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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT; *December 7, 1840.*

The undersigned respectfully submits to Congress the following report on the finances.

He has great pleasure in announcing that during the present year the expenditures have been still further reduced; and, though the revenue has not proved so large as usual, all the public engagements have been met with promptitude.

I. The receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, is computed to have been.....\$2,246,749 00

The data on which this conclusion rests, connected with the actual receipts and expenditures in 1839, and with the unavailable condition of a portion of the public funds, may be seen in the statements annexed, (A and B.)

During the first three quarters of the present year the net receipts from customs were.....\$10,689,884 78

During the same period the receipts from lands were.....2,630,217 25

Miscellaneous receipts for the same time.....77,660 98

Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all these sources.....3,800,000 00

These make the aggregate of ordinary receipts for the year.....17,197,763 01

Add the estimated receipts of principal and interest in 1840, out of what was due from former deposit banks, but not available on the 1st of January last.....850,000 00

Add also the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States Bank.....2,500,000 00

Add also from the issue of Treasury notes, instead of others redeemed.....	5,440,000 00
Aggregate from these additional sources	8,790,000 00
This will make the total means in 1840, as ascertained and estimated.....	<u>\$28,234,512 01</u>

It is proper to remark, that about \$700,000 of the sums computed to be received within the year, from the banks above described, have not yet been ascertained to be paid; and if, contrary to expectation, there should be a failure to pay any part of them until next year, it will make a difference to that extent in the preceding results.

II. The expenditures for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the Post Office, have been as follows:

For the first three quarters: civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous.....	\$4,118,248 64
For the same time, military.....	8,750,784 52
For the same time, naval.....	4,620,316 35
See particulars of them in statement annexed, (C.)	
Estimates by this Department (though higher by the others) for all expenses during the fourth quarter....	<u>5,000,000 00</u>
These make the aggregate of current expenses for the whole year.....	22,489,349 51
Add for funded debt and interest for that of the cities of the District of Columbia during the year, ascertained and estimated.....	100,000 00
Redemption of Treasury notes, including principal and interest, ascertained during the first three quarters..	3,629,306 61
Estimate of notes that will be redeemed in the fourth quarter.....	<u>425,000 00</u>
This will make the aggregate of payments or expenditures of all kinds.....	26,643,656 12
Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1840, computed to be.....	1,590,855 89
	<u>\$28,234,512 01</u>

The funds on hand considered not available for public purposes, at the commencement as well as close of the present year, are described particularly in the statement annexed, (B.)

Previous to the close of the year, should Congress pass any new appropriations which may be immediately expended, an additional charge to that extent will thus be imposed on 1840; and if amounting to any considerable sum, it might prudently be accompanied by some provision of new means sufficient for its payment.

III. The condition of the public debt next demands consideration.

An exhibit of the particulars of it, whether funded or unfunded, and of the payments made within the year on account of both, is annexed, (D and E.)

Probably none of the former kind of debt exists which is due, except what has been forgotten, or the evidence of it mislaid; as all ever claimed, whether incurred in the Revolution or since, has been promptly discharged. It is fortunate that no new debt of a permanent character has been recently created by the General Government; and the undersigned, for reasons formerly explained, which need not be here repeated, has uniformly considered it sound policy never to incur one in time of peace. But it will be recollected that Congress, by an act passed in May, 1836, engaged, under special conditions, to make payment of a debt due from the cities of the District of Columbia to certain individuals abroad.

The principal amounted to \$1,500,000, and was to be paid in yearly instalments of \$60,000 each, beginning the 1st of January, 1841. But the interest was payable quarterly, and, during the last four years, has been regularly discharged by the Treasury.

Within the present year, notice has been received from the agent of the creditors that payment of the first and subsequent instalments of the principal is desired to be made, when due, with punctuality. To insure a compliance with that wish, it will be necessary, besides meeting the interest quarterly, to advance \$60,000 of the principal at the commencement of the ensuing year; and the residue must be paid, in like amounts, annually hereafter, till the whole is discharged.

The canal stocks assigned to secure these payments can, by the terms of the agreement, be sold to aid in reimbursing them. But, in the first instance, the money is to be taken from the Treasury, under existing laws, which appropriate sufficient to discharge all outstanding debts; and a sale, if able to be made afterwards, must probably be at a great sacrifice. Congress may therefore, in its wisdom, think further legislation on the subject expedient.

This is all the funded debt not due, and likewise all of it not paid except, as before explained, the inconsiderable portions never yet demanded.

In respect to the unfunded debt, such small parts as were created previously to 1837, and still remain unsatisfied, must, it is presumed, be in that condition from some accident, which has prevented a request to be made for payment.

Nor has any of it, which was incurred since, fallen due, without being discharged whenever claimed.

The whole balance of the four emissions of Treasury notes made since October, 1837, which was outstanding on the 1st instant, amounted only to \$4,433,823. This is but \$1,675,488 more than at the close of 1839, notwithstanding the great decline in our revenue since, and the unexpectedly large expenditures of old appropriations connected with the Florida war and the further adjustment of claims in behalf of Indians.

Had these events not happened, less even than that amount of notes would have been issued, and the Treasury might with ease have redeemed within the year all that were outstanding.

It could have done the same, also, with most of them, had Congress, at the last session, passed the declaratory act concerning the tariff, mod-

ified the system of drawbacks to correspond with the existing duties, and adopted the propositions made for graduating the price of the public lands, as well as forming new land districts.

It must be gratifying to learn, however, that though incommoded by the failure of those measures, and the unexpected circumstances before enumerated, the Department has been enabled, by other means under its control, to redeem every note presented, and to pay with punctuality all debts that have fallen due.

The credit of the General Government has thus been preserved so high, that, instead of sacrificing its securities at large discounts, as in this and foreign nations some have been compelled to do with public stocks, the Treasury notes have continued at par during the year, though never bearing an interest higher than five and two-fifths per cent., and subject even to the stoppage of that after sixty days' notice.

In fine, on a review of the whole subject, our situation respecting a public debt of any kind will be found a most favored one. Regarded as an indication either of the good state of the national credit, or the ample resources of the General Government, or the discreet legislation relative to its fiscal concerns, it will be difficult to discover many eras more prosperous in these respects, whether in the annals of this or any other country.

IV. The exports and imports within the year ending September 30, 1840, exhibit several striking peculiarities. While the foreign commerce of the country constitutes the chief basis of the revenue of the General Government, and is indicative of the extent of our surplus produce, the statistical returns in relation to the subject must excite constant attention among statesmen and political economists as well as merchants.

The exports during the year are computed to have been \$131,571,950, (F.) This amount is quite \$10,543,534 more than in 1839, notwithstanding the reduced price of some of our great staples, and is larger than ever existed before in our history.

Of the whole exports, only \$17,809,333 were of foreign origin. This left those of domestic origin at \$113,762,617, being \$6,845,937 more than in any previous year, (G.)

The imports during 1840 were about \$104,805,891. This shows the great falling off from the previous year of \$57,286,241. It furnishes, likewise, the principal explanation of the extraordinary diminution which has occurred in the revenue from customs—a diminution, however, which has been caused in part by evasions of the laws, new judicial constructions left uncorrected, and the payment of too large sums for bounties and drawbacks, under an omission in the existing tariff to reduce them in a ratio equal to the reduction going on in the duties.

The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Several years ago it ranged that way about seven millions of dollars annually; but of late the average has risen to near twenty millions annually; the excess of imports having been, in 1836 even, \$61,316,995, and in 1839 \$41,063,716. But during 1840, the extraordinary occurrence of a reverse in this state of things has taken

place. Such a circumstance as the exports at all exceeding the imports, is believed to have happened previously only six times since the Constitution was adopted; and then never to an extent beyond \$7,916,831, (F.) Now, however, without any inflation, and in some important articles under a contraction of prices, the excess of exports is not only more than ever was known before, but quite three-fold greater, being computed to equal \$26,766,059.

This excess having failed to produce the usual corresponding increase of imports, but, on the contrary, having been accompanied by a diminution never previously equalled in amount, except under the influence of the embargo in 1808, the whole matter furnishes another proof of the hazardous fluctuations in the chief source of our present revenue, which Congress has been requested so repeatedly to guard against by some permanent provision.

It is also a strong illustration of the probability of the conjecture expressed in the last annual report that the country had become alarmingly indebted abroad: in part on ordinary mercantile credit, but chiefly on stocks of corporations and States.

To meet what would soon be due for interest alone, it was then supposed would require twelve or thirteen millions of the exports; and which, in that event, would of course furnish no returns in imports. The same result must follow yearly, till the old stocks are redeemed, unless new ones can for some time longer be sold; and the difficulty be thus deferred, though merely at the expense of increasing the whole ultimate indebtedness.

But it is a source of great satisfaction to witness the indications which the unprecedented amount of exports during the last four years has given of the continued prosperity of the country.

Notwithstanding some depressions in particular branches of business, or in particular places, the general prosperity has been such as to create a large surplus of products, and to enable us to send abroad immense and increased values of them, however great the complaints have been as to low prices.

These official records are some of the most authentic tests of truth, amidst contradictory conjectures on topics like these. They show that we have been able to spare in exports of domestic productions during the last four years quite \$408,894,743 in value; while in no previous term of that length, since the adoption of the Constitution, have they exceeded \$359,447,622. Except in the last two series of four years, they have never gone beyond \$239,576,749; or not two-thirds as high as from 1837 to 1840. (See table for such terms, during twenty years, giving explanatory details, G.) The whole tonnage of the country has also advanced within the four years past more than two hundred thousand tons.

Seldom indeed, if ever, has the navigating interest, one of the great exponents of our wealth and increased commerce, been so prosperous as within the last twelve months.

It is true that a portion of the increase in exports may be attributable to some alteration in the habits of the community, not connected with additional wealth.

The disposition in families to rely less on their own resources, and obtain more by means of mercantile exchanges abroad as well as at home, has, without doubt, grown more rapidly of late years than formerly, and tended to augment both the imports and exports beyond what the real increase in the amount of products would indicate. Yet the great excess of exports during the last few years over those of previous times, cannot all have arisen from these circumstances. Granting, however, that some of it has, the consequences to that extent, and in another view of the subject, are not so well calculated to excite gratification. The increased dependence which the change of habits, in selling and buying so much more of what is consumed, has occasioned between different countries and those engaged in different avocations, as well as the increased credit thus demanded through many new ramifications, and the greater subjection thus produced of almost every pursuit to the evils attendant on fluctuations in prices, on bank expansions, and revulsions in commerce, have probably exercised an influence on the events of the last four years not inconsiderable nor salutary. Combined with other causes, they must certainly have tended to effect a wide and unfavorable alteration in public manners; and may, in time, inflict an injury on the morals and character of the nation, which will more than counterbalance all the gains in wealth.

V. The estimates of the receipts and expenditures for 1841 next demand attention.

The actual receipts and expenditures in that year can, of course, be so regulated by Congress, through new legislation, as to reach nearly any amount it may deem proper. But the undersigned can neither increase nor diminish them; though a duty is devolved on him, in respect to the subject, while at the head of the Treasury, which he now proceeds to perform—of presenting some opinion concerning the amounts to which, under the existing laws, and the calls of the different Departments, they are likely to attain.

He will further suggest any general changes which appear to him expedient, as well as any new means deemed necessary to meet all the burdens, which, it is apprehended, may be imposed.

The estimates for the ordinary receipts and expenditures in the ensuing year differ some millions from what will be actually received and expended in the present one.

It is calculated, however, that the difference will be what is always most desirable, some increase of the receipts, and a further diminution of the expenditures.

The estimates for the latter, in the present year, were made less than those of 1839; and the results have corresponded. Indeed, it is a cause of much gratification that the expectations heretofore cherished of materially reducing the public burdens, have been verified to so great an extent. Thus, the expenses of 1838 fell below those of 1837; while the expenses of 1839, notwithstanding the continuance of the Florida war, were nearly eight millions below those of 1838; and it is expected that the expenses of 1840 will be from two to three millions still lower, or quite ten millions less than those of 1838.

They would have been nearly twelve millions less, had not that war

continued, and unusually large payments been made to Indians, under old appropriations.

It is believed that the ordinary expenses of 1841 ought to fall some millions below those in 1840; as the pensions have diminished by deaths, fewer Indians remain to be removed, several expensive public buildings have been mostly finished, and hostilities with the Seminoles must be nearer to a close.

More details concerning the estimates for the next year will be proper, and will illustrate the correctness of some of the preceding results.

It may be stated, from the best data in possession of this Department, that the receipts, under the existing laws, will probably be as follows:

From customs.....	\$19,000,000 00
From lands.....	3,500,000 00
From miscellaneous.....	80,000 00
Add the expected balance in the Treasury, available on the 1st of January next.....	1,580,855 00

The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be.....	24,160,855 00
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There will be nothing more, either of principal or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except about.....	220,000 00
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A power will exist, under the act of 31st March, 1840, to issue Treasury notes till a year from its passage expires, but not to make the whole emission outstanding at any one time exceed five millions of dollars. This will furnish additional means, equal to the computed amount which can be issued at the close of the present year, being about.....	342,618 00
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Hence there may be added from these several sources so much as to make the whole means for the next year.....	24,723,473 00
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On the other hand, the expenditures for 1841, for ordinary purposes, if Congress make no reduction in the appropriations requested by the different Departments, are estimated at.....	19,250,000 00
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This would leave a balance in the Treasury at the close of the year equal to.....	5,473,473 00
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But certain payments must also be made on account of the funded and unfunded debt, unless Congress authorize contracts to be formed for extending the time of their payment. Thus there will be required—

On account of the funded debt, chiefly for the cities of this District.....	149,200 00
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For the redemption of Treasury notes, if all the others be issued which can be under the present law; as then the amount returned within A. D. 1841 will probably not exceed.....	4,500,000 00
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	4,649,200 00
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Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the
next year after all payments whatever. \$824,273 00

Thus it will be seen that if the whole of these charges, both ordinary and extraordinary, should be required to be extinguished in 1841, the estimated means will be sufficient for that purpose, but may not, besides, leave so large a balance in the Treasury as is convenient and useful. The best mode of obviating any difficulty which might arise from that circumstance will soon be considered by itself.

