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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1832.

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, during the year 1830, were \$24,844,116 51

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, were 24,585,281 55

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1831, was 6,014,539 75

The receipts from all sources, during the year 1831, were 28,526,820 82

Viz.

Customs - - - - 24,224,441 77

Lands (statement D) - - - 3,210,815 48

Dividends on bank stock (E) - - - 490,000 00

Incidental receipts (E) - - - 152,314 04

First and second instalments under the convention with Denmark - - - 449,249 53

Making, with the balance, an aggregate of - 34,541,360 57

The expenditures for the same year were (F) - 30,038,446 12

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - - 3,064,646 10

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements - - - 6,943,238 73

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy - - - 3,856,183 07

Public debt - - - 16,174,378 22

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, of - 4,502,914 45

The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at - 23,918,659 51

Viz.

Customs	-	-	21,730,717 99
Lands (G)	-	-	1,610,130 18
Bank dividends (H)	-	-	490,000 00
Incidental receipts (H)	-	-	87,811 34

The receipts for the fourth quarter, including the third instalment of the Danish indemnity, are estimated at - 7,834,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts of the year - 31,752,659 51

And with the balance on the 1st of January, 1832, forming an aggregate of - 36,255,573 96

The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at (I) - 23,868,691 81

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	-	3,663,955 42
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	-	5,655,280 52
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the navy	-	3,213,597 98
Public debt	-	11,335,857 89

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$6,744,199 57 on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at 10,742,774 22

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year - 34,611,466 03

And leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, an estimated balance, including the Danish indemnity, of \$1,644,107 93

This balance, however, includes the funds, estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are estimated at \$6,308,421 25; but, of this amount, it is estimated by the proper departments—

1. That the sum of \$5,475,202 26 only will be required for the objects for which they were appropriated.
2. That the sum of \$652,198 27 will not be required, and may therefore be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being reappropriated, in aid of the service of the

year 1833, as will more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$181,020 72 will be carried to the surplus fund, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or can no longer be applied to, them.

II. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The disbursements on account of the public debt, during the year 1832, will amount, as has been already shown, to \$18,080,057 46

Of which there will have been applied to the payment of principal \$17,302,410 82

And to interest 777,646 64

Of this sum, all over the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars will have been applied, with the President's sanction, under the discretionary authority granted by the act of the 24th of April, 1830.

The stocks which will have been redeemed, by the application of this sum, during the year, are as follows:

The residue of the four and a half per cent. stock issued under the act of the 24th May, 1824, being the last of the stock issued for the purchase of Florida \$1,739,524 01

The whole of the three per cent. stock issued under the act of the 4th of August, 1790, being the last of the funded debt of the revolution 13,296,705 76

One-half of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824 2,227,363 97

And the whole of the exchanged five per cent. stock issued under the act of the 20th of April, 1822 56,704 77

Which two last mentioned stocks are parts of the debt arising out of the late war.

Also certain portions of the old registered debt which have been presented for payment, being part of the unfunded debt of the revolution 237 84

The whole of the public debt which, by the terms of the several loans, the United States have a right to redeem, up to the 1st of January next, will have been then paid off; making the entire sum of about fifty-eight millions of dollars applied to the debt since the 4th of March, 1829.

On the 1st of January next, the public debt will be reduced to (K) \$7,001,698 83

Viz.

1. The funded debt, amounting to \$6,962,660 28
- consisting of the five per cents issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, and redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835 \$4,735,296 30
- and the residue of the exchanged four and a

half per cents issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, and redeemable after the 31st of December, 1833. - 2,227,363 98

2. The unfunded debt, amounting to - \$39,038 55

consisting of the registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war -

27,602 46

Treasury notes issued during the late war -

7,116 00

and Mississippi stock. -

4,320 09

These three last sums, composing the unfunded debt, are payable on the presentation of the certificates.

After the 1st of January next, no part of the public debt, except the remaining fragments of the unfunded debt, of which only small portions are occasionally presented, will be redeemable before the following year; and though there will be in the treasury, during the year, ample means to discharge the whole debt, they can be applied only to the purchase of stock at the market price. It is now manifest that, if the bank shares had been sold, and the proceeds applied to this object, the entire debt might, in this manner, have been extinguished within the present year. But it is nevertheless pleasing to reflect that, after the present year, it may be considered as only a nominal debt; as the bank shares which have been actually paid for, within the last four years, by the redemption of the stock subscribed for them, are greater in value than the whole amount of that debt; and the debt itself ceases to be a burden, inasmuch as the dividends derived from the bank shares yield more to the treasury than will be required to pay the interest. The debt may, therefore, be considered as substantially extinguished after the 1st of January next; which is earlier than was looked for under the most prosperous and economical administration of our affairs that could have been anticipated. It will nevertheless be gratifying to the national pride, that every thing, having even the appearance of debt, should cease; and measures will therefore be adopted to invite the early presentation of the outstanding stocks, that they may be paid off as fast as the means are received, and the evidences of the public debt finally cancelled. It will be a proud day for the American people, when, to all those honorable characteristics which have rendered their career so memorable among nations, they shall add the rare happiness of being a nation without debt.

III. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1833.

The statement already presented shows that the receipts from customs, during the present year, will exceed the estimate submitted at the last session of Congress. It is true, that duties to a considerable amount, received in this year, will hereafter be returned under the 18th section of the act of

the last session for altering the duties on imports: but, as those duties are not to be returned until after the 3d of March next, and as, in the mean time, they will be available means in the treasury, they will be so treated, and the probable amount of them will be deducted from the estimated amount of the duties receivable in 1833.

Notwithstanding the unusually large importations in 1831, those of 1832 have also been large—being estimated, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, at \$100,652,677 in value. The exports have somewhat exceeded those during the same period in 1831—being estimated at \$87,037,943 in value; of which, \$63,074,815 were of domestic, and \$23,963,128 of foreign articles. These results are not only satisfactory in reference to their connexion with the finances, but as indicating a prosperous condition of commerce.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$24,505,000; and those for the fourth quarter at \$4,891,000. Though the proceeds of these duties will form a considerable portion of the receipts into the treasury, from customs, during the year 1833, yet it is to be observed that, as the terms of credit will be much shortened on importations subsequent to the 3d of March next, a greater portion of the duties accruing within the year will be received in that year than heretofore. At the same time, the bonds given on previous importations, at the present terms of credit, will continue to fall due as before; and the combined operation of these two causes will increase the proportion which the actual receipts, within the year, will bear to the accruing duties; relatively both to past and future years.

From data in possession of the department, it is estimated that the duties which will be returned out of the revenue of 1833, after the 3d of March next, upon merchandise deposited under the 18th section of the act of the 14th of July last, may be estimated at \$2,500,000. Though these data are necessarily in a great degree conjectural, they are sufficient for the purpose of the present estimate. It is proper to be remarked, however, that if a broader operation be given by Congress to the provisions of that section than it has received at the department, the amount will be proportionately increased.

A considerable reduction, estimated at not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the amount receivable from customs in the present year, has also resulted from the refunding of duties heretofore collected, and perhaps an equal amount from the cancelling of bonds falling due on railroad iron, agreeably to the act of the last session. But as this has consisted, in part, of the drawback of duties taken in previous years, the amount forms no criterion for the future.

It has been shown that the actual receipts from public lands, during the present year, will fall much short of the estimate presented at the last session. The sales were necessarily affected by the extensive measures adopted in the western and northwestern country to repel the recent Indian incursions. Owing, also, to the want of the returns of surveys and plats, which the surveyors general found themselves unable to supply, lands, expected to have been sold, were not brought into market. It is expected, however, that the receipts from this source will be somewhat larger next year.

According to the best judgment the department is able to form on the subject, the receipts into the treasury from all sources, during the year 1833, may be estimated at:

\$24,000,000 00

Viz.

Customs	\$21,000,000 00
Public lands	2,500,000 00
Bank dividends, and incidental and miscellaneous receipts of all other kinds	<u>500,000 00</u>

The expenditures for the year 1833, for all objects, other than the reimbursement of the public debt, are estimated at - \$17,638,577 35

Viz.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	3,045,361 70
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	6,878,790 09
Revolutionary pensions under the act of 7th of June, 1832, including arrearages from the 4th of March, 1831, in cases in which payment has not been made	4,000,000 00
Naval service	3,377,429 38
Interest on the public debt	<u>336,996 18</u>

During the year 1833, however, the moneys which have been received into the treasury from Denmark, within the two last and present years, for the payment of the indemnities due to American citizens, under the convention, will be payable, estimated at - 694,000 00

Which, added to the expenditures, will make the aggregate charge upon the treasury, for the year, exclusive of the reimbursement of the public debt - 18,332,577 35

In the year 1833, the first instalment payable under the convention with France, for indemnities to American citizens, will also be received into the treasury, though it will form no part of the disposable means.

Taking an average of the importations for the last six years, as a probable criterion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from customs, at the rates of duty payable after the 3d of March next, may be estimated at \$18,000,000 annually. The public lands, bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, may be estimated at \$3,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of about \$21,000,000 a year. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, the probable expenses for all objects, other than the public debt, were estimated at fifteen millions. This is still believed to be a fair estimate; and, if so, there will be an annual surplus of six millions of dollars.

Still firmly convinced of the truth of the reasons then presented for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government, I am again urged, by a sense of duty, to suggest that a further reduction of six millions of dollars be made, to take effect after the year 1833. Whether that shall consist altogether of a diminution of the duties on imports, or partly of a relinquish-

ment of the public lands, as a source of revenue, as then suggested, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.

Without adverting in unnecessary detail to the consideration in favor of lessening the existing duties, which I had the honor to present, as well in the last annual report as in that called for by special resolutions of the House of Representatives, I deem it proper to observe that, in my own mind, those considerations have lost none of their force, but have derived new weight from subsequent reflection.

The purity and simplicity of the institutions under which it has pleased Providence to make us a great and prosperous nation; the few objects, and those of a general nature, to which the powers of the Federal Government can be appropriately applied; and the great diversity of interests which, from their local and geographical position, prevail in the several States composing the Union, imperiously require that the amount of the public expenditure should be regulated by a prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditure.

The main purpose of taxation by the General Government, according to the spirit of the constitution, undoubtedly is, to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union, by the means confided to Congress. It is freely admitted that this power may, and ought to be, directly exerted to counteract foreign legislation, injurious to our own enterprise, and incidentally to protect our own industry, more especially those branches "necessary to preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence." And although the exercise of the power in either case must necessarily depend upon the cause which may call it forth, the power of taxation, imposing large and permanent burdens for the encouragement of particular classes, cannot be exercised, and by slender majorities, consistently with a proper regard to the equal rights of all; and it is not to be concealed, that a permanent system of high protecting duties directly tends to build up favored classes, ultimately prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Deeply impressed with these reflections, which are now rendered more urgent by the reduced and limited demands of the public service, I had the honor, at the last session of Congress, to recommend a reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. The force of those and similar considerations, and of that recommendation, may be supposed to have received, at that time, the sanction of Congress, and to have formed a motive of the act of the 14th of July last, notwithstanding that it was not then deemed practicable fully to adopt the recommendation of the department. By that act, however, besides the positive reduction, both in the rate and in the amount of duty, the expediency of adapting the revenue to the expenditure, and of equalizing the public burdens, was, to a great extent, acknowledged, and the oppressive system of minimums was, for the most part, abolished. By that act, also, those articles principally necessary for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers of the south and southwest, were, to a certain degree, relieved; and, both by its direct enactments, and as incident to its main scope, it encouraged an increased consumption of such articles as depended for their fabrication upon the raw materials and productions of the south. To extend and improve the demand for those productions, by substituting, as far as practicable in general use, cotton fabrics, for those made of mate-

rials from other countries, was not an unimportant object of the bill presented from this department.

In the reduction then recommended, the necessity of adapting the proposed changes to the safety of existing establishments, raised up under the auspices of past legislation, and deeply involving the interests of large portions of the Union, was distinctly recognised; and it is still deemed to be not less imperious in the further changes which may be considered expedient. Such necessity, however, arises rather from a just and prudent regard to the rights and interests of the whole community, than from any absolute pledge of the national faith, uncontrolled by circumstances. The principles of our republican institutions discountenance any system of legislation, not in the nature of compact, independent of the popular will, tending to defeat the action of the constituent upon the representative, and to exclude the operation of changes in the condition of public affairs, or in public opinion, upon the national councils. In this, as in all other instances, the causes which call for the legislative action must determine its duration; and that legislation, especially, which confers favors upon particular classes, has no other claim to permanence than its tendency to advance the interests and prosperity of the whole.

