $\frac{8}{9}$
straw hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	-	-	3	8	0	15	11 $\frac{1}{9}$
each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, the dozen	-	-	6	16	0	30	22 $\frac{2}{9}$
made of and mixed with felt, hair, wool, or beaver, the dozen	-	-	0	10	6	3	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wax, viz.—beeswax unbleached or unmanuf. the cwt.	-	-	1	10	0	14	77 $\frac{7}{9}$
white, in any degree bleached or manuf. the cwt.	-	-	3	0	0	27	44 $\frac{4}{9}$
myrtle wax, the pound	-	-	0	1	0		22 $\frac{2}{9}$
sealing wax, for every £100 of the value	-	-	30	0	0	133	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Spirits, or strong waters, of all sorts, viz.—For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz.—							
not being spirits or strong waters the produce of any British possession, and not being sweetened spirits, or spirits mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer			1	2	6	5	00
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, respectively, sweetened or mixed with any article so that							

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.				£.	s.	d.	\$	cts.
the degree of strength cannot be ascertained exactly by such hydrometer -				1	10	0	6	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
N. B.—The officers of the customs are directed to charge the duty on the strength of spirits imported in bottles, to one-tenth of a gallon.								
Beer, viz.—mum beer, the barrel, 32 gallons -				3	1	1	12	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
spruce, do. do. -				3	6	0	14	56 $\frac{2}{3}$
beer or ale of all sorts, do. -				2	13	0	11	77 $\frac{1}{9}$
Carriages of all sorts, for every £100 of the value				30	0	0	133	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Snuff, the pound -				0	6	0	1	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Snuff may not be imported into the United Kingdom in any ship or vessel less than 120 tons; nor except in hogsheads, casks, chests, or cases, each of which shall contain at least 100 pounds, nett weight, if from the East Indies, or 450 pounds, nett weight, if from any other place, on forfeiture of the same; nor unless the particular weight in each hogshead, cask, &c., with the tare of the same, be marked thereon; nor into any ports of the United Kingdom except the following ports; viz.—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Lancaster; Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Plymouth. New Castle-upon-Tyne, Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford.								
<i>Exceptions.</i> —Samples of snuff, not exceeding 1 lb. weight, may be imported, provided the master of the vessel specifies, in his manifest and report, the several packages; describing them as samples; and the importation of such samples being confined to the ports at which snuff is allowed to be imported.— <i>Treas. order, 30 Nov. 1822.</i>								
Packages of snuff, under the legal size, may be entered by special order of the board of customs in each case, provided it is bona fide for private use, and regularly inserted in the manifest and report, and consigned to the person for whose use it is intended; and provided the application and proof be made by such persons, and not by an agent.— <i>Min. Com. Cus. 1 Nov. 1826.</i>								
All seized snuff, and all snuff brought to the King's warehouse for security of duties, and which will not sell for the amount of the duties, is to be destroyed.— <i>Treas. order, 17th, & Min. Com. Cus. 22 Nov. 1826, and 5 Jan. 1827.</i>								
Lead, black, the cwt. -				0	4	0	88	$\frac{2}{3}$
chromate of lead, the cwt. -				0	2	0	44	$\frac{1}{9}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.				£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Lead ore, the ton	-	-	-	1	5	0	5	55 ⁵ / ₈
pig, do.	-	-	-	2	0	0	8	88 ³ / ₄
red, the cwt.	-	-	-	0	6	0	1	33 ¹ / ₃
white, do.	-	-	-	0	7	0	1	55 ⁵ / ₈
Glass, from and after the 5th January, 1826.								
Crown glass, or any kind of window glass, (not being plate glass or German sheet glass,) the cwt.	-	-	-	8	6	8	37	03 ¹ / ₂
German sheet glass, the cwt.	-	-	-	10	0	0	44	44 ⁴ / ₉
Plate glass, the square foot, not containing more than 9 square feet	-	-	-	0	6	0	1	33 ¹ / ₃
Containing more than 9 square feet, and not more than 14, the square foot	-	-	-	0	8	0	1	77 ⁷ / ₉
Containing more than 14 square feet, and not more than 36 square feet, the square foot	-	-	-	0	9	6	2	11 ¹ / ₉
Containing more than 36 square feet, the square foot	-	-	-	0	11	0	2	44 ⁴ / ₉
Glass manufactures, not otherwise described or enumerated, and old broken glass, fit only to be manufactured, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	88 ³ / ₈
And further, for every cwt.	-	-	-	4	0	0	17	77 ⁷ / ₉
Gold leaf, the 100 leaves	-	-	-	0	3	0		66 ² / ₃
Bullion and foreign coins, of gold or silver, and ore of gold and silver, or of which the major part in value is gold or silver	-	-	-	free.			free.	
Bullion, the produce of any country, may be brought into the United Kingdom, from any place, and in any sort of ships, however navigated, and may be landed without report, entry, or warrant.								
—6 Geo. IV.								
Jewels, emeralds, and rubies, and all other precious stones, except diamonds, viz.	-	-	-					
Set, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	88 ³ / ₈
Not set, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	10	0	0	44	44 ⁴ / ₉
Diamonds, duty free	-	-	-	free.			free.	
Molasses, the cwt.	-	-	-	1	3	9	5	27 ⁷ / ₉
Mahogany, the ton	-	-	-	7	10	0	33	33 ¹ / ₃
Mahogany, of the growth of Bermuda, or of any of the Bahama islands, and imported thence direct, and imported direct from the Bay of Honduras, in a British ship, or ship built at Honduras, cleared out from the port of Belisle, the ton	-	-	-	2	10	0	11	11 ¹ / ₉
Of the growth of the Island of Jamaica, and imported direct from thence	-	-	-	4	0	0	17	77 ⁷ / ₉
Hemp, dressed, the cwt.	-	-	-	4	15	0	21	11 ¹ / ₉
rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of								

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.		£ s. d.	\$ cts.
undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purpose	- - - - -	0 4 8	1 03 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{7}$
Oats, 25s. and under 26s. the quarter	- - - - -	0 9 3	2 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{7}$
And in respect of each integral shilling by which such price shall be above 25s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 31 shillings.			
At or above 31s. the quarter	- - - - -	0 1 0	22 $\frac{2}{7}$
Under 25s. and not under 24s. the quarter	- - - - -	0 16 9	3 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{7}$
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 24s., such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.			
Rye, peas, and beans, 36s. and under 37s. the quarter.	- - - - -		
And in respect of each integral shilling by which such price shall be above 36s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d., until such price shall be 46s.			
At or above 46s. the quarter.	- - - - -		
Under 36s. and not under 35s.	- - - - -		
And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 35s., such duty shall be increased 1s. 6d.			
Wheat, meal, and flour—For every barrel, being 196 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of wheat.			
Oatmeal—For every quantity of 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.			
Butter, the cwt.	- - - - -	1 0 0	4 44 $\frac{4}{5}$
Buttons, for every £100 of the value	- - - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{2}{5}$
Bottles, viz.—Of earth or stone, empty, the dozen	- - - - -	0 3 2	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{9}{7}$
And further, full or empty, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 5 0	1 11 $\frac{1}{5}$
Of glass, covered with wicker, the dozen quarts	- - - - -	1 2 0	4 88 $\frac{2}{5}$
And further, the cwt.	- - - - -	4 0 0	17 77 $\frac{2}{5}$
Of green or common glass, not of less content than one pint, and not being phials, viz.—full, if containing wine or spirits, the dozen quarts, (content)	- - - - -	0 4 0	88 $\frac{2}{5}$
Empty	- - - - -	0 2 0	44 $\frac{4}{5}$
Of green or common glass; full, but not containing wine or spirits, computing all bottles of not greater content than half a pint as of the content of half a pint, and all bottles of greater content than half a pint, and not of greater content than a pint, or of a reputed pint, as of the			

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.		£ s. d.	\$ cts.
content of a pint, or a reputed pint, viz.—the dozen quarts content	- - - - -	0 2 0	44 $\frac{2}{18}$
Of glass, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	- - - - -	25 0 0	111 11 $\frac{2}{18}$
And further, for every £100	- - - - -	4 0 0	17 77 $\frac{2}{18}$
Linseed or hempseed oil, the tun	- - - - -	39 18 0	177 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Turpentine, not being of greater value than 12s. the cwt. thereof, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 4 4	96 $\frac{2}{27}$
Being of greater value than 12s. the cwt. thereof, and not greater than 15s. the cwt. thereof, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 5 4	1 28 $\frac{1}{27}$
Cordage or cable, tarred and untarred, (standing and running rigging in use excepted,) the cwt.	- - - - -	0 10 9	2 38 $\frac{2}{27}$
If otherwise disposed of, for every £100 of the value	- - - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{1}{18}$
Iron, viz.—In bars or unwrought, the ton	- - - - -	1 10 0	6 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered less than three-fourths of an inch square, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 5 0	1 11 $\frac{2}{18}$
Chromate of iron, the ton	- - - - -	0 5 0	1 11 $\frac{2}{18}$
Cast, for every £100 of the value	- - - - -	10 0 0	44 44 $\frac{2}{18}$
Hoops, the cwt.	- - - - -	1 3 9	5 27 $\frac{1}{48}$
Old broken, and old cast iron, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 12 0	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Ore, the ton	- - - - -	0 5 0	1 11 $\frac{2}{18}$
Pig iron, the ton	- - - - -	0 10 0	2 22 $\frac{1}{18}$
Iron wire, not otherwise enumerated or described the cwt.	- - - - -	1 0 0	4 44 $\frac{2}{18}$
Wrought, not otherwise enumerated or described for every £100 of the value	- - - - -	20 0 0	88 88 $\frac{1}{18}$
Chocolate and cocoa paste, the pound	- - - - -	0 4 4	96 $\frac{2}{27}$
Gunpowder, the cwt.	- - - - -	3 0 0	13 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Gunpowder may not be imported into the United Kingdom without license from his Majesty, such license to be granted for the furnishing of his Majesty's stores, public only, on forfeiture of the same.—6 <i>George IV.</i> c. 107. Nor may gunpowder be entered to be warehoused.			
Copper, viz.—Ore, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 12 0	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Old, fit only to be manufactured, the cwt.	- - - - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
In plates and copper coin, the cwt.	- - - - -	1 10 0	6 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Unwrought, viz.—In bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper, the cwt.	- - - - -	1 7 0	6 00
In part wrought, viz.—Bars, rods, or ingots hammered or raised, the cwt.	- - - - -	1 15 0	7 77 $\frac{1}{18}$
Brass wire, not otherwise enumerated, or copper wire, the cwt.	- - - - -	2 10 0	11 11 $\frac{2}{18}$
Manufactures of copper, not otherwise enumerated	- - - - -		

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.		£ s. d.	\$ cts.
or described, and copper plates engraved, for every £100 of the value	- - -	30 0 0	133 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Brass, viz.—Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	- - -	30 0 0	133 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Powder of, for japanning, the pound	- - -	0 2 6	55 $\frac{1}{8}$
Books and maps—Books, being of editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound the cwt.	- - -	1 0 0	4 44 $\frac{1}{8}$
Books, being of editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt.	- - -	5 0 0	22 22 $\frac{1}{8}$
NOTE.—For the description of books prohibited to be imported, see the act for the regulation of the customs, and acts for securing copy rights.			
To prevent foreign books or maps, the property of individuals, from being charged with duty more than once, the proprietor shall, on each importation subsequent to the original one, make oath that the duties were paid thereon on their original importation, or that he purchased them in Great Britain, in a fair way of trade; that such are the same he exported from thence, and are now brought back for his private use, and not for sale in this country.			
No book, first composed, written, or printed, and published in the United Kingdom, and reprinted in any other country or place, shall be imported into Great Britain, on forfeiture of the same, and also of £10 and double the value of every copy.			
—See page 40 of <i>Ellis's abridgment</i> , in conclusion.			
Maps and charts, bound together in books, charged with duty as bound books.			
Plain or colored, each map or chart or part thereof	- - -	0 0 6	11 $\frac{2}{8}$
Cotton, manufactured, for every £100 of the value	- - -	10 0 0	44 44 $\frac{8}{8}$
If printed, for every square yard	- - -	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yarn, viz.—Cable yarn, the cwt.	- - -	0 10 9	2 38 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mohair, the pound	- - -	0 0 1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Grogram, the pound	- - -	0 0 6	11 $\frac{2}{8}$
Raw linen, the cwt.	- - -	0 1 0	22 $\frac{1}{8}$
Worsted yarn, being of two or more threads, twisted or thrown, the pound	- - -	0 0 6	11 $\frac{2}{8}$
Flax and tow, or cordilla of hemp or flax, whether dressed or undressed, from and after the 5th of July, 1828, the pound	- - -	0 0 1	12 $\frac{3}{8}$
Thread, viz.—Bruges thread, the dozen pounds	- - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Outnal, the dozen pounds	- - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pack thread, the cwt.	- - -	0 15 0	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.				£	s.	d.	\$	cts.
Sisters' thread, the pound	-	-	-	0	4	0	88	$\frac{2}{3}$
Whited brown, the dozen pounds	-	-	-	0	18	0	4	00
Not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	25	0	0	111	$11\frac{2}{3}$
Paper, viz.—Brown paper, made of old rope or cordage, only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith, the pound	-	-	-	0	0	3	5	$1\frac{9}{8}$
Printed paper, or stained, or paper hangings, or flock paper, the yard square	-	-	-	0	1	0	22	$\frac{4}{8}$
Waste paper, of any other sort, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, the pound	-	-	-	0	0	9	16	$\frac{2}{3}$
Parchment, the dozen sheets	-	-	-	0	10	0	2	$22\frac{4}{8}$
Pasteboard, the cwt.	-	-	-	3	8	2	15	$14\frac{2}{3}$
Vinegar, the tun	-	-	-	18	18	0	84	00
Tin, the cwt.	-	-	-	2	10	0	11	$11\frac{2}{8}$
Manufactures of tin, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	$88\frac{1}{8}$
Pewter—Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	$88\frac{1}{8}$
Stones, viz.—Burrs for millstones, the hundred	-	-	-	3	16	0	16	$88\frac{1}{8}$
Dogstones, not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, above 6 and under 12 inches in thickness, the pair	-	-	-	6	3	6	27	$44\frac{3}{8}$
Emery stones, the cwt.	-	-	-	0	2	0	44	$\frac{3}{8}$
Filtering stones, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	50	0	0	222	$22\frac{4}{8}$
Flint stones, for potters, the ton	-	-	-	0	2	6	55	$1\frac{9}{8}$
Grave stones, of marble, polished, each not containing more than two feet square, the foot square, superficial measure	-	-	-	0	2	6	55	$1\frac{9}{8}$
Unpolished, the foot square, superficial measure	-	-	-	0	0	10	18	$\frac{2}{7}$
Not of marble, polished or unpolished, ditto	-	-	-	0	0	6	11	$\frac{2}{8}$
Lime stone for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	$88\frac{1}{8}$
Marble blocks, the solid foot	-	-	-	0	1	0	22	$\frac{4}{8}$
Marble, in any way manufactured, except grave-stones and paving-stones, each not containing more than 2 feet square, the cwt.	-	-	-	0	3	0	66	$\frac{2}{3}$
Marble paving-stones, polished, each not containing more than 2 feet square, the foot square, superficial measure	-	-	-	0	0	10	18	$\frac{4}{7}$
Rough marble, the foot square, superficial measure	-	-	-	0	0	6	11	$\frac{2}{8}$
Mill-stones, above 4 feet in diameter, or if 12 inches in thickness or upwards, the pair	-	-	-	11	8	0	50	$66\frac{2}{3}$
Paving-stones, not of marble, the hundred feet square, superficial measure	-	-	-	0	12	0	2	$66\frac{2}{3}$
Pebble stones, the ton	-	-	-	0	13	6	3	00
Polishing stones, for every £100 of the value	-	-	-	20	0	0	88	$88\frac{1}{8}$

TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

Pumice stones, the ton	1	13	4	7	40 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{9}{7}$
Quern stones, under 3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, the pair	0	0	9	1	94 $\frac{8}{18}$
3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 4 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, the pair	0	17	6	3	88 $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{6}{9}$
Rag stones, for every £100 of the value	20	0	0	88	88 $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{6}{9}$
Slates, for every £100 of the value	66	10	0	295	55 $\frac{5}{9}$
Slick stones, the hundred	0	8	0	1	77 $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{5}{9}$
Stone, sculptured, the cwt.	0	2	6		55 $\frac{5}{9}$
Stone to be used for the purpose of lithography, the cwt.	0	3	0		66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Whet-stones, the cwt.	0	8	9	1	94 $\frac{4}{9}$
Stones, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value	66	10	0	295	55 $\frac{5}{9}$

NOTE.—If any statue, group of figures, or other stone or marble ornament, carved out of the same block, shall exceed one ton weight, the duty to be charged thereon shall be estimated at the rate payable for one ton weight, and no more.

TARIFF OF FRANCE, FOR 1822.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Fish, pickled, or in oil -	100 KilN	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	107 50	19 95 $\frac{3}{4}$
fresh, dry, salt, or smoked -	" B	-	44 00	8 25
cod and mackerel -	" B	-	50	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
oysters pickled -	" B	-	27 50	5 75 $\frac{3}{4}$
whalebone -	" BB	-	35 00	6 56 $\frac{1}{4}$
spermaceti -	" NB	-	65 50	12 28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Horses and mares -	each	each	15 00	2 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
colts -	"	"	5 00	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mules -	"	"	15 00	2 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jackasses -	"	"	25	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sheep, merino rams -	"	"	1 00	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
sheep -	"	"	75	14
lambs -	"	"	50	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
common rams, &c. -	"	"	5 00	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
lambs -	"	"	30	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
Beeves, if fat -	"	"	50 00	9 37 $\frac{1}{4}$
lean -	"	"	25 00	4 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
bulls, steers, &c. -	"	"	15 00	2 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
cows, if fat -	"	"	25 00	4 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
heifers, if lean -	"	"	12 50	2 34 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swine, if fat -	"	"	12 00	2 25
if lean -	"	"	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meats, viz. -	100 KBB	-	-	-
salt pork, lard included -	"	"	25 30	4 74 $\frac{1}{4}$
other kinds -	"	"	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skins, undressed, fresh, of lambs or	-	-	-	-
goats -	"	-	1 10	20
seals -	"	-	1 10	20
dry, large skins -	"	-	15 00	2 81 $\frac{1}{4}$
of hares & rabbits -	"	-	1 00	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
small, of lambs and	-	-	-	-
goats -	"	-	1 10	20
dressed, rabbit -	100 KenN	-	1 00	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
hare -	"	-	4 00	75
camel, leopard, pan-	-	-	-	-
ther, tiger -	each	each	1 20	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
ounce and jaguar -	"	"	1 05	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
bear and cubs -	"	"	60 00	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
lion, lioness, & zebra -	"	"	2 40	45
black fox -	"	"	90	16 $\frac{7}{8}$
blue fox -	"	"	90	16 $\frac{7}{8}$
white, yellow, and	-	-	-	-
grey fox, of Vir-	"	"	20	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
ginia -	"	"	-	-

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Skins, dressed, other fox skins	each	each	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
chincella and polecat	"	"	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
carcajou	"	"	20	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
otter	"	"	45	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
hyena, lynx, & wolf	"	"	40	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Angola goats, & beaver	"	"	35	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
badger, racoon, and vigogna	"	"	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
wild and domestic cat	100	"	3 00	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
genet, civit, & skunk	"	"	3 00	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
marmot, &c.	"	"	6 00	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
dog, muskrat, squirrel, &c.	"	"	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
sewed, of ermine, skunk, marten, &c.	each	"	5 00	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
of polecat, wild cat, squirrel, lynx, fox, &c.	"	"	1 50	28 $\frac{1}{8}$
of castor, muskrats, field mice, common lambs, rabbits, hares, and other skins, whatsoever, not mentioned	"	"	1 00	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wool, superfine, undressed	100 KBB	—	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
washed, cold	"	—	44 00	8 25
warm	"	—	65 50	12 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
fine, undressed	"	—	16 50	3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
washed, cold	"	—	33 00	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
warm	"	—	49 50	9 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
common, undressed	"	—	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
washed, cold	"	—	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
warm	"	—	39 00	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
dyed	"	—	79 60	14 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Refuse of wool, the same duties as the wools, according to their species of value.				
Woods, for fuel	Le stere	—	25	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
in fagots	100 enN	—	25	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
in charcoal	Hectolitre	—	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
for building, viz.—simply hewn	stere	—	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
sawed more than eight centimetres	"	—	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Frans. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Wood, eight centimetres, or less	{ the 100m in lenth	-	1 00	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
masts, of forty centimetres in diameter and more	each	-	7 50	1 39
small masts, of 25 centime- tres, inclusive, to 40 centi- metres, exclusive	"	-	3 00	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
spars, of 15 to 25	"	-	75	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
small yards, from 11 to 15	"	-	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
for boat hooks, from 6 to 11	"	-	10	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
for tar brushes	"	-	2	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
poles	1000 in N	-	25	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
laths	"	-	25	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
2 metres long, and above	"	-	50	9 $\frac{2}{8}$
2 to 4 exclusive	"	-	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 metres, and above	"	-	10 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
staves, of oak, viz.—of 1 metre, 299 millimetre long, and above	-	-	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 metre, 299 exclusive, to 974 inclusive	-	-	1 50	28 $\frac{1}{8}$
above 974 millimetres	-	-	1 00	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
other than oak, same of those of oak,	-	-	-	-
for cabinetmakers, mahogany, in logs	100 KBB	-	42 50	7 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
sawed, more than 3 decim. thick—same as in logs.	-	-	-	-
3 decim. to 2 centimetres	100 NB	-	107 50	20 15 $\frac{5}{8}$
less than 2 centimetres	"	-	212 50	39 84 $\frac{3}{8}$
boxwood	100 BB	-	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
cedar	"	-	5 50	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
lignumvitæ	"	-	7 00	1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
woods not mentioned	"	-	35 00	6 56 $\frac{1}{4}$
scented woods, sassafras	-	-	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{8}$
not mentioned	-	-	107 50	19 89 $\frac{1}{8}$
Copper, pure, in natural masses	100 KBB	226 lbs.	4 00	75
in plates or regular bars	"	"	44 00	8 25
beaten	100 NB	-	86 50	16 22 $\frac{1}{4}$
wire, colored, imitating gilt	"	-	302 80	56 77 $\frac{1}{4}$
not colored	"	-	107 50	19 89 $\frac{1}{8}$
money	100 BB	-	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
alloyed with silver	"	-	1 10	20
gilded in ingots	100 NB	-	156 80	29 40
beaten	"	-	302 80	56 77 $\frac{1}{2}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Copper, spun on linen -	100 NB	-	344 50	61 59 $\frac{3}{4}$
silk— <i>prohibited</i> -	100 B	-		
manufactured— <i>prohibited</i> .				
silvered, in ingots -	100 NB	-	109 60	
beaten -	"	-	216 70	
spun on linen -	"	-	344 50	
silk— <i>prohibited</i> -	B	-		
manufactured— <i>prohibited</i> .				
otherwise prepared, not men-				
tioned— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Lead, in its natural state, ore -	100 KB	-	7 00	1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
in bullets— <i>prohibited</i> .				
beaten or flattened -	100 KBB	-	26 40	4 95
manufactured or otherwise -	"	-	26 40	4 95
Pewter, natural state -	"	-	10 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
beat or flattened -	100 NB	-	65 50	12 35 $\frac{3}{4}$
manufactured— <i>prohibited</i> -	" B	-		
Mercury or quicksilver -	" BB	-	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indigo -	1 KilNB	-	2 25	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap— <i>prohibited</i> -	100 KB	-		
Starch -	"	-	23 10	4 33 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gunpowder— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Wax, yellow -	100 NB	-	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
white -	"	-	91 70	7 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Candles, spermaceti -	"	-	91 70	7 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
other sorts -	100 BB	-	27 50	5 75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prepared whalebone -	" NB	-	65 50	12 35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Manufactured tobacco— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Refined sugar, in loaves, powder, or				
candy— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Chocolate, and cocoa, simply ground	100 KNB	226 ll.s.	160 00	30 00
Vinegar, of wine -	Hectolitre	-	10 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
beer, cider, pears, or po-				
tatoes -	"	-	10 00	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cider, perry, &c. -	"	-	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beer -	"	-	6 00	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rum, and drinks distilled from grain,				
&c.— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Earthenware, coarse -	100 KBB	226 lbs.	6 60	1 23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Earthenware, superior -	100 NB	-	53 90	10 10 $\frac{9}{16}$
Stoneware, common utensils -	" BB	-	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
fine— <i>prohibited</i> -	" B	-		
Porcelain, common -	" NB	-	174 70	32 75 $\frac{1}{4}$
fine -	"	-	344 50	64 59 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stoneware, for the table or kitchen -	100 BB	-	16 50	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Glassware, looking-glasses, large, of more than 3 millim. thickness— <i>value fixed by the tariff of the Royal manufacture, at 15 per cent. ad valorem.</i>				
of 3 millim. or less in thickness— <i>same.</i>				
small, without reference to thickness— <i>same.</i>				
for spectacles, &c., unpolished	100 KB			
cut, and polished	" NB			
Bottles, filled, besides the price of the liquor			15 00	27
empty— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Glass, of all other sorts— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Nankeens, from India— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Hats, fine, of wool, castor, or silk	each		6 00	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
common, of hair or wool	"		3 00	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasteboard, to press cloths	100 KNB		86 50	
in sheets	"		160 00	
moulded, papier machée	"		212 50	
cut	"		107 50	
Paper (wrapping)	"		86 50	
ruled, for music	"		160 00	
colored, in reams, for binding	"		97 00	
drawing-room, in rolls, for hanging	"		133 70	
silk paper	"		417 50	
Books, in the dead or strange languages	B B			
in the French language, viz.—				
scientific memoirs	100 K	226 lbs.	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
other works published in foreign countries			107 50	19 89 $\frac{1}{8}$
reprinted from French editions			160 00	30 00
counterfeit— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Cards (playing)— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Maps	100 NB		317 50	59 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Engravings and lithographies	"		317 50	59 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Engraved music	"		317 50	59 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordage of hemp	100 BB		16 50	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Cordage, of other articles - - -	100 BB	-	2 20	40
Hats, of straw, bark, or jank - -	-	-	-	-
fine - - -	each	-	60	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
coarse - - -	-	-	15	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Skins, prepared and manufactured, except those that follow— <i>prohibited.</i>	-	-	-	-
viz.—of lambs, and goats, with hair, seasoned - - -	100 in N	-	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
tawed - - -	"	-	3 00	56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Parchment and vellum, unfinished -	100 KBB	-	1 10	20
finished - - -	"	-	27 50	5 16
Swan skins - - -	100 NB	-	629 50	117 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furs, worked—15 per cent. <i>ad valo-</i> <i>rem.</i>	-	-	-	-
Jewelry, of gold, with pearls - -	1 Hect. NN	-	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
all other kinds - - -	"	-	22 00	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
of silver, with pearls - - -	"	-	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
all other kinds - - -	"	-	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Watchmaker's work, of gold - - -	"	-	11 00	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
of silver - - -	"	-	3 30	61 $\frac{3}{10}$
Gold money - - -	100 BB	-	1	-
Silver money - - -	" NN	-	1	-
Printing, in the French language -	" KNB	-	212 50	39 84 $\frac{6}{8}$
in the German language - - -	"	-	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
in all other languages - - -	"	-	107 50	19 89 $\frac{3}{8}$
Effects in use, linen damask - - -	"	-	517 50	97 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
worked - - -	"	-	265 00	49 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing, new— <i>same as the article</i> <i>from which manufac-</i> <i>tured.</i>	-	-	-	-
old - - -	100 NB	-	56 00	10 50
Barks and dyes - - -	100 KBB	{ 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ } { lbs. av. }	-	-
Quercitron bark - - -	"	"	12 00	2 25
Pine bark, ground - - -	"	"	1 10	20 $\frac{5}{8}$
not ground - - -	"	"	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tanning bark, not ground - - -	"	"	50	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
ground - - -	"	"	1 10	20 $\frac{5}{8}$
Sumac - - -	"	"	27 50	5 75 $\frac{3}{8}$
Saffron - - -	"	"	19 80	3 71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gallnuts, heavy - - -	"	"	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
light - - -	"	"	1 10	20 $\frac{5}{8}$
Cotton, long staple - - -	"	"	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
short staple - - -	"	"	35 00	6 56 $\frac{1}{4}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Hemp, raw, green, dry, &c.	100 KBB	220½ lbs.	40	7½
peeled, or tow	"	"	8 80	1 65
combed	"	"	16 50	3 93
Flax, raw, green	"	"	1 10	20
peeled, or tow	"	"	11 00	2 61
combed	"	"	33 00	6 18
raw, dry	"	"	1 30	24
soaked	"	"	1 60	30
Ginseng	"	"	195 70	36 69
Potatoes	"	"	50	9
Sugar, brown	"	"	110 00	20 62
white	"	"	130 00	24 37
Molasses— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Cocoa	"	"	125 00	23 43
Coffee	"	"	105 00	19 68
Tea	1 Kil NB	{ 2lbs. 3oz. 4½ }	3 50	65
Tobacco, in leaf, on King's account	100 KilBB	220½ lbs.	10 00	1 87½
on private account				
— <i>prohibited</i> .				
Pitch and tar	"	"	5 50	1 34
Turpentine, liquid	"	"	34 10	6 39
compact	"	"	8 80	1 65
Spirits of turpentine	"	"	27 50	5 15
Rosin	"	"	5 50	1 34
Hops	100 NB	"	49 50	9 28
Onions	" BB	"	5 50	1 34
Diamonds, unpolished	1 Hect NB	"	50	9
cut and polished	"	"	1 10	20
Agates, rough	100 KBB	"	16 50	3 93
worked	"	"	22 00	4 12½
Other precious stones, cut	1 KNB	{ 2lbs. 3oz. 4½ }	50	9
rough	1 Hectolit	"	25	45
Marble, unpolished	100 KBB	"	3 30	61
sawed, being more than 16 centimetres thick	"	"	3 30	61
3 centimetres exclusive to 16 inclusive	"	"	5 40	1 11
from 2 to 3 centimetres	"	"	6 60	1 23
less than 2 centimetres	"	"	6 70	1 25
sculptured, moulded, or polished	"	"	44 00	8 25
Millstones, of more than 1949 mill' res in diameter	each	"	7 50	1 40
of 1949 to 1299 inclusive	"	"	5 00	93