For some further general view of the grounds of the estimate of the expenditures for 1841, it will be necessary to advert a few moments to the new and old appropriations from which those expenditures are to be made.

The new ones, proposed by the different Departments for the service of 1841, amount to \$16,621,520 28.

Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous. \$3,450,740 13
Military 7,725,440 94
Naval 5,445,339 21

Besides these, certain permanent appropriations under existing laws will become chargeable on the Treasury during the next year, in sums as follows:

For ordinary purposes.

Military \$864,000 00

For other purposes.

Public debt, including interest and first instalment for the
District of Columbia 149,200 00
Redeeming Treasury notes 4,500,000 00

These would make the new charges, for ordinary purposes, under both new and permanent appropriations, amount to \$17,485,520 28. But, including the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes, these charges would be \$22,134,720 28. See all the particulars of the annual estimates for these appropriations annexed, (H.)

It will be perceived, therefore, that the aggregate of actual expenditures during 1841 has been computed to be \$1,764,480 higher than the estimated amount of new and permanent appropriations. This is done not only because some small oversights have doubtless occurred in the latter, and unavoidable omissions, as will be seen by the notes, but some new private bills granting money may be passed by Congress, and a greater proportion of the outstanding appropriations at the end of 1840 (though reduced as much as three or four millions less than at the end of 1839) may be expended in 1841, than will be left unexpended of the new charges imposed. These last two items are usually computed to equal each other. The Departments calculate that \$6,661,123 of the old appropriations will be required to complete the purposes originally contemplated by them.

They propose to apply about \$3,749,904 of them to the service of the ensuing year, without reappropriation; and the residue, amounting to \$138,878, it is expected will go to the surplus fund. They estimate the whole of them at the close of the year to be \$10,549,905.

VI. A few more explanations of other grounds for the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next year may be useful.

It will be noticed that the estimates for both are founded principally on the existing laws. Should Congress, therefore, alter the tariff, so as to increase or reduce the duties, the expected amount of receipts must of course be varied in that proportion.

So it must be if Congress makes any essential change in respect to the public lands, and either passes a graduation bill, and creates new land districts in which surveys are ready for large sales, as this would increase the immediate receipts; or if, on the other hand, it should distribute the proceeds of the sales among the States, as that would diminish the revenue applicable to the purposes of the General Government, and render a resort to new taxation, an increased tariff, or a loan, indispensable, to the extent of the distribution.

The estimates of the receipts from customs have been lessened somewhat, because the importation of certain articles paying a duty will, in 1841, be partially postponed to 1842, in consequence of the great reduction in the tariff on them which will take place in the latter year under the existing laws.

So have they been on account of the greater proportionate bounties and drawbacks which are now returned on several articles, and some beneficial operation anticipated from the Independent Treasury in checking speculation.

On the contrary, the revulsions in business which have occurred since the middle of 1839, and deeply affected the revenue of some other countries as well as our own, and the protracted suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, which has continued over a large part of the United States since October in that year, will probably terminate soon, by the salutary reaction of great commercial principles; and that event must be accompanied by a considerable increase of imports and duties. The amount of the latter, therefore, has been estimated higher than the actual receipts in the present year, but not so high as they were in 1839 by about two millions, nor so high as many anticipate they will be. But if the banks do not speedily resume, it is to be feared that the estimate will prove larger, instead of smaller, than events will verify.

The revenue from lands must continue to be lower under the present laws than might otherwise be expected, because that portion of the vast sales in 1835 and 1836 which were made to speculators, must for some years longer come into the market in competition with the Government; and the emigration to Texas, as well as the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks over much of the West and Southwest, is likely to operate injuriously somewhat longer, though probably with a force much diminished.

In respect to the estimates for expenditures, it need only be observed here, that any considerable addition made by Congress to the new appropriations called for, would require a provision of further means to meet them, corresponding in amount; and any diminution in those appropriations would also reduce, in a similar manner, the amount of means otherwise necessary.

VII. It is proper to advert next to the best mode of avoiding any inequality between the anticipated receipts and expenditures, either in 1841 or 1842.

It has already been shown that the whole amount of receipts in 1841 will probably be sufficient to discharge all ordinary expenditures, and those parts of the outstanding debt, funded or unfunded, which may become due. But the preservation of a suitable balance in the Treasury may require more than what will probably be left after satisfying other purposes. The raising of any sum for that object in 1841 could, however, be obviated by authorizing a contract to be made, under proper restrictions, extending the period of payment for a portion of the temporary liabilities falling due in that year. Yet, in the opinion of the undersigned, the best mode of providing for this case would be, without either an extension of this kind, or a loan, or a further issue of Treasury notes, or a change in the tariff; but merely by lessening the appropriations for the service of 1841 below the estimates, or by passing such declaratory clauses as to the present tariff, and such acts as to the public lands, as have heretofore been urged on the consideration of Congress.

The arguments in favor of some further diminution in our expenditures, and the general items in which the reduction is considered most compatible with the public interests, were so fully exhibited in the last two annual reports as to render a repetition of them unnecessary.

It was then believed that the laws could be altered so as to admit of safely curtailing the appropriations at once to such an extent that the expenditures need not exceed, in the aggregate, seventeen or eighteen millions yearly. After more of the pensions terminate, and the removal of the Indians is completed, they could be beneficially contracted to even less than that amount. Such a reduction as is first adverted to seems, therefore, proper to be adopted now, since it could be effected without the probability of injury to any useful national establishment, would promote public frugality, and supersede the necessity either of higher tariffs, direct taxes, or permanent debts.

If that be not done, the secondary measures before suggested, such as a declaratory act to enforce the present tariff, a suitable modification of the drawbacks and bounties, and the passage of bills graduating the price of public lands, as well as creating some new districts for the sale of them, would be likely, if taking effect early, to yield a suitable supply in the course of the year.

It will be observed, however, that though, under either of these arrangements, enough might be obtained within the whole of 1841 for the objects contemplated, yet not a due or sufficient proportion in the first quarter; because by that time all the measures are not likely to go into full operation, nor much of the anticipated increase to happen in the actual receipts of duties under existing laws. Unusually heavy expenses will also fall on that quarter in the next year. In addition to a full portion of most of the current expenses, and the whole pension payments for the first half of the year, and one-third of a million, or more, for all the annual fishing bounties, there will be imposed on it most of the charges for the whole year connected with the session of Congress and private bills, as well as large payments for taking the census; and for the first

instalment of the debt of this District; several of them as early even as the first day of January.

From these circumstances, and the considerations that all which is due from the banks may not be then paid, and that the balance in the Treasury, under the policy adopted by Congress of late years, will of necessity be small, while the fluctuations and inequalities are very great between the receipts and expenditures in different portions of the year, to which we are constantly exposed from causes that have on former occasions been explained at length, it must be obvious that entire safety requires a conditional power to be seasonably conferred on the Executive to obtain at any time within 1841 such subsidiary means as may be needed for a few months, and as may be sufficient to enable the Treasury punctually to discharge, during that year, all the liabilities imposed by Congress.

There is another contingency under the existing laws as to duties, which requires attention with a view to be properly prepared for it, though legislation concerning the subject is not necessary so early as in the other case, because the event on which it depends cannot actually happen till the year 1842.

Thus the progressive reduction of the present tariff, which has been going on since 1833, will, after December, 1841, take effect to a much larger extent than heretofore. Nearly two millions and a half of dollars will then be deducted at once.

On the 1st of July afterwards, at least two millions and a half more of duties will be removed, making an aggregate in six months of quite five millions. If the imports then should not differ much from those in 1838, this would leave an income from them not probably exceeding ten or eleven millions of dollars yearly. It will, therefore, be necessary to make corresponding reductions in the expenditures of 1842, or seasonably provide otherwise, in some permanent manner, to supply any wants likely to happen from this cause.

Should Congress conclude that such reduction in the expenditures cannot properly be made, and that the imports for 1842 will not increase beyond those in 1838, the amount of the deficiency would in those events probably differ but little from five millions. Such a deficiency would, under these circumstances, be likely to become permanent, and may be considered the first of that character which will occur under the tariff act of 1833.

The idea that such a deficiency in time of peace ought to be supplied by issues of Treasury notes, or by a loan, has never been entertained by the undersigned. Nor can it be countenanced by any sound principles either of finance or political economy. The inquiry then recurs, what other mode would be more eligible? When we possessed an extraordinary surplus it was considered prudent by Congress to make deposits with the States, with a view to be returned in an exigency, rather than to invest a portion of it safely and productively, so as to be realized in such an event. It would, therefore, be consistent with that arrangement to recall in 1842 such part of the surplus as may be then needed.

That course, however, appears not very likely to be adopted, since the former power given to this Department to recall these deposits has been taken away by Congress.

Another practicable mode would be to resort to direct taxes. But this is so unsuited to the general habits, and so uncongenial to the opinions, of most of our population, that its adoption is not to be anticipated. Some other permanent resource must then be looked to. The choice will probably rest between the large reduction of expenditures, with the other accompanying measures before specified, and some extensive modification of the present tariff. Explanations have heretofore been given by the undersigned in favor of the former course. And it would probably prove sufficient to meet the emergency if the reduction be pushed vigorously, and especially if the imports after 1841 shall exceed those in 1838, which is regarded as probable.

But Congress may not coincide with him in opinion on these points, and for covering the contingency may consider the adoption of some permanent change in the tariff as preferable, and as not too early at the present session to give full notice of its character before going into operation, in order that the different interests most affected by it shall have time to become gradually adjusted to its provisions.

In that event it might be supposed that the undersigned had avoided due responsibility and a timely discharge of duty if he were not prepared to offer some views concerning the details, as well as general principles, which he deems applicable to such a change. He has, therefore, examined the subject, and is ready to present the results at any moment either House of Congress shall express a wish to that effect. But he refrains from submitting them without a special request, because some doubt exists, under circumstances which can be properly appreciated, as to the delicacy of his discussing a measure at this time which the Legislature may not consider it necessary to act on till a new Congress assembles.

VIII. The mode of keeping the public money recently established by Congress, has thus far answered the expectations of this Department.

The numerous labors, perplexities, and delays of putting a new system into operation have been mostly overcome, and no losses whatever are known to have occurred under it.

Some of the provisions in the law are deemed objectionable in their details, and are respectfully recommended to Congress for revision. But they are not supposed to affect in the slightest degree any principle involved in the measure.

Thus the ordinary clerks authorized are numerous enough, yet a principal one is needed at New York city with such compensation as is usual at a place of so large and important business.

On full inquiry it has been found also that no site could probably be purchased for the erection of an office at St. Louis, which would be more suitable than a lot now owned by the United States, and it may be, under a further examination which is in progress, that no new building could be erected on that site which would prove more economical and convenient than one which can be purchased already erected. A suitable change in the appropriation on that subject is therefore respectfully recommended.

A provision is needed likewise in case of vacancies, from any cause whatever, in the offices of receivers general and treasurers. One has

formerly been asked in relation to collectors of the customs, in cases of removals and expirations of the terms of office, to prevent an interregnum in the discharge of the duties. This might properly be adopted as to them, and extended to receivers general and the Treasurer of the United States, as well as of the Mint and its branches, in all instances whatever of vacancy or temporary inability of the principal. Perhaps the least objectionable mode to effect the object would be, to direct that the chief clerk of all these officers should, in such cases, and where no other legal provision now exists, be authorized and required to discharge those duties, at the risk and under the responsibility of the principal and his securities, till the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

In consequence of some defects in the phraseology of the penal parts of the act, a new clause extending them to all disbursing officers of every character under the General Government would be judicious. A further provision, also, respecting the places of deposite, by disbursing officers, of money not in the Treasury, but drawn out and put into their hands for making payments, appears necessary.

The keeping of such money is now regulated by the act of 3d of March, 1809; and if it is intended to bring it within the operation of the late law as to money in the Treasury, it seems proper to do so by an explicit enactment.

The section requiring disbursing officers to sell their drafts for specie alone, though certain proportions of paper are allowed to be received for all public dues, appears not to be in symmetry with those other provisions. The general influence of the present system is believed to have been thus far salutary. The true standard of value has been rendered more familiar, confidence has been increased in its stability, prices have gradually risen, business improved, and exchanges altered greatly for the better.

If something has been or may be lost in convenience (which is not unlikely) by the increasing disuse of a paper currency for public payments, much more will probably be gained by the circumstances before enumerated, as well as by the greater security in the use of specie, the more stable value imparted by the present system to property and labor, and the strong check established by it, not only against defalcations, but against bank expansions, excessive speculations, and commercial fluctuations.

Even any inconvenience attending this change in the currency used, if found particularly embarrassing, can be overcome hereafter, and the system still maintained, should Congress feel disposed to adopt the measure which was suggested for that purpose by the undersigned in September, 1837.

Such a measure would often furnish every advantage of a circulating medium, easy of transportation, of the highest possible credit, and at the same time requiring an equal amount of specie to be employed, though in deposite, and without subjecting any of the fiscal affairs of the Government to that legal dependence on corporations for their management which is so objectionable in many respects as never to have been attempted in the management of any of its other affairs, civil or military.

The topics of the condition of the banks of the Union; the state of the

currency; the proper places of deposit for the public funds, and other matters immediately connected with them, have engrossed a considerable portion of the annual reports from this Department for several years.

But the keeping of the money in the Treasury being now separated from the banks, and the kind of money to be received and paid out fixed by new legal provisions, it is not considered material at this time further to discuss these matters than to submit the general remarks which will be found at the close of this communication.

IX. Some miscellaneous topics connected with the finances deserve a brief notice.

The various measures heretofore recommended to Congress by the undersigned, and which have not yet been finally acted on, are again respectfully recalled to its attention.

Without recapitulating them, it will be found, on a reference to former reports, that many of the subjects possess much importance in a fiscal view, and every year's experience has strengthened the conviction of the usefulness of early action upon them.