To aid American enterprise in every branch of labor, and, by seasonable encouragement, to foster and preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, led to the protective system in the infancy of the Government. To counteract the policy and rivalry of foreign nations, and to prevent their prejudicial influence upon American industry; to indemnify the latter against the superior skill, and capital, and cheapness of labor in older and more experienced countries; and to succor American capital, which the events of the last war had devoted to manufacturing employments, recommended an occasional extension of that policy, which has been liberally enjoyed by the manufacturing classes since the act of the 4th of July, 1789. In the course of that time, however, the capital and resources of the country have augmented in a ratio beyond the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine. American enterprise and ingenuity are, every where, proverbially the objects of admiration, and, in many branches, maintain, without extraordinary aid, a successful competition with those of other nations. By the abundance of provisions in the United States, and the surprising increase of population; the wide spread facilities of water-power; the improvements, as well in personal skill as in machinery of all kinds, and the general advancement and diffusion of all the lights of arts and science; and the reduction of duty, both on the raw material and other articles of consumption, the cost of labor and production has not only been lessened, but in a great measure equalized: and, in this view of the subject, it is not perceived that there can now exist the same necessity for high protecting duties as that which was consulted in our past legislation. To perpetuate a system of encouragement growing out of a different state of things, would be to confer advantages upon the manufacturing, which are not enjoyed by any other branch of labor in the United States, and to convert the favor and bounty of the Government into permanent obligations of right — acquiring strength in proportion to their continuance.

It will be conceded, that, when the fair rate of profit attendant upon the sagacious employment of capital in the United States is satisfactorily ascertained, it may be wise so far to protect any important branch against the injurious effects of foreign rivalry, as may be necessary to preserve for

the same rate of profit as is enjoyed by others. If, however, by protective legislation, or otherwise, the proprietor of an actual capital shall be enabled to employ it in manufactures as advantageously and profitably as in any other branch of labor, all things considered, he could not reasonably demand more. The rate of protection which should enable manufacturing labor, conducted upon borrowed capital, to indemnify the lender, and, in addition, to realize the regular rate of profit for itself, would not merely confer undue favor upon the manufacturer, at the expense of every other employment, but bring the influence of the capitalist in direct conflict with the general mass of the people. It might even be apprehended that, by such means, there would be an accumulation of power in the hands of particular classes, strong enough to control the Government itself. If these observations are entitled to respect, little doubt is entertained that, in a tariff framed on proper principles, the reduction of six millions, now recommended, may, for the most part, be made upon those commonly denominated protected articles, without prejudice to the reasonable claims of existing establishments.

By the act of the 14th of July last, the anomaly in the tariff of the United States, by which heavy and burdensome duties were imposed upon the raw material, and especially upon the article of wool, was continued; and the necessity was thereby created, of retaining upon the manufactured article a higher degree of protection than would otherwise have been necessary. An adherence to this anomaly, instead of equalizing the burdens of the people, augments that of the consumer, by increasing the number of favored classes. Proper attention to the facility and cheapness of producing, and the amount actually produced, of the raw material in the United States, and an examination of the information collected by this department, and transmitted to the House of Representatives at their last session, will show that, in the extension of manufactures, and in the augmentation of a sure market, the producer of the raw material has long since been in a condition to dispense with a great portion of the protection heretofore afforded. By the same information, it will further appear that, by relieving the manufacturer from the burden of the high duty upon the raw material, the existing duties may be very materially reduced, and gradually removed, consistently with a just regard to the interests which have so long enjoyed the advantages of the protective system.

By these considerations, and the proud and gratifying fact that there no longer exists any public debt requiring the present amount of revenue after the ensuing year, the question is submitted to the Legislature, whether they will continue to raise from the people of the United States six millions of dollars, annually, beyond any demand for the public service, that favors, which have been so long enjoyed, and which may soon be dispensed with without detriment to the national safety or independence, may be indefinitely continued.

The undersigned is duly sensible that the decision of this question belongs properly to Congress. The duty, however, enjoined on him by the laws, to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, not less than the deep solicitude he feels for the safety of our common country, has urged him to present it, with his own reflections, for the consideration of the Legislature.

In the decision of this question, the present crisis in the United States, pregnant with the deepest interest, must have its weight; an interest arising

not so much from an apprehension of weakness in the laws, or of inability to execute them, as from a universal conviction, throughout a large portion of the Union, of the necessity of a change, and of the propriety of paying a reasonable deference to that opinion. The harmony and brotherly affection of the citizens of different parts of this great republic—if not the preservation of the Union itself—appeal to the patriot and statesman for the exercise of their highest qualities, in regulating the burdens of the people consistently with the equal rights of all, and in rendering the laws not less free and equal than the institutions under which they are enacted. The occasion invokes the spirit of liberal concession and compromise which laid the foundations of our inestimable Union; and on such an occasion, patriotism requires that no one interest should exact more than may be consistent with the welfare of the whole.

Such an appeal comes with force to all, but in an especial manner may be made to those who have so long reaped the advantages of those burdens, from which their brethren throughout the Union, after having submitted to them while the public obligations and the national defence and independence required it, now ask to be relieved.

If this appeal do not find a response in a wise and patriotic moderation, there will be no efficacy in the moral force on which the republican institutions of the Union repose.

The sleepless solicitude of the father of his country has multiplied lessons of patriotic duty, but none of greater emphasis and pertinence in the present crisis than in his admonition, that "it is indispensable, on all occasions, to unite, with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people."

The operation of the eighteenth section of the act of the 14th of July last, according to the construction given to it at the Treasury, being, in some respects, different from that which the merchants concerned consider important to their interests, it is deemed proper to bring the subject before the attention of Congress, that if, owing to any defect in the law, or any error in the construction, the intentions of the Legislature have not been carried into effect, the necessary remedy may be applied.

By that section, the several articles enumerated in the act, whether imported before or after the passing thereof, were authorized to be put into the custom-house stores; and such as remained under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the 3d of March next, were subjected to no higher duties than if imported after that day; and the duties, or any part thereof, which may have been paid on such articles, were to be refunded to the person importing and depositing the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as might be necessary to carry the section into effect.

In executing the section, the fullest disposition was felt to consult the interest and convenience of the merchants; but it was perceived that an unlimited construction of its terms was calculated not merely to conflict with the several members of the same section, and with other sections of the act, but to disturb the financial arrangements of the Government, and postpone the payment of the public debt.

In the last annual report from this department, as well as in that prepared by direction of the House of Representatives, and accompanying the

which formed the chief basis of the act of the 14th of July, it was stated that the existing obligations of the Government, not less than the interests of the community, forbade a reduction of the present duties earlier than the 3d of March, 1833; and by the second section of the act, this recommendation was distinctly recognised and adopted.

Without some limitation, therefore, as to the retrospective operation of the 18th section, the object of the second section would not only have been defeated, but the act itself would in fact have been rendered operative in all past time, so far as concerned any goods in the original packages, no matter when imported; and the owners, whether importers or retailers, in all parts of the country, would have had a right to deposit them in the custom-house stores, and claim a refunding of the duties.

By one of the provisions of the 18th section, the authority to refund the duties which had been paid on articles deposited, is expressly confined to the persons "importing and depositing the same;" thus treating the importer and depositor as identical: and, as it is not reasonable to suppose that the right to deposit was greater than that to claim a refunding of the duties, the words "importer or owner" in other parts of the section were treated as synonymous. The terms "importer or owner," moreover, throughout the revenue laws, refer to importation, and are intended to signify the person importing, whether the actual proprietor, the agent, or the consignee. It is obvious, also, that, by this construction, these terms not only receive their usual revenue meaning, but are reconciled with those of importer and depositor, which could not be if the conjunction were to receive a disjunctive interpretation. It was, therefore, held that goods could be deposited only by the importer.

As the act contained no appropriation for drawing money out of the Treasury for repaying the duties authorized to be refunded, the department was fully warranted in interpreting the 18th section as applying to those duties only which may have been paid to the collector after the passing of the act, and, consequently, in limiting the right of deposit to the goods on which those duties accrued. But, from a desire to give the section as liberal a construction as was consistent with all the other objects of the act, it was allowed to apply to the whole of any importation on which any part of the duties remained unpaid at the date of the law: and, to make this construction operate as equally and favorably among the importers generally as might be, it was allowed to include those goods, also, upon which the duties had been paid in cash, provided that, by the terms of credit allowed by law, such duties; or any part of them, would not have been payable until after the date of the law. It is not believed, however, that any construction of the section, which will not admit of the deposit of goods when in original packages, whether in the hands of the importer or of any other person, and no matter when imported, will be satisfactory to the owners of such goods as may be imported at a lower rate of duty after the 3d of March next. But if it be the intention of Congress so to extend the operation of the section, it is respectfully suggested that, as it will, in that case, necessarily embrace goods upon which the duties must have been accounted for and paid over to the Treasury, an appropriation be made for repaying the amount of such duties out of the Treasury.

With a view to obtain reasonable certainty in the financial operations of the Government, and at the suggestion of the collectors as to the time necessary for the duties to be performed by them, in executing the 18th

section, a regulation was adopted fixing the time to which goods might be deposited, on the 1st of January next. It is, however, the intention of the department to extend the time, if it be found that the duties of the collectors will admit of it.

The alteration in many of the rates of duty, and the repeal of the others, which have been effected by late acts of Congress, seem to require some corresponding modifications of the provisions heretofore made for ascertaining and securing the duties. But as these details might be better brought to the attention of Congress in a separate communication, if such be its pleasure, that course will be adopted.

In the exposition of the public debt presented in this report, it has been assumed that the three per cents, advertised for reimbursement on the 1st of October last, have been actually paid, because the Treasury has provided ample funds at the different loan offices for that purpose, which, upon the presentation of the certificates, should have been applied to their payment. It has recently been understood, however, that on the 18th of July last, the Bank of the United States, on the ground, as stated in the letter of instructions, "that the spread of the cholera might occasion great embarrassment and distress in the community," deemed it expedient for the bank to keep itself in an attitude to afford relief, should its interposition be necessary, and also to mitigate the pressure which the reimbursement of the three per cent. stock held by foreigners might produce in October," despatched an agent to London to make an arrangement with the house of Baring, Brothers, & Co. for the postponement of three millions, for which they were the agents of that house; and also for two millions in addition.

It had not, at that time, been decided by the Government at what period the whole of the three per cents should be paid; and the agent of the bank was authorized to make an arrangement for a postponement for six, nine, or twelve months after that period, the bank agreeing to pay the interest in the mean time.

Under this general authority the agent concluded, on the 22d of August, 1832, a contract with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. to buy up the three per cent. stocks on the best terms at which they can be obtained, both in London and Holland; the cost thereof to be placed to the debit of the bank, and the certificates of the stock so purchased to remain with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. It was also stipulated that, if the amount of stock so purchased, and of that retained by the holders, should, together, be less than five millions of dollars, Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. should make up the deficiency in case the bank should find it desirable to draw for it, or any part of it—the whole advance to be reimbursed by the bank in October, 1833. Pursuant to this contract, purchases of the three per cent. stocks were actually made on account of the bank to the amount of \$1,474,827 33.

It is also understood that the bank, by a letter from the president to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., dated the 15th of October, 1832, disavowed so much of the arrangement made by its agent as related to the purchase of the stock, on the ground of that provision in the charter which declares that "the bank shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatever." In lieu of the stipulation in the contract, in regard to the amount purchased, it was, in the same letter, proposed that the certificates should be transmitted without delay, that the bank might receive payment for the owners, without which it would not be in actual possession of the funds; and that,

the stock being thus reimbursed to the stockholders, the amount should be passed to their credit on the books of the bank, and they continue to receive an interest of three per cent., payable quarterly, until the 1st of October, 1833.

It is supposed to be optional with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., and with the stockholders who have stipulated for a postponement of payment, to consent to the change proposed by the letter of the president of the bank of the 15th of October, or to insist upon the performance of the original arrangement; and, should they pursue the latter course, the certificates cannot be finally surrendered before October, 1833. However this may be, and notwithstanding the bank has disavowed the authority of the agent to purchase, it is certain that a delay, for a considerable period of time, has been, and must yet be, occasioned in the surrender of the certificates of stock to a large amount; and it is not perceived that there is any sufficient justification, in the grounds of the transaction as assumed by the bank, for an arrangement, in any form, by which so large an amount of the public funds should be retained by the bank, at the risk of the Government, after it had directed their application to the payment of the public creditor.

It is apparent, however, that the apprehensions arising out of the arrangement, as it is understood to have been concluded by the agent of the bank, and of the consequences to which it might lead, more especially should the parties in Europe insist upon its fulfilment; not less than the great amount of the bank's transactions, especially in its western branches, together with other matters connected with its dealings, which have occupied the attention of one branch of the Legislature since the last annual report from this department, have tended to disturb the public confidence in the management of the institution; and these, taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the bank as the depository of the public funds.