TARIEF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Millstones, of less than 1299	each	—	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
Sharpening stones or whetstones of 1218 to 1083 millres inclusive	"	—	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
of less than 1083 to 920	"	—	1 75	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
920 to 677	"	—	1 00	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
677 to 541	"	—	40	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
541 to 406	"	—	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
406	"	—	10	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Plaster, in stone	100 KBB	—	10	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
prepared	"	—	50	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
Slate, for roofing	1000 in N	—	7 50	1 40 $\frac{5}{8}$
in squares or tables	100 in N	—	30 00	5 70
Sulphur, natural	100 KBB	—	2 00	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
cleaned or refined	"	—	5 50	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sublimate, in powder	"	—	14 30	2 68 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gold, native, in lumps, ingots, bars, dust, &c.	1 Hect. NN	—	25	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
in leaf	1 " NB	—	33 33	6 24 $\frac{3}{8}$
flattened, or tinsel, spangles, wire, &c.	"	—	11 11	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silver, in lumps, ingots, bars, &c.	1 Kil BB	—	5	$\frac{9}{10}$
in leaf, tinsel, wire, &c.	1 " NB	—	33 06	6 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Iron, cast, in pigs of 400 killogrammes or less	100 KBB	—	9 90	1 85 $\frac{5}{16}$
of all other kinds— <i>prohib.</i> moulded for instruments of war, or in whatsoever form forged in masses— <i>prohibited.</i> in bars of 458 m. (90 lig.) and more, the breadth multiplied by the thickness	"	—	27 50	5 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
of 213 m. inclusive to 458 ex- clusive (49 to 90 lig.)	"	—	39 60	7 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
of less than 213 m. (42 lig.)	"	—	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
squares of 22 m. (10 lig.) and more upon each surface	"	—	27 50	5 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 m. inclusive to 22 exclusive (7 to 10 lig.) more upon each surface	"	—	39 60	7 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
less than 15 m. (7 lig.) more upon each surface	"	—	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
rings, of 15 m. (7 lig.) and more in diameter	"	—	39 60	7 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
of less than 15 m. (7 lig.) and more in diameter	"	—	55 00	10 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tin	100 KNB	—	76 00	14 25

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	French.	U. States.	Frans. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Iron wire - - - - -	100 KNB	-	65 50	12 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Works in iron or tin— <i>prohibited.</i>				
Steel, forged, of all sorts - - -	100 KB	-	65 50	12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
cast - - - - -	"	-	107 50	19 89 $\frac{1}{8}$
wire - - - - -	"	-	76 00	14 25
manufactured— <i>prohibited.</i>				
filings - - - - -	"	-	1 10	20
Ironmongery— <i>prohibited.</i>				

Articles.	The prices of the hectolitre being in the classes.	French.	U. States.	Frans. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Flour, wheat, in grain	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.				
above	26 24 22 20	hectolitre	-	1 25	23 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	26 24 22 20	"	-	3 50	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	25 23 21 19	"	-	4 50	84 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	24 22 20 18	"	-	5 50	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
below	24 22 20 18	prohibited.			
in flour		lbs.			
above	24 22 26 20	100 KB	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
at	26 24 22 20	"	-	8 00	1 50
at	25 23 21 19	"	-	11 00	2 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	24 22 20 18	"	-	14 00	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
below	24 22 20 18	prohibited.			
rye, in grain					
above	19 17 15 13	hectolitre	-	1 25	23 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	19 17 15 13	"	-	3 50	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	18 16 14 12	"	-	4 50	84 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	17 15 13 11	"	-	5 50	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	16 14 12 10	"	-	6 50	1 21 $\frac{7}{8}$
below	16 14 12 10	prohibited.			
in flour		lbs.			
above	19 17 15 13	100 KB	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
at	19 17 15 13	"	-	8 00	1 50
at	18 16 14 12	"	-	11 00	2 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	17 15 13 11	"	-	14 00	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
at	16 14 12 10	"	-	17 00	3 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
below	16 14 12 10	prohibited.			
oats, in grain					
above	11 10 10 9	hectolitre	-	1 25	23 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	11 10 10 9	"	-	3 50	64 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	10 9 9 8	"	-	4 50	84 $\frac{3}{8}$
at	9 8 8 7	"	-	5 50	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

TARIFF OF FRANCE—Continued.

Articles.	The prices of the hectolitre being in the classes.	French.	U. States.	Francs. Centimes.	Dolls. Cts.
Flour, oats—contin'ed	1st. 2d. 3d. 4th.				
below	9 8 8 7	prohibited.			
in flour					
above	11 10 10 9	100 KB	—	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
at	11 10 10 9	"	—	8 00	1 50
at	10 9 9 8	"	—	11 00	2 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	9 8 8 7	"	—	14 00	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
below	9 8 8 7	prohibited.			
Rice, above	26 24 22 20	100 KB	—	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$
at	26 24 22 20	"	—	7 00	1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	25 23 21 19	"	—	9 00	1 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
at	24 22 20 18	"	—	11 00	2 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
below	24 22 20 18	"	—	16 50	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other grains, not named, without re- gard to price	— —	hectolitre	—	1 25	23 $\frac{3}{8}$
Other flours, not nam- ed, without regard to price	— —	100 KB	—	2 50	46 $\frac{7}{8}$

TARIFF OF RUSSIA, FOR 1822.

Articles.	Russian weight.	U. States weight.	Rbl. Co.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
THE SEA—					
Fish, salt, smoked, or prepared in any way, excepting herrings -	poud	36 lbs.	3 60	2 70	2 56 ⁸ / ₁₀
Herrings, smoked, the hundred -	-	-	0 25	18 ³ / ₄	17 ⁷ / ₈
salt, the barrel -	-	-	0 40	30	28 ¹ / ₂
Whale oil -	poud	36 lbs.	0 60	45	42 ³ / ₁₀
Spermaceti— <i>prohibited</i> .					
THE FOREST—Skins, &c.					
Badger— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Bear, the pound -	-	-	4 00	3 00	2 85
Sable, the pound -	-	-	2 00	1 50	1 42 ¹ / ₂
Castor, otter, wolf, deer, dog, and all other sorts, without any exception, by land or by sea— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Made into hats, robes, and other forms, without exception— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Tails of horses, oxen, and civet— <i>free</i> .					
Ginseng.					
Wood, all sorts of woods for cabinet work, veneering, toys, and other similar uses, whether of sassafras, cypress, palm, cedar, mahogany, and other sorts -	poud	36 lbs.	0 15	11 ¹ / ₄	10 ⁷ / ₈
The same in boards or logs -	poud	36 lbs.	1 50	1 12 ¹ / ₂	1 7
The same manufactured— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Carpenters' work— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Joiners' work— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Unhewn wood, for building, the piece					
Fuel— <i>free</i> .					
Boards of all species of trees, except oak, the piece -	-	-	0 1	³ / ₄	⁷ / ₈
Oak boards, the piece -	-	-	0 5	3 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₂
Bowsprits, yards, masts, and ends of masts, the piece -	-	-	0 90	67 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂
Bark for tanners, of oak, red fir, birch, willow, and others for that purpose— <i>free</i> .					
Quercitron -	poud	36 lbs.	0 50	37 ¹ / ₂	35 ⁶ / ₁₀
Sassafras leaves, or laurel -	poud	36 lbs.	1 50	1 12 ¹ / ₂	1 7
berry -	poud	36 lbs.	1 25	93 ³ / ₄	88 ⁷ / ₈

TARIFF OF RUSSIA—Continued.

Articles.	Russian weight.	U. States weight.	Rbl. Co.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
THE FOREST—Continued.					
Wool, raw, sheeps' - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 50	37½	35 ⁶ / ₁₀
Of all other animals— <i>free</i> .					
REMARK.—The duty of 32 copees, in bank assignments, by the poud of wool, raw or washed, ordered by the Imperial Rescription of the 7th July, 1800, remains in full force.					
Spun wool, white - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	7 20	5 40.	5 13 ⁶ / ₁₀
Colored - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	7 70	5 77½	5 49 ² / ₁₀
Tar, liquid - - - - -	ton	2268 lbs.	0 30	22½	21 ² / ₃
Turpentine of all sorts - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 00	75	71½
spirits of - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Potash, and pearlash - - - - -	berk	360 lbs.	3 00	2 25	2 14
Pitch, dry and liquid - - - - -	ton	2268 lbs.	0 30	22½	21 ² / ₃
Rosin, hard - - - - -	berk	360 lbs.	2 50	1 87½	1 77 ⁶ / ₁₀
AGRICULTURE—					
Horses, mares, and geldings— <i>free</i> .					
Asses and mules— <i>free</i> .					
Rice - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 15	11½	10 ⁷ / ₁₀
Tobacco, for smoking, in leaf - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 00	75	71½
In rolls or cut, and of all kinds for smoking - - - - -	livre	pound	0 40	30	28½
In cigars - - - - -	livre	pound	1 00	75	71½
In snuff - - - - -	livre	pound	1 00	75	71½
Tallow of all kinds— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Indigo, viz.—					
in pieces - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	2 50	1 87½	1 77 ⁶ / ₁₀
dust— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Guatemala - - - - -	poud	-	2 50	1 87½	1 77 ⁶ / ₁₀
Curacao - - - - -	poud	-	2 50	1 87½	1 77 ⁶ / ₁₀
Jamaica, &c., &c. - - - - -	poud	-	2 50	1 87½	1 77 ⁶ / ₁₀
Hops - - - - -	poud	-	1 25	95¾	88 ⁷ / ₈
Sugar, raw, red, white, and yellow - - - - -	poud	-	1 50	1 12½	1 7
REMARK.—The importation of this sugar is only permitted by sea; by land and rivers it is <i>prohibited</i> .					
Refined, lumps, sugar candy, loaves, pieces or pounded— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Sirup of sugar, of beets, and of potatoes - - - - -	-	-	1 50	1 12½	1 7
Cotton— <i>free</i> .					
REMARK.—The duty of 80 copees, in bank assignments, for each poud of cotton, ordered by the Imperial Rescription of the 7th July, 1800, concerning quarantines, remains in full force.					
Spun cotton, white - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	4 00	3 00	2 85

TARIFF OF RUSSIA—Continued.