It affords me pleasure to state that, since the last session, the Neapolitan Government, under its treaty of indemnity, has paid promptly another instalment, which this Department has been enabled to have remitted home early and distributed among the claimants.

The situation of the General Land Office, and its operations within the year, will be submitted separately in a few days.

Six old land districts have been recently discontinued under the act of June 12, 1840. It is believed that some others might economically and usefully be abolished by Congress, though not coming within the provisions of that law. Such is the office at Greensburgh, Louisiana. One district in Indiana, including the capital of the State, is thought, from its peculiar position, to require special legislation to exempt it from the operation of the late act.

This occasion is taken, also, to renew the recommendations before presented by this Department to Congress and the appropriate committees for the discontinuance of certain officers now employed in the collection of duties, whose further services, it has been believed, could be safely dispensed with, in consequence of the reduction in business of late years at the different places where they are stationed. They include some collectors and naval officers, and several surveyors, amounting in all to eighteen, but whose offices cannot be abolished without new legislation.

All the subordinate custom-house officers which it is competent for this Department, without such legislation, to dispense with, and whose situation was in other respects similar, have already been discontinued, including within two years, more than fifty officers, and, besides those, five vessels and boats, with nearly one hundred men, in the cutter service. In about forty other cases the compensation of officers and light-house keepers has been reduced.

X. In closing this last annual report of the undersigned, it may be expected that he would advert for a moment to the general character of some of our financial operations during the period of his connection with the Treasury Department.

Though employed in different executive offices nearly ten years, he has been connected with the Treasury only from six to seven of them.

During this term there has occurred much to evince the great fiscal power as well as prosperity of the Union. Some reverses have, at times, overtaken the rashness displayed by parts of the community in certain branches of business, and have extended their adverse influences to the revenue dependent on them. But the period and the country, as a whole, have been almost unexampled in prosperous developments.

Thus, in respect to our receipts. Notwithstanding the unusual revolutions in imports on two occasions, so sensibly lessening the revenue; notwithstanding any losses sustained in those crises by the Government through officers, banks, or merchants; and notwithstanding the biennial reduction in the duties which has by law been constantly going on, as well as the remission of several millions to railroad corporations, and under new judicial constructions, yet our condition has been so flourishing as to yield a revenue during that time sufficient, after all those deductions, to accomplish the following important results. It has enabled the Treasury to meet the current expenditures of the Government, as well as the extraordinary ones by Indian wars, treaties, and other costly measures, and, without imposing any new taxes, or higher tariff, and without any new funded debt whatever, but extinguishing considerable remains of the old one, and paying the interest on that assumed for this District, to save the unprecedented surplus of more than twenty-eight millions of dollars and deposite the same with the States for safe-keeping till needed by the General Government.

The only permanent aid in effecting this, beyond the receipts from ordinary sources, has been the debt due from the United States Bank, of about eight millions, and the Treasury notes now outstanding, equal to nearly four and a half millions. But during that period, a sum not far from the first amount has been applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the old funded debt; so that, towards the payment of all other expenses only between four and five millions, beyond what was temporary, and what has already been refunded or adjusted, have been received from any extraneous source whatever.

It follows, therefore, that the current revenue, notwithstanding all reductions, has been adequate to defray both the ordinary and extraordinary demands, and after taking from what is deposited with the States sufficient to extinguish every kind of indebtedness created on account of the General Government during the same period, to leave on hand the large balance of nearly twenty-four millions.

It is true that the available sums in the Treasury at the commencement and close of the period in question will probably prove different in amount; but if made equal, a surplus would still be left, which is likely to exceed seventeen or eighteen millions of dollars.

Beside this recorded evidence of the prosperity of the country and the fiscal ability of the General Government in those years, it is gratifying, amidst many misapprehensions concerning the subject, to reflect on another circumstance connected with our financial operations, which has also become matter of history. It is this: Though destitute of the aid of a United States Bank as a fiscal agent during that period, and baffled

by various unremedied imperfections in the laws connected with the finances, as well as embarrassed by two suspensions of specie payments by many of the State banks—one still continuing,—yet the Treasury has been able to make its vast collections, transfers, and payments, with promptitude, and in most cases, with specie or its equivalent.

Some correct judgment can be formed of the extent and difficulty of these operations, when it is recollected that the whole sums which have thus been collected, without deducting fractions, added to those sums which have been paid over chiefly by another class of officers, have exceeded the extraordinary aggregate of \$360,000,000, and been dispersed over a territory of nearly two million square miles in extent. It is, moreover, ascertained that the whole losses within the same time by defaults, large and small, and in all kinds of offices, will probably not equal half of one per cent. on that amount; and however official delinquencies may in some cases, have inevitably been aggravated by the unprecedented speculations of the times, and by great revulsions and failures among banks and individuals, those losses will not be one-fourth so large, in proportion to the amounts collected and paid, as in some previous terms, when the system under a United States Bank was in full operation.

A few words may be proper as to the expenditures during the same period. Though they were of necessity augmented by some of the circumstances before mentioned, two Indian treaties only, out of a large number, having already involved us in the expense of nearly twenty-three millions of dollars, yet the aggregate of all has been much reduced since the influences of those causes and the impulses of an overflowing Treasury have diminished. The expenditures have fallen yearly since 1837, till they are now only twenty-two and a half millions, independent of any debt and trusts, and are supposed to be in progress to a still lower amount.

The undersigned has earnestly urged a more rapid reduction. He has considered it the great safeguard against a too splendid central government; which would constantly threaten to overshadow all State independence, and attract the ambition of most of the friends of State rights from humbler paths of frugality and principle into the dazzling vortex of higher patronage, honors, and emoluments. While the stimulants to excesses shall continue to lessen, nothing will be necessary to insure the further success of an economical policy, but perseverance in retrenchments, wherever they are practicable without injury to the public interests. The removals of Indians being mostly finished, and the chief causes of frontier wars extinguished, unless new objects of expenditure be selected, or a great enlargement given to some already existing, the whole amount must, of necessity, contract hereafter very rapidly. The same result will be further promoted by the deaths of pensioners, increasing through advanced age, and the completion of many public works, as well as by persisting in a firm policy to avoid the wasteful expense of unnecessary foreign collisions, and to refrain from those lavish expenditures for certain domestic objects over which the jurisdiction of the General Government is often questionable, and which always open the widest door to extravagance, favoritism, and corruption.

One of the greatest evils to the public service, as well as to the security of private business, during a part of the above period, has consisted in the fluctuations to which both have been subjected.

With only a single year intervening, and without any material change in the tariff, or any whatever in the price of the public lands, we have seen the revenue from ordinary sources suddenly vary from nearly fifty millions annually to eighteen; and, on two occasions since, vibrate to the extraordinary extent of nearly eight and eleven millions yearly.

The transactions of individuals upon which our revenue depends, must of course, have undergone an unusual change at the same time.

The imports fell within two years in the case first referred to, from near one hundred and ninety millions to one hundred and fourteen; and in the single year just past, fell almost sixty millions. Such inflations and contractions must be destructive of all confidence in calculations for the future, while the causes of them shall continue to operate unremedied.

What were those causes?

They will be found to have been chiefly connected with the abuses of banking. On the occasion first referred to, they were the superabundance of a fictitious medium of circulation, with the attendant overtrading and speculations in 1836; and the consequent suspensions of specie payments in 1837, as well as the disasters and scarcity of any medium till the latter part of A. D. 1838. Then another expansion commenced, extending into 1839; and accompanied by another increase in imports of nearly fifty millions; which ended again in the contractions by banks, suspensions, and commercial reverses, which have suddenly reduced the imports of 1840 more than one-third, and in many places augmented seriously the embarrassments before existing from similar vacillations in the paper currency.

How far some imprudences abroad, at the same time, similar to these, though in a country enjoying any advantages which can result from a national bank, may have augmented the evils here, by means of the intimate moneyed relations between us, need not now be discussed, though probably their influence was large and unfavorable.

The causes first named were, likewise, in full operation here in 1816 and 1817, and were succeeded by many of the same deplorable consequences in 1819 and 1820. One followed the other as inevitably as the ebb of the tide succeeds its flood.

The great principles of trade can never be long violated with impunity. And any fictitious or unnatural excess of credit soon ends in revulsions; as the essence of legitimate commerce consists in an exchange of values for each other, or of values for what truly represents values, and can be readily converted into them.

All business otherwise becomes a mere game of hazard; speculation must enter into every affair of life; riches and poverty will be dependent on the merest bubbles; prices will change oftener than the wind; regularity in receipts and expenditures be impossible; estimates for the future, whether in public or private matters, become mere conjectures; tariffs require yearly alteration to meet the fluctuations of business; and

the community be kept under the constant excitement and depression of the hot and cold fits of a violent fever.

The first remedy sought in 1816, by the establishment of a national bank, was supposed, during a few ensuing years, to have aggravated those evils; and the next remedy, adopted in 1824 by a high tariff, did not prevent the low prices and bankruptcies of 1825, which covered the country with wrecks and ruin.

Undoubtedly, the best relief on such occasions is to be found in removing the cause of the disease. So far as regards the General Government, this was attempted in 1836, and since, by gradually withdrawing from the use of banks and their paper in its fiscal operations, so as neither to stimulate nor contract their issues by other influences than ordinary business; and by urging on those who might find their employment sometimes useful, a closer regard in doing it to the safe and sober influences of the universal laws of trade, as well as an inflexible adherence to the constitutional standard of value.

While the General Government shall continue to pursue such a course, it will mitigate and check the evils which others produce, and which they alone, under the limitations in the Constitution, are able entirely to remove. At all events, it will faithfully perform a momentous duty, and exhibit a useful example for imitation.

In a period of peace and comparative exemption from public debt, as well as from serious difficulty in financial operations, it would hardly seem proper to attempt more by assumptions of doubtful powers, and by forced constructions in favor of measures by no means certain, if adopted; not to aggravate rather than diminish existing evils, and not to produce others of a character still more dangerous. Much less can it be considered respectful either to State rights or the people, and certainly not competent, in the opinion of the undersigned, to exercise such powers by creating moneyed corporations among them, which many of their number have repeatedly denounced as unconstitutional; and the authority to establish which was originally refused rather than confided to the General Government by the people and the States that formed it. But some other powers expressly conferred can, without question, be exercised further than has yet been done by Congress, and in such a manner as to produce very beneficial consequences upon the currency. Still, it is hoped they will never be pushed so as to trespass on ground really doubtful under the Constitution, and prevent the States from continuing to exercise all the legitimate authority they now possess as to banks and debts, however much it may be regretted that public opinion has not yet run with more strength against the abuses of both, and led to their prompt correction. It is not proposed at this time to go into the consideration of further details on these points. But the danger to be guarded against now, seems to be rather of an opposite character from that of overaction by the General Government in the exercise of its express powers. On the contrary, apprehensions exist that it may not continue firm in the support of all which has already been accomplished in connection with the currency. If it should not, and should thus not aid to correct in any degree the rashness of many to force some-

thing like a formidable steam-power into all kinds of business, without due guards to prevent constant and fatal explosions, myriads of individuals, as well as some corporations and States, are likely to be overwhelmed in still wider ruin, and will ere long probably look to no escape except the application of the sponge of a general bankrupt law to all private liabilities, and the unconstitutional assumption of the public ones by the General Government, so as to tax oppressively those portions of the community who have anything left to pay for the losses and follies of the rest.

A remedy which has been adverted to by some, and which consists in the creation of more credit, to cure the mischief of an existing excess of credit, or the formation of larger banks with like power of abuses, in order to correct smaller ones, must usually aggravate the evil; and therefore, where it is free from constitutional objections, may, in point of expediency alone, well be discountenanced.

A plan of free banking, adopted by the States, properly guarded and secured by provisions similar to those recommended by the undersigned as long ago as 1836, with such others as reflection and experience may sanction, appears far preferable. But, independent of that, no changes in the present system, as to banks, seem worthy of strenuous exertions, except those whose direct object shall be to make safer, to restrict, control, and regulate better, the institutions that already exist, rather than to incorporate more. Above all, should public efforts be directed to strengthen the certainty of prompt specie payments as to all notes out, and of a nearer approach to uniformity in the amount of issues in similar states of trade, and of specie on hand, instead of multiplying them for speculation or cupidity, and thus keeping up a succession of expansions and contractions, which will only inflame the existing disorders, and render the continuance of great fluctuations in all public as well as private affairs unavoidable, endless, and ruinous. ☉

With much respect,

LEVI WOODBURY, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives of the United States.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ANNEXED TO THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

-
- A. Receipts and expenditures in the year 1839.
 - B. Funds in the Treasury, (January 1st, 1840,) whether available or unavailable.
 - C. Expenditures in detail during the first three quarters of the year 1840.
 - D. Payments on account of the funded debt in 1840, and an exhibit of the remains of it.
 - E. A statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury notes in 1840.
 - F. Amount of exports and imports in each year since 1789, with a detail of the excesses of the former in seven separate years.
 - G. A comparative statement of the exports and imports in every four years during the last twenty, distinguishing the amounts of the former which were of domestic origin.
- Annual estimates of expenditures for 1841.

A.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1839.

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839....\$36,891,196 94

RECEIPTS.

Customs.....	\$23,137,924 81	
Lands.....	7,076,447 35	
Miscellaneous items.....	247,509 10	
	<hr/>	\$30,461,881 26
Treasury notes.....	3,857,276 21	
Trust funds.....	1,020,868 35	
	<hr/>	4,878,144 56
		<hr/>
		35,340,025 82
Deduct unavailable funds carried to the credit of the late Treasurer, and to the debit of sundry banks, per act of 3d March, 1837.....	1,458,782 93	
	<hr/>	33,881,242 89
		<hr/>
		70,772,439 83

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....	\$4,918,187 58	
Military.....	14,266,860 34	
Naval.....	6,225,002 75	
	<hr/>	\$25,410,050 67
Public debt, including interest on Holland debt.....	93,251 17	
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest....	11,101,111 02	
Trust funds.....	1,010,523 29	
	<hr/>	12,204,885 48
		<hr/>
		37,614,936 15
Balance in the Treasury on 31st December, 1839....	\$33,157,503 68	

B.