The obligation of the Government, however, incurred by the notice for the payment of the public debt in October and January at the several loan offices, rendered any change, in this respect, inexpedient—at least without such an examination into the actual condition of the bank as justice to the institution, not less than to the community at large, required. Such an examination as this department is authorized by the charter to make has been directed, and it is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it shall be extended further.

The act of the 10th of May, 1800, which directs the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury, would seem also to require that he should, in that communication, give information to Congress of any matters, either existing or apprehended, which seriously concern the collection of the revenue; and, in the discharge of that duty, it is his task to advert to the measures now in agitation in the State of South Carolina, altogether to prevent, at an early day, the execution of the present revenue laws within that State.

Such steps as are authorized and required by law have already been taken to continue the due collection of the revenue; but, if the extraordinary measures which have been commenced by those exercising the authority of that State should be carried out to the extent which, unhappily, there seems too much reason to apprehend, it is clear that all the aids which the existing laws afford will be inadequate to that object. Until, however, those measures shall be further matured, and more distinctly and officially known to

the Executive, it is deemed proper to abstain from more specific reference to the subject in this report: though its great importance, and the deep solicitude which it has excited, have already directed the attention of the department to the remedies which that contingency may require.

The notice of Congress is respectfully invited to the accompanying report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the transactions in that branch of the public service during the present year; and exhibiting both its present condition, and the means deemed necessary by that officer for its proper and successful administration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE;
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1832.

A.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, and light-money; passports and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits 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, 1831.

Year.	DUTIES ON			DRAWBACK ON		Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports & clearances.	Foreign merchandise exported.	Domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported.				
1831	36,304,342 35	65,720 23	2,250 00	4,687,876 71	64,979 56	213,894 59	31,405,561 72	1,180,265 97	30,225,295 75

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, 1831.

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. 914,704
Foreign tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,658
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,232,362</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.7 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 4, 1832.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1831, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported ;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued during the same period from duties on merchandise, tonnage, light money, passports, and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
44,560 dollars, at 12 per cent.	-	-	-	\$ 5,347 20	
3,301,392 do. 12½ do.	-	-	-	412,674 00	
4,434,468 do. 15 do.	-	-	-	665,170 20	
11,807,570 do. 20 do.	-	-	-	2,361,514 00	
32,600,183 do. 25 do.	-	-	-	8,150,045 75	
4,420,155 do. 30 do.	-	-	-	1,326,046 50	
1,035,480 do. 33½ do.	-	-	-	341,826 66	
1,884,405 do. 35 do.	-	-	-	659,541 75	
345,340 do. 40 do.	-	-	-	138,136 00	
7,867,061 do. 45 do.	-	-	-	3,540,177 45	
2,147,681 do. 50 do.	-	-	-	1,073,840 50	
69,878,295	average 27	26.72	-	-	\$18,674,320 01
DUTIES ON SPECIFIC ARTICLES.					
1. Wines 3,690,465 gallons, at 18.09 cts. average	-	-	-	667,841 60	
2. Spirits 1,752,361 do. 59.41 do.	-	-	-	1,041,222 43	
Molasses 15,441,476 do. 5	-	-	-	772,073 80	
Do. 4,067 do. 10	-	-	-	406 70	
3. Teas 5,459,293 pounds, 31.75 do.	-	-	-	1,733,778 34	
4. Coffee 79,010,212 do. 1.97 do.	-	-	-	1,557,981 05	
5. Sugar 69,958,687 do. 3.06 do.	-	-	-	2,145,303 37	
6. Salt 3,036,487 bushels, 15 do.	-	-	-	454,791 15	
7. All other articles	-	-	-	4,606,921 69	
					12,980,320 13
					31,654,640 14
From which deduct duties on merchandise refunded, after deducting therefrom duties which accrued on merchandise imported, the particulars of which were not rendered by collectors, and difference of calculation					312,072 35
					31,342,567 79
To which add 10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels	-	-	-	29,881 17	
discount for prompt payment	-	-	-	2,969 80	
interest on custom-house bonds	-	-	-	22,510 37	
storage received	-	-	-	4,641 92	
					60,003 26
					31,402,571 05
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported	-	-	-	63,688 65	
drawback on domestic distilled spirits	-	-	-	1,290 91	
					64,979 56
Duties on merchandise	-	-	-	-	31,337,591 49
Add duties on tonnage	-	-	-	46,453 61	
light money	-	-	-	19,266 62	
passports and clearances	-	-	-	2,250 00	
					67,970 23
Gross revenue	-	-	-	-	31,405,561 72
Deduct expenses of collection	-	-	-	-	1,180,265 97
Nett revenue, per statement A	-	-	-	-	30,225,295 75

Explanatory Statements in relation to Specific Duties.

1. Wines—Madeira		96,547	gallons at 50 cents	\$48,273 50
Sherry		76,836	do. 50 do.	38,418 00
Red of France and Spain		910,074	do. 10 do.	91,007 40
Other of France, Spain, Germany, &c.		1,946,398	do. 15 do.	291,959 70
Of other countries		664,748	do. 30 do.	199,424 40
		3,694,603		669,083 00
Excess of exportation, wine in bottles, &c.		4,138	do. 30 do.	1,241 40
		3,690,465	do. av. 18.09	667,841 60
2. Spirits—from grain		378,927	gallons at 57 cents	215,629 29
2d do.		14,065	do. 60 do.	8,439 00
3d do.		33,347	do. 63 do.	21,008 61
4th do.		4,192	do. 67 do.	2,808 64
5th do.		10,220	do. 75 do.	7,665 00
Other materials, 1st & 2d proof		75,352	do. 53 do.	39,936 56
3d proof		585,434	do. 57 do.	333,697 38
4th do.		633,753	do. 63 do.	399,264 39
5th do.		17,822	do. 72 do.	12,831 64
		1,752,482		1,041,280 51
Deduct exported		121	do. 48 do.	58 08
		1,752,361	do. av. 59.41	1,041,222 43
3. Teas—Bohea		486,480	pounds at 12 cents	58,377 60
Souchong and other black		1,350,553	do. 25 do.	337,638 25
Do. do.		74,868	do. 10 do.	7,486 80
Hyson skin and other green		379,820	do. 28 do.	106,349 60
Do. do.		131,033	do. 12 do.	15,723 96
Hyson and young hyson		2,541,548	do. 40 do.	1,016,619 20
Do. do.		177,437	do. 18 do.	31,938 66
Imperial		317,554	do. 50 do.	158,777 00
		5,459,293	do.	1,732,911 07
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China		-	-	867 27
		5,459,293	do. av. 31.75	1,733,778 34
4. Coffee—imported		78,413,909	pounds at 2 cents	1,568,278 18
Do.		1,002,807	do. 1 do.	10,028 07
		79,416,716	do.	1,578,306 25
Exported		406,504	do. 5 do.	20,325 20
		79,010,212	do. av. 1.97	1,557,981 05
5. Sugars—brown		65,304,411	pounds at 3 cents	1,959,132 33
White clayed or powdered		4,654,276	do. 4 do.	186,171 04
		69,958,687	average 3.06	2,145,303 37
6. Salt—Imported, bushels		4,498,330	at 15 cents	647,749 50
Exported		22,241	15 do.	3,336 15
Do.		13,638	20 do.	2,727 60
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels, at 15 cents per bushel		1,425,964	15 do.	213,894 60
		1,461,843		219,958 35
		3,036,487	15 do. average	454,791 15

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1832.]

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation-over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
Woollens, not exceeding 33½ cents per square yard - square yards	2,716,456	-	Cts. 14	\$380,303 84	
Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton - do.	127,881	-	70	89,516 70	
Venetian and ingrain - do.	426,000	-	40	170,400 00	
of wool, flax, hemp, &c. - do.	691	-	32	221 12	
matting of flags or other materials - do.	31,158	-	15	4,673 70	
Oil-cloth, patent, painted, or stained - do.	18,421	-	50	9,210 50	
other than patent, painted, &c. - do.	4,001	-	25	1,000 25	
furniture - do.	25,398	-	15	3,809 70	
Sail duck - do.	-	9,154	9	-	\$823 86
Do. - do.	-	6,755	9½	-	641 72
Do. - do.	134,675	-	10	13,467 50	
Do. - do.	1,901,190	-	10½	199,624 95	
Cotton bagging - do.	-	8,030	4½	-	361 35
Do. - do.	196,826	-	5	9,841 30	
Vinegar - gallons	42,748	-	8	3,419 84	
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles - do.	45,233	-	20	9,046 60	
Do. do. in casks - do.	5,726	-	15	858 90	
Oil, spermaceti - do.	592	-	25	148 00	
whale and other fish - do.	679	-	15	101 85	
olive, in casks - do.	231,608	-	25	57,902 00	
castor - do.	78	-	40	31 20	
linseed - do.	193,884	-	25	48,471 00	
rapeseed - do.	208	-	25	52 00	
Cocoa - pounds	1,467,254	-	1	14,672 54	
Do. - do.	-	540,151	2	-	10,803 02
Chocolate - do.	3,289	-	4	131 56	
Sugar, candy - do.	-	5,477	12	-	657 24
loaf - do.	1,848	-	12	221 76	
other refined - do.	778	-	10	77 80	
Fruits, almonds - do.	1,196,619	-	3	35,898 57	

currants	do.	270,053	3	8,101 59	
prunes and plums	do.	224,212	4	8,968 48	
figs	do.	470,657	3	14,119 71	
raisins, jar and Muscatel	do.	1,274,139	4	50,965 56	
other	do.	1,721,474	3	51,644 22	
Spices, Cayenne pepper	do.	1,708	15	256 20	
ginger	do.	1,529	2	30 58	
mace	do.	1,481	100	1,481 00	
nutmegs	do.	21,544	60	12,926 40	
cinnamon	do.	2,069	25	517 25	
cloves	do.	44,136	25	11,034 00	
pepper, black	do.	1,673,690	8	133,895 20	
pimento	do.	1,100,488	6	66,029 28	
cassia	do.	277,671	6	16,660 26	
Candles, tallow	do.	45,694	5	2,284 70	
wax	do.	282	6	16 92	
spermaceti	do.	5	8	40	
Cheese	do.	53,007	9	4,770 63	
Soap	do.	246,964	4	9,878 56	
Tallow	do.	147,907	1	1,479 07	
Beef and pork	do.	7,477	2	149 54	
Bacon, hams and other	do.	29,196	3	875 88	
Butter	do.	138	5	6 90	
Lard	do.	-	3	-	172 74
Saltpetre, refined	do.	240	3	7 20	
Vitriol, oil of	do.	16	3	48	
Camphor, crude	do.	56,103	8	4,488 24	
Salts, Epsom	do.	123	4	4 92	
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	do.	137	10	13 70	
Snuff	do.	-	12	-	187 32
Cigars	M.	30,690	250	76,725 00	
Indigo	pounds	280,162	30	84,048 60	
Do.	do.	299,090	40	119,636 00	
Do.	do.	-	20	-	3,454 00
Do.	do.	-	15	-	2,074 20
Cotton	do.	102,321	3	3,069 63	
Gunpowder	do.	61,222	3	4,897 76	
Bristles	do.	309,342	3	9,280 26	
Glue	do.	136,502	5	6,825 10	
Paints, ochre, dry	do.	1,311,472	1	13,117 42	
in oil	do.	568	1½	8 52	
white and red lead	do.	124,322	5	6,216 10	

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1882.