Articles.	Russian weight.	U. States weight.	Rbl. Co.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
MANUFACTURES—Continued.					
Copper vessels, of all works not denominated— <i>prohibited.</i>					
wire - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	7 50	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 35
Wove wire used in manufactures— <i>free.</i>					
Brass, old, broken, in bars and in rolled sheets— <i>prohibited.</i>					
wire, with the bobbins on which it is rolled - - -	poud	36 lbs.	2 40	1 80	1 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Music cords, and the bobbins - -	livre	pound	0 9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
All sorts of manufactures, except those denominated in the instruments— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Tinsel, white and yellow, in books	livre	pound	0 45	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{16}$
Iron, in pigs, by land - - -	berk	360 lbs.	9 00	6 75	6 42
by sea— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Steel, not manufactured - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 00	75	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scythes, &c. - - - - -	"	-	0 30	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{4}{10}$
Music strings, with the bobbins -	livre	pound	0 9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
Saws and other instruments in iron and steel, used by manufactories, trades, and mills - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 00	75	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shears and scissors— <i>free.</i>					
Knives and forks, pincers, snuffers, locks, and padlocks— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Razors and knives, in wood and horn handles, screws, awls, &c.	livre	pound	0 80	60	57 $\frac{1}{16}$
Steel, viz.—Blades of swords, sabres, daggers, not Damascus, in gold or silver— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Damascus— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Razors and knives with ivory, shell, or mother of pearl handles, and mounted in silver or gold, or without such; likewise, guns, pistols, and other arms, not mentioned, with or without furniture or trappings, and charings in silver, gold, copper, and iron - - -	livre	pound	5 00	3 75	3 57
REMARK.—Guns and pistols in cases, with all the necessary apparatus contained in the case, are weighed together, and pay the regular tariff duties.					
Knives and forks, with silver or gold handles, or plated or gilded— <i>prohibited.</i>					

TARIFF OF RUSSIA—Continued.

Articles.	Russian weight.	U. States weight.	Rbl. Co.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
MANUFACTURES—Continued.					
Articles of fine steel ware, as has before been said of those in gold and silver— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Manufactures of iron and copper, plated— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Iron and steel wire - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 35	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	96
Tin, not worked, of all sorts, in pigs, rods, and broken - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	177 $\frac{3}{8}$
If worked— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Zinc, in lumps - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 40	30	281 $\frac{1}{2}$
in sheets - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 50	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	353 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mercury or quicksilver - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 25	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	887 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lead, in pigs or lumps - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
manufactured as balls, shot, in sheets, and otherwise— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Bismuth— <i>free</i> .					
Metallic mixtures, such as pinchbeck, similar, &c., in cases, sheet, or ingots - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	177 $\frac{3}{8}$
Books, printed, and manuscripts in all languages, in sheets or stiched— <i>free</i> .					
bound in skin, morocco, or otherwise - - -	livre	pound	0 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{3}$
REMARK.—Previous to passing books thro' the custom house, it is necessary that they should be examined.					
Blank books— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Maps— <i>free</i> .					
Paper, royal, for drawing - - -	livre	pound	0 15	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{16}$
for printers - - -	-	-	0 30	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	217 $\frac{1}{16}$
col'd and embroidered - - -	-	-	0 25	183 $\frac{3}{4}$	177 $\frac{3}{8}$
for playing cards - - -	-	-	0 15	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{16}$
all other kinds not denominated— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Sheets of paper for pressing cloths	poud	36 lbs.	0 40	30	281 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parchment - - -	livre	pound	0 60	45	423 $\frac{3}{16}$
Vinegar— <i>prohibited</i> .					
Stones— <i>free</i> .					
Filtering stones— <i>free</i> .					
Mill, sharpening, and hones of all sorts - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
Paving stones sharpened - - -	each	each	0 5	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{8}$
Flints - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 20	15	141 $\frac{1}{4}$

TARIFF OF RUSSIA—Continued.

Articles.	Russian weight.	U. States weight.	Rbl. Co.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
MANUFACTURES—Continued.					
Pearl barley, and all sorts of oat-meal, named "Manne"— <i>prohib.</i>					
Salt - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	0 25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$
REMARK.—The importation of salt per the ports of the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, without excepting the port of Odessa— <i>prohibited.</i>					
Glue - - - - -	poud	36 lbs.	1 00	75	71 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ochre.					
Coal— <i>free.</i>					
Cards of all sorts - - - - -	doz.	-	0 54	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cards can only be imported for the account of the Imperial Foundling Hospital, to whom belongs exclusively the right to make and sell them.					

The rouble calculated at 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, or 71 8-27 cents.—*Vide Kelley's Combist. page 371, vol. 1.*

The figures in the last column but one, calculate the rouble at 75 cents, according to the assay at the Mint.

THE TARIFF OF NAPLES, FOR 1824.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Copper and brass—				
in pigs - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	6 50	4 87½
in rods or bars - - -	do.	-	7 00	5 25
manufactured - - -	do.	-	10 00	7 50
old - - -	do.	-	5 00	3 75
wire - - -	do.	-	10 00	7 50
Lead—				
in pigs - - -	do.	-	2 50	1 87½
manufactured - - -	do.	-	5 00	3 75
Gold—				
leaf in books; the dozen books, each book not containing more than fifty leaves - - -	-	-	1 00	75
in lumps - - -	the pound	av. 12 oz.	0 15	11¼
in small lumps - - -	do.	do.	0 08	06
impure gold wire - - -	do.	do.	0 40	30
impure, in ingots - - -	do.	do.	0 60	45
wire - - -	do.	do.	2 50	1 87½
massive, ingots— <i>free</i> .				
worked in filigree, with pure or false stones, paste, or glass, or in whatsoever manner or kind - -	ounce	-	3 00	2 25
Silver—				
leaf in books; the dozen books, each book not containing more than 50 leaves - -	-	-	0 50	37½
false wire - - -	the pound	-	0 20	15
false ingots - - -	do.	-	0 30	22½
massive, in bars— <i>free</i> .				
manufactured with real or false stones or glass, and all other ways - -	libbra lordo	16 ounces	3 00	2 25
REMARK.—The rule of the custom house is, that, previous to having exacted the duties according to the present tariff, it shall be necessary to send the massy and manufactured silver to the guarantee office, to execute the laws relative to the same. Watches, jewelry, silver, and gold, and all manufactures of gold or silver, by the laws of the Royal mint, must be submitted to the seal and stamp of guarantee; so that if any is found in circulation, or offered for sale without the said stamp or mark, it will be liable to confiscation.				

TARIFF OF NAPLES—Continued.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Iron and steel—				
new and old - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	3 50	2 62 $\frac{1}{4}$
wire, of all kinds - - -	do.	do.	6 00	4 50
manufactured, of whatsoever kind, not denominated in this tariff - - -	do.	do.	4 50	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
REMARK.—All manufactured iron and steel, not denominated, shall be comprised in the above estimate, except only plated, gilded, silvered, varnished, &c., which shall be comprised under the head of works in iron and steel.				
Cotton—	do.	do.	20 00	15 00
spun, dyed, or otherwise - -	do.	do.	25 00	18 75
spun by hand— <i>prohibited</i> .				
tissues of every sort, such as quilts, cassinets, circassians, fustians, &c., &c., not glazed - - -	canna	96 ounces	0 45	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boots and shoes—				
boots for men - - -	pair	-	1 20	90
for women - - -	do.	-	1 00	75
shoes for men - - -	do.	-	0 25	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
for women - - -	do.	-	0 20	15
Stones—				
gun flints. - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	0 70	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
slate - - -	do.	-	0 60	45
whetstones - - -	the hundred	-	0 60	45
millstones - - -	do.	-	5 50	4 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
pumice stone - - -	cantaj. lordo	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3 00	2 25
mineral stones - - -	cantajo	-	7 00	5 25
precious stones— <i>free</i> .				
do. false, of glass, of paste, and of any other kind - - -	rotolo lordo	2 lbs.	1 00	75
Sugar—				
of every sort, in powder - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	16 00	12 00
in lumps or loaves - - -	do.	do.	24 00	18 00
Glass—				
window - - -	cantaj. lordo	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	14 00	10 50
wrought, other than black bottles - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	1 10	82 $\frac{1}{4}$
wrought black bottles - - -	do.	do.	0 50	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spirits of turpentine - - -	libbra	12 ounces	0 05	03 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tin and pewter—				
in pigs or old - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	7 00	5 25
in rods or bars - - -	do.	do.	9 00	6 75

TARIFF OF NAPLES—Continued.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Tin and pewter—				
in sheets - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	16 00	12 00
mixed - - -	-	-	10 00	7 50
manufactured - - -	-	-	18 00	13 50
Herrings, dry or in pickle -	cantaj. lordo	196½ lbs.	4 24	3 18
Spirits—				
Cognac brandy, or any other alcoholic or spirituous liquors - - -	do.	do.	6 00	4 50
cordials and liquors sweetened - - -	libbra lordo	16 ounces	0 30	22½
Marble—				
unpolished - - -	{ 84 cubic	{ 103 in. }	2 00	1 50
cut and polished. - - -	{ palms sq.	{ to palm }	6 00	4 50
	do.	-		
Corn or flour—				
of wheat or rye - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	2 00	1 50
barley - - -	do.	-	2 00	1 50
Wool—				
of whatsoever quality and growth - - -	cantaj. lordo	196½ lbs.	4 50	3 37½
washed - - -	do.	do.	9 00	6 75
spun, white or colored - - -	cantajo	106 lbs.	20 00	15 00
Tar and pitch—				
black - - -	do.	do.	0 85	64¾
white, &c. - - -	do.	do.	2 00	1 50
Rosin - - -	do.	do.	2 20	1 65
Musical instruments.				
Indigo - - -	do.	do.	16 00	12 00
The Sea—Stock fish - - -	do.	do.	4 00	3 00
Fresh—free.				
Dry or salt fish, of whatever sort, not otherwise denominated, the - - -	cantaj. lordo	196½ av.	6 00	4 50
Whalebone, the - - -	cantajo	106 lb. av.	4 00	3 00
Whalebone, cut or sawed - - -	do.	do.	9 00	6 75
Spermaceti, in cakes or otherwise - - -	the pound	-	0 07	5¼
candles or otherwise - - -	do.	-	0 15	11¼
The Forest—Skins—				
of sheep, goats, rams, cordovan, kid, and of whatever animal, in its raw state, with hair and wool, of whatever quality -	cantajo	106 lb. av.	2 50	1 87½

TARIFF OF NAPLES—Continued.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Skins—				
washed or half washed	cantajo	106 lb. av.	20 00	15 00
colored in any way	do.	do.	36 00	27 00
of lambs, sheep, rams, and goats, washed, with the hair	do.	—	3 70	2 77½
ermine	each one	—	1 00	75
deer, with hair	do.	—	0 15	11½
small	do.	—	0 08	06
swan	do.	—	0 30	22½
coney	cantajo	106 lb. av.	2 00	1 50
leopard	each one	—	5 00	3 75
wild cat	the hund.	—	3 00	2 25
white hare	do.	—	4 40	3 30
hare, with hair	cantajo	106 lb. av.	2 00	1 50
wolf	each one	—	0 50	37½
lynx	do.	—	3 00	2 25
marten	do.	—	0 30	22½
polecat	do.	—	0 10	7½
bear	do.	—	5 00	3 75
mouse	the hund.	—	4 00	3 00
tiger	each one	—	10 00	7 50
fox	the hund.	—	4 40	3 30
ox, goat, and hog	cantajo	106 lb. av.	0 40	30
hair of camel skins	do.	do.	5 00	3 75
hair of rabbit and hare skins	do.	do.	2 00	1 50
Wood—		lbs.		
firewood	cantajo 1000	106,000	1 20	90
Timber pays, in the importation, the same duties as those established for the exportation, with 20 per cent. more. In the provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Lecce, instead of 20 per cent., they exact but 10 per cent.				
Fir timber does not pay the same augmentation, but enjoys the benefit of 5 per cent. upon the amount of the impost.				
oakwood, for building, the plank of 45 palms long, and 1½ palm square				
			2 20	1 65

TARIFF OF NAPLES—Continued.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Wood—				
mulberry, the same -	-	-	3 00	2 25
beech, do. -	-	-	2 00	1 50
walnut, do. -	-	-	2 50	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
elm, do. -	-	-	3 00	2 25
pine boards, do. -	-	-	11 00	8 25
do. shaped and rounded -	-	-	9 00	6 27
Furniture, new or old, of whatsoever sort or kind, embellished with metal or other materials -	cantaj. lordo	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ av.	40 00	30 00
Nankeens of India, as well as elsewhere, 17 to 20 palms long, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ palm wide -	the piece	-	0 45	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. do. 21 to 27 palms long, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ palm wide -	do.	-	0 60	45
Umbrellas of silk or of other tissues, great or small -	each	-	3 00	2 25
Do. of oil cloth or linen -	do.	-	1 00	75
Gunpowder -	cantajo	106lb. av.	6 70	5 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pot and pearl ash -	do.	do.	6 00	4 50
Soap, in cakes or soft -	do.	do.	12 00	9 00
Flax seed -	do.	do.	2 00	1 50
Saddles of leather, with or without finish -	each	-	5 00	3 75
Turpentine of all kinds -	cantajo	106lb. av.	2 00	1 50
Tobacco in leaf, of whatsoever growth, not excepting Virginia -	cantaj. lordo	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ av.	28 00	21 00
Do. manufactured in any way -	do.	do.	56 00	42 00
Wax, viz.—				
black or virgin wax -	cantajo	106lb. av.	15 00	11 25
white, in cakes or other forms -	do.	do.	18 00	13 50
worked wax -	do.	do.	27 00	20 25
old wax -	do.	do.	15 00	11 25
sealing wax -	pound	-	0 16	12
Paper, viz.—Parchment, writing, printing of all kinds, waste paper, pasteboard, and blank books, 25 per cent. ad valorem.				
embellished -	rotolo lordo	2 lb.	0 40	30
Music, simply ruled, or with instrumental or vocal music, printed or manuscript -	do.	do.	0 40	30

TARIFF OF NAPLES—Continued.