Exhibit of Funds in the Treasury, January 1, 1840.

General balance, as appears by the Register's books, excluding Post Office funds and unavailable funds before 1837.....\$33,157,503 68

Of this sum was deposited with the States, under the act of 23d June, 1836, and is not available for public service but by order of Congress.....\$28,101,644 91

Held by Treasury in trust for indemnities, &c.....496,781 98

Principal due from banks which failed in 1837, and included in cash in Treasury, but not then available as such.....895,993 19

29,494,420 08

3,663,083 60

Aggregate of outstanding warrants on 1st January, 1840, per Treasurer's account rendered to First Auditor, but not yet settled.....1,416,334 28

Effective balance.....\$2,246,749 32

This includes about \$500,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches, under previous acts of Congress, to facilitate the coinage, and which could be withdrawn in an exigency, though not without some public inconvenience. The available funds at the close of the present year, due from the banks above alluded to, will probably be reduced to about \$150,000 principal.

C.

*Statement of Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the Trust Funds,
from January 1, to September 30, 1840.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	\$958,495 60
Executive Departments	583,339 22
Officers and clerks of the Mint and branches	18,450 00
Surveyors and their clerks	55,977 02
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,125 00
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Wash- ington	1,725 00
Governments in Territories of the United States	106,433 77
Judiciary	344,987 07
	<hr/> \$2,070,532 68
Payment of sundry annuities	750 00
Mint establishment	52,383 30
Support and maintenance of light-houses	321,288 02
Building light-houses	92,852 94
Surveying the public lands	80,714 15
Surveying the coast of the United States	83,147 12
Registers and receivers of land offices	2,658 96
Keepers of the public archives in Florida	750 00
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	14,138 80
Marine hospital establishment	93,913 91
Marine hospital at New Orleans	10,020 00
Marine hospital at Mobile	9,744 11
Roads and canals within State of Indiana	23,709 20
Roads and canals within the State of Ohio	14,352 30
Roads and canals within the State of Michigan	14,107 53
Roads and canals within State of Arkansas	129 16
Roads and levees within State of Louisiana	55,455 79
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois	57,289 37
Public buildings in Washington	288,970 00
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	8,000 00
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia	57,520 34
Building custom-houses	202,325 00
Documentary History of the Revolution	20,000 00
Relief of individuals	22,181 00
Payment for horses, &c.	7,469 28
Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida	30,397 00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.	6,961 37
Patent fund	25,513 49
Sixth census	17,000 00

Refunding duties.....	\$158,022	81	
Miscellaneous.....	21,281	74	
Exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary of the United States.....	10,010	12	
Public buildings in the Territories.....	48,348	00	
			<hr/> \$1,851,404 81
Salaries of Ministers of the United States.....	48,750	00	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation.....	12,557	98	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires.....	45,486	06	
Salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey.....	3,483	47	
Salary of dragoman to Turkey, and contin- gent expenses of legation.....	6,043	75	
Outfit of a Minister to Russia.....	9,000	00	
Outfits of Chargés d'Affaires to Sardinia and Texas.....	9,000	00	
Contingent expenses of missions abroad....	18,733	00	
Compensation for certain diplomatic ser- vices.....	21,942	48	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	15,774	05	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris....	4,000	00	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	38,556	44	
Allowance for clerk-hire, &c., American consul at London.....	2,192	69	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers.....	11,656	25	
Interpreters, guards, &c., incidental to the consulates in the Turkish dominions....	5,000	00	
Expenses of the commission under the con- vention with Mexico.....	1,574	17	
Expenses of the commission under the con- vention with the Queen of Spain.....	64	00	
Expenses of the commission under the con- vention with Denmark.....	17	15	
			<hr/> 253,831 49
			<hr/> \$4,175,768 98

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the Army.....	\$1,189,765	34
Subsistence of officers.....	147,561	63
Subsistence department.....	590,715	74
Quartermaster's department.....	148,138	15
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department.....	47,845	81
Transportation of officers' baggage.....	31,005	44
Transportation of officers of the Army....	77,336	16
Forage.....	68,783	55
Purchasing department.....	289,934	00
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers.....	53,179	65
Clothing for officers' servants.....	288	25

Two months' extra pay to reenlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting	\$40,917 14
Medical and hospital department	14,143 16
Contingencies of the Army	1,449 26
Arrearages prior to July, 1815	1,667 31
Invalid and half-pay pensions	162,394 45
Pensions to widows and orphans, (payable through the Third Auditor's office)	4,817 00
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act of 4th July, 1836	465,746 64
Revolutionary pensions, per act of 18th March, 1818	338,011 13
Revolutionary claims, per act of 15th May, 1828	60,664 46
Revolutionary pensions, per act of 7th June, 1832	797,424 35
Five years' pensions to widows and orphans, per act of 7th July, 1838	610,602 65
Virginia claims, per act of 5th of July, 1832	1,251 89
Unclaimed pensions, 6th April, 1838	51,750 65
Pay of officers, cadets, and musicians at West Point	47,840 00
Subsistence of officers and cadets at West Point	18,700 00
Forage for officers' horses at West Point ..	1,000 00
Clothing for officers' servants at West Point ..	360 00
Expenses of the board of visitors at West Point	2,000 00
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses, at West Point	48 39
Reconstruction of buildings for library, &c., destroyed by fire at West Point	21,649 50
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, &c., at West Point	6,581 45
Department of philosophy at West Point ..	600 00
Arsenals	45,216 51
Repairs of the arsenals	5,865 00
Arming and equipping the militia	111,016 05
Accoutrements and arms for infantry, cavalry, and militia, &c.	15,360 75
Ordnance service	48,681 46
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies ..	63,385 99
Purchase of saltpetre and brimstone	10,673 33
Expenses of preparing drawings for a uniform system of artillery	2,300 00
National armories	185,674 01
New machinery at Springfield armory	10,000 00
New machinery at Harper's Ferry armory ..	4,298 28
Barracks, quarters, &c.	70,026 88

Barracks and quarters at Fort Leavenworth.....	\$10,000 00
Barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith....	10,000 00
Armament of fortifications.....	39,733 06
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	2,000 00
Incidental expenses of fortifications, &c., purchase of lands, &c.....	891 95
Fort Adams.....	12,440 61
Fort Calhoun.....	5,675 00
Fort Niagara.....	7,140 00
Fort Delaware.....	700 00
Fort Warren, Massachusetts.....	2,500 00
Fort Pulaski, Georgia.....	3,650 00
Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Cov- ington Battery, Maryland.....	1,725 92
Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	15,390 00
Repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, and construction of barrack.....	7,602 41
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairs of Fort Independence.....	70 00
Fortifications at Charleston, and preserva- tion of the site of Fort Moultrie.....	25,690 48
Repairs of Fort Marion, and sea-wall at St. Augustine.....	5,694 00
Repairs of the old fort at the Barancas, Pensacola.....	16,119 00
Fortifications at New London harbor, Con- necticut.....	8,000 00
Fort at Grande Terre, Louisiana, (Fort Livingston).....	13,797 00
Works at Fort Smith.....	1,080 00
Protection of the northern frontier.....	171,043 80
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostili- ties.....	284,880 01
Freight or transportation into Florida and Cherokee country.....	85,144 55
Wagons and carts, &c.....	43,584 09
Transportation of four thousand volun- teers.....	7,144 18
Hire of corps of mechanics.....	18,915 34
Transportation of supplies, &c.....	186,892 96
Miscellaneous and contingent charges....	295,886 17
Drafts lying over, and arrearages for ser- vices in Florida and Cherokee country.....	25,710 02
Pay of four thousand volunteers for 1838, including arrearages for 1837.....	45,467 63
Purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges, &c.....	263 19
Purchase, &c., of three small vessels to cruise along coast of Florida in 1839....	857 00

Designating the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin.....	\$3,000 00
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware....	3,495 25
Breakwater at Church's Cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton.....	491 00
Breakwater and pier at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont.....	480 00
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.....	940 00
Constructing ten piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio.....	603 57
Improving the harbor at Saybrook, Connecticut.....	9,250 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.....	100 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts, 1839.....	735 00
Improving the harbor of Westport.....	1,726 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Cataaugus creek, on Lake Erie.....	1,641 00
Improving the harbor of New Castle, Delaware.....	84 82
Improving the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware.....	2,683 78
Improving the harbor of Mobile.....	52,184 00
Improving the harbor of Cleveland.....	500 00
A sea-wall to preserve Fairweather Island, near Black Rock harbor.....	2,000 00
Works at Buffalo harbor.....	1,647 25
Protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor.....	484 00
Mound or sea-wall between Lake Erie and Buffalo creek.....	8,444 00
Improving the navigation of Hudson river..	138 83
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river.....	500 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio between Pittsburg and the falls.....	500 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans.....	10,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Arkansas river.....	8,000 00
Improving the inland channel between the St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida.....	9,904 00
Removing obstructions from the Savannah river.....	2,747 19
Removing obstructions from Ashtabula creek.....	60 75

Removing obstructions at the mouth of Suwanee river.....	\$5,412 00
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville.....	11,752 02
Cumberland road in Indiana.....	7,400 00
Cumberland road in Illinois.....	79,127 84
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Tallahassee.....	4,500 00
Road from Fort Howard to northern boundary of Illinois.....	4,404 30
Military road from the Mississippi river...	11,561 30
Repairing road from Jacksonville to Newnansville, Florida.....	1,257 00
Construction of a road from Jacksonville to St. Mary's, Florida.....	7,500 00
Civilization of Indians.....	11,317 50
Pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents.....	7,900 09
Pay of sub-agents.....	5,779 45
Pay of interpreters.....	4,100 29
Presents to Indians.....	2,491 51
Provisions to Indians.....	5,986 01
Buildings and repairs.....	400 00
Contingencies of Indian department.....	15,455 56
Fulfilling treaties with the—	
Pottawatomies.....	20,484 08
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	400 00
Pottawatomies of the Prairie.....	10,855 01
Pottawatomies of the Wabash.....	12,000 00
Six Nations, New York.....	500 00
Ottoes and Missourias.....	4,430 00
Omahas.....	3,980 00
Iowas.....	7,875 00
Choctaws.....	18,998 86
Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, Ottoes, and Missourias.....	613 50
Wyandots.....	1,324 35
Ottowas.....	5,234 12
Miamies.....	4,318 86
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.....	27,566 00
Menomones.....	30,256 46
Winnebagoes.....	19,939 62
Christian Indians.....	400 00
Chippewas of Mississippi.....	35,000 00
Chippewas of Saganaw.....	4,010 00
Chippewas and Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.....	1,500 00
Osages.....	3,200 16
Delawares.....	7,680 00

Fulfilling treaties with the—

Chickasaws.....	\$3,593 00
Quapaws.....	1,154 50
Cherokees.....	3,280 00
Ottowas and Chippewas.....	58,315 00
Sioux of Mississippi.....	11,920 00
Yancton and Santee Sioux.....	3,980 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	8,818 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	54,552 00
Kickapoos.....	5,250 00
Kaskaskias.....	3,000 00
Piankeshaws.....	800 00
Weas.....	3,000 00
Shawnees.....	6,340 00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	679 00
Senecas.....	720 00
Pawnees.....	8,100 00
Expenses of Indian medals.....	475 69
Holding treaties with Wyandots of Ohio.....	239 00
Expenses of a delegation of Seneca Indians.....	394 61
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, and expenses attending distribution of the same under the direction of the Secretary of War.....	47,323 68
Payment of claims of Alabama Emigrating Company.....	38,646 00
Examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with Osages.....	800 06
Holding a treaty with Seminole Indians.....	1,127 90
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw, 1837, 1838.....	37,876 18
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Mississippi, 1837.....	12,861 25
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sioux of Mississippi, 1837.....	720 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, 1837.....	10,275 46
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes.....	152,233 06
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, per act of July 2, 1836.....	315,950 99
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas.....	2,115 97
Objects specified in third article of treaty with the Cherokees, per act June 12, 1838.....	82,753 45
Removal and subsistence of Indians.....	15,087 65
Payment of claims provided for in fourth and fifth articles of Miami treaty of November 6, 1838.....	92,956 73

Expenses of valuing buildings, improvements, &c., of the Miamies, per seventh article of treaty of November 6, 1838....	\$510 00
Expenses of examining, &c., Miami claims accrued since October 23, 1834.....	380 00
Expenses of a commission to examine claims under the treaty with the Miamies of November 10, 1838.....	1,140 50
Payment of expenses of investigating frauds in the Creek reservations, 1839.....	1,659 00
Payments in stock animals, per second article of the Creek treaty of 1838.....	50,000 00
Purchase of stock animals of hostile Creeks, per sixth article of treaty of 1838.....	10,000 00
Payments for improvements on missionary reservations, per fourth article of treaty of December, 1835, with the Cherokees....	1,528 63
Expenses of commission to examine claims under the treaty with the Winnebagoes, last year erroneously appropriated for the Sioux.....	3,373 57
Completing surveys under treaty with the Delawares, and expenses of locating the Miamies and Winnebagoes.....	960 00
Twelve maps, showing the position of the lands of each Indian tribe, for use of War Department and United States Senate...	666 00
Supplies of Creek Indians prior to their removal, per act of July 21, 1840.....	131 00
Expense of a division of the lands of the Brotherton Indians.....	1,830 00
Commissioners to adjust claims under the Choctaw treaty of 1830.....	644 46
Relief of Frederick Richmond, per act of March 3, 1839.....	98 40
Relief of James L. Kenner, per act of April 20, 1838.....	75 00
Relief of John T. Addoms.....	100 00
Relief of Francis Gardiner, per act of March 7, 1838.....	338 90
Relief of Captain John Vannetten and his company, per act of March 3, 1838....	263 22
Relief of sundry citizens for Indian depredations.....	375 00
Relief of Richard Booker and others, per act of May 2, 1840.....	168 84
Relief of Ellen A. Schmuck, per act of June 28, 1836.....	120 00
Relief of Thomas W. Taylor, per act of May 2, 1840.....	110 00