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
Paints, white and red lead - - - - - pounds	-	89,201	Cts. 4	-	\$3,568 04
whiting, and Paris white - - - - - do.	100,624	-	1	\$1,006 24	-
orange mineral - - - - - do.	385	-	5	19 25	-
sugar of lead - - - - - do.	168,471	-	5	8,423 55	-
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet - - - - - do.	919,973	-	3	27,599 19	-
Do. do. - - - - - do.	-	171,481	2	-	3,429 62
shot - - - - - do.	-	21,866	4	-	874 64
Cordage, tarred - - - - - do.	490,758	-	4	19,630 32	-
untarred - - - - - do.	68,276	-	5	3,413 80	-
cables, tarred - - - - - do.	38,862	-	4	1,554 48	-
twine and packthread - - - - - do.	363,904	-	5	18,195 20	-
Corks - - - - - do.	120,633	-	12	14,475 96	-
Copper, rods and bolts - - - - - do.	22,967	-	4	918 68	-
nails and spikes - - - - - do.	5,653	-	4	226 12	-
Fire-arms, muskets - - - - - No.	-	6,011	150	-	9,016 50
rifles - - - - - do.	24	-	250	60 00	-
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14 - - - - - pounds	300,863	-	6	18,051 78	-
above No. 14 - - - - - do.	341,181	-	10	34,118 10	-
tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per M. - - - - - M.	28,947	-	5	1,447 35	-
above 16 oz. - - - - - pounds	128,751	-	5	6,437 55	-
nails - - - - - do.	677,297	-	5	33,864 85	-
spikes - - - - - do.	97,099	-	4	3,883 96	-
chain cables, and parts, &c. - - - - - do.	1,336,039	-	3	40,081 17	-
mill cranks - - - - - do.	20	-	4	80	-
mill saws - - - - - No.	5,383	-	100	5,383 00	-
anchors - - - - - pounds	60,693	-	2	1,213 86	-
anvils - - - - - do.	1,283,086	-	2	25,661 72	-
smiths' hammers and sledges - - - - - do.	117,227	-	2½	2,930 67	-
castings, vessels of - - - - - do.	702,138	-	1½	10,532 07	-
all other - - - - - do.	628,755	-	1	6,287 55	-

braziers' rods, round iron, &c.	do.	512,875	3½	17,950 62	
nail and spike rods	do.	289,278	3½	10,124 73	
sheet and hoop	do.	5,516,162	3½	193,065 67	
slit and rolled	do.	354	3½	12 39	
pig and scrap	cwt.	156,045	62½	97,528 12	
bar and bolt, rolled	do.	329,689	185	609,924 65	
hammered	pounds	66,620,625	1	666,206 25	
Steel	cwt.	39,716	150	59,574 00	
Hemp, unmanufactured	do.	93,305	300	279,915 00	
Do.	do.	17,817	275	48,996 75	
Flax	do.	-	225	-	103 50
Do.	do.	-	701	-	1,402 00
Do.	do.	-	113	-	197 75
Wool,	do.	-	175	-	-
Alum	pounds	6,847,149	4	273,885 96	
Copperas	cwt.	8	250	20 00	
Wheat flour	do.	20	200	40 00	
Coal	do.	2	50	1 00	
Wheat	bushels	1,096,775	6	65,806 50	
Oats	do.	875	25	218 75	
Potatoes	do.	677	10	67 70	
Paper, folio and 4to post	do.	22,800	10	2,280 00	
cap, writing, and drawing	pounds	-	20	-	279 80
printing, copperplate, &c.	do.	377,053	17	64,099 01	
sheathing, binders' &c.	do.	2,830	10	283 00	
all other	do.	-	3	-	224 61
Books, printed previous to 1775	do.	43,204	15	6,480 60	
printed in other languages than English, &c.	vols.	475	4	19 00	
Latin and Greek, bound	do.	72,428	4	2,897 12	
do. do. boards	do.	3,124	15	468 60	
all other, bound	do.	7,156	13	930 28	
do. boards	do.	17,513	30	5,253 90	
Glass ware, cut, and not specified	do.	101,191	26	26,309 66	
plain, and other articles	do.	19,662	3	589 86	
apothecaries' vials, not above 6 oz	do.	772,551	2	15,451 02	
do. do. 8 oz	gross	802	175	1,403 50	
do. do. 4 oz	do.	1	125	1 25	
bottles, not exceeding 1 quart	do.	-	110	-	110 00
not exceeding 2 quarts	do.	18,164	200	36,328 00	
not exceeding 4 quarts	do.	-	137	-	342 50
demijohns	do.	14	300	42 00	
Glass, window, not above 8 by 10 inches	No.	34,810	25	8,702 50	
	100 sq. ft.	859	300	2,577 00	

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS AND NOTES—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1832.

7. All other articles.	Quantity.		Rate of duty.	Duties on	
	Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.		Importation over exportation.	Exportation over importation.
			Cts.		
Glass, window, not above 10 by 12 inches - - - - - 100 sq. ft.	495	-	350	\$1,732 50	
10 by 15 do. - - - - - do.	811	-	400	3,244 00	
above 10 by 15 do. - - - - - do.	3,091	-	500	15,455 00	
Slates, not exceeding 6 by 12 inches - - - - - cwt.	2,485	-	20	497 00	
12 by 14 do. - - - - - do.	10,234	-	25	2,558 50	
14 by 16 do. - - - - - do.	59,352	-	30	17,805 60	
16 by 18 do. - - - - - do.	8,732	-	35	3,056 20	
18 by 20 do. - - - - - do.	26,566	-	40	10,626 40	
20 by 24 do. - - - - - do.	17,788	-	45	8,004 60	
above 20 by 24 do. - - - - - do.	469	-	50	234 50	
Fish, dried or smoked - - - - - quintals	1,404	-	100	1,404 00	
salmon, pickled - - - - - barrels	2,156	-	200	4,312 00	
mackerel, do. - - - - - do.	4,529	-	150	6,793 50	
all other do. - - - - - do.	691	-	100	691 00	
Shoes and slippers, silk - - - - - pairs	4,318	-	30	1,295 40	
prunella and nankeen - - - - - do.	1,051	-	25	375 25	
leather, &c., for men and women - - - - - do.	13,166	-	25	3,291 50	
children's - - - - - do.	1,270	-	15	190 50	
Boots and bootees - - - - - do.	1,614	-	150	2,421 00	
Playing cards - - - - - packs	4,172	-	30	1,251 60	
Total, dollars - - - - -	-	-	-	4,645,646 10	38,724 41
Deduct duties on excess of exportation - - - - -	-	-	-	38,724 41	
Carried to statement B - - - - -	-	-	-	4,606,921 69	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 4, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

D.

STATEMENT of public lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, and of incidental expenses and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands, during the year ending 31st of December, 1831.

Vol. III.—30

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1831
						Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta -	Ohio -	15,675 66	19,594 56	420 07	19,224 29	366 09	424 25	20,014 63	1,533 14	16,457 48
Zanesville -	do. -	71,064 41	88,921 49	1,464 74	24,512 82	6,135 62	59,737 79	90,386 23	3,098 83	21,233 62
Steubenville -	do. -	26,398 56	33,820 60	1,207 99	28,278 56	6,625 03	125 00	35,028 59	1,894 88	30,056 00
Chillicothe -	do. -	31,976 29	40,101 97	1,002 01	24,016 22	2,817 52	14,270 24	41,103 98	1,986 13	22,300 00
Cincinnati -	do. -	110,650 80	141,594 22	9,548 03	133,511 79	11,029 19	6,601 27	151,142 25	5,714 80	127,750 84
Wooster -	do. -	28,061 68	35,537 81	2,684 25	35,154 45	2,017 61	1,050 00	38,222 06	1,914 28	32,147 23
Piqua -	do. -	7,363 21	9,204 03	-	8,209 80	444 23	550 00	9,204 03	1,106 85	6,275 40
Tiffin -	do. -	44,202 03	56,214 72	-	50,840 90	1,625 72	3,748 10	56,214 72	2,480 86	48,165 66
Total for State -	- - -	335,392 64	424,989 40	16,327 09	323,748 83	31,061 01	86,506 65	441,316 49	19,729 77	304,386 22
Jeffersonville -	Indiana -	49,252 37	61,774 94	7,828 52	53,720 98	4,243 73	11,638 75	69,603 46	2,560 87	55,203 44
Vincennes -	do. -	73,839 12	92,558 61	8,861 92	97,265 93	3,729 60	425 00	101,420 53	3,273 41	79,500 73
Indianapolis -	do. -	156,815 68	196,020 22	-	136,302 88	270 30	59,447 04	196,020 22	5,655 64	147,908 86
Crawfordsville -	do. -	222,033 47	277,578 55	-	244,788 20	795 35	31,995 00	277,578 55	6,970 06	231,889 89
Fort Wayne -	do. -	52,496 14	66,930 99	-	66,930 99	-	-	66,930 99	464 94	58,151 20
Total for State -	- - -	554,436 78	694,863 31	16,690 44	599,008 98	9,038 98	103,505 79	711,553 75	18,924 92	572,654 12

STATEMENT D—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1882.]

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid in to the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1831.
		<i>Acres. hdbhs.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Shawneetown -	Illinois -	20,523 12	25,659 31	4,571 35	24,527 29	5,478 37	225 00	30,230 66	1,696 02	7,050 00
Kaskaskia -	do. -	11,186 33	13,982 92	571 82	13,199 74	955 00	400 00	14,554 74	1,491 15	9,668 71
Edwardsville -	do. -	100,350 46	126,014 73	526 66	111,716 86	2,514 95	12,309 58	126,541 39	3,760 72	111,100 00
Vandalia -	do. -	43,174 35	53,967 88	-	43,563 20	652 69	9,751 99	53,967 88	2,567 73	57,171 07
Palesine -	do. -	54,872 82	68,591 16	-	67,325 11	466 05	800 00	68,591 16	2,512 61	63,508 40
Springfield -	do. -	99,496 44	124,370 47	-	107,888 78	682 43	15,799 26	124,370 47	4,353 22	117,310 00
Danville -	do. -	9,647 92	12,059 89	-	11,559 89	-	500 00	12,059 89	1,292 76	9,452 09
Quincy -	do. -	160 00	200 00	-	200 00	-	-	200 00	198 00	-
Total for State -	- - -	339,411 44	424,846 36	5,669 83	379,980 87	10,749 49	39,785 83	430,516 19	17,872 21	375,260 27
St. Louis -	Missouri -	51,059 21	63,971 61	1,373 83	64,652 98	692 46	-	65,345 44	2,677 30	60,625 41
Franklin -	do. -	68,042 05	85,726 13	2,987 20	83,076 43	636 90	-	88,713 33	3,264 24	79,940 83
Palmyra -	do. -	118,448 37	150,690 35	-	150,496 63	193 72	-	150,690 35	4,590 86	142,982 81
Jackson -	do. -	11,051 24	13,814 04	-	13,814 04	-	-	13,814 04	1,482 57	14,100 00
Lexington -	do. -	47,867 07	59,883 96	-	59,867 96	16 00	-	59,883 96	2,891 67	44,345 00
Total for State -	- - -	296,467 94	374,086 09	4,361 03	376,908 04	1,539 08	-	378,447 12	14,906 64	341,994 05
St. Stephen's -	Alabama -	80,311 29	102,448 63	2,280 35	97,810 38	6,918 60	-	104,728 98	4,341 08	98,807 04
Cahaba -	do. -	425,606 36	570,105 50	24,563 50	589,005 84	5,663 16	-	594,669 00	7,454 68	572,260 84

Huntsville	-	do.	-	115,975 79	171,518 23	47,956 79	212,117 60	7,357 42	-	219,475 02	6,285 10	212,484 38
Tuscaloosa	-	do.	-	23,716 18	29,645 12	-	29,499 96	145 16	-	29,645 12	2,081 19	23,000 00
Sparta	-	do.	-	16,222 46	20,278 06	-	20,278 06	-	-	20,278 06	1,709 65	18,476 00
Total for State	-	-	-	661,832 08	893,995 54	74,800 64	948,711 84	20,084 34	-	968,796 18	21,871 70	925,028 26
Washington	-	Mississippi	-	26,851 58	35,156 49	11,362 04	41,076 52	5,442 01	-	46,518 53	2,983 39	43,421 79
Augusta	-	do.	-	760 50	950 63	-	950 63	-	-	950 63	569 87	-
Mount Salus	-	do.	-	133,186 06	168,568 56	59 98	157,189 54	11,439 00	-	168,628 54	4,521 77	130,359 14
Total for State	-	-	-	160,798 14	204,675 68	11,423 02	199,216 69	16,881 01	-	216,097 70	8,075 03	173,780 93
New Orleans	-	Louisiana	-	11,128 02	13,910 00	-	13,910 00	-	-	13,910 00	2,519 73	18,620 93
Opelousas	-	do.	-	14,176 79	18,191 45	920 62	18,575 32	535 75	-	19,112 07	1,729 08	21,450 00
Ouachita	-	do.	-	39,462 13	50,492 46	-	50,492 46	-	-	50,492 46	2,407 07	34,000 00
St. Helena	-	do.	-	2,617 34	3,271 67	-	3,271 67	-	-	3,271 67	1,230 27	9,800 00
Total for State	-	-	-	67,384 28	85,865 58	920 62	86,250 45	535 75	-	86,786 20	7,886 14	83,870 93
Detroit	-	Michigan Ter.	-	219,021 93	273,419 86	1,803 67	272,236 62	2,986 91	-	275,223 53	7,432 14	266,310 00
White Pig'n prair.	-	do.	-	101,454 97	127,922 81	-	127,922 81	-	-	127,922 81	4,970 74	122,538 07
Total for Ter.	-	-	-	320,476 90	401,342 67	1,803 67	400,159 43	2,986 91	-	403,146 34	12,402 88	388,848 07
Batesville	-	Arkansas Ter.	-	6,315 11	7,893 88	-	7,893 88	-	-	7,893 88	1,615 45	3,995 50
Little Rock	-	do.	-	7,062 22	8,827 89	-	8,827 89	-	-	8,827 89	1,120 13	-
Total for Ter.	-	-	-	13,377 33	16,721 77	-	16,721 77	-	-	16,721 87	2,735 58	3,995 50

STATEMENT D—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Amount received on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid in to the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1831.
						Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		<i>Acres. hds.</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>	<i>Dolls. Cts.</i>
Tallahassee	Florida Ter. do.	27,441 35	34,589 86	-	34,389 86	200 00	-	34,589 86	2,531 42	40,997 13
St. Augustine		838 00	1,047 50	-	1,047 50	-	-	1,047 50	515 62	
Total for Ter.	- - -	28,279 35	35,637 36	-	35,437 36	200 00	-	35,637 36	3,047 04	40,997 13
Grand total	- - -	2,777,856 88	3,557,023 76	131,995 34	3,366,144 26	93,076 57	229,798 27	3,689,019 10	127,451 91	3,210,815 48

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 30th November, 1832.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

E.