Articles.	Italian weight.	U. States weight.	Duc. Gr.	Dolls. Cts.
Maps and geographical charts	rotolo lordo	—	0 60	45
Apples, of whatsoever species or growth - - -	cantajo	106lb. av.	6 00	4 50
Desks or boxes for writing, dressing, painting, carpentering, or other uses -	each one	—	4 00	3 00
REMARK.—On paint boxes, an impost of 1 du. and 20 gr. each, provided they shall not be longer than one palm, and not containing more than 24 paints.				
Hats, of wool, hair, mixed, great or small - - -	dozen	—	7 20	5 40
straw, white, black, or any color - - - - -	do.	—	12 00	9 00
without tops - - - - -	do.	—	1 20	90
of cloths, silks, or any other, made up and varnished -	do.	—	3 00	2 25
chip - - - - -	do.	—	0 18	13½

INDEX

TO

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

FINANCES, THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, AND THE CURRENCY OF THE
UNITED STATES, FROM 1829 TO 1836, INCLUSIVE.

A.

	Page
Appraisalment of goods under the act of 28th May, 1830.—Difficulties existing in the	91
Appraisalment of goods be made at value in the place of importation, and not by foreign invoice.—Recommendation that the	94
Appraisers of imported goods, and suggesting an additional appointment in New York.—Remarks on the arduous duties of	12
Appropriations unexpended at the close of 1829, and applicable to 1830	6
unexpended at the close of 1830, and applicable to 1831	86, 87, 89
unexpended at the close of 1831, and applicable to 1832	218, 219
unexpended at the close of 1832, and applicable to 1833	284
unexpended at the close of 1833, and applicable to 1834	379
unexpended at the close of 1834, and applicable to 1835	464
unexpended at the close of 1835, and applicable to 1836	628
unexpended at the close of 1836, and applicable to 1837	681
for various public objects on the payment of the public debt.—Recommending	226
by legalizing the seizure by the Bank United States of funds in its own hands.—The Secretary of the Treasury complains of a probable undue exercise of power by the Judiciary, instead of Congress and the Executive, to make	470
by Congress greatly exceeding the estimates, and the necessity from this cause for larger surplus on the 1st January of each year.—Remarks of Secretary of the Treasury on the effect of	473

	Page.
Appropriations in doubtful cases of constitutional right in the General Government.—Remarks on expenditures and collections in each State in 1834.—Statement of the receipts and expenditures for 1833, 1834, and 1835.—Statement of the estimates	474 608 654
Army, more desirable as regards the regulation of the tariff for revenue.—A fixed amount for the ordinary peace establishment of the	472
Attorney General on the claims of the Bank of the United States for damages on protested bill of exchange on France.—Opinion of the on the seizure of the dividends on stock of United States in Bank of United States, to pay damages, &c. on said protested bill of exchange on France.—Opinion of the	508, 513 517
Attorneys and marshals, and custom-house and land officers.—Provision of law necessary to compel the surrender of books and papers by	12
Attorneys and custom-house officers.—Relative to dividing commissions for compensation of	12
Attorneys.—Propriety of requiring bonds from district	700
Austria at different periods.—Currency of	617

B.

Balances in the Treasury, on 1st January, 1828	5
1829	5, 85
1830	85, 217
1831	217, 283
1832	283, 377
1833	377, 463
1834	463, 627
1835	627, 679
1836	679
Balance, on estimate, in Treasury, on 1st January, 1837 -	680
Balance in Treasury on 1st January of each year.—Remarks on the effect of appropriations by Congress greatly exceeding the estimates, and the necessity from this cause of a larger -	473
Balance expected to be in the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1830.—Estimated	6
1831, do.	10, 86
1832, do.	218
1833, do.	284
1834, do.	378
1835, do.	464
1836, do.	628
1837, do.	682
Bank United States.—Dividends on stock of the, for 1828 -	5
1829	85
1830 -	217
1831	283

	Page.
Bank United States.—Dividends on stock of the, for 1832	377
1833	463
1834	627
1835	679
first three quarters of 1836	679
in 1829.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	9
in 1831.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	223
in 1832.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	294
in 1833.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	337, 384
in 1834.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	451, 468, 557
in 1835.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	647
in 1836.—General remarks on subject of the bank and stock in the	685
to the payment of the public debt by 3d March, 1833.—Application of the stock in the	222
Statement of advantages in the fiscal operations of the Government, by the agency, and recommending a renewal of the charter of the regarded as an object of great importance, as concerns the measures of the Government and the currency of the country.—The	223
in paying part of the public debt.—Agency of the	234
and placing them in State banks.—Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, on 3d December, 1833, for removing the deposits of the public money from the	294
	337
<i>Documents transmitted with said report viz :</i>	
A.—Report of the Government directors, Bank United States, 22d April, 1833	357
B.—Report of the Government directors, Bank United States, 19th August, 1833	364
C.—Instructions to the collector at Philadelphia, 26th September, 1833	368
D.—Letter selecting the Girard Bank of Philadelphia as a depository of public money, 26th September, 1833	369
<i>Note.</i> —Similar letters to Commonwealth Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, at Boston; the Manhattan Company, Mechanics' Bank, and Bank of America, at the city of New York; and Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore	369
E.—Letter to United States Bank at Philadelphia, to deliver to collector of the customs there, all duty bonds to United States payable on and after 1st October, 1833	369
<i>Note.</i> —Similar letters were addressed to the offices of the Bank of the United States, at Boston, New York, and Baltimore	369

	Page.
F.—Letter from collector, Philadelphia, transmitting contract executed by the Girard Bank	370
G.—Contract executed by the Girard Bank	370
<i>Note.</i> —Similar contracts were executed by the Commonwealth Bank, and Merchants' Bank, of Boston; the Manhattan Company, Mechanics' Bank, and Bank of America, at New York; Union Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore; Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City; Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, for itself and branch at Norfolk; Planters' Bank of Georgia, at Savannah; and the Union Bank of Louisiana, also, Commercial Bank, New Orleans	370
H.—From the president of the Girard Bank, announcing the execution of the contract	371
I.—To the Maine Bank, at Portland, selecting that institution as a depository, &c.	372
<i>Note.</i> —Similar letters sent to Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; branch of Bank of Alabama, at Mobile; Planters' Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez; Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville; Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; Bank of Virginia at Richmond; branch of Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk; Bank of the Metropolis, City of Washington; Bank of Burlington, in Vermont; Arcade Bank, Providence, Rhode Island; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Hartford, Connecticut; Union Bank of Louisiana, and Commercial Bank, New Orleans	372
K.—From the president of Maine Bank, at Portland, with contract executed by that bank	373
L.—Contract executed by the Maine Bank, at Portland	373
<i>Note.</i> —Similar contracts were executed by the Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Connecticut; Arcade Bank, at Providence, Rhode Island, and Bank of Burlington, Vermont	373
M.—From president of Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, with contract executed by that bank	374
N.—Contract executed by Franklin Bank of Cincinnati	375
<i>Note.</i> —Similar contracts were executed by Union Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville; Planters' Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez; branch of Bank of Alabama, at Mobile	375
O.—Regulations of Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President of the United States, for deposits of the public money in selected banks, by disbursing officers of the Government	376
P.—Communications from Secretary of the Treasury to the Departments of State, War, and Navy, relative to deposit of public money in the hands of disbursing agents	376
Bank United States, that this bank was not necessary for the Government or the people; regulation of deposits in State banks, and improvement of the currency.—Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, on 15th April, 1834, for removing the deposits from the	451

Bank United States, for seizing upon dividends on stock to secure the amount of damages on protested bill of exchange for French indemnity.—The Secretary of the Treasury complains against the	468
Bank United States, opinion of the Attorney General on said seizure	517
Bank United States, for damages on account of the removal of the deposits.—Remarks of Secretary of the Treasury relative to demand by the	478
Bank United States, for said damages.—Opinion of the Attorney General on claim of the	508, 513
Bank United States, for damages and other costs on the bill of exchange, for the French indemnity, and opinion of Attorney General on same.—Correspondence and statement of charges by the	509
Bank United States, in 1832, 1833, and 1834.—Amount of domestic exchanges by the branches of the	615
Bank United States.—Circular to all receivers of public money, relative to receipt of checks or drafts of branches of the	618
Bank United States, in relation to the stock owned by the United States therein.—Correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the	663
Bank United States, near the 1st January, 1835.—Condition of the	670
Bank United States, near the 1st December, 1835.—Condition of the	674
Bank United States, concerning the amount due to the United States on account of stock held in that bank.—Correspondence with the	715
Bank United States, &c., concerning amount and distribution of the proceeds of its stock.—Report of committee of	717
Bank United States, with estimate of their value on 3d March, 1836.—Debts and effects of the	719, 733
Bank United States, in relation to delay in furnishing certain information concerning the interest of United States in that bank; and views of the Treasury Department concerning the amount due to the United States.—Letters to the president of the	736
Bank United States.—Letter to C. C. Cambreleng, H. D. Gilpin, and John White, relative to the same	741
Bank is agreeable to the constitution, and indispensable to the fiscal operations of the Government.—Opinion that the establishment of a national	224
Bank stock owned by the United States.—List of canal and	536
Banks.—Suggestions concerning the payment of interest on deposits in	478
Banks as depositories of the same, December 12, 1834.—Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money, and reasons for removing the deposits from the Bank United States, and selecting certain State	557
Banks selected as depositories of the public money, on certain terms, to December, 1834.—List of	601

	Page.
Banks selected as depositories, and means to meet demands on them.—Condition, in certain respects, of	602
Banks with that of the Bank of the United States and Bank of England.—Comparison of the condition, as regards circulation, deposit, specie, &c., of State	602
Banks and others indebted to the Government, with amounts due the United States at the time of failure.—List of <i>old deposite</i>	604
Banks about September 1, 1834.—Amount of domestic exchanges by three of the selected State	615
Bank paper and specie of the United States and several countries of Europe, at different periods.—Circulation or currency of	616
Banks incorporated by Congress in the District of Columbia; when incorporated; when selected as depositories of the Government; when stopped payment, and amount then due to the United States.—List of	619
Banks and the currency in 1836.—Explanatory remarks concerning the deposite	646
Banks in 1834 and 1835, &c.—Statement of the condition of the	664
Banks which were selected as depositories near the 1st January, 1835.—Condition of those State	670
Banks which were selected as depositories near the 1st December, 1835.—Condition of those	674
Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.—Circular to all collecting and receiving officers, with instructions not to receive	678
Banks.—Remarks on the keeping of the public money, and state of the deposite	690
Banks and in circulation in 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836.—Specie in	696
Banks near November 1, 1836.—Condition of the several deposite	746
Banks near 1st June and 1st November, 1836.—Recapitulation of accounts of deposite	758
Bank of Wooster, a deposite bank, on 7th November, 1836.—Condition of the	759
Banks of deposite and the Mint, to 1st December, 1836; the amount of drafts and warrants issued and unpaid, and amount subject to draft; and the amount of future transfers ordered.—Amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in various	760
Banks, relative to excessive bank credits, and encouragement thereby to speculate on, and monopolize purchases of, public lands.—Circular to deposite	764
Bills of exchange in 1832, 1833, and 1834.—Amount of domestic	615
Bill of exchange, (see French indemnity.)—Protested.	
Bonds.—Remarks relative to custom-house in 1829	9
1830	88
1831	234
1832	287
1833	369, 381
1835	633
1836	684

	Page.
Bonds from district attorneys.—Propriety of requiring	700
Books and papers by attorneys, marshals, custom-house and land officers.—Provision of law necessary to compel the surrender of	12
Bounties on vessels employed in the fisheries.—Remarks on	12
Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries in 1828.—Amount of	18
Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries in 1829.—Amount of	96
Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries in 1830.—Amount of	236
Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries in 1831.—Amount of	297
Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries in 1832.—Amount of	386
Bullion imported each year from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value of	128

C.