Relief of Ebenezer Lobbell, per act of May 2, 1840	\$1,075 39
Relief of heirs of Captain Jesse Copeland, per act of March 2, 1839	307 69
Extra services of Lieut. Col. Alexander R. Thompson	2,194 77
Payment of balances due for military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi	14,857 80
New dies to renew the medals made in honor of Brig. General Daniel Morgan ..	133 22
Payment of account of Hart & Bosworth ..	2,311 90
Kansas schools	740 00
Interest on stocks in mills for Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	12,342 98
Interest on stocks under Cherokee treaty of 1835	1,353 50
Interest on stocks for education of Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	4,408 98
Interest on stocks for Creek orphans	8,190 00
Interest on stocks for Menomonies	3,827 50
Interest on stocks for Chippewas and Ottawas	5,767 50
Interest on stocks for Choctaw orphan reservations	2,579 69
	<hr/>
	\$8,871,543 03

From which deduct the following repayments, viz:

Pay and subsistence	\$10,930 18
Bounties, &c.	760 05
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Wauertown	1,270 94
Repairs and improvement of the arsenal at Charleston ..	10,006 03
Construction of furnaces	3,156 17
Barracks at Mackinac	83 93
Barracks, quarters, &c. at Fort Brady	2,025 76
Hospital, per act of May 14, 1836	10 29
Completing machinery at Harper's Ferry	137 06
Erection of storehouses	2,825 02
One month's pay to volunteers and militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi	1,706 21
Forage for Dragoons and Volunteers, &c.,	1,788 20

Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians.	\$4,501 08
Improving harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie	95 00
Works at Green Bay	123 22
Deepening the channel at Bridgeport harbor	43 60
Clearing out the Ochlawahia river	1,074 10
Survey of the southern débouché of the Dismal Swamp canal to Winyaw bay	38 08
Roads and canals	73 86
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford	232 00
Road from Line creek to Chat-tahoochee	30 00
Road from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago	1,768 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks	14,985 37
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians	13,711 54
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawareans	775 50
Indian annuities	184 25
Pay of gun and blacksmiths ..	370 52
Payment of purchase money for Osage reservations	8,670 92
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers	1,228 61
Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians	1,245 18
Volunteers and additional regiment of dragoons	1,848 33
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians	4,566 26
More perfect defence of the frontier	51 90
Pay of Illinois militia	19,086 09
Holding treaties with Creeks and Seminoles	418 75
Fort, &c., upon the Arkansas frontier	10,936 35
Transportation and incidental expenses of Indian department	16

 \$120,758 51

 \$8,750,784 52

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the Navy	\$1,880,886	40
Pay of superintendents	44,728	20
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the Navy, &c.	714,592	31
Provisions	431,194	79
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	35,518	96
Navy-yard at Portsmouth	5,480	00
Navy-yard at Boston	6,756	20
Navy-yard at New York	3,866	40
Navy-yard at Philadelphia	13,589	79
Navy-yard at Washington	4,020	94
Navy-yard at Norfolk	11,682	20
Navy-yard at Pensacola	30,480	20
Purchase of a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris deceased, within the limits of the navy-yard at Charlestown.	45,218	59
Powder magazine at Pensacola	3,000	10
Magazine on Ellis's Island, in the harbor of New York	385	90
Magazines at Norfolk	750	00
Hospital at Boston	358	32
Hospital at Norfolk	500	00
Conveying Schuylkill water to naval asy- lum, Philadelphia	2,870	28
Ordnance and ordnance stores	43,293	93
Gradual increase of the Navy	10,161	73
Gradual improvement of the Navy	487,820	50
Repair of vessels in ordinary, and wear and tear of vessels in commission	287,241	46
Contingent expenses of the Navy	286,792	18
Contingent expenses not enumerated	438	13
Rebuilding frigate Congress	26,266	00
Prize money for officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong.	606	06
Pay and subsistence of marine corps	136,393	58
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c., marine corps	31,605	21
Medicines and hospital stores	3,524	76
Fuel	11,298	81
Military stores	4,707	26
Contingent expenses	10,379	99
Transportation and recruiting	3,293	12
Repairs of barracks	2,257	97
Clothing	37,938	28
Relief of Charles Blake	180	00
Relief of John Downes	723	60

\$4,620,802 15

From which deduct the following repayments, viz:

Wharves, &c., at the navy-yard, Pensacola.....	\$0. 27	
Arrearages of pay, &c., to officers of marine corps.....	485 53	
	<hr/>	\$485 80
		<hr/> \$4,620,316 35

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt.....	\$2,020 86	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of sixteen millions).....	5,500 00	
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock.....	901 38	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of seven and one half millions)...	3,080 00	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of ten millions).....	420 00	
Paying certain parts of the domestic debt.....	29 71	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837.....	128,297 65	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838.....	2,938,995 93	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March, 1840.....	398,372 00	
Interest on Treasury notes issued per act 12th October, 1837.....	4,364 16	
Interest on Treasury notes issued per act 21st May, 1838.....	152,875 89	
Interest on Treasury notes per act of 31st March, 1840.....	6,400 98	
	<hr/>	\$3,641,258 56
		<hr/> \$21,188,128 41

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 30, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

D.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debt, since the 1st December, 1839, have been as follows:

1. On account of the principal and interest of the funded debt:

Principal.....	\$9,953 06
Interest.....	2,000 00
	<u>11,953 06</u>

Leaving unclaimed and undischarged.....\$299,554 95

Viz:

Principal.....	\$52,988 93
Interest	<u>246,566 02</u>

2. On account of the unfunded debt.....\$29 71

Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation.....\$36,237 53

Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798.....	\$26,622 44
Treasury notes issued during the late war...	5,295 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock.....	<u>4,320 09</u>

3. Debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, viz:

Of the city of Washington.....	\$1,000,000 00
Alexandria.....	250,000 00
Georgetown.....	250,000 00
	<u>\$1,500,000 00</u>

The payments during the year 1840, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to.....\$78,145 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 30, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

E.

Statement of the issue and redemption of Treasury Notes from the 1st of January to the 30th November, 1840.

The Treasury notes issued during the period above mentioned under the act of the 31st of March, 1840, amounted to.....\$5,169,387 67

The notes redeemed during the same period, amounted to.....\$3,986,182 77

Viz:

1. Of notes issued under the act of the 12th of October, 1837, there have been entered in the books at this office	\$1,41,097 65	
And there are at present under examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury, notes which had been received in payment for duties and lands, amounting to.....	6,600 00	\$147,697 65
2. Of notes issued under the acts of the 21st of May, 1838, and 2d of March, 1839, there have been entered in the books of this office	2,952,415 93	
And there are at present under examination by the accounting officers of the Department.....	25,958 82	2,978,374 75
3. Of notes issued under the act of the 31st of March, 1840, there have been entered	731,317 40	
And there are at present under examination.....	128,792 97	<u>860,110 37</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 1, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

F.

Statement exhibiting the value of Imports and Exports, annually, from 1791 to 1840.

Year ending 30th of Sep- tember.	Value of Im- ports.	Value of Ex- ports.	Excess of Im- ports over Ex- ports.	Excess of Ex- ports over Im- ports.	Year ending 30th of Sep- tember.	Value of Im- ports.	Value of Ex- ports.	Excess of Im- ports over Ex- ports.	Excess of Ex- ports over Im- ports.
1791.....	\$52,000,000	\$19,012,041	\$32,987,959		1816.....	\$147,103,000	\$81,920,452	\$65,182,548	
1792.....	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902		1817.....	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431	
1793.....	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428		1818.....	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867	
1794.....	34,600,000	33,026,233	1,573,767		1819.....	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479	
1795.....	69,756,268	47,989,472	21,766,796		1820.....	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331	
1796.....	81,436,164	67,064,097	14,372,067		1821.....	62,585,724	64,974,382	-	\$2,388,658
1797.....	75,379,406	56,850,206	18,529,200		1822.....	83,241,541	72,160,377	11,081,260	
1798.....	68,551,700	61,527,097	7,024,603		1823.....	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237	
1799.....	79,068,148	78,665,522	402,626		1824.....	80,549,007	75,986,657	4,562,350	
1800.....	91,252,768	70,971,780	280,988		1825.....	96,340,075	99,535,388	-	3,195,313
1801.....	111,363,511	94,115,925	17,247,586		1826.....	84,974,477	77,595,322	7,379,155	
1802.....	76,333,333	72,483,160	3,850,173		1827.....	79,484,068	82,324,827	-	2,840,759
1803.....	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633		1828.....	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138	
1804.....	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926		1829.....	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856	
1805.....	120,000,000	95,566,021	24,433,979		1830.....	70,876,920	73,849,508	-	2,972,588
1806.....	129,000,000	101,536,963	27,463,037		1831.....	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541	
1807.....	138,000,000	108,343,150	29,656,850		1832.....	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323	
1808.....	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040		1833.....	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
1809.....	59,400,000	52,203,231	7,196,769		1834.....	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359	
1810.....	85,400,000	66,757,974	18,642,026		1835.....	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165	
1811.....	53,400,000	61,316,831	-	\$7,916,831	1836.....	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995	
1812.....	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764		1837.....	140,989,217	117,419,376	23,569,801	
1813.....	22,005,000	27,855,997	-	5,850,997	1838.....	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788	
1814.....	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559		1839.....	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716	
1815.....	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521		1840.....	104,805,891	131,571,950	-	26,766,059

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 2, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Value of Exports and Imports during each Presidency, from Mr. Monroe's second term to Mr. Van Buren's inclusive.

PRESIDENCY.	Years.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.	Excess of Imports during each presidency.
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce, &c.	Total.				
Mr. Monroe's second.....	{ 1821.	\$43,671,894	\$21,302,488	\$64,974,382	\$62,585,724		\$2,388,658	
	1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541	\$11,081,260		
	1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267	2,880,237		
	1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007	4,562,350		
		191,350,881	96,469,469	287,820,350	303,955,539	18,523,847	2,388,658	\$16,135,189
Mr. Adams's.....	{ 1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075		3,195,313	
	1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477	7,379,155		
	1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068		2,840,759	
	1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264,686	88,509,824	16,245,138		
		229,591,815	102,128,408	331,720,223	349,308,444	23,624,293	6,036,072	17,588,221
General Jackson's first.....	{ 1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527	2,133,856		
	1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920		2,972,588	
	1831	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124	21,880,541		
	1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266	13,852,323		
		239,576,749	75,118,956	314,695,705	349,589,837	37,866,720	2,972,588	34,894,132

General Jackson's second.....	{ 1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311	17,917,878		
	1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,521,332	22,184,359		
	1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742	28,202,165		
	1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035	61,316,995		
		359,447,622	85,386,401	444,834,023	574,515,420	129,681,397		129,681,397
Mr. Van Buren's.....	{ 1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140,980,177	23,560,801		
	1838	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616	113,717,404	5,230,788		
	1839	103,533,891	17,494,525	121,028,416	162,092,132	41,063,716		
	1840	113,762,617	17,809,333	131,571,950	104,805,891	-	26,766,059	
		408,894,743	69,611,615	478,506,358	521,595,604	69,855,305	26,766,059	16,323,187

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 2, 1840.*T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 7, 1840.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the year 1841, amounting to.....\$16,621,520 28

Viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	\$3,450,740 13
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals; ordnance, Indian affairs, revolutionary and other pensions.....	7,725,440 94
Naval service, including the marine corps.....	<u>5,445,339 21</u>

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1841, made by former acts of Congress, including arming and equipping the militia, civilization of Indians, revolutionary claims, revolutionary pensions under the act of June 7, 1832, claims of the State of Virginia, relief of the corporate cities in the District of Columbia, and public debt.....\$1,013,200 00
2. The existing appropriations which will not be required for the year 1840, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1841, amounting to.... 3,749,904 02
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of the year 1840, and former years, but which will be expended in 1841, amounting to..... 6,661,123 52
4. There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to..... 138,877 99
5. In a note is separately specified the amount which it is estimated will be needed in 1841 for the redemption of Treasury notes.....4,500,000 00

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

CIVIL LIST. LEGISLATURE.				Appropriations made in 1840.
For compensation and mileage of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, and for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Con- gress, viz:				
Fifty-two Senators, at \$8 per day, estimating 87 days.....	\$36,192 00			
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at \$16 per day.	1,392 00			
Two hundred and forty-one members, at \$8 per day.....	167,736 00			
Delegates from the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Flor- ida, at \$8 per day each.....	2,088 00			
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government..	154,000 00			
		\$361,408 00		\$668,944 00
Secretary of the Senate.....	3,000 00			
Principal clerk.....	1,800 00			
Five engrossing clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	7,500 00			
Messenger.....	700 00			
Chaplain to the Senate.....	500 00			
Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate.....	1,500 00			
Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate.....	1,450 00			
Clerk of the House of Representatives.....	3,000 00			
Principal Clerk.....	1,800 00			
Ten clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	15,000 00			
Messenger.....	700 00			
Chaplain to the House of Representatives.....	500 00			
Sergeant-at-Arms to the House.....	1,500 00			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

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			Appropriations made in 1840.
Doorkeeper to the House.....	\$1,500 00		
Assistant Doorkeeper to the House.....	1,450 00		
Postmaster to the House.....	1,500 00		
Draughtsman of the House.....	1,500 00		
		\$44,900 00	\$43,400 00
INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, INCLUDING STATIONERY, FUEL, PRINTING, &C.			
For the Senate, as estimated by the Secretary.....	75,000 00		75,000 00
For preparing, printing, and binding documents, ordered by the resolutions of the Senate of 2d July, 1836, and 2d March, 1837, relating to the establishment of the seat of Government; reports, plans, and surveys for improve- ment of harbors and rivers, roads and canals; to be dis- bursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.....	20,000 00		
<i>Note.</i> —This sum includes \$12,250 for printing and engraving already done in pursuance of the said resolutions.			
For the House of Representatives, as estimated by the Clerk.....	150,000 00	245,000 00	200,000 00
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.			
Salary of the principal and assistant librarians.....	2,650 00		} 3,787 50
For an assistant during the session of Congress, and term of the Supreme Court, say 90 days, at \$1 50 per day..	135 00		
Salary of messenger.....	700 00		

REPORTS OF THE

[1840.