STATEMENT of the moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs and public lands, for the year 1831.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States		\$490,000 00
First and second instalment for claims under the convention with Denmark of 28th March, 1828		449,248 58
Arrears of direct tax	\$10,500 01	
Arrears of internal revenue	6,933 51	
Fees on letters patent	17,280 00	
Cents coined at the mint	35,272 94	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	4,995 37	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	23,791 38	
Postage on letters	561 02	
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792	2,519 11	
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States	9,156 73	
Persons unknown, stated to be due to the United States	294 02	
United States' moiety of the nett proceeds of the schooners Louisa and Marino, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade	349 03	
Deposites made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which drafts were issued, but not presented for payment	324 36	
Moneys previously advanced on account of procuring statements of fines and forfeitures	426 86	
Moneys previously advanced on account of the provisional security of the State and Treasury Departments	239 13	
Moneys advanced on account of the third census	466 73	
Moneys advanced on account of the light-house on Clay island, Maryland	100 00	
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st of May, 1820	39,097 84	
		152,314 04
		<u>\$1,091,563 57</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

F.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1831.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature - - - - -	\$394,282 42	
Executive Departments - - - - -	559,330 83	
Officers of the Mint - - - - -	9,600 00	
Surveyors and their clerks - - - - -	19,036 00	
Commissioner of the public buildings in Washington - - - - -	2,000 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States - - - - -	55,280 99	
Judiciary - - - - -	233,225 75	
Preparing a code of civil and criminal jurisprudence for the District of Columbia - - - - -	1,000 00	
		1,373,755 99
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Government - - - - -	1,700 00	
Mint establishment - - - - -	44,020 00	
Extending the Mint establishment - - - - -	41,308 13	
Unclaimed merchandise - - - - -	44 52	
Light-house establishment - - - - -	305,326 34	
Surveys of public lands - - - - -	65,269 03	
Registers and receivers of land offices - - - - -	1,750 00	
Preservation of the public archives in Florida - - - - -	625 00	
Land claims in Florida Territory - - - - -	340 00	
Land claims in St. Helena land district - - - - -	1,600 00	
Roads within the State of Ohio, 3 p. c. fund - - - - -	2,670 27	
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, 3 per cent. fund - - - - -	2,957 57	
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, 3 per cent. fund - - - - -	5,457 94	
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, 3 per cent. fund - - - - -	15,155 37	
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, 3 per cent. fund - - - - -	16,723 01	
Marine hospital establishment - - - - -	65,563 98	
Marine hospital at Charleston, S. C. - - - - -	12,780 20	
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company - - - - -	75,000 00	
Public buildings in Washington - - - - -	43,526 00	
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia - - - - -	28,500 00	
Payment of balances to collectors, new internal revenue - - - - -	116 40	
Boundary line between Arkansas and Louisiana - - - - -	2,365 83	
Fifth census of the United States - - - - -	327,781 14	
Preparing abstracts of all former censuses - - - - -	1,000 00	
Consular receipts - - - - -	221 00	
Payment of claims for property lost, &c. - - - - -	850 60	

Revolutionary claims	-	-	\$225,404	48
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-	104,279	30
				<hr/>
				1,392,336 11
Diplomatic department	-	-	22,342	40
Salaries of ministers of the United States	-	-	52,584	00
Salaries of chargés des affaires of the United States	-	-	29,887	75
Salaries of secretaries of legation	-	-	11,000	00
Outfit of the present minister to Russia	-	-	9,000	00
Outfits of the chargés des affaires to Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala	-	-	18,000	00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	-	-	17,119	32
Settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries	-	-	10,498	01
Outfit and salary of a chargé d'affaires, salary of a drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the legation	-	-	33,500	00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	-	-	40,000	00
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	-	-	455	46
Expenses of the commission under the Danish convention	-	-	7,686	34
Salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris	-	-	2,500	00
Relief and protection of American seamen	-	-	21,537	71
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	-	-	22,161	25
Awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent	-	-	281	76
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				298,554 00

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers	-	-	1,059,495	50
Subsistence	-	-	229,392	69
Quartermaster's Department	-	-	193,470	07
Transportation of officers' baggage, &c.	-	-	42,112	32
Transportation of the army, &c.	-	-	91,945	86
Forage	-	-	49,044	16
Purchasing Department	-	-	114,815	72
Clothing for officers' servants	-	-	20,387	42
Bounties and premiums	-	-	22,936	88
Expenses of recruiting	-	-	11,389	71
Medical and Hospital Department	-	-	25,985	64
Purchase of woollens	-	-	10,000	00
Contingencies of the army	-	-	10,613	99
Arrearages	-	-	5,674	07
Invalid and half-pay pensions	-	-	1,170,665	14
Military Academy	-	-	24,328	13
National armories	-	-	383,943	56
Arsenals	-	-	81,178	78
Ordnance	-	-	65,761	50
Armament of fortifications	-	-	79,213	41

Arming and equipping militia	\$175,838 81
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	9,525 12
Fort Adams	83,950 25
Fort Calhoun	80,000 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	24,876 00
Fort Hamilton	10,000 00
Fort Jackson	15,000 00
Fort Macon	51,644 38
Fort Monroe	80,000 00
Fort at Mobile point	98,250 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear, N. C.	89,200 00
Fort Wood, Louisiana	3,600 00
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	192 00
Security of the Pea Patch island, Fort Delaware	16,213 94
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	48,000 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	60,801 95
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	100,000 00
Repairing the battery at Bienvenue	3,004 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, Northwest Territory	3,272 53
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien	6,004 93
Barracks at Fortress Monroe	1,700 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	1,270 15
Barracks, quarters, hospital, and store-houses at Green Bay	8,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	1,447 48
Storehouse at Baton Rouge	1,500 00
Breakwater, Delaware bay	251,031 50
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	7,680 00
Breakwater in Merrimack river, Massachusetts	11,500 00
Light-house at Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, Ohio	2,500 00
Light-house, Buffalo harbor, New York	12,512 00
Beacon-light at Erie, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania	2,500 00
Beacon-light on the pier at Grand river, Ohio	1,000 00
Piers at Oswego, New York	2,662 33
Claim of contractors for losses by storm in 1829, on piers at Oswego, New York	519 00
Balance due contractors for piers at Oswego New York	84 92
Stone pier-head and mole at Oswego, New York	11,130 00
Pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York	12,900 00
Piers in the harbor of Dunkirk, New York	6,400 00
Arrearage due for materials delivered for works at Dunkirk, New York	702 50
Arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock, New York	1,800 00

Piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut	\$5,250 00
Piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine	1,175 00
Piers at Laplata bay, Michigan	165 99
Completion of sea-wall, George's island, Boston harbor	5,049 86
Completion of sea-wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	12,390 00
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts	3,154 36
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	2,820 00
Deepening the harbor of Mobile, Alabama	13,421 22
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	59,867 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans	97,000 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Arkansas	2,500 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina	22,665 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	6,370 00
Improving the navigation of Genesee river, New York	16,670 00
Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river	7,400 00
Improving the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio	3,445 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	1,700 00
Removing obstructions, Kennebec river, Maine	5,000 00
Removing obstructions, Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts	6,780 00
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus bay, New York	17,450 00
Removing obstructions, Huron river, Ohio	3,480 00
Removing obstructions, Black river, Ohio	9,275 00
Removing obstructions, Grand river, Ohio	4,675 00
Removing obstructions, Ashtabula creek, Ohio	7,015 00
Removing obstructions, Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	14,355 62
Removing obstructions, Appalachicola river, Florida	8,000 00
Removing obstructions, river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida	6,000 00
Boatage due for surveying the raft on Red river, Louisiana	187 50
Surveys and estimates for roads and canals	23,968 63
Amherst road	172,406 85
from Mattanawcook to Mars hill, Maine	22,861 85
from Detroit to Saginaw bay	3,500 00

Road from Detroit to Chicago	\$6,500 00
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	3,500 00
Road from Green Bay to Winnebago lake and Fort Winnebago	2,000 00
Road from Alachua to Mariana, Florida	1,890 00
Road between Alachua court-house and Jacksonville, Florida	1,000 00
Opening the old King's road in Florida	2,262 37
Road from Washington to Jackson, Arkansas	593 60
Arrearage due to T. S. Knapp	14 75
Florida canal	6,099 00
Massachusetts militia claims	419,748 26
Georgia militia claims	2,148 16
Payment of mounted volunteers of Arkansas for services in 1828	580 83
Relief of sundry individuals	13,566 45
Civilization of Indians	7,737 81
Pay of Indian agents	28,078 68
Pay of Indian sub-agents	18,902 33
Presents to Indians	17,496 61
Pay of interpreters and translators	20,239 92
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants, at the several agencies	14,058 99
Iron, steel, coal, &c., for gun and blacksmiths' shops	2,764 36
Transportation and distribution of Indian annuities	5,758 92
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	8,234 90
Payment of sundry claims for Indian depredations	1,300 00
Building houses for agents, sub-agents, and blacksmiths' shops	5,990 05
Provisions, &c. for emigrating Indians, and those now on the Kansas river	2,957 68
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians	4,855 56
Effecting a treaty with the Cherokees	43,279 79
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to land in Georgia	10,798 45
Expenses of an exploring delegation of Indians	153 37
Contingencies of Indian Department	30,353 57
Arrearages of Indian Department prior to 1829	60,989 60
Pay of Illinois and other militia	373 31
Choctaw schools	3,463 00
Medals for Indian chiefs	1,000 00
To provide for an exchange of lands, and removal of Indians	190,682 28
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826	8,188 08
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826	8,442 29
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829	12,077 27

Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 25th March, 1830	\$50 00
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830	750 00
Effecting a treaty with the Choctaws, act 30th April, 1830	6,143 57
Effecting a treaty with the Seneca Indians, act 3d March, 1831	7,751 90
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 7th April, 1830	395 00
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 13th January, 1831	37,609 25
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831	81,097 94
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831	112,367 80
Annuity to Seneca Indians, act 19th February, 1831	6,000 00
Deficiency due to the Seneca Indians	2,614 40
Annuities to Indians	174,786 32
	<hr/>
	6,954,813 75

From which deduct the following repayments:

Repairing piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook	\$245 52
Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	3 44
Survey of Deep Creek, Va.	55 90
Survey of Pasquotank river, N. Carolina	32 75
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, Arkansas	1,806 52
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay, Florida	1,404 58
Repairs of Fort Delaware	20 19
Barracks at Fort Trumbull, Conn.	1 16
Expenses of a brigade of militia	1,000 00
To aid the emigration of the Creek Indians	1,504 03
Treaties with the Florida Indians	195 00
Certain Indian treaties, act 24th of May, 1828	5,305 93
	<hr/>
	11,575 02
	<hr/>
	6,943,238 73

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	1,573,890 95
Pay and subsistence of the shore stations	45,583 83
Salaries of superintendents, artificers, &c.	55,240 08
Provisions	445,070 30