Canada, and other adjacent foreign territories.—Suggestions for regulating importations from	13
Canals to a proper extent.—Remarks on the propriety of encouraging the construction of roads and	233
Canal and bank stocks held by the United States in 1834.—List of Capital.—Considerations regarding the exercise of the money power of the Government to regulate the unequal action of	16
Cash payments and short credits upon the revenue.—Effect of	381
Chickasaw Indians in 1836.—Receipts and expenditures on account of the	681
Circular to collecting and receiving officers, with instructions not to receive bank notes of a less denomination than \$5	678
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures, (see Expenditures.)	
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures for present and ensuing year.—Estimate of. (See Estimates.)	
Clearances.—Amount of passports and.—(See Passports.)	
Coast to the Navy Department, &c.—Remarks on transfer of the survey of the	482
Coasting vessels be applied to vessels coming from adjacent foreign territories.—Recommendation that regulations for	13
Coasting trade to prevent smuggling.—Suggestions for regulating the	14
Coffee imported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	146
Coffee exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	193
Coffee imported in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	388

	Page.
Coinage of gold of value of one dollar, and regulations for the Mint.—Remarks concerning the	479
Coinage at the Mint, coins in bank, circulation, &c.—Remarks relative to increased	694
Coins of the value of one dollar, and information relative to coinage at the Mint in 1834.—Recommendation for making gold	479
Coins have upon the duties on imports.—Effect that relative and true value of foreign	94
Coin in 1833-4.—Importations of gold and silver	620
Collection of duties, (see Duties.)	
Collection of duties in 1828.—Expenses of	18
1829.—Expenses of	96
1830.—Expenses of	236
1831.—Expenses of	297
1832.—Expenses of	386
Collectors.—(See Custom-house officers.)	
Collector of the customs at Philadelphia relative to deposits.—Instructions to	368
Collectors not to receive bank notes of a less denomination than \$5.—Circular to	678
Colleges.—Quantity of land granted to States for	662
Commerce with the West Indies.—Suggestions for improvement of	15
Compensation to custom-house officers.—Relative to inequality, &c. of	12
Compensation.—Recommendation that the commissions allowed to collectors on bonds be divided between them and district attorneys as	12
Consumption of imports (see Imports.)	
Contracts made with deposit banks	370, 373, 374, 375
Cordage, (see Duties on.)	
Cordage in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duties secured on	270
Correspondence of Treasury Department with Bank United States in relation to bill of exchange on France	505
Correspondence with the Bank United States concerning the amount due the United States on account of the stock held in that bank	710
Cottons, (see Duties on.)	
Cotton recommended for protecting duties	230
Cottons in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duty secured on	270
Cotton for various periods from 1792 to 1834.—Quantity and value of exports of	659
Cotton trade.—Remarks upon the importance of the	685
Credit system.—Suggestions of improvement in the mode of collecting duties on imports, or	15
Credit.—Remarks on the importance of a national bank in maintaining the public	223
Credits on revenue bonds.—Statement of the effect or operation upon the revenue of the act of 14th July, 1832, abolishing long	381
Currency of the United States.—Opinion of L. McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, in December, 1831, as to the important agency of a national bank in establishing and preserving the	224, 234

	Page.
Currency, on 15th April, 1834.—Recommendation of R. B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, for the establishment of the	451
Currency, on December, 3, 1833.—Recommendation of R. B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, for the establishment of the	337
Currency.—Remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury stating present mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, as regards the regulation of our	573
Currency, in the United States and several nations of Europe, at different periods.—Circulation in specie and paper, or	616
Currency in 1836.—Explanatory remarks concerning the deposits banks and the	646
Currency of specie, by refusing to receive, on the part of the United States, bank notes of a less denomination than \$5.—Circular to encourage the	678
Currency of the United States.—Remarks on the operations of the Mint and the	694
Custom-house bonds.—(See Bonds.)	
Custom-house officers.—Relative to inequality, &c. of compensation to	12
Custom-house officers.—Provision of law necessary to compel the surrender of books and papers by attorneys, marshals, land and	12
Custom-house officers.—Remarks concerning the compensation to Customs.—(See Receipts from.)	700
Customs.—Receipts from.—(See Receipts.)	
Customs.—Estimate of receipts from.—(See Estimates.)	
Customs for 1836.—Explanations of estimates of receipts from	631
Customs.—Relative to inadequacy of compensation to officers of the	226
Cutter service.—Relative to pay of officers in the revenue	92
Cutter service.—Suggestions for the improvement of the revenue	481

D.

Damages on bill of exchange.—(See French indemnity.)	
Debentures.—(See Drawback.)	
Debt in 1828.—Payments on account of public	5, 32
1829.—Payments on account of public	85, 111
1830.—Payments on account of public	87, 253
1831.—Payments on account of public	283, 317
1832.—Payments on account of public	377
1833.—Payments on account of public	463
1834.—Payments on account of public	627
1835.—Payments on account of public	479
1836.—Payments on account of public	681
Debt on 1st January, 1829.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	7
1830.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	7, 43 87
1831.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	87, 122, 219

	Page.
Debt on 1st January, 1832.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	220, 268
1833.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	286, 330
1834.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	380, 422
1835.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	466, 504
1836.—Amount and description of the funded and unfunded public	681
Debt.—Estimates in 1829, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	6, 10
1830, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	86, 89
1831, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	219, 221
1832, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	285, 288
1833, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	379
1834, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	465
1835, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	629
1836, of expenditures for present and ensuing year on account of the public	681
Debt redeemable in 1829.—Amount of public	7
1830.—Amount of public	8
1831.—Amount of public	8
1832.—Amount of public	8, 88
1833.—Amount of public	8, 88
1834.—Amount of public	8, 88
1835.—Amount of public	88
1836.—Amount of public	629
Debt and reduction of duties.—Advantages anticipated from the payment of the public	17
Debt shall be paid.—Relative to the fiscal operations of the Government when the public	90
Debt, (see Surplus).—Surplus fund applied to payment of public.	
Debt on the 3d March, 1833.—Calculation for the total extinguishment of the public	222
Debt.—Remarks concerning the agency of the Bank of the United States in paying part of the public	294
Debt on 1st January, 1834.—Calculation for the total extinguishment of the public	379
Debt be brought to the seat of Government.—Recommendation that the books and papers relating to the public	384
Debt, and not applied for on 1st October, 1833.—Statement of moneys previously advanced for payment of the public	423
Debt.—Remarks concerning the final payment of the public	474
Debt, and amount remaining unpaid on 1st January, 1836.—Remarks on the final extinguishment of the public	629

Debt and army land warrants received in payment for the public land.—Amount of certificates of public	661
Debt, funded and unfunded, and its condition in 1836.—Remarks on expenditures on account of the public	681
Debtors to United States for duties in 1831.—Recommending relief to insolvent	235
Debtors.—Suggestion, for continuance of act for relief of insolvent	700
Denmark.—Amount of first and second instalments under treaty with	283
Denmark in Treasury in 1836.—Awards under convention with	714
Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and placing them in State banks, with names of, and instructions to, same.—Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, on 3d December, 1833, for removing the	337
Deposites of the public money in selected banks by disbursing officers of the Government.—Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury approved by the President of the United States for	376
Deposites from the Bank of the United States.—Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, on 15th April, 1834, for removing the	451
Deposites in banks.—Suggestions concerning the payment of interest on	478
Deposit banks and the currency in 1836.—Explanatory remarks concerning the	646
Deposit banks.—Remarks on the keeping of the public money, and state of the	690
Deposit banks near 1st November, 1836.—Condition of the several	746
Deposit banks near 1st June and 1st November, 1836.—Recapitulation of accounts of	758
Deposit bank, on 7th November, 1836.—Condition of the Bank of Wooster, a	759
Deposit banks on 1st December, 1836.—Amount to credit of the Treasurer of the United States, &c. in the	760
Deposit banks to prevent encouragement of monopolies in purchases of public lands by excessive bank credits.—Circular to	764
Deposit banks.—(See Banks.)	
Depositories for the same.—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1834, stating the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money, and reasons for selecting certain banks as	557
Depositories of the public money in 1834.—List of banks selected as	601
Depositories of public moneys in the District of Columbia, &c.—List of	619
Diplomatic expenses.—(See Expenditures.)	
Directors of the Bank of the United States.—Reports of Government	357, 364
Direct tax in Treasury in 1836.—Surplus proceeds of property sold for	714

	Page.
District of Columbia; when incorporated; when selected as depositories of the Government; when stopped payment, and amount then due to United States.—List of banks incorporated by Congress in the	619
Dividends on stock of the Bank of the United States.—(See Receipts from.)	
Dividends on stock.—(See Bank of the United States.)	
Drafts of branches of the United States Bank for duties.—Circular to collectors of customs and receivers of public money, relative to receipt of checks or	618
Drawback of duties in 1828.—Debentures for	18.
1829.—Debentures for	96
1830.—Debentures for	236
1831.—Debentures for	297
1832.—Debentures for	386
Drawback.—Regulations for storing goods for the benefit of	13
Drawback.—Duties charged on carriages and horses from adjacent foreign territories without benefit of	13
Drawback of duties in 1829.—Debentures for	96
Drawback on refined sugar in 1829.—Debentures for	96
Duties on imports and tonnage, (see Receipts from customs).—Amount of.	
Duties, (see Collection).—Expenses of collection of.	
Duties on imports.—Plan proposed by Mr. Ingham, in 1829; for reduction of	10
Duties on woollen goods.—Construction of law relative to calculating the	11
Duties on carriages and horses, without benefit of drawback.—Travellers from adjacent foreign territories to pay	13
Duties on imports, or the credit system.—Suggestions for improvement in the mode of collecting	15
Duties.—Advantages anticipated from the payment of the public debt and reduction of	17
Duties in 1828 on imports not produced or manufactured in the United States.—Amount of	44
Duties of Great Britain for 1830.—Tariff of	45
Duties of France for 1822.—Tariff of	61
Duties of Russia for 1822.—Tariff of	71
Duties of Naples for 1824.—Tariff of	78
Duties under tariff acts of 1830.—Reduction in 1831 of	89
Duties, as to retain sufficient for the support of Government and payment of the public debt.—Suggestions so to regulate the reduction of	90
Duties, owing to different valuation of goods.—Difficulty in establishing uniformity in the	92
Duties, owing to the difference between the relative and true value of foreign coins.—Inequality in	94
Duties, specific and ad valorem, and expenses of collecting same in 1828.—Value and quantity of imports, and amount of	19
Duties, specific and ad valorem, and expenses of collecting same in 1829.—Value and quantity of imports, and amount of	97

	Page.
Duties, specific and ad valorem, and expenses of collecting same in 1830.—Value and quantity of imports, and amount of	237
Duties, specific and ad valorem, and expenses of collecting same in 1831.—Value and quantity of imports, and amount of	298
Duties, specific and ad valorem, and expenses of collecting same in 1832.—Value and quantity of imports, and amount of	388
Duties on enumerated articles in 1828.—Quantity and amount of	20
1829.—Quantity and amount of	98
1830.—Quantity and amount of	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of	388
Duties to subserve the wants of the Government after the payment of the public debt.—Propriety of a revision and alteration of the tariff of	226, 229
Duties in 1831.—Amount and prospect of payment of bonds for	234
Duties secured on woollen goods, wool, cottons, iron, hemp, cordage, and sugar, in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of	269
Duties to be refunded under act of 14th July, 1832.—Estimate of	287
Duties to the wants of the Government.—Suggestions in 1832 for the reduction of	288
Duties.—Considerations regarding the execution of the act of 14th July, 1832, for refunding certain	292
Duties under act of 14th July, 1832.—Effect upon the revenue of short credits and cash	381
Duties in 1834.—Opinion that the revenue would not admit of any reduction of	363
Duties for protection only should be abandoned.—Suggestions that	384
Duties, and free of duty, in 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.—Value of exports, and consumption and value of imports paying	655
Duties on imports, so as to reduce them to the wants of the Government.—Suggestions for change of	687
Duty, in each year, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value and quantity of merchandise free of	124
Duty ad valorem, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value and quantity of merchandise subject to	129
Duty, specific, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value and quantity of merchandise subject to	139

E.

Edgar & Macomb, at New York, in 1787.—Amount of stock issued at the Treasury for lands sold to	271
Effective, (see Funds.)—Funds not.	
Estimated balances, (see Balances.)	
Estimates of receipts for present year, in 1829	6
1830	86
1831	218
1832	284
1833	378
1834	464

	Page.
Estimates of receipts for present year, in 1835	628
1836	679
Estimates of receipts for ensuing year, in 1829	9, 10
1830	88
1831	220
1832	286
1833	380
1834	466
1835	629
1836	682
Estimates for 1837.—Explanation of the	683
Estimate of expenditures for present year, in 1829	6
1830	86
1831	218
1832	284
1833	378
1834	464
1835	628
1836	679
Estimates for 1836, with suggestions on probable changes to 1842.—Explanations of the	631
Estimate of expenditures for ensuing year, in 1829	9, 10
1830	88
1831	221
1832	286
1833	380
1834	466
1835	629
1836	682
Estimates of revenue.—Considerations connected with receipts from sales of lands and from customs, to be taken into view in future	90
Estimates of revenue.—Remarks relative to the operations of land sales, and reduction of duties under the tariff, on the	470
Estimates, appropriations, and expenditures, for 1832, '3, '4	535
Estimates of receipts from public lands for 1836.—Explanation of	637
Estimates of receipts as to customs and lands for 1836.—Difficulties in	639
Estimates of receipts from miscellaneous sources for 1836.—Explanation of	640
Estimate of expenditures for 1836.—Explanation of the	641
Estimates, appropriations, receipts, and expenditures, for 1833; '4, and '5.—Statement of	654
Europe, at different periods.—Circulation in specie and paper, or currency in the United States and several nations of	616
Europe in 1824.—Currency of	617
Europe and America in 1829.—Currency of	617
Exchanges by the branches of the Bank of United States in 1832, '3, and '4.—Amount of domestic	615
Expenditures, (see Estimates of.)	
Expenditures, including public debt, for 1827	5