Contingent expenses	600 00			600 00
Purchase of books for the library of Congress	5,000 00			5,000 00
		9,085 00		
			\$660,393 00	
EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation to the President of the United States		25,000 00		25,000 00
Compensation to the Vice President of the United States ..		5,000 00		5,000 00
			30,000 00	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.				
Secretary of State	6,000 00			6,000 00
Clerks and messengers	20,300 00			20,300 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws	25,000 00			25,000 00
Compiling, printing, &c., the Biennial Register	1,000 00			
		52,300 00		
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen	1,500 00			1,500 00
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs	3,350 00			3,350 00
		4,850 00		
			57,150 00	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of the Treasury	6,000 00			6,000 00
Clerks and messengers	16,450 00			16,450 00

1840.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Clerks, per act of 23d June, 1836	\$3,600 00			\$3,600 00
First Comptroller	3,500 00	\$26,050 00		3,500 00
Clerks and messengers	19,300 00			19,300 00
		22,800 00		
Second Comptroller	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger	12,250 00			12,250 00
		15,250 00		
First Auditor	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger	15,900 00			15,900 00
		18,900 00		
Second Auditor	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger	17,900 00			17,900 00
		20,900 00		
Third Auditor	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messengers	29,650 00			
Two clerks employed on claims, per act of 18th January, 1837	2,400 00			} 32,050 00
		35,050 00		
Fourth Auditor	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and Messenger	16,950 00			16,950 00
		19,950 00		
Fifth Auditor	3,000 00			3,000 00
Clerks and messenger	9,800 00			
Two additional clerks, per act of 7th July, 1838	2,000 00			} 11,800 00
		14,800 00		

Treasurer of the United States.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks and messenger.....	10,750 00		10,750 00
		\$13,750 00	
<p>The Treasurer submits the propriety of giving authority to employ in his office three clerks on permanent establishment, in lieu of that number who are now, and have been for some time, employed under the temporary act of 12th October, 1837, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes; the services of that number being now, as they have been heretofore, necessary for carrying on the general business of the office, and cannot be dispensed with. Should this submission be acceded to, he recommends the salaries to be fixed at \$1,600, \$1,200, and \$1,000. Submitted, \$3,800.</p>			
Register of the Treasury	3,000 00		3,000 00
Clerks and messengers	24,200 00		24,200 00
		27,200 00	
Commissioner of the General Land Office	3,000 00		3,000 00
Recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers.....	95,500 00		95,500 00
		98,500 00	
Solicitor of the Treasury.....	3,500 00		3,500 00
Clerks and messenger.....	3,950 00		3,950 00
		7,450 00	
<p>INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.</p>			
<p>Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, nothing required. Balance deemed sufficient.</p>			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
For translating foreign languages, and for transmitting passports and sea letters in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury	\$300 00	.	.	\$300 00
For stating and printing the public accounts, including a deficiency in former appropriations	1,800 00	.	.	1,400 00
Office of the First Comptroller	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Second Comptroller	1,500 00	.	.	1,500 00
First Auditor	1,000 00	.	.	1,200 00
Second Auditor	1,000 00	.	.	1,000 00
Third Auditor	1,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Fourth Auditor	1,000 00	.	.	500 00
Fifth Auditor	1,000 00	.	.	1,000 00
Treasurer of the United States	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Register of the Treasury	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Solicitor of the Treasury	1,500 00	.	.	1,000 00
Commissioner of the General Land Office, including 83,000 pieces of parchment and printing, patents, &c.	24,670 00	.	.	18,417 00
		\$41,770 00	.	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.				
Superintendent and watchmen	2,100 00	.	.	2,100 00
Contingent expenses of the building, including fuel, labor, oil, carrying the Department mails, and sealing ship's registers, &c.	12,000 00	.	.	12,000 00

1840.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.		14,100 00	\$376,470 00	
Secretary of War.....	6,000 00	.	.	6,000 00
Clerks and messengers, including the clerkship under act of April 20, 1818, transferred back from Pension Office on the 1st of March, 1840.....	13,186 10	.	.	13,350 00
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Books, maps, and plans for the War Department.....	1,000 00	.	.	1,000 00
Compensation of extra clerks, when employed in said office	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
		26,186 10		
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Clerks and messenger.....	16,400 00	.	.	16,400 00
Contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
		21,400 00		
Commissioner of Pensions.....	2,500 00	.	.	2,584 57
Clerks and messengers.....	12,400 00	.	.	} 18,250 00
Clerks transferred from the office of the Secretary of War...	2,793 40	.	.	
Salary of one clerk transferred from the Navy Department, per act March 4, 1840.....	1,600 00	.	.	1,600 00
Contingent expenses.....	1,500 00	.	.	3,000 00
		20,793 40		
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General.....	1,500 00	.	.	1,500 00
Contingent expenses.....	300 00	.	.	300 00
		1,800 00		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General.	7,650 00	.	.	7,650 00
Contingent expenses.....	1,600 00	.	.	1,600 00
		9,250 00		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General	\$7,300 00	.	.	\$7,300 00
Contingent expenses	1,000 00		.	1,000 00
		\$8,300 00		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General	7,100 00	.	.	7,100 00
Contingent expenses	800 00		.	800 00
		7,900 00		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases	4,200 00	.	.	4,200 00
Contingent expenses	800 00		.	800 00
		5,000 00		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence	4,300 00	.	.	4,300 00
Contingent expenses	3,200 00		.	3,200 00
		7,500 00		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer ..	5,650 00	.	.	5,650 00
Contingent expenses	1,500 00		.	1,500 00
		7,150 00		
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General ..	1,650 00	.	.	1,650 00
Salary of a clerk at \$1,000, under the act of April 20, 1818, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War	1,000 00		.	
Contingent expenses	550 00		.	500 00
		3,200 00		
Clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office	8,650 00	.	.	8,650 00
Contingent expenses	1,550 00		.	800 00
		10,200 00		

Clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau.....	2,500 00	.	.	2,500 00
Salary of a clerk at \$1,400, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the Pension Office, to be transferred from that office on the 1st March, 1841.....	1,170 50	.	.	.
Contingent expenses.....	1,735 00	.	.	1,735 00
		5,405 50		
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.				
Salaries of the superintendent and watchmen.....	2,250 00	.	.	2,250 00
Contingent expenses of said building, including repairs, labor, fuel, oil, engine, and also rent of the bounty land office.....	4,700 00	.	.	4,700 00
		6,950 00		
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of the Navy.....	6,000 00	.	.	6,000 00
Clerks and messengers, after deducting one clerk transferred to Pension Office per act March 4, 1840, at \$1,600.....	11,250 00	.	.	12,850 00
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
		20,250 00		
Commissioners of the Navy Board.....	10,500 00	.	.	10,500 00
Secretary.....	2,000 00	.	.	2,000 00
Clerks and messenger.....	8,450 00	.	.	8,450 00
Contingent expenses.....	2,500 00	.	.	1,800 00
		23,450 00		
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen.....	1,250 00	.	.	1,250 00

\$141,035 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvement of the grounds.....	\$3,350 00	\$4,600 00	\$48,300 00	\$3,350 00
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
Postmaster General.....	6,000 00	.	.	6,000 00
Three Assistant Postmasters General.....	7,500 00	.	.	7,500 00
Clerks and messengers.....	48,600 00	.	.	48,600 00
Two watchmen, at \$300 each.....	600 00	.	.	600 00
Topographer and additional clerks, per acts March 3, 1839, and May 8, 1840.....	10,200 00	.	.	} 11,600 00
Clerk to keep appropriation accounts, per acts of March 3, 1839, and May 8, 1840.....	1,400 00	.	.	
For contingent expenses, including fuel for the Auditor's office, and \$4,000 for rent of the building occupied by the Department.....	10,500 00	84,800 00	.	8,000 00
Auditor for the Post Office Department.....	3,000 00	.	.	3,000 00
Clerks and messengers.....	55,500 00	.	.	} 68,700 00
Eleven additional clerks, per act of July 7, 1838.....	13,200 00	.	.	
Contingent expenses.....	4,700 00	76,400 00	161,200 00	4,700 00

SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.

Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	6,300 00			6,300 00
		8,300 00		
Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	3,820 00			3,820 00
		5,820 00		
Surveyor General of Arkansas.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	2,800 00			2,800 00
		4,800 00		
Surveyor General of Louisiana.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	2,500 00			2,500 00
		4,500 00		
Surveyor General of Mississippi.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	1,000 00			5,000 00
		3,000 00		
Surveyor General of Alabama.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	2,200 00			2,200 00
		4,200 00		
Surveyor General of Florida.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836.....	500 00			3,500 00
		2,500 00		
Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of \$500.....	2,000 00			1,500 00
Clerks, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of \$400.....	2,000 00			1,600 00
		4,000 00		
For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the Surveyors General, in addition to the unexpended balances of former				

ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1840.]

				Appropriations made in 1840.
appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the service		\$7,200 00		\$9,000 00
For extra clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to transcribe field notes of survey, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:				
Office of the Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio...	\$4,500 00			4,500 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri..	3,000 00			2,200 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Arkansas	1,500 00			1,000 00
Office of the Surveyor General of Louisiana.....	1,000 00			
		10,000 00		
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....			\$54,320 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in Washington, per act of the 21st of July, 1840.....	3,000 00		1,500 00	1,500 00
Commissioner, from the 21st of July to the 31st of December, 1840.....	311 96			2,300 00
		3,311 96		
Three assistants to the Commissioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, at \$1 50 per day, including oil for lamps, and fuel.....		1,807 50		
			5,119 46	2,950 00
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS BRANCHES.				
Compensation to the director of the Mint at Philadelphia ..	3,500 00			

treasurer	2,000 00			
chief coiner	2,000 00			
assayer	2,000 00			
melter and refiner	2,000 00			
engraver	2,000 00			
assistant assayer	1,300 00			
one clerk at \$1,200, two at \$1,100, and one at \$700	4,100 00			
Compensation to workmen		18,900 00		20,400 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including the wast- age of gold and silver, fuel, materials, stationery, water- rent, and taxes, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1840		24,000 00		23,000 00
	800 00			16,000 00
For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the Mint.	1,000 00			1,000 00
		1,800 00		
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina	2,000 00		44,700 00	
Compensation to the assayer	1,500 00			
coiner	1,500 00			
one clerk	1,000 00			
		6,000 00		6,000 00
For compensation to workmen		3,500 00		3,500 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, ma- terials, taxes, and wastage of gold		2,500 00		2,500 00
			12,000 00	
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonga	2,000 00			
assayer	1,500 00			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Compensation to the coiner.....	\$1,500 00			
one clerk.....	1,000 00			
		\$6,000 00		\$6,000 00
For compensation to workmen.....		2,880 00		3,500 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, ma- terials, taxes, and wastage of gold.....		1,000 00		2,000 00
			\$9,880 00	
Compensation to the superintendent of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.....	2,500 00			
Compensation to the treasurer.....	2,000 00			
coiner.....	2,000 00			
assayer.....	2,000 00			
melter and refiner.....	2,000 00			
two clerks at \$1,200 each.....	2,400 00			
		12,900 00		12,900 00
For compensation to workmen.....		22,000 00		22,000 00
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, ma- terials, taxes, and wastage of gold and silver.....		17,100 00		17,100 00
			52,000 00	
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.				
<i>Wisconsin Territory.</i>				
Governor.....	2,500 00			
Three Judges, at \$1,800 each.....	5,400 00			
Secretary.....	1,200 00			
Contingent expenses.....	350 00			
				9,100 00
				350 00

Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Assembly, printing, stationery, fuel, newspapers, furniture, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects.....

34,075 00

43,525 00

34,075 00

Iowa Territory.

Governor.....

2,500 00

Three Judges, at \$1,800 each.....

5,400 00

Secretary.....

1,200 00

Contingent expenses.....

350 00

Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Assembly, printing, stationery, fuel, postage, newspapers, furniture, rent, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects, and including \$6,729 for arrearages due above the amount appropriated by Congress.....

34,904 00

44,354 00

34,050 00

Florida Territory.

Governor.....

2,500 00

Four Judges at \$1,800 each, and one at \$2,300.....

9,500 00

Secretary.....

1,500 00

Contingent expenses.....

350 00

Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of officers, stationery, fuel, printing, rent, furniture, and all other incidental and contingent objects..

29,425 00

43,275 00

29,325 00

131,154 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

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REPORTS OF THE

[1840.]