Medicine and hospital stores -	\$29,623 60
Repairs and improvements of the navy yards	201,238 46
Timber sheds -	39,374 29
Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington, and Boston -	2,748 78
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington and Norfolk -	2,393 76
Repairs of store-houses at Washington, and for two building-ways at Norfolk -	5,443 71
Ordnance and ordnance stores -	17,710 65
Gradual increase of the navy -	7,619 32
Gradual improvement of the navy -	490,470 56
Repairs of vessels -	554,752 62
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary -	10,422 30
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners -	63,544 45
Removing and rebuilding the monument in the navy yard, Washington -	2,100 00
Agency on the coast of Africa, prohibit slave trade -	11,406 63
Reimbursement of the marshal of Florida for expenses of certain Africans -	6,249 18
Support of certain Africans brought into New Orleans in the Spanish schooner Fenix -	594 80
Relief of sundry individuals -	18,111 59
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the sloop of war Hornet -	1,735 24
Privateer pension fund -	225 90
Contingent expenses -	282,716 54
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps -	106,414 14
Subsistence of 400 non-commissioned officers, &c. of the marine corps, serving on shore -	14,777 44
Extra emoluments to officers of the marine corps -	10,203 46
Arrearages of pay and subsistence of the marine corps, 1829 -	11,973 00
Clothing for the marine corps -	34,930 32
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps -	2,513 30
Military stores for the marine corps -	2,882 00
Fuel for the marine corps -	9,639 02
Contingent expenses of the marine corps -	18,964 43
	<hr/>
	4,010,564 65

From which deduct the following repayments:

Navy hospital fund -	\$5,018 38
Navy pension fund -	138,959 73
Building ten sloops of war -	39 05
Repairs of sloops of war -	4,849 33
Navy yard at Pensacola -	842 30

Timber sheds, Boston	-	\$485 54	
Arrearages prior to 1828	-	183 63	
Contingent expenses, 1824	-	92 10	
Contingent expenses, 1826	-	8 55	
Contingent expenses, 1827	-	91 80	
Contingent expenses, not enumerated, 1827	-	94 78	
Contingent expenses, 1828	-	3,680 46	
Repairs of officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Washington	-	35 93	
		<hr/>	154,381 58
			<hr/>
			3,856,183 07

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	-	-	1,383,582 95
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817	-	-	4,000,000 00
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1820	-	-	999,999 13
Redemption of the exchanged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of 1825	-	-	1,539,336 16
Redemption of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824	-	-	5,000,000 00
Redemption of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock per act of 24th May, 1824	-	-	3,260,475 99
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	-	-	685 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	-	-	8 00
Certain parts of the domestic debt	-	-	125 20
			<hr/>
			16,184,212 43

From which deduct the following repayment:

Interest on Louisiana stock	-	-	9,834 21
			<hr/>
			16,174,378 22
			<hr/>
			\$30,038,446 12
			<hr/>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

G.

STATEMENT of public lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses, and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands, during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1832.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1832.
						Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		Acres. hds. lvs.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Marietta -	Ohio -	17,663 20	22,078 99	-	22,070 99	8 00	-	22,078 99	1,252 64	17,824 80
Zanesville -	do. -	65,795 89	82,244 86	3 70	30,016 99	2,239 95	49,991 62	82,248 56	2,420 63	15,751 12
Steubenville -	do. -	15,132 75	18,915 19	-	16,013 38	2,776 81	125 00	18,915 19	1,159 72	11,727 63
Chillicothe -	do. -	40,606 84	50,784 78	-	37,785 00	1,047 14	11,952 64	50,784 78	2,317 42	34,500 00
Cincinnati -	do. -	43,330 32	54,162 90	-	50,604 89	1,341 35	2,216 66	54,162 90	3,583 32	43,319 57
Wooster -	do. -	20,752 69	25,940 90	291 74	25,954 04	278 60	-	26,232 64	1,433 66	24,511 44
Piqua -	do. -	15,833 63	19,792 13	-	18,423 51	543 62	825 00	19,792 13	1,150 25	16,100 00
Tiffin -	do. -	45,479 55	56,849 43	-	55,731 23	768 20	350 00	56,849 43	2,263 63	51,364 37
Total for State -	-	264,594 87	330,769 18	295 44	256,600 03	9,003 67	65,460 92	331,064 62	15,531 27	215,098 93
Jeffersonville -	Indiana -	52,523 29	65,654 10	-	53,314 43	535 92	11,803 75	65,654 10	2,090 82	41,150 16
Vincennes -	do. -	36,219 90	45,274 96	-	44,883 28	266 68	125 00	45,274 96	1,906 06	45,666 16
Indianapolis -	do. -	105,225 98	131,534 48	-	68,233 65	240 00	63,060 83	131,534 48	3,556 07	54,097 93
Crawfordsville -	do. -	107,418 68	134,284 54	-	123,629 55	-	10,654 99	134,284 54	3,327 53	125,425 97
Fort Wayne -	do. -	33,390 82	41,738 55	-	41,306 55	32 00	400 00	41,738 55	2,057 18	36,456 81
Total for State -	-	334,778 67	418,486 63	-	331,367 46	1,074 60	86,044 57	418,486 63	13,937 66	302,797 13

Illinois	-	8,007 22	10,009 04	-	9,165 58	243 46	600 00	10,009 04	1,065 42	8,140 00
Edwardsville	do.	9,381 94	11,727 37	-	11,460 56	166 81	100 00	11,727 37	862 09	10,985 46
Vandalia	do.	46,579 33	58,224 28	-	45,763 17	-	12,461 11	58,224 28	2,100 04	48,500 00
Palestine	do.	3,762 33	4,727 91	-	4,202 91	-	525 00	4,727 91	898 26	1,800 00
Springfield	do.	12,003 60	15,004 49	-	14,804 49	-	200 00	15,004 49	1,129 38	19,650 00
Danville	do.	42,597 08	53,266 26	-	44,432 27	14 00	8,819 99	53,266 26	2,061 82	41,500 00
Quincy	do.	4,211 39	5,270 24	-	5,270 24	-	-	5,270 24	1,035 58	4,025 00
		960 23	1,200 28	-	1,200 28	-	-	1,200 28	942 06	
Total for State	-	127,503 12	160,429 87	-	136,299 50	424 27	22,706 10	160,429 87	9,994 65	134,600 46
St. Louis	Missouri	30,540 86	38,181 23	-	38,148 27	32 96	-	38,181 23	1,595 41	36,932 21
Franklin	do.	38,654 96	48,321 02	-	48,133 26	187 76	-	48,321 02	2,086 57	58,357 03
Palmyra	do.	50,281 29	62,851 45	-	62,851 45	-	-	62,851 45	2,374 79	67,765 14
Jackson	do.	7,246 18	9,058 49	-	9,058 49	-	-	9,058 49	1,140 40	7,450 00
Lexington	do.	33,591 72	42,017 21	-	42,017 21	-	-	42,017 21	1,875 91	65,760 00
Total for State	-	160,315 01	200,429 40	-	200,208 68	220 72	-	200,429 40	9,073 08	236,264 38
St. Stephen's	Alabama	24,390 81	30,488 22	-	29,214 21	1,274 01	-	30,488 22	1,738 07	30,100 00
Cahaba	do.	151,221 00	195,038 81	32 63	193,816 55	1,254 89	-	195,071 44	4,459 18	152,497 14
Huntsville	do.	35,988 28	44,991 84	63 30	44,708 94	346 20	-	45,055 14	1,738 80	31,542 31
Tuscaloosa	do.	34,247 21	42,809 06	-	42,657 57	151 49	-	42,809 06	2,098 77	38,200 00
Sparta	do.	4,252 21	5,015 23	-	5,015 23	-	-	5,015 23	832 55	631 86
Total for State	-	250,099 51	318,343 16	95 93	315,412 50	3,026 59	-	318,439 09	10,867 37	252,971 31
Washington	Mississippi	13,587 53	16,984 17	-	15,785 42	1,198 75	-	16,984 17	1,086 41	9,800 00
Angusta	do.	744 97	931 22	-	931 32	-	-	931 22	535 55	
Mount Salus	do.	112,576 79	140,846 81	-	139,459 54	1,387 27	-	140,846 81	4,098 01	54,804 39
Total for State	-	116,909 29	158,762 20	-	156,176 18	2,586 02	-	158,762 20	5,719 97	64,604 39

STATEMENT G—Continued.

Land offices.	State or Territory.	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't receiv- ed on acco't of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount re- ceived in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental ex- penses.	Amount paid into the Trea- sury from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1832.
						Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.			
		Acres. hds.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
New Orleans -	Louisiana -	505 59	688 24	-	688 24	-	-	688 24	530 93	-
Opelousas -	do. -	19,305 79	24,132 24	-	23,327 62	804 62	-	24,132 24	1,286 36	15,200 00
Ouachita -	do. -	12,674 06	22,092 58	-	22,092 58	-	-	22,092 58	1,554 39	34,500 00
St. Helena -	do. -	5,449 06	6,811 33	-	6,811 33	-	-	6,811 33	972 67	15,200 00
Total for State -	- - -	37,979 50	53,724 39	-	52,919 77	804 62	-	53,724 39	4,344 35	64,900 00
Detroit -	Michigan -	137,985 15	172,811 93	-	172,595 79	216 14	-	172,811 93	4,559 03	176,567 36
White Pigeon Prairie -	do. -	56,586 01	75,422 51	-	75,422 51	-	-	75,422 51	3,194 60	56,045 44
Total for Terr'y -	- - -	194,571 16	248,234 44	-	248,018 30	216 14	-	248,234 44	7,753 63	232,612 80
Batesville -	Arkansas -	*2,432 61	3,040 76	-	3,040 76	-	-	3,040 76	751 92	3,600 00
Little Rock -	do. -	3,673 32	4,591 65	-	4,591 65	-	-	4,591 65	677 87	8,738 05
Total for Terr'y -	- - -	6,105 93	7,632 41	-	7,632 41	-	-	7,632 41	1,429 79	12,338 05

Anahassee	Florida	*6,924 67	8,655 83	-	8,655 83	-	-	8,655 83	662 37	5,242 73
St. Augustine	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Territory	-	6,924 67	8,655 83	-	8,655 83	-	-	8,655 83	662 37	5,242 73
Grand total	-	1,509,801 73	1,904,467 52	391 37	1,711,992 10	17,356 65	175,510 14	1,904,858 89	79,314 14	1,610,130 18

*Returns for first and second quarters only received.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November 30, 1832.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

H.

STATEMENT of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than customs and public lands, from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	-	-	-	\$490,000 00
Arrears of direct tax	-	-	-	\$5,580 27
Arrears of internal revenue	-	-	-	11,753 97
Fees on letters patent	-	-	-	10,680 00
Cents coined at the mint	-	-	-	6,203 00
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	-	-	-	7,594 29
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs	-	-	-	31,345 46
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792	-	-	-	1,270 00
Moneys received on forged documents	-	-	-	115 00
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the third section of the act of 1st May, 1820	-	-	-	13,269 35
				<hr/> 87,811 34
				<hr/> <hr/> \$577,811 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

I.

STATEMENT of the expenditures of the United States from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	-	-	-	\$705,024 48
Executive Departments	-	-	-	428,059 68
Officers of the mint	-	-	-	7,275 00
Surveyors and their clerks	-	-	-	15,648 81
Commissioner of the public buildings	-	-	-	1,500 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	-	43,348 71
Judiciary	-	-	-	217,697 69
				<hr/> 1,418,554 37
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments	-	-	-	1,175 00
Mint establishment	-	-	-	50,325 00
Extending the mint establishment	-	-	-	30,000 00
Unclaimed merchandise	-	-	-	221 09
Light-house establishment	-	-	-	196,395 56

Surveys of public lands	\$62,947 22
Survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi	38,000 00
Survey of the lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States	15,000 00
Registers and receivers of land offices	1,541 21
Preservation of the public archives, Florida	1,000 00
Land claims in the Florida Territory	60 00
Boundary line between Louisiana and Arkansas	1,000 00
Boundary line between Alabama and Florida	700 00
Roads within the State of Ohio, (3 p. c. fund)	5,118 94
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, (3 per cent. fund)	35,257 81
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, (3 per cent. fund)	26,081 11
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, (3 per cent. fund)	5,879 62
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, (3 per cent. fund)	3,746 99
Roads and levees within the State of Louisiana, (3 per cent. fund)	24,717 46
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois, (3 per cent. fund)	32,237 81
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	100,000 00
Marine hospital establishment	59,221 88
Marine hospital, Charleston, South Carolina	169 80
Public buildings in Washington, &c.	50,550 00
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia	18,360 00
Payment of balance to collectors of internal revenue	155 34
Fifth census of the United States	17,863 05
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828	167,430 77
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, (1st and 2d sections)	380,888 66
Liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, (3d section)	89,669 63
Sundry judgments against the former marshal, eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for relief of J. & W. Lippincott & Co.	299,933 34
Compilation of documents, per act of 2d March, 1831	55,000 00
Consular receipts	3,270 00
Building custom-houses and warehouses	1,610 84
Relief of sundry individuals	140,036 72
Miscellaneous expenses	39,458 34
	<hr/>
Salaries of the ministers of the United States	43,880 85
Salaries of the chargés des affaires of the United States	56,057 61
Salaries of the secretaries of legation	9 000 00
	1,955,023 19