	Page.
Expenditures, including public debt, for 1828	5, 27
1829	85, 105
1830	217, 246
1831	283, 310, 377
1832	377, 400, 535
1833	463, 484, 535
1834	627
1835	679
three quarters of 1836	703
Expenditures, civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, for 1828	5, 27
1829	85, 105
1830	217, 246
1831	283, 310
1832	377, 400
1833	463, 484
1834	627
1835	679
Expenditures, civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, for three quarters of 1836	703
Expenditures, military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, and arming militia, for 1828	5, 28
1829	35, 106
1830	217, 247
1831	283, 311
1832	377, 402
1833	463, 486
1834	627
1835	679
Expenditures, military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, and arming militia, for three quarters of 1836	704
Expenditures, naval service, gradual increase, &c., for 1828	5, 31
1829	85, 110
1830	217, 252
1831	283, 315
1832	377, 406
1833	463, 493
1834	627
1835	679
Expenditures, naval service, gradual increase, &c., for three quarters of 1836	711
Expenditure on account of the public debt in 1828	5, 32
1829	85, 111
1830	217, 253
1831	283, 317
1832	377, 408
1833	463, 494
1834	627
1835	679
Expenditure on account of the public debt for three quarters of 1836	680
Expenditures.—Remarks relative to the powers exercised by the Treasury regarding incidental	11

	Page.
Expenditures for 1832, '3, '4.—Estimates, appropriations, and	535
Expenditures in each State in 1834.—Statement of the appropriations, collections, and	608
Expenditures for 1836.—Explanation of the estimate of	641
Expenditures for 1833, '4, '5.—Statement of estimates, appropriations, receipts, and	654
Expenses of collecting the revenue, (see Duties.)	
Exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of foreign merchandise	174
Exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Total value of foreign merchandise	216
Exported in 1834.—Amount of bullion and specie imported and	625
Exports in 1829.—Estimated amount or value of	9
1830.—Estimated amount or value of	88
1831.—Estimated amount or value of	220
1832.—Estimated amount or value of	287
1833.—Estimated amount or value of	381
1834.—Estimated amount or value of	467
1835.—Estimated amount or value of	631
1836.—Estimated amount or value of	684
Exports and consumption for 1832, '3, '4, and '5.—Value of imports free and paying duty, and value of	655
Exports, and consumption of foreign merchandise, from 1789 to 1835, inclusive.—Statement of imports	656
Exports, and value of exports of domestic produce, from 1789 to 1835.—Statement of the whole value of	658
Exports of cotton for various periods from 1792 to 1834.—Quantity and value of	659

F

Fees of office, (see Compensation.)	
Finances for 1829, by S. D. Ingham, Secretary.—Report on the	5
1830, by S. D. Ingham, Secretary.—Report on the	85
1831, by Louis McLane, Secretary.—Report on the	217
1832, by Louis McLane, Secretary.—Report on the	283
1833, by Roger B. Taney, Secretary.—Report on the	377
1834, by Levi Woodbury, Secretary.—Report on the	463
1835, by Levi Woodbury, Secretary.—Report on the	627
1836, by Levi Woodbury, Secretary.—Report on the	679
Finances.—Remarks relative to the acts requiring from the Secretary of the Treasury an annual report on the	223
Fire-proof building.—Relative to loss of valuable papers by the destruction of the Treasury building, and the necessity for providing a	385
Fiscal operations of the Government when the public debt shall be paid.—Remarks relative to	90
Fiscal year.—The Secretary of the Treasury, recommends a change in the	479
Fiscal year.—Suggestion for a change in the	701
Fish.—Relative to duty on salt, and drawback on pickled	93

INDEX.

781

	Page.
Fish imported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	170
Fish exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	214
Fisheries.—Remarks relative to bounties on vessels employed in the	12
Fisheries in 1828.—Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the	18
1829.—Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the	96
1830.—Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the	236
1831.—Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the	297
1832.—Bounties and allowances to vessels employed in the	386
Fishing vessels.—Regulation of licenses for coasting and	12
Foreign coin has upon the duties on imports.—Effect that relative and true value of	94
Foreign merchants.—Suggestions for establishing a fair competition in trade between American and	94
Fortifications, &c., military service, (see Expenditures.)	
Fortifications.—Remarks as to cause for reduction of appropriations for	472
France for 1832.—Tariff of duties of	61
France.—The Secretary of the Treasury complains that the Bank of the United States had seized upon dividends upon stock, to secure the amount of damages on protested bills of exchange for the indemnity from	468
France.—Loss to the United States by the discriminating duties in favor of silks and wines of	476
France.—Correspondence and statement of the charges by the Bank of the United States, for damages and other costs on the bill of exchange for the indemnity from	509
France at different periods.—Currency of	617
France in 1836.—Receipts and payments on account of indemnity from	681
France.—Remarks concerning the reception of instalments due under the treaty with	700
Frauds on the revenue by smuggling.—Suggestions for preventing	13
Frauds on the revenue by smuggling spices.—Suggestions for preventing	91
Frauds in purchase of the public lands.—Circular to prevent	764
Free of duty in each year from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value and quantity of merchandise	124
Fund, (see Surplus fund.)	
Funded and unfunded debt, (see Debt.)	
Funds not effective in 1829	6
1830	86
Funds not effective or available in 1831	218
1832	284

	Page.
Funds not effective or available in 1833	379
1834	475
1835	628
1836	680

G.

Gales & Seaton.—Pecuniary transactions of Messrs.	363
Ghent, in Treasury in 1836.—Balance of awards under treaty of	714
Gold coins of value of one dollar.—Recommendation for authorizing the making of	479
Gold and silver currency in the United States, and various other countries, at different periods.—Amount of	616
Gold and silver bullion and specie imported into the United States in 1833-'4.—Amount of	620
Gold and silver bullion and specie in 1833-'4.—Amount of imports and exports of	625
Great Britain in 1830.—Tariff of duties of	45
Great Britain—Relative and true value of the pound sterling of	94
Great Britain at different periods.—Condition of the Bank of England, and currency of	602, 616

H.

Hemp.—(See Duties on.)	
Hemp recommended for protecting duties	230
Hemp in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duties on	270
Holland in 1830.—Currency of	617
Hospital fund in trust in Treasury in 1836.—Amount of navy	714
Hospitals.—Relative to sites for marine	701

I.

Illicit trade with adjacent foreign territories.—Suggestions to prevent	13
Imported and on tonnage in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on enumerated articles	20
Imported and on tonnage in 1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on enumerated articles	98
Imported and on tonnage in 1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on enumerated articles	238
Imported and on tonnage in 1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on enumerated articles	298
Imported and on tonnage in 1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on enumerated articles	368
Imported into the United States in 1833-'4.—Amount of gold and silver bullion and specie	620
Imports for year ending Sep. 30, 1830.—Estimated am't or value of	88
1831.—Estimated am't or value of	220
1832.—Estimated am't or value of	287
1833.—Estimated am't or value of	381

	Page.
Imports for year ending Sep. 30, 1834.—Estimated am't or value of	467
1835.—Estimated am't or value of	631
1836.—Estimated am't or value of	684
Imports from adjacent foreign territories, to prevent illicit trade.— Suggestions for the regulation of	13
Imports, the like of which are not produced or manufactured in the United States.—Amount of duties in 1828, on enumerated articles of	44
Imports in each year, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Value and quantity of	124
Imports in each year, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Total value of all	173
Imports, &c.—Comparison of increase of population with the con- sumption of	633
Imports free and paying duty, for 1832-'3-'4, and '5.—Value of ex- ports and consumption, and value of	655
Imports, exports, and consumption of foreign merchandise from 1790 to 1835, inclusive.—Statement of	656
Improvements to a proper extent.—Remarks on propriety of en- couraging internal	233
Incidental receipts, (see Receipts.)	
Indian affairs, military service, &c., (see Expenditures.)	
Indians.—Remarks on cause for reduction of appropriations for	472
Indian schools in Treasury in 1836.—Funds for support of	714
Insolvent debtors to United States, for duties in 1835, &c.—Re- commending relief to	235
Insolvent debtors.—Suggestion for continuance of act for relief of	700
Interest on deposits in banks.—Remarks on subject of demanding	478
Internal improvements and other objects of a general nature.— Remarks on necessity for retaining means to provide for works classed as	472
Ireland in 1832.—Currency of	617
Iron.—(See Duties on.)	
Iron recommended for protecting duties	230
Iron in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duties secured on	270

J.

Judiciary, instead of Congress and the Executive, to make appro- priations, by legalizing the seizure by the Bank of the United States of funds in its own hands.—The Secretary of the Treas- ury complains of a probable undue exercise of power by the	470
---	-----

L.

Land granted as bounties during the late war, and to certain States and Territories, for colleges, roads and canals, seats of Government, saline reservations, and common schools, to October, 1835.—Total quantity of	662
Land Office, of the operations of that office in 1831.—Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	271
of the operations of that office in 1832.—Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	331

	Page.
Land Office, of the operations of that office in 1833.—Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	428
of the operations of that office in 1834.—Annual report of the Commissioner of the General	537
Land Office in 1831.—Considerations showing the necessity of additional aid in the General	273, 281
Land Office in 1833.—Considerations showing the necessity of additional aid in the General	430
Land Office.—Precautions against the destruction by fire of the archives, title-papers, &c., in the General	430
Land Office, and means necessary to bring them up.—Statement of arrears of business in the General	433
Land Office.—Remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the increased business and operations of the General	482
Land Office.—Remarks concerning the business and supervision of the Treasury Department over the General	699
Land patents for the President.—Additional labor in the General Land Office, caused by the law authorizing a secretary to sign	430
Land cases.—Difficulties from the want in the General Land Office of the statutes and the reports of adjudicated decisions of courts in the several States in	431
Land office in Indiana, in 1831.—Recommending an additional	273
Land offices in 1830 and 1831.—Amount of registers and receivers' returns, and operations of the several	276, 278
in 1831 and 1832.—Amount of registers and receivers' returns, and operations of the several	333, 335
in 1832 and 1833.—Amount of registers and receivers' returns, and operations of the several	435, 437
in 1833 and 1834.—Amount of registers and receivers' returns, and operations of the several	540, 542
Lands in 1831.—Operations and difficulties of the offices of Surveyors General of public	271
in 1832.—Operations and difficulties of the offices of Surveyors General of public	331
in 1833.—Recommendation of additional provision for surveying the public	432
Land officers.—Provision of law necessary to compel the surrender of books and papers by attorneys, marshals, custom-house and	12
Lands.—Receipts from sale of, (see Receipts.)	
Land, and quantity sold.—Receipts in cash and scrip, and incidental expenses, from sale of public	
in 1828	5, 24
in 1829	85, 102
in 1830	217, 242
in 1831	283, 305
in 1832	377, 395
in 1833	463, 548
in 1834	627
in 1835	679
in three quarters of 1836	679

Lands, for present and ensuing year, in 1829.—Estimate of receipts from public, (see Estimates.)	
Lands, to the States in which they lie, and distribution of the proceeds among the several States.—Recommendation for the sale of the public	227
Lands United States.—Payments on lands sold prior to July 1, 1820, under act of March 31, 1830, and supplemental act of February 25, 1831, for relief of purchasers of public lands, and suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of	280
Land sold at each land office under the cash system, from July 1, 1820, to December 31, 1832.—Quantity of	438
Land sold, amount paid therefor, &c., from 1787 to 1835.—Nett quantity of public	660
Land prior to opening the land offices in 1787, 1792, and 1796.—Statement of special sales of public	661
Lands to October, 1835.—Amount of public debt, army land warrants, United States and Mississippi stock, forfeited land stock, and military scrip received in payment for the public	661
Lands.—Circular to receivers of public moneys, and to deposite banks, relative to excessive credits, and encouragement given thereby to frauds, speculations, and monopolies in the purchase of the public	764
Lands for 1836.—Explanation of estimates of receipts from	636
Land scrip in payment for lands, at the land offices in Ohio and Indiana.—Suspicion of fraud in the reception of an undue portion of	429
Land scrip received in payment for lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in 1830, 1831, 1832, and first three quarters of 1833.—Amount of military bounty	449
Land stock issued to September 30, 1831.—Total amount of forfeited	271
Land stock issued under acts May 23, 1828, March 31, 1830, and July 9, 1832; and, also, the amount received in payment to September 31, 1833.—Amount of	444
Land stock and military land scrip issued and surrendered to September 30, 1834.—Statement of amount of forfeited	544
Land warrants issued to November 14, 1831.—Quantity and amount of scrip issued for Virginia and United-States military	281
Land warrants issued to November 30, 1833.—Provision for satisfying Virginia and United States military	429
Land warrants satisfied with scrip, quantity of land for which scrip has been issued, amount in money, number of certificates of scrip issued under acts May 30, 1830, July 13, 1832, and March 2, 1833, to November, 1833.—Number of each description of	448
Land warrants satisfied with scrip, quantity of land for which scrip has been issued, amount in money, number of certificates of scrip issued under said acts to November 15, 1834.—Number of each description of	546
Laws, and their due execution.—Considerations regarding the necessity for enacting conciliatory	232

	Page.
Licenses for coasting and fishing vessels.—Remarks concerning the regulation of	12
Light-boats and light-houses.—Remarks concerning the number and utility of	482
Light-houses.—Remarks relating to the improvement and regulation of	652

M.

Machinery has upon human economy and labor.—Considerations regarding the effect that	16
Macomb at New York in 1787.—Amount of stock issued at the Treasury for lands sold to Edgar and	271
Manufactures to a certain extent.—Propriety of protecting American	229, 290
Manufactures merely are to be abandoned.—Suggestions that duties for the protection of	384
Marine hospitals.—Relative to sites for	701
Marshals, custom-house and land officers.—Provision of law necessary to compel the surrender of books and papers by attorneys	12
Measures.—Relative to the preparation of the new weights and Merchandise.—(See Imports.)	481
Merchandise in the Treasury in 1836.—Amount of unclaimed	714
Military service.—(See Estimates and expenditures for.)	
Militia, &c., military service.—(See Estimates and expenditures for.)	
Millrea of Portugal.—Relative and true value of the	94
Ministers in foreign countries.—Relative to the inadequacy of compensation of public	227
Mint.—Information concerning the operations and suggestions for the proper regulation of the	480
Mint, and specie in banks, circulation, &c.—Remarks concerning the currency, operations of the	694
Mint on December 1, 1836.—Amount to credit of Treasurer in the	762
Miscellaneous expenses.—(See Estimates and expenditures.)	
Mississippi stock received in payment for the public lands to October, 1835.—Amount of	661
Molasses in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
Money power of the Government, to regulate the unequal action of capital.—Considerations regarding the	16

N.