JUDICIARY.		Appropriations made in 1840.		
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.....	\$5,000 00			
Eight Associate Judges, at \$4,500 each.....	36,000 00			
District Judge of Maine.....	1,800 00			
New Hampshire.....	1,000 00			
Massachusetts.....	2,500 00			
Vermont.....	1,200 00			
Rhode Island.....	1,500 00			
Connecticut.....	1,500 00			
New York, northern district.....	2,000 00			
New York, southern district.....	3,500 00			
New Jersey.....	1,500 00			
Pennsylvania, eastern district.....	2,500 00			
Pennsylvania, western district.....	1,800 00			
Delaware.....	1,500 00			
Maryland.....	2,000 00			
Virginia, eastern district.....	1,800 00			
Virginia, western district.....	1,600 00			
Kentucky.....	1,500 00			
Tennessee.....	1,500 00			
Ohio.....	1,000 00			
North Carolina.....	2,000 00			
South Carolina.....	2,500 00			
Georgia.....	2,500 00			
Louisiana.....	3,000 00			
Mississippi.....	2,000 00			

Indiana	1,000 00		
Illinois	1,000 00		
Alabama	2,500 00		
Missouri	1,200 00		
Michigan	1,500 00		
Arkansas	2,000 00		
		93,900 00	93,900 00
Chief Justice of the District of Columbia	2,700 00		
Two Associate Judges, at \$2,500 each	5,000 00		
Judge of the Criminal Court	2,000 00		
Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county	1,000 00		
Additional Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county	1,000 00		
Judge of the Orphans' Court, Alexandria county	1,000 00		
		12,700 00	12,700 00
Attorney General of the United States	4,000 00		4,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00		1,000 00
Messenger	500 00		500 00
Contingent expenses	500 00		500 00
		6,000 00	
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court		1,000 00	1,000 00
District Attorney, Maine	200 00		
New Hampshire	200 00		
Vermont	200 00		
Rhode Island	200 00		
Connecticut	200 00		
New York, northern district	200 00		
New Jersey	200 00		
Pennsylvania, western district	200 00		
Delaware	200 00		
Virginia, eastern district	200 00		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
District Attorney, Virginia, western district.....	\$200	00		
Tennessee, eastern district.....	200	00		
Tennessee, western district.....	200	00		
Tennessee, Jackson district.....	200	00		
Kentucky.....	200	00		
Ohio.....	200	00		
North Carolina.....	200	00		
Georgia.....	200	00		
Louisiana, eastern district.....	600	00		
Louisiana, western district.....	200	00		
Mississippi.....	200	00		
Indiana.....	200	00		
Illinois.....	200	00		
Alabama, northern district.....	200	00		
Alabama, southern district.....	200	00		
Missouri.....	200	00		
Michigan.....	200	00		
Arkansas.....	200	00		
Florida, eastern district.....	200	00		
Do. middle district.....	200	00		
Do. western district.....	200	00		
Do. southern district.....	200	00		
Do. Appalachicola district.....	200	00		
Wisconsin.....	250	00		
Iowa.....	200	00		
Marshal for the district of Maine.....	200	00		
New Hampshire.....	200	00		

Vermont.....	200 00
Rhode Island.....	200 00
Connecticut.....	200 00
New York, northern district.....	200 00
New Jersey.....	200 00
Pennsylvania, western district.....	200 00
Delaware.....	200 00
Virginia, eastern district.....	200 00
Do. , western district.....	200 00
North Carolina.....	400 00
Kentucky.....	200 00
Ohio.....	200 00
Tennessee, eastern district.....	200 00
Do. western district.....	200 00
Do. Jackson district.....	200 00
Louisiana, eastern district.....	200 00
Do. western district.....	200 00
Mississippi.....	200 00
Indiana.....	200 00
Illinois.....	200 00
Alabama, northern district.....	200 00
Do. southern district.....	200 00
Missouri.....	200 00
Michigan.....	200 00
Arkansas.....	200 00
Florida, eastern district.....	200 00
Do. middle district.....	200 00
Do. western district.....	200 00
Do. southern district.....	200 00
Do. Appalachicola district.....	200 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Marshal for the district of Wisconsin.....	\$200 00			
Iowa.....	200 00			
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year 1841, and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners.....		\$14,450 00		\$14,450 00
		325,000 00		
			\$453,050 00	300,000 00
Total civil list.....			\$2,238,271 46	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.				
Josiah H. Webb, per act of December 12, 1811.....		\$50 00		\$50 00
Rachel Dohrman, per act 3d March, 1817.....		300 00		
Elizabeth C. Perry, per act 2d March, 1821.....		400 00		
Elizabeth M. Perry, per act 2d March, 1821.....		150 00		
			\$900 00	900 00
Survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to super-				

intendent and assistants.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	1840.] SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	
Expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.....	3,000 00		
Allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
For payments to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	
For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	8,381 00	14,503 00	
For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of Government.....	12,000 00		
To make good a deficiency in the years 1839 and 1840 in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the act of the 3d May, 1802.....	97,000 00		
<i>Note.</i> —See as to marine hospitals, submitted at the last session.			
For balance due the commissioner for ascertaining and marking the southern boundary of Iowa Territory, under the act of 18th June, 1838.....	414 86		
For carrying on the work of the new custom-house building at Boston.....	121,000 00	121,000 00	
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be omitted in due course of settlement. (Nothing required—balance of appropriation deemed sufficient.)			
LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.			
For supplying light-houses, containing 2,598 lamps, with oil, tube glasses,			411

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transporting oil, and keeping the apparatus in repair.....	\$115,844 86		
For repairs, refitting, and improvements, of light-houses, connected therewith.....	112,359 46		
For salaries of 236 keepers of light-houses, (seventeen of them being charged with two light-houses, and one with three).....	94,038 33		
For salaries of thirty keepers of floating lights.....	15,800 00		
For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies to thirty floating lights.....	104,440 30		
For weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying the loss of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers.....	25,514 92		
For expenses of examining and reporting the condition of light-houses annually.....	4,000 00		
For superintendents' commissions.....	12,074 94		
<i>Note.</i> —The number of lamps has been reduced at some of the light-houses in Massachusetts, and Roanoke marshes and Natchez lights discontinued, since last year's estimate was made.		\$484,072 81	\$431,987 26
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.			
<i>Note.</i> —By the 10th section of the act of 21st July, 1840, it is enacted "That all the estimates of the public buildings and grounds shall hereafter be submitted by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to be examined and approved by them before they are reported to the House." No estimates for those objects are, therefore, submitted by this Department.			
SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.			
For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the service, including office rent and fuel, for the year 1841.....	55,000 00		215,000 00

For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Alabama, at a price not exceeding \$4 a mile.....	15,000 00		
For surveys in Missouri, in the towns named in the act of 26th May, 1824, in addition to the sum of \$6,000 appropriated for the same object by the act of 8th April, 1838.....	2,000 00		
For surveying five hundred miles of detached and unfinished lines in Illinois and Missouri, principally in the military district, Illinois, at a price not exceeding \$6 a mile.....	3,000 00		
		75,000 00	

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The Secretary of State estimates, viz:

For salaries of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico.....	54,000 00	.	63,000 00
For salaries of Secretaries of Legation to the same places.....	12,000 00	.	14,000 00
For salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey.....	6,000 00	.	6,000 00
For salaries of the Chargés d'Affaires to Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia.....	63,000 00	.	58,500 00
For salary of a Dragoman to the Legation to Turkey.....	2,500 00	.	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	30,000 00	.	30,000 00
For outfits of a Minister to Austria, and a Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela.....	13,500 00	.	
		181,000 00	
For salaries of the consuls at London and Paris.....	4,000 00	.	4,000 00
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries....	50,000 00	.	40,000 00
For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, per act of 18th January, 1836.....	2,800 00	.	2,800 00
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers.....	17,400 00	.	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

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			Appropriations made in 1840.
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	\$30,000 00		
		\$104,200 00	
Total foreign intercourse.....		\$285,200 00	
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Estimate of the Secretary of War of the sums required to be appropriated for the service of the War Department for the year 1841:			
PAY DEPARTMENT.			
Pay of the Army.....	1,172,028 00		1,172,028 00
Subsistence of officers.....	514,489 00		514,489 00
Forage of officers' horses.....	114,571 00		114,571 00
Payments in lieu of clothing.....	80,030 00		80,030 00
Pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, at the Military Academy, and for forage of the officers' horses, and clothing for their servants...	106,205 00		103,558 00
		1,987,323 00	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Extra pay to reenlisted soldiers.....	8,640 00		} 47,163 27
Expenses of recruiting.....	40,109 05		
		48,749 05	
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.			
Army clothing and equipage.....	505,737 73		425,635 67

REPORTS OF THE

[1840.]

Taxes on Passyunk arsenal, the clothing depôt near Philadelphia, for 1839 and 1840, and for a small balance due in 1838.....

1,530 50

507,268 23

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

For subsistence in kind

648,899 00

515,492 00

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

For regular supplies.....

261,000 00

271,000 00

For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c.

160,000 00

173,000 00

For transportation of officers' baggage.....

65,000 00

65,000 00

For transportation of troops and supplies.....

242,000 00

287,000 00

For incidental expenses

130,000 00

121,000 00

For contingencies of the Army.....

9,000 00

7,000 00

For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth.....

25,000 00

30,000 00

For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith.....

50,000 00

50,000 00

For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Wayne.....

50,000 00

20,000 00

For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Sackett's Harbor.....

1,000 00

For continuing the military road on the western frontier.....

30,000 00

For barracks, quarters, &c., at Turkey river.....

30,000 00

1,053,000 00

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

For medical and hospital department.....

28,000 00

38,000 00

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Military Academy.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visitors, and the other various

ESTIMATE—Continued.

		Appropriations made in 1840.
current and ordinary expenses of the academy, other than pay, subsistence, &c.	\$26,387 53	\$27,493 95
For increase and expense of the library, &c.	1,300 00	1,000 00
For completing the buildings of the library and philosophical apparatus and chemical department.	7,581 37	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Fortifications.</i>		\$35,268 90
For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle Island.	35,000 00	100,000 00
For Fort Warren.	45,000 00	150,000 00
For Fort Adams.	35,000 00	80,000 00
For fortifications at New London harbor.	15,000 00	25,000 00
For Fort Schuyler.	30,000 00	80,000 00
For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle William, and South Battery, Governor's Island.	10,000 00	5,162 00
For repairs of sea-wall of Castle William, and other parts of Governor's Island.	10,000 00	5,735 00
For repairs of Fort Gibson, New York harbor.	5,000 00	
For Fort Delaware, being the balance which will go to the surplus fund at the end of the present year.		
For repairs of Fort Washington.	15,000 00	
For Fort Monroe.	35,000 00	50,000 00
For Fort Calhoun.	10,000 00	50,000 00
For repairs of Fort Macon.	15,000 00	
For Fort Sumter.	60,000 00	25,000 00
For repairs of Castle Pinckney.	2,000 00	
For Fort Pulaski.	15,000 00	44,000 00

For Fort Pickens.....	10,000 00	8,000 00
For Fort Barancas.....	30,000 00	15,000 00
For Fort Livingston.....	30,000 00	15,000 00
For contingencies of fortifications.....	5,000 00	10,000 00
For incidental expenses attending the repairs of fortifications.....	10,000 00	50,000 00
For repairs of sea-wall on Deer Island, Boston harbor.....	1,500 00	
For repairs of sea-wall on Rainsford Island, Boston harbor.....	1,000 00	
For continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine.....	15,000 00	
For fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New York.....	40,000 00	
For fort on Sollers' Point flats, harbor of Baltimore, Maryland.....	25,000 00	
For construction of a sea-wall on Lovell's Island, Boston harbor.....	12,000 00	
		516,500 00
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.		
For the current expenses of the ordnance service.....	85,000 00	100,000 00
For armament of fortifications.....	100,000 00	150,000 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.....	80,000 00	100,000 00
For national armories.....	300,000 00	360,000 00
For arsenals.....	120,000 00	150,000 00
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory.....	20,000 00	10,500 00
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory.....	38,000 00	50,000 00
For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the Ordnance department.....	3,600 00	3,000 00
For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone.....	20,000 00	40,000 00
For purchase of a site, and rebuilding the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.....	25,000 00	
		791,600 00
2. <i>Surveys.</i>		
To complete the surveys of the Des Moines and Iowa rivers.....	2,000 00	
For surveys and examinations of a military character.....	30,000 00	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
For completing the surveys of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin.....	\$5,000 00		
For continuing military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi....	20,000 00		
For completing the maps showing the position of the lands of each Indian tribe in amity with the United States, per act of 3d March, 1839.....	1,000 00	\$58,000 00	
<i>3. Light-Houses.</i>			
For the removal of the light-house on Goat Island.....	13,000 00		
For light-house on Flynn's knoll, New York harbor, being the amount of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund.....	138,909 26	151,909 26	
<i>4. Pensions.</i>			
For revolutionary pensions under the act of 18th March, 1818, in addition to the probable balance at the end of 1840, of \$70,000.....	314,000 00	.	\$112,132 00
For invalid pensions, in addition to the probable balance at the end of the year 1840, of \$90,000.....	107,000 00		
For pensions to widows and orphans per act of 4th July, 1836, in addition to the probable balance at the end of 1840, of \$739.....	448,241 00	.	23,676 00
For five years' pensions to widows per act of 7th July, 1838, in addition to the probable balance at the end of the year 1840, of \$401,023 50...	168,314 50	.	863,540 00
For half-pay pensions, payable through the Second and Third Auditor's offices.....	5,000 00	.	10,000 00
<i>5. Arrearages.</i>			
For arrearages payable through the Third Auditor's office.....	1,000 00	.	1,500 00
For arrearages payable through the Second Auditor's office, being the			

balance that will go to the surplus fund at the end of 1840.....	600 00		
6. <i>Indian Department.</i>		1,600 00	
For the fulfilment of the treaties with the various Indian tribes.....	757,668 00	.	932,454 40
For the current expenses of the Indian department, including transportation and incidental expenses.....	97,100 00		97,100 00
		854,768 00	
Total military.....	.	\$7,725,440 94	

Note.—For views as to the various topics and estimates connected with roads, harbors, &c., reference may be had to a special report by the Secretary of War on the subject, to the Senate, at the last session.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

There will be required for the general service of the Navy, during the year 1841, in addition to the balances which may remain on hand on the 1st of January, 1841, viz:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen.....	2,335,000 00	.	2,250,000 00
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards.....	40,000 00	.	74,620 00
For provisions.....	500,000 00	.	620,000 00
For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the Navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission.....	1,425,000 00	.	1,000,000 00
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick.....	30,000 00	.	75,000 00
For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz:			
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	25,000 00	.	20,000 00
Charlestown, Massachusetts.....	42,000 00	.	17,000 00
Brooklyn, New York.....	78,000 00	.	18,000 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz:			
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	\$9,000 00		\$5,000 00
Washington, District of Columbia.....	11,000 00		20,000 00
Gosport, Virginia.....	49,000 00		17,250 00
Pensacola, Florida.....	20,000 00		13,000 00
For contingent expenses.....	450,000 00		450,000 00
For contingent expenses not enumerated.....	3,000 00		3,000 00
For hospital buildings and their dependencies, viz:			
At Charlestown, Massachusetts.....	1,500 00		
At Brooklyn, New York.....	3,000 00		
At Norfolk, Virginia.....	2,000 00		
At Pensacola, Florida.....	1,500 00		
		\$5,025,000 00	
MARINE CORPS.			
For the pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants serving on shore, and subsistence of officers of the marine corps	176,927 60		175,050 40
For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, ser- vants, and washerwomen, serving on shore.....	45,054 99		45,054 99
For clothing.....	43,662 50		43,662 50
For fuel.....	16,274 12		16,274 12
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Charlestown, Massachusetts.....	30,000 00		
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Brooklyn, New York.....	30,000 00		
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Gosport, Virginia.....	30,000 00		

To commence the erection of barracks at Pensacola, Florida.....	10,000 00		
For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York.....	6,000 00		6,000 00
For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting.....	8,000 00		8,000 00
For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, and pay of matron and hospital steward.....	4,140 00		4,140 00
For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments.....	2,300 00		2,300 00
For contingent expenses.....	17,980 00		17,980 00
		420,339 21	
Total naval.....		5,445,339 21	
Aggregate.....		\$16,621,520 28	

RECAPITULATIONS.