Outfits of the ministers to Great Britain, France, and Russia	\$22,500 00
Outfits of the chargés des affaires to Holland, Belgium, Central America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples	22,500 00
Outfit and salary of a chargé d'affaires, salary of a drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the legation	750 00
Salary of drogoman, and for contingencies of the legation to Turkey	37,500 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	27,218 18
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	5,631 00
Salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris	4,000 00
Relief and protection of American seamen	14,344 91
Intercourse with the Barbary powers	32,694 62
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Denmark	9,250 00
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the King of the French	2,257 91
Agency in relation to the northeastern boundary	538 70
Awards under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent	2,254 08
	<hr/> 290,377 86
	<hr/> 3,663,955 42

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Pay and subsistence	\$781,413 12
Arrearages in the pay department	500 00
Subsistence	248,115 26
Quartermaster's department	283,705 86
Transportation of officers' baggage	39,998 91
Transportation of the army	117,387 53
Forage	35,275 64
Purchasing department	150,287 07
Clothing for officers' servants	17,761 86
Bounties and premiums	18,589 85
Expenses of recruiting	9,540 26
Medical or hospital department	17,699 15
Contingencies of the army	10,972 04
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815	4,715 37
Arrearages from 1st July, 1815, to 31st December, 1816	119 34
Invalid and half-pay pensions	117,940 99
Pensions to widows and orphans	6,594 63
Revolutionary pensions	694,488 05
Invalid pensions, per act of 20th May, 1830	1,696 47
Revolutionary pensions, per act of 20th May, 1830	817 95
Pensions, per act of 7th June, 1832	61,686 33

Military Academy at West Point	\$18,540 91
National armories	292,107 32
National army at Harper's Ferry	4,300 00
Arsenals	54,831 30
Ordnance service	50,075 23
Armament of fortifications	57,115 23
Arming and equipping militia	129,095 68
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	8,847 80
Fort Adams	64,000 00
Fort Calhoun	49,800 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	23,400 00
Fort Hamilton	8,550 00
Fort Macon	33,694 00
Fort Monroe	38,300 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear	12,860 00
Fort at Mobile point	56,800 00
Fort at Cockspur island	21,600 00
Arrearage for preservation of Pea Patch island	2,000 00
Preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	8,780 00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	36,500 00
Fortifications at Pensacola	100,000 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago	1,194 72
Barracks at Fort Crawford	1,640 44
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	10,935 27
Barracks, quarters, hospitals, &c. at Green Bay	1,634 51
Jefferson barracks	640 68
Breakwater, Delaware bay	140,450 00
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor	2,359 90
Breakwater in Merrimack river	2,000 00
Breakwater and dike in Mill river	780 00
Sea-wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	5,700 00
Peers at Oswego	21,020 69
Peers at Buffalo	10,300 00
Works at Black Rock	2,500 00
Works at Dunkirk	5,000 00
Pier head in Cunningham creek	1,500 00
Repairing Plymouth beach	1,700 00
Deepening channel, Pascagoula river	2,000 00
Deepening channel through the Pass au Heron	3,000 00
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	5,174 03
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans	20,500 00
Improving the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers	10,600 00
Improving Genesee river	14,300 00
Improving Conneaut creek	2,500 00
Improving Red river	965 00
Improving Cape Fear river	24,880 00
Improving harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	1,600 00
Improving harbor of Presque isle	3,000 00
Improving harbor of Cleveland	2,500 00

Removing obstructions in Kennebec river	\$ 2,000 00
Removing obstructions in Berwick branch, Piscataqua river	250 00
Removing obstructions in Nantucket harbor	2,575 00
Removing obstructions in Big Sodus bay	14,500 00
Removing obstructions in Huron river	770 00
Removing obstructions in Black river	3,400 00
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek	2,900 00
Removing obstructions in Ocracoke inlet	14,844 38
Removing obstructions in river and harbor of St. Mark's	7,500 00
Surveys and estimates; roads and canals	13,808 02
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	67,538 00
Cumberland road in Indiana	92,080 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	25,200 00
Repairs of Cumberland road, east of the Ohio river	11,000 00
Lucius W. Stockton, for repairs of Cumber- land road	5,829 58
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars hill	8,480 80
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	8,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay	8,000 00
Road from Detroit to Chicago	2,500 00
Road from Washington to Jackson	10,500 00
Road from Pensacola to Tallahassee	4,000 00
Road from St. Augustine to Tallahassee	2,500 00
Opening of the old King's road in Florida	703 50
Florida canal	32 50
Payment of Georgia militia claims	425 23
Payment of Missouri militia claims, for servi- ces in 1829	9,075 68
Payment of militia claims, for services, &c. in 1831	55,200 00
Pay of militia of Illinois and other States, &c.	102,268 00
Relief of officers and others engaged in the Seminole war	279 19
Ransom of captives of the late war	40 00
Relief of a company of rangers under Captain Bigger	52 50
Claims of South Carolina	157,259 16
Relief of sundry individuals	34,255 41
Civilization of Indians	9,177 66
Pay of Indian agents and superintendents	17,104 18
Pay of Indian sub-agents	8,965 83
Presents to Indians	6,629 13
Pay of interpreters, translators, &c.	12,359 50
Pay of gun and blacksmiths and assistants	9,895 05
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	2,563 35
Transportation and distribution of annuities	5,063 25
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	7,691 60
Provisions for Indians moving west, in 1831	1,998 35

Houses for agents, and blacksmiths' shops -	\$1,364 00
Effecting treaties with Cherokees, per act of 24th May, 1828 -	18,456 27
Extinguishment of Cherokee claims to lands in Georgia -	13,780 00
For deputation of Indians from head waters of Missouri -	5,050 00
Corn, and other provisions, for Seminole In- dians -	1,500 00
Contingencies of Indian Department -	8,329 01
Choctaw schools -	2,096 08
Exchange of lands, and removal of Indians -	168,491 69
Vaccination of Indian tribes -	1,795 50
Visits of Indians to the seat of Government -	394 42
Effecting treaty with Creek Indians, per act 22d May, 1826 -	7,636 91
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia -	10,551 30
Effecting treaty with the Pottawattamies, act March, 1829 -	200 00
Cherokee delegation to Washington, in 1832 -	675 50
Relief of friendly Indians on the northwest frontier -	2,500 00
Deficiency due to Seneca Indians, act 13th July, 1832 -	2,614 40
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 24th of May, 1828 -	5,127 85
Effecting certain Indian treaties, act 25th of March, 1830 -	40 00
Effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830 -	249 90
Effecting treaty with the Seneca Indians, act 3d March, 1831 -	1,269 50
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 7th April, 1830 -	581 43
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 9th July, 1832 -	5,000 00
Education of Chippewas, for the year 1830 -	1,000 00
Education of Chippewas, for the year 1831 -	1,000 00
Support of poor and infirm, and for education of Miamies, for 1831 -	520 05
Improvements abandoned by Cherokees of Arkansas -	50,430 67
Effecting certain Indian treaties, per act 2d of March, 1831 -	51,223 49
Stipulation of certain treaties for 1831, per act 20th April, 1832 -	44,796 50
Stipulations of certain treaties with Creeks and Shawnees, &c., per act 4th June, 1832 -	80,229 39
Transporting and subsisting Indian emigrants west of Mississippi -	118,494 57
Payment of accounts and claims of J. W. Flow- ers and others -	9,586 63

Representatives of John and James Pettigru	\$32,007 63
Annuities of various kinds, per act of 4th June, 1832	268,068 95
Annuities, old accounts prior to 1831	5,012 50

 5,659,112 33

From which deduct the following repayments:

Fort Jackson	96 35
Barracks at Michilimackinac	49 32
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay	968 00
Treaty with Choctaws, and Chickasaws, for lands in Mississippi	1,214 38
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson	234 45
Arrearages of Indian Department	500 00
Suppression of Indian aggressions in Georgia and Florida	359 31
Effecting treaty with Choctaws, act 30th April, 1830	410 00

 3,831 81

 5,655,280 52

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy	1,094,017 70
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.	49,107 94
Provisions	320,925 89
Medicines and hospital stores	26,065 32
Repairs and improvement of navy yards	46,831 84
Navy yard at Portsmouth	20,616 00
Navy yard at Boston	32,361 21
Navy yard at New York	42,450 00
Navy yard at Philadelphia	6,929 15
Navy yard at Washington	14,562 80
Navy yard at Norfolk	30,092 00
Navy yard at Pensacola	25,000 00
Timber sheds at Norfolk	6,166 30
Wharf at the navy yard, Pensacola	26,000 00
Repairs of storehouses at Washington, and for two building ways at Norfolk	6,417 40
Ordnance and ordnance stores	9,430 26
Gradual increase of the navy	10,704 35
Gradual improvement of the navy	295,179 62
Repairs of vessels	461,761 57
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners	17,864 94
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian	2,000 00
Navy hospital at Norfolk	9,400 00
Navy hospital fund	5,721 75
Navy pension fund	160,209 97
Privateer pension fund	59 32
Prohibition of slave trade	1,659 45
Removal and erection of naval monument	200 00

Survey of Narragansett bay	\$1,149 40
Arrearages for surveys of coasts and harbors	1,685 50
Relief of sundry individuals	4,186 57
Relief of widows and orphans of the officers, &c., of the Hornet	140 54
Balance due Walter Smith, per act 5th May, 1832	3,330 61
Contingent expenses for 1830	376 11
Contingent expenses for 1830, not enumerated	9 00
Contingent expenses for 1831, not enumerated	812 80
Contingent expenses	190,870 83
Contingent expenses not enumerated	289 44
Arrearages of enumerated contingent expenses prior to 1832	61,192 57
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	74,661 93
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c., of the marine corps serving on shore	12,958 44
Extra emoluments of officers of marine corps	757 27
Clothing for the marine corps	23,168 97
Medicines and hospital stores for marine corps	1,452 98
Military stores for marine corps	3,052 62
Fuel for marine corps	6,624 07
Contingent expenses for marine corps	13,505 06
Marine barracks at Philadelphia	4,000 00
	<hr/> 3,225,959 49

From which deduct the following repayments:

Timber shed at Washington	\$139 55
Repairing wharves at Washington and Norfolk	1,227 57
Repairs of sloops of war	348 13
Contingent expenses for 1825	6 25
Contingent expenses for 1829	4,275 58
Contingent expenses for 1829, not enumerated	682 54
Contingent expenses for 1831	5,681 89
	<hr/> 12,361 51

3,213,597 98

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	635,024 75
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock of 24th May, 1824	1,739,524 01
Redemption of the funded 3 per cent. stock	8,961,071 29
Certain parts of domestic debt	237 84
	<hr/> 11,335,857 89
	<hr/> <u>\$23,868,691 81</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 3, 1832.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

K.

STATEMENT of the funded and unfunded debt of the United States, as it will exist on the 1st January, 1833.

Stocks.	Date of the acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
Funded debt.—Five per cent. stock - - - -	March 3, 1821	After the 1st day of January, 1835	\$4,735,296 30	\$6,962,660 28
Four and a half per cent., exchanged - -	May 26, 1824	After the 31st day of December, 1833	2,227,363 98	
Unfunded debt.—Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war	July 9, 1798	On presentation - - - -	27,602 46	39,038 55
Treasury notes, viz:—Notes bearing interest \$5,010 00	February 24, 1815	On presentation - - - -	7,116 00	
Small notes - - - - 2,106 00	March 3, 1815	On presentation - - - -	4,320 09	
Mississippi stock - - - - -				
				7,001,698 83
Amount of the funded and unfunded debt on the 1st January, 1832				\$24,322,235 18
Deduct amount redeemed from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832, viz:				
Four and a half per cent. stock, residue of the loan of the 24th May, 1824			\$1,739,524 01	
Three per cent. stock, amount purchased (cost \$326,052 85)			\$344,178 94	
Amount paid off, being two-thirds of the residue			8,634,988 37	
Registered debt			8,979,167 31	
Also, amount to be reimbursed in the fourth quarter of 1832, viz:			237 84	
Exchanged five per cent. of 1822			56,704 77	
One moiety of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824			2,227,363 97	
And the residue of the three per cent. stock			4,317,538 45	
				17,320,536 35
Amount 1st January, 1832, as above				\$7,001,698 83

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, 30th November, 1832.T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 3, 1832.