Naples in 1824.—Tariff of duties of	78
Naples received and awarded in 1835.—Indemnity from	679, 681
Naples.—Relative to payment of third instalment under treaty with	701
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy.—(See Estimates and expenditures for.)	

	Page.
Navigating interest, and its depression in 1830.—Remarks concerning the	90
Navigating interest.—Suggestions for the improvement of the	231
Navy pension fund, in trust in the Treasury in 1836.—Amount of	714
Navy hospital fund, in trust in the Treasury in 1836.—Amount of	714

O.

Officers of the customs.—Relative to compensation to	12, 226
Officers of the customs.—Remarks concerning the compensation to	700
Ordnance, &c., military service.—(See Expenditures.)	

P.

Passports and clearances in 1828.—Duties on	18
1829.—Duties on	96
1830.—Duties on	236
1831.—Duties on	297
Patent Office in 1836.—Receipts and expenditures on account of the	681
Pensioners.—Cause of reduction of appropriation for	472
Pension funds in 1836.—Amount of navy and privateer	714
Pensions, military service, &c.—(See Expenditures.)	
Population with the consumption of imports; &c.—Comparison of increase of	633
Portugal.—Relative and true value of the millrea of	94
Post Office in 1836.—Receipts and expenditures on account of the General	681
Pound sterling of Great Britain.—Relative and true value of the	94
Power of the Government to regulate the unequal action of capital.—Considerations regarding the money	16
Powers not defined by law, as regards the custom-houses and land offices.—Remarks relative to the exercise of	11
Privateer pension fund in 1836.—Amount of	714
Protested bill of exchange.—(See French indemnity.)	
Prussia at different periods.—Currency of	617
Public debt.—(See Debt.)	
Public money.—(See Deposites.)	

Q.

Quantities of merchandise.—(See Value.)

R.

Receipts.—(See Estimates of.)	
into the Treasury from all sources in 1827	5
1828	5, 85
1829	85, 217
1830	217, 283

	Page.
Receipts into the Treasury from all sources in 1831	283, 377
1832	377, 463
1833	463, 627
1834	627
1835	679
into the Treasury from all sources for 3 quarters of 1836, and estimate for fourth quarter	679
Receipts from customs in 1828	5, 18
1829	85, 96
1830	217, 236
1831	283, 297
1832	377, 386
1833	463, 627
1834	627
1835	679
from customs for 3 quarters of 1836, and estimate for fourth quarter	679
Receipts from lands in 1828	5, 24
1829	33, 85, 102
1830	217, 242
1831	283, 305
1832	377, 395
1833	463, 627
1834	627
1835	679
from lands for 3 quarters of 1836, and estimate for fourth quarter	679
Receipts from bank stock in 1828	5, 26
1829	85
1830	217
1831	283
1832	377
1833	463
1834	627
1835	679
from bank stock for 3 quarters of 1836, and estimate for fourth quarter	679
Receipts, incidental, in 1828	5
1829	85
1830	217
1831	283
1832	377
1833	463
1834	627
1835	679
incidental for 3 quarters of 1836, and estimated for fourth quarter	679
Receipts, from all sources, other than customs and lands, in 1828	26
1829	35, 104
1830	246
1831	309

	Page.
Receipts from all sources, other than customs and lands, in 1832	399
1833	483
1834	627
1835	679
from all sources, other than customs, and lands from 1st January, to 30th September, 1836	713
Receipts, appropriations, and expenditures in each State in 1834.— Statement of	608
Receipts from customs in 1836.—Explanations of the estimates of Receipts and expenditures in 1833, 4, and '5.—General statement of estimates, appropriations	631
Receipts and expenditures on account of the Post Office Depart- ment in 1836	654
Receipts in Treasury held in trust for certain objects in 1836	681
Receivers of public money relative to receipt of checks or drafts of branches of the Bank of the United States.—Circular to all	714
Receivers of public money, to prevent frauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands.—Circular to deposit banks and	618
R evenue.—(See Receipts.)	764
Revenue laws recommended.—Modification of	12
Revenue.—Considerations taken into view in 1830, as regards fu- ture estimates of the	90
Revenue to the wants of the Government, after the payment of the public debt.—Observations regarding the reduction of the	224
Revenue cutter service.—Relative to pay of officers in the	92
Revenue cutter service.—Suggestions for the improvement of the	481
Revolution.—Further provision recommended for the soldiers of the	227
Roads and canals to a proper extent.—Expediency of encouraging the construction of	233
Roads and canals.—Quantity of lands granted to States and Ter- ritories for	662
Russia at different periods.—Currency of	617
Russia for 1822.—Tariff of duties of	71

S.

Saline reservations.—Quantity of land granted to States for	662
Salt in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	97, 98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	389
Salt and drawback on pickled fish.—Relative to duty on	92
Salt imported into United States from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.— Quantity and value of	166
Salt exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	210
Schools.—Quantity of land granted to States for common	662
Scotland in 1832.—Currency of	617
Scrip.—(See Lands.)	

	Pag. e
Seats of Government.—Quantity of land granted to States for	662
Selected State banks.—Report of Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1834, on the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money in	557
Selected as depositories of the public money.—List of banks	601
Selected banks.—(See Banks.)	
Sicilies, in Treasury in 1836.—Amount of awards under the convention with the King of the Two	714
Silks and wines.—Loss to United States by discriminating duties in favor of French	476
Sinking fund act in 1829.—Reserved under the	6
Sinking fund in 1830.—Estimate of sum anticipated to be at the disposal of the commissioners of the	10
Sinking fund in 1830.—Funds placed at the disposal of the commissioners of the	88
Smuggling or illicit trade with adjacent foreign territories.—Suggestions for preventing	13
South Carolina in resisting the execution of the revenue laws in 1832.—Relative to steps taken to counteract the measures of	295
Spain in 1782.—Currency of	617
Spain in 1836.—Receipts and payments on account of indemnity by	681
Specie imported into United States in each year, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive	128
Specie exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Amount of	176
Specie imported into United States in 1833-'4.—Amount of gold and silver bullion and	620
Specie imported and exported in 1833-'4.—Amount of gold and silver bullion and	625
Specie, by refusing to receive, on the part of the United States, bank notes of a less denomination than \$5.—Circular to encourage the circulation of	678
Specie in banks, circulation, &c., in 1836.—Remarks concerning the currency, operations of the mint, and	694
Specie in circulation and banks in 1833-'4-'5-'6	696
Spices.—Suggestions for preventing frauds on revenue by smuggling, and for reducing duties on	91
Spirits in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	388
Spirits imported into United States from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	143
Spirits exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	190
Spirits and refined sugar in 1828.—Drawback on distilled	18
1829.—Drawback on distilled	96
1830.—Drawback on distilled	236
1831.—Drawback on distilled	297
1832.—Drawback on distilled	386

INDEX.

791

	Page.
State banks.—(See Banks.)	
State in 1834.—Statement of appropriations, expenditures, and collections in each	608
States and Territories, for colleges, roads and canals, seats of Government, saline reservations, and common schools.—Quantity of land granted to certain	662
Steamboats for the preservation of life and property.—Remarks relative to regulation of	700
Stocks constituting the public funded debt in 1829	7
1830	7, 43, 87
1831	57, 122, 219
1832	220, 268
1833	286, 330
1834	380, 422
1835	466, 504
1836	681
Stock of Bank United States, for payment of public debt in 1833.—Disposal of shares of the	222
Stocks to meet appropriations in case of deficiency in the Treasury.—Suggestion to empower the Secretary to sell bank and canal	477
Stocks owned by the United States.—List of canal and bank	536
Stock received in payment for public land.—Amount of Mississippi and United States stock and forfeited land	661
Stock in that bank.—Correspondence with the Bank of United States relative to	663
Stock.—(See Land)—Forfeited land.	
Stock of.—(See Bank United States.)	
Storing goods for benefit of drawback.—Regulations for	13
Sugar in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	97, 98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	388
Sugar imported into the United States from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	147
Sugar exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	194
Sugar recommended for protecting duty	230
Sugar in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duty secured on	270
Sugar in 1828.—Drawback on distilled spirits and refined	18
1829.—Drawback on distilled spirits and refined	96
1830.—Drawback on distilled spirits and refined	236
1831.—Drawback on distilled spirits and refined	297
1832.—Drawback on distilled spirits and refined	386
Surplus fund on 1st January, 1830.—Amount carried to the	7
1831.—Amount carried to the	87
1832.—Amount carried to the	219
1833.—Amount carried to the	285
1834.—Amount carried to the	379
1835.—Amount carried to the	465

	Page.
Surplus fund on 1st January, 1836.—Amount carried to the	628
1837.—Amount carried to the	681
Surplus revenue.—Considerations regarding the disposition of	228
Surplus in the Treasury in banks, on interest, or invest it in safe	
stocks, for the purpose of income or revenue.—Suggestion for	
deposit of	477
Surplus in the Treasury in 1836.—Explanation relating to the	643
Surplus in the Treasury in 1836, and suggestions for the disposi-	
tion of it.—Remarks concerning the	686
Survey of the coast to the care of the Navy Department.—Rela-	
tive to the transfer of	482
Surveyors General of public lands, and operations of those offices	
in 1831.—Additional clerks required in the offices of	271
Surveyors General of public lands, and operations of those offices	
in 1832.—Additional clerks required in the offices of	331

T

Tariff.—(See Duties on imports.)	
Tariff of duties of Great Britain in 1830	45
France in 1822	61
Russia in 1822	71
Naples in 1824	78
Tariff acts of 1830.—Reduction of duties under	89
Tariff of duties equal to the necessities of the Government.—Con-	
siderations showing the propriety of rendering the	229, 289
Tariff of duties for protection of manufactures merely, should be	
abandoned.—Suggestions that a	384
Tariff act of 1832.—Inconveniences arising from not repealing	
the	700
Tax in the Treasury in 1836.—Surplus proceeds of property sold	
for direct	714
Teas imported in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	97, 98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	368
Teas imported in each year from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quan-	
tity and value of	145
Teas exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value	
of	192
Tonnage, (see Duties.)—Duties on imports and	
Tonnage and light money in 1828.—Amount of duties on	18
1829.—Amount of duties on	96
1830.—Amount of duties on	236
1831.—Amount of duties on	297
1832.—Amount of duties on	386
Tonnage employed in foreign trade in 1828.—Quantity of	18
1829.—Quantity of	96
1830.—Quantity of	236
1831.—Quantity of	297

	Page.
Tonnage employed in foreign trade in 1832.—Quantity of	386
Trade with adjacent foreign territories.—Suggestions for the regulation of, and to prevent illicit	13
Trade to prevent smuggling.—Suggestions for regulating the coasting	14
Trade with the West Indies.—Suggestions for improvement of	15
Travellers from adjacent foreign territories are obliged to pay duties on carriages and horses without benefit of drawback	13
Treasury building, and the necessity for providing a fire-proof building.—Relative to the loss of valuable papers by the destruction of the	335
Treasury office on an enlarged scale, and fire-proof.—Recommendation for rebuilding	482
Treasury warrant.—Form of	603
Treasury Department.—Concerning the reorganization of the	701
Trust for certain objects.—Receipts into the Treasury held in	714

U.

Unavailable funds.—(See Funds.)

V.

Valuation or appraisement of goods under act 28th May, 1830.—Difficulties existing in the	91
Valuation of goods.—Difficulty in establishing uniformity in the duties owing to different	92
Value of goods be taken at the place of importation, and not according to foreign invoice.—Recommendation that the	94
Value and quantity of merchandise on which duties accrued in 1828	19
Value and quantity of merchandise on which duties accrued in 1829	97
Value and quantity of merchandise on which duties accrued in 1830	237
Value and quantity of merchandise on which duties accrued in 1831	298
Value and quantity of merchandise on which duties accrued in 1832	387
Value of all imports from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Total	173
Value of foreign merchandise exported from United States, from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and	174
Value of imports paying duty and free of duty, and value of exports and consumption for 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.—Statement of the	655
Value from year to year, (see Imports—Exports.)—Estimated.	
Vessels.—Regulation of licenses for coasting and fishing	12
Virginia and United States military land warrants.—(See Lands.)	

W

Warehouses for storing goods, &c. recommended.—The erection of	13
Warrant.—Form of Treasury	603
Warrants, &c. received in payment for public lands.—Amount of military land	661
Warrants.—(See Lands.)	
Weights and measures.—Relative to the preparation of the new	481
West Indies.—Suggestions for improvement of trade with the	15
Wines in 1828.—Quantity and amount of duty on	19
1829.—Quantity and amount of duty on	97, 98
1830.—Quantity and amount of duty on	237, 238
1831.—Quantity and amount of duty on	298, 299
1832.—Quantity and amount of duty on	387, 388
Wines imported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	142
Wines exported from 1821 to 1829, inclusive.—Quantity and value of	189
Wines.—Loss to the United States by discriminating duties in favor of French silks and	476
Wool and woollen goods recommended for protecting duties	230
Wool and woollens in 1829 and 1830.—Amount of duty secured on	269
Woollen goods.—(See Duties on.)	