SIR: In presenting, for your examination and the consideration of the Government, a review of the operations of this office for the last year, I have to state that the sales of the public lands have not been equal to those of the preceding annual period. This deficiency was not anticipated, and has resulted from causes over which the officers charged with this branch of the public service, with the most active vigilance and industry, could have no control. The inadequacy of the means afforded to the surveyors general, to supply the returns of surveys, and the township plats, in every surveying district of the United States, with the exception of that of Alabama, together with the Indian war on the northern frontier of Illinois and the western part of the Territory of Michigan, and the general prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in those places to which emigration tended, and from which it usually emanates, has not only interrupted the land sales entirely, in some districts, for a portion of the year, but has materially retarded those in others. These unexpected impediments could not have been foreseen at the date of my last report, nor prevented by any efforts within the competency of any officers charged with the superintendence of the sales of the public domain.

The annexed statement (marked A) exhibits the periods to which the monthly accounts of the registers and receivers have been rendered, with the admitted balances of cash in the hands of the several receivers at the date of their last monthly accounts, and the periods to which their last quarterly accounts have been rendered.

The accompanying statement (marked B) shows the quantity of lands sold; the amount of purchase money, designating such portion as has been received for sales made prior to July 1, 1820; the amount received in cash, in forfeited land stock, in military land scrip; the aggregate amount of receipts, and the amount paid into the United States treasury, in each State and Territory, during the year 1831, and the half year and third quarter of 1832.

The embarrassments and impediments which have prevented the several surveying departments from performing all the duties required by law, and which were stated in my last annual communication, still continue, to the great injury of the public service, and to many individuals interested in the prompt discharge of official duty. Until some further provision shall be made by law, to enable the surveyors general to prepare and make returns of the surveys in their respective districts, and the township plats, to the proper registers of land offices, and to this office, these evils will accumulate with increased injury to all concerned. Surveys of nearly four hundred townships have been made, the township plats of which have not been returned to this office, and a greater number not furnished the land offices. I would, therefore, again recommend that such additional provisions be made by Congress for the surveyors' offices as may be sufficient to admit a prompt discharge of public duty. It should also be remarked that, by the provisions of

the act of the 5th of April last, permitting entries, in certain cases, of quarter quarter sections, the office duty of the respective surveyors has been greatly increased. The continued illness of the surveyor general of Florida, and the sickness of the clerks in his office, have prevented, almost entirely, any surveys in that Territory during the past year.

In connexion with the subject of the public surveys, I would recommend that some provision be made for the survey of the public domain, and the resurvey thereof, where gross errors have been committed; for the survey of the principal meridian and base lines, and for private land claims, in all cases where the compensation allowed by law therefor is insufficient to meet the expenses of the same. This office has already been advised that many such cases now exist, and, in consequence thereof, the surveys of the same have been suspended. It is also respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress, to require the several surveyor's offices, and the records and documents belonging thereto, to be kept in fire-proof buildings; of the necessity of which, and of the importance of carefully preserving the records of the public surveys, and the papers and documents connected therewith, no reasonable doubt can exist. They form the basis of all the subsequent operations of this office, and of the respective land offices, not only as to the sales and disposition of the public lands, but also of private land claims.

In September last, a circular letter was addressed to the several surveyors general, requesting them to report to this office the amount of arrears in their respective offices, and an estimate of the amount of labor and expense, to bring the same up to the period of current duties; a reply to which has not been transmitted by all, but, so soon as received, will be made the subject of a future report.

The act of the last session of Congress, providing for the issuing of scrip to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia continental and State lines and navy, of the revolutionary war, to the amount of three hundred thousand acres, has been executed as promptly as the means of this office would admit, and to the neglect of other duties. Warrants covering about forty thousand acres only remain to be satisfied, and these await the production of the necessary title-papers, proofs of heirship, and other documentary evidence, from the parties interested. In the two preceding reports, which I have had the honor of presenting to the Treasury Department, I have faithfully stated the arrears of this office, and the physical impossibility of discharging all the duties required of it by law, without additional assistance, provided for by the legislative power. The appropriations of the last session of Congress, for extra clerk hire, have been of great service and benefit, but have only enabled me to perform the current duties. The arrears yet remain, and have increased, with the increased labor thrown upon the office by the numerous acts of the last session. To what crisis it may approach, without the necessary aid for the discharge of public duty, it is not difficult to conjecture. More than three millions of people are interested in the most prompt attention, the vigilant action, and the accurate operations, of this office. It is in the will of Congress, whether so large a portion of the United States shall be deprived of that justice which, by law, they are entitled to.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

Hon. LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

EXHIBIT of the periods to which the monthly accounts of the registers and receivers of the public land offices have been rendered, showing the balance of cash in the receivers' hands at the date of their last monthly account current; and the periods to which the receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.

Land offices.	States or Territories.	Monthly returns.		Acknowledged balance of cash in the hands of the receivers, per last monthly returns.	Period to which the receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
		Period to which rendered by registers.	Period to which rendered by receivers.		
Marietta	Ohio	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	\$1,692 67½	3d quarter, 1832.
Zanesville	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	3,027 01	do.
Steubenville	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	1,971 13	do.
Chillicothe	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	7,927 72	do.
Cincinnati	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	3,235 01	do.
Wooster	do.	October 31, 1832	September 30, 1832	981 91	do.
Piqua	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	9,174 25	do.
Tiffin	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	10,250 74	do.
Jeffersonville	Indiana	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	137 67½	do.
Vincennes	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	28,581 23	do.
Indianapolis	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	18,726 23	do.
Crawfordsville	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	24,967 40	do.
Fort Wayne	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	19,769 95	do.
Shawneetown	Illinois	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	8,384 10	do.
Kaskaskia	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	4,315 09	do.
Edwardsville	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	167 23	do.
Vandalia	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	3,691 84	do.
Palestine	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	1,937 00	do.
Springfield	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	9,175 44	do.
Danville	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	7,223 06	do.
Quincy	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	258 22½	do.
St. Louis	Missouri	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	None	do.
Franklin	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	11,730 68	do.
Palmyra	do.	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	6,678 56	do.
Jackson	do.	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	4,502 84	do.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Land offices.	States or Territories.	Monthly returns.		Acknowledged balance of cash in the hands of the receivers, per last monthly returns.	Period to which the receivers' quarterly accounts have been rendered.
		Period to which rendered by registers.	Period to which rendered by receivers.		
Lexington - - -	Missouri - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	\$13,559 94	3d quarter, 1832.
St. Stephen's - - -	Alabama - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	{ Duereceiver 86 45 }	do.
Cahaba - - -	do. - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	57,840 07	do.
Huntsville - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	10,833 73	do.
Tuscaloosa - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	2,665 26	do.
Sparta - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	4,778 30	do.
Washington - - -	Mississippi - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	5,290 43	do.
Augusta - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	1,834 80	do.
Mount Salus - - -	do. - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	5,376 22	do.
New Orleans - - -	Louisiana - - -	October 31, 1832	August 31, 1832	91 05	do.
Opelousas - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	September 30, 1832	12,254 58	do.
Ouachita - - -	do. - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	13,754 53	do.
St. Helena - - -	do. - - -	September 30, 1832	September 30, 1832	387 34	do.
Detroit - - -	Michigan - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	None	do.
White Pigeon Prairie - - -	do. - - -	October 31, 1832	October 31, 1832	13,953 86	do.
Batesville - - -	Arkansas - - -	June 30, 1832	July 31, 1832	715 73½	2d quarter, 1832.
Little Rock - - -	do. - - -	September 30, 1832	July 31, 1832	1,184 81	do.
Tallahassee - - -	Florida - - -	July 31, 1832	August 31, 1832	3,614 75	do.
St. Augustine - - -	do. - - -	November 30, 1831	November 30, 1831		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *General Land Office, November 30, 1832.*

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

B.

EXHIBIT of the operations of the land offices of the United States in the several States and Territories, during the year ending 31st December, 1831, the half year ending 30th June, 1832, and the quarter ending on the 30th September, 1832; and of the payments made into the Treasury on account of public lands during those several periods.

Land offices in the	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't received on account of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Am't received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Am't paid into the Treasury.
					Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.		
	Acres. hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
State of Ohio for 1831 -	335,392 64	424,989 40	16,327 09	323,748 83	31,060 01	86,506 65	441,316 49	304,386 22
Indiana do. -	554,436 78	694,863 31	16,690 44	599,008 98	9,038 98	103,505 79	711,553 75	572,654 12
Illinois do. -	339,411 44	424,846 36	5,669 83	379,980 87	10,749 49	39,785 83	430,516 19	375,260 27
Missouri do. -	296,467 94	374,086 09	4,361 03	376,908 04	1,539 08	-	378,447 12	341,994 05
Alabama do. -	661,832 08	893,995 54	74,800 64	948,711 84	20,084 34	-	968,796 18	925,028 26
Mississippi do. -	160,797 14	204,675 68	11,422 02	199,216 69	16,881 01	-	216,097 70	173,780 93
Louisiana do. -	67,384 28	85,865 58	920 62	86,250 45	535 75	-	86,786 20	83,870 93
Territory of Michigan do. -	320,476 90	401,342 67	1,803 67	400,159 43	2,986 91	-	403,146 34	388,848 07
Arkansas do. -	12,377 33	16,721 77	-	16,721 77	-	-	16,721 77	3,995 50
Florida do. -	28,279 35	35,637 36	-	35,437 36	200 00	-	35,637 36	40,997 13
Total for 1831 -	2,777,856 88	3,557,023 76	131,995 34	3,366,144 26	93,076 67	229,798 27	3,689,019 10	3,210,815 48
State of Ohio 1st and 2d quarters 1832 -	180,134 09	225,193 16	-	167,973 16	6,418 39	50,801 63	225,193 16	147,682 95
Indiana do. -	191,309 39	239,150 07	-	174,118 37	410 25	64,621 45	239,159 07	171,070 09
Illinois do. -	86,495 09	108,118 85	-	93,236 64	410 27	14,471 94	108,118 85	100,996 89
Missouri do. -	104,137 89	130,202 95	-	120,982 23	220 72	-	130,202 95	168,097 15

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Land offices in the	Lands sold.	Purchase money.	Am't-received on acco'nt of lands sold prior to 1st July, 1820.	Amount received in cash.	Am't received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Am't paid in to the Treasury.
					Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.		
	Acres. hdths.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
State of Alabama, 1st and 2d quarters 1832	167,580 52	209,256 18	32 63	206,882 77	2,406 04	-	209,288 81	204,102 10
Mississippi do.	73,506 63	91,909 75	-	89,878 11	2,031 64	-	91,909 75	84,840 85
Louisiana do.	21,324 28	32,905 36	-	32,180 74	724 62	-	32,905 36	49,200 00
Territory of Michigan do.	129,464 84	161,831 13	-	161,614 99	216 14	-	161,831 13	157,092 70
Arkansas do.	5,101 34	6,376 67	-	6,376 67	-	-	6,376 67	11,888 05
Florida do.	4,859 10	6,073 87	-	6,073 87	-	-	6,073 87	21,400 00
Total 1st and 2d quarters 1832	963,913 17	1,211,017 99	32 63	1,068,317 53	12,838 07	129,895 02	1,211,050 62	1,094,870 78
State of Ohio 3d quarter 1832	84,460 78	105,576 02	295 44	88,626 87	2,585 30	14,659 29	105,871 46	67,415 97
Indiana do.	143,469 28	179,336 57	-	155,950 55	664 35	22,721 67	179,336 57	131,727 04
Illinois do.	41,028 03	51,311 02	-	43,062 86	14 00	8,234 16	51,311 02	33,603 57
Missouri do.	56,177 12	70,226 45	-	70,226 45	-	-	70,226 45	66,167 23
Alabama do.	82,518 99	109,086 98	63 30	108,529 73	620 55	-	109,050 62	48,869 21
Mississippi do.	53,402 66	66,852 45	-	66,298 07	554 38	-	66,852 45	79,763 54
Louisiana do.	16,655 22	20,819 03	-	20,739 03	80 00	-	20,819 03	6,400 00
Territory of Michigan do.	65,106 32	86,403 31	-	86,403 31	-	-	86,402 31	75,520 10
Arkansas do.	1,004 59	1,255 74	-	1,255 74	-	-	1,255 74	950 00
Florida do.	2,065 57	2,581 96	-	2,581 96	-	-	2,581 96	4,842 73
Total 3d quarter 1832	545,888 56	693,449 53	358 74	643,674 57	4,518 58	45,615 12	693,808 27	515,259 40
Aggregate of 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1832	1,509,801 73	1,904,467 52	391 37	1,711,992 10	17,356 65	175,510 14	1,904,859 89	1,610,130 18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, General Land Office, November 30, 1832.

ELIJAH HAYWARD.

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TO

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

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