CIVIL LIST.

Legislature.....	\$660,393 00
President and Vice President of the United States.....	30,000 00
Department of State.....	57,150 00
Treasury Department.....	376,470 00
War Department.....	141,035 00
Navy Department.....	48,300 00
Post Office Department.....	161,200 00
Surveyors and their clerks.....	54,320 00
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	1,500 00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and assistants, &c.....	5,119 46
Mint of the United States and its branches.....	118,580 00

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Governments in the Territories of the United States.....	\$131,154 00	
Judiciary.....	453,050 00	
		\$2,238,271 46
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Annuities and grants.....	900 00	
Survey of the coast of the United States.....	100,000 00	
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida.....	1,000 00	
Salaries of the registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales.....	3,500 00	
Expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors.....	3,000 00	
Allowance to law agent, &c., in relation to private land claims in Florida.....	5,000 00	
Statues for the Capitol.....	8,000 00	
Historical paintings for the Capitol.....	8,000 00	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	8,381 00	
Bringing the votes for President and Vice President to the seat of Government.....	12,000 00	
Marine hospital establishment.....	97,000 00	
Ascertaining southern boundary of Iowa Territory.....	414 86	
Custom-house at Boston.....	121,000 00	
Light-house establishment.....	484,072 81	
Surveying the public lands.....	75,000 00	
		927,268 67
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.		
Salaries of Ministers.....	54,000 00	
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation.....	12,000 00	
Salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey.....	6,000 00	

Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires.....	63,000 00	
Salary of a dragoman to the legation to Turkey.....	2,500 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	30,000 00	
Outfits of a Minister to Austria and a Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela.	13,500 00	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris.....	4,000 00	
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	50,000 00	
Clerk hire, office rent, &c., to American consul at London.....	2,800 00	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers.....	17,400 00	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	30,000 00	
		285,200 00
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay department.....	1,987,323 00	
Adjutant General's department.....	48,749 05	
Purchasing department.....	507,268 23	
Subsistence department.....	648,899 00	
Quartermaster's department.....	1,053,000 00	
Medical and Hospital department.....	28,000 00	
Military Academy.....	35,268 90	
Fortifications.....	516,500 00	
Ordnance department.....	791,600 00	
Surveys.....	58,000 00	
Light-houses.....	151,909 26	
Pensions.....	1,042,555 50	
Arrearages.....	1,600 00	
Indian department.....	854,768 00	
		7,725,440 94
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.		
General service of the Navy.....	5,025,000 00	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

Marine corps.....	\$420,339 21		Appropriations made in 1840.
Total estimates.....		\$5,445,339 21	16,621,520 28
<i>Statement of Appropriations made for the service of the year 1841 by former acts of Congress.</i>			
Arming and equipping militia, per act of 23d April, 1808.....	\$200,000 00		
Civilization of Indians, per act 3d March, 1819.....	10,000 00		
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828.....	50,000 00		
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832.....	600,000 00		
Claims of the State of Virginia, per act 5th July, 1832.....	4,000 00		
		\$864,000 00	
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia, per act of 26th May, 1836—interest \$79,200, principal \$60,000.....	139,200 00		
For public debt, payable at the Treasury, per act 3d March, 1817.....	10,000 00		
		149,200 00	

*Statement accompanying the Annual Estimates of Appropriations, formed in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of the
1st May, 1820.*

1840.]

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS:	Amounts required to complete the service of the present and former years, though they may not be called for until after the close of the year 1840.	Amounts which will not be required for the service of the present year, and may therefore be applied in aid of the service of the year 1841.	Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.
Officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress.....			\$4,080 37
Arrears of printing, lithographing, engraving, &c., for House of Representatives.....			5,666 83
Purchase of books for the library of Congress.....	\$4,954 41		
Compensation to the President and Vice-President, &c.....	7,500 00		
Clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State.....		\$1 28	
Contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of State.....	19,495 40		
Biennial Register.....		607 76	
Clerks and messengers in the several offices of the Treasury Department.....			8,734 72
Contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	7,887 21	12,000 00	
Contingent expenses in the office of the Second Comptroller.....	2,000 00		
Contingent expenses in the office of the First Auditor.....	200 00		
Contingent expenses in the office of the Third Auditor.....	500 00		
Contingent expenses in the office of the Fifth Auditor.....	600 00		
Contingent expenses of the office of the Treasurer of the United States.....	400 00		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Clerks and messengers in the several offices of the Secretary of War.....		\$554 28
Contingent expenses of the several offices of the War Department	\$2,985 00	
Clerks and messengers, office Secretary of the Navy.....		44 77
Commissioners of the Navy Board.....		392 03
Contingent expenses of southwest executive building.....	1,350 00	
Clerks and messengers, office Postmaster General.....		501 14
Clerks and messengers, office Auditor Post Office Department.....		602 13
Contingent expenses of office Postmaster General.....	5,000 00	
Surveyors General and their clerks.....	29,228 22	330 11
Expenses necessary to a correct location of private land claims.		1,221 78
Secretary to sign patents for public lands.....	375 00	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings.....	575 00	
Officers and clerks of the Mints.....	10,163 55	3,750 00
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Florida Territory.....	6,076 66	
Expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida Territory.....	3,000 00	
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Wisconsin Territory.....	2,275 00	
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Iowa Territory.....	2,275 00	4,950 28
Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the United States, &c. . .	23,475 00	4,806 66
Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, &c.	3,175 00	
Attorney General of the United States.....		294 68
Contingent expenses of office Attorney General.....	500 00	
Compensation to district attorneys and marshals.....	3,612 50	472 36
Expenses of courts of the United States, &c.....	40,000 00	
Payment of sundry annuities.....	475 00	
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Mint.....	13,849 05	
Pay of laborers, &c., at the Mint.....	4,387 40	

New machinery for the Mint	3,000 00	
Purchase of copper for the Mint		50,000 00
Buildings and machinery, Branch Mint, New Orleans	214 87	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses, Branch Mint, New Orleans	5,600 00	
Compensation to laborers, Branch Mint, New Orleans	21,664 78	
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses, Branch Mint, Dahlonega	3,550 00	
Compensation to laborers; do. do.	2,884 00	
Buildings and machinery, do. do.	10,275 83	
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.	80,000 00	
Building light-houses, &c.	100,000 00	
Survey of public lands	238,509 78	
Keepers of public archives in Florida Territory	250 00	
Survey of the coast of the United States	20,000 00	
Procuring books and papers relating to Spanish grants of land, &c.	20,000 00	
Fire-proof building for the General Post Office	100,000 00	
Furnishing 156 rooms in the new Treasury building	2,097 81	
Two groups of statues for the Capitol	4,000 00	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary	10,000 00	
Expenses incurred by Collector of New York under act of July 7, 1838.		94 39
Repairs of the custom-house, Philadelphia	3,200 00	
Custom-house in Boston	54,000 00	
Allowance to law agent, &c., in relation to private land claims in Florida	2,000 00	
Printing and publishing the Madison Papers	1,000 00	
Diplomatic Correspondence, State Papers, &c.		1,968 28
Expenses in relation to relief of certain insolvent debtors	1,000 00	
Compensation to a person to classify, &c., papers		800 00
Expenses incident to issuing Treasury notes	7,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Payment for horses turned over to Government in Florida	\$22,000 00		
Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for	16,000 00		
Preserving in the War and Navy Departments specimens of natural history	500 00		
Patent fund	6,050 00	\$156,806 85	
Expenses of the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Texas	4,881 14		
Salary of commissioner for running do.	625 00	826 35	
Salary of surveyor do.	500 00	766 68	
Salary of clerk do.	300 00	693 34	
Exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary line of the United States	3,000 00	4,489 88	
Sixth census	721,000 00		
Salaries of Ministers	16,947 17		
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation	2,440 80	10,000 00	
Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires	18,475 75		
Salary of a Minister Resident to Turkey	1,521 53		
Contingent expenses of missions abroad	19,773 01		
Salary of dragoman, and for contingent expenses of legation to Turkey	1,000 00	3,042 09	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	12,011 65		
Intercourse with Barbary Powers	9,927 94		
Diplomatic agents attending to the tobacco interests in Europe		9,000 00	
Certain diplomatic services			\$194 88
Relief and protection of American seamen	3,956 33		
Office rent, &c., to American consul at London	708 32		
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses incident to the consulates			

in the Turkish dominions.....	6,000 00		
Expenses under the 4th article of the treaty with Spain.....			1,675 60
Claims on France (old).....			11,731 02
Claims on Spain (old).....			2,427 31
Prosecution of the claim to the legacy of James Smithson.....			1,133 84

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the Army.....	10,930 18		
Pay of the Army.....	427,036 19	500,000 00	
Subsistence of officers.....	308,588 18		
Subsistence department.....	123,000 00	200,000 00	
Quartermaster's department.....	51,580 22	100,000 00	
Incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department.....	13,808 79	50,000 00	
Transportation of officers' baggage.....	20,840 92		
Transportation of the Army.....	72,239 39	50,000 00	
Forage.....	94,011 72		
Purchasing department.....	77,328 07		
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers.....	20,617 44		
Two months' extra pay to reenlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting.....		19,422 95	
Bounties and premiums.....			760 05
Medical and Hospital department.....		20,000 00	
Contingencies of the Army.....	3,500 00	3,914 44	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815.....		622 87	
Arrearages prior to 1817.....		1,200 00	
Invalid and half-pay pensions.....		90,000 00	
Pensions to widows and orphans.....		9,652 36	
Pensions to widows, per act of 4th July, 1836.....		787 19	
Revolutionary pensions, per act of 18th March, 1818.....		70,000 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Five years' pensions to widows and orphans		\$481,023 52	
Military Academy at West Point	\$10,293 95		\$300 00
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Watertown, Massachusetts			1,270 94
Arsenals	12,000 00	96,815 59	
Repairs of arsenals	4,000 00	6,400 00	
Repairs and improvement of the arsenal at Charleston			10,006 03
Construction of furnaces			3,156 17
Barracks, quarters, &c., Plattsburg	18,500 00		
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Jesup		10,000 00	
Barracks at Michilimackinac			83 93
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Brady		2,025 76	
Completing machinery at Harper's Ferry			137 06
Erection of storehouses			2,825 02
Arming and equipping the militia	22,786 85	57,851 41	
One month's pay to volunteers of Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. ..		1,706 21	
Ordnance service	3,000 00	37,596 52	
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies		74,048 08	
Purchase of saltpetre and brimstone		29,326 67	
Expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery ..		3,000 00	
National armories	16,000 00	50,686 56	
Repairs and improvements at Harper's Ferry armory	8,000 00	34,000 00	
Barracks, quarters, &c.	67,210 28		
Barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth	15,000 00		
Repairs and improvements at Springfield armory	5,000 00	5,500 00	
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Wayne	8,000 00		
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Smith	10,000 00		
Elevating machinery for barbette and casemate carriages		1,285 54	

Armament of fortifications.....		109,739 72
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications.....	5,000 00	15,000 00
Incidental expenses of fortifications, purchase of lands, &c.....	3,653 75	60,000 00
Fort Adams.....	20,000 00	60,000 00
Fort Calhoun.....	16,000 00	49,000 00
Fort Niagara.....	7,500 00	20,000 00
Fort Delaware.....		27,000 00
Fort Preble.....	800 00	2,400 00
Fort Schuyler.....	27,103 00	52,897 00
Fort Warren.....	37,500 00	112,500 00
Fort Pulaski.....	4,000 00	40,000 00
Fort Scammel.....	900 00	2,500 00
Fort Monroe.....	12,578 48	40,000 00
Fort McClary.....	200 00	550 00
Repairing, &c., old fort at Oswego, &c.....	5,283 31	16,000 00
Preservation of Castle Island and repairs of Fort Independence.....	25,000 00	75,000 00
Fort Constitution.....	971 00	2,700 00
Fortifications at Charleston, &c.....	4,409 23	11,000 00
Repairs of the old fort at the Barancas.....	4,000 00	11,000 00
Fortifications at New London harbor.....	8,000 00	22,000 00
Fort Hamilton.....	7,000 00	13,000 00
Fort at Grande Terre, Louisiana.....	4,530 08	13,000 00
Fort Lafayette.....	2,000 00	3,000 00
Fort Columbus.....	662 00	1,000 00
Repairs of Castle William.....	1,735 00	4,000 00
Repairs of south battery, Governor's Island.....	1,500 00	2,000 00
Rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe.....	1,500 00	3,500 00
Repairs of road from Fort Monroe to bridge over Mill creek.....	250 00	750 00
Purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe.....	1,000 00	
Fort Caswell.....	1,500 00	4,500 00

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Fort Sumter.....	\$6,500 00	\$18,500 00	
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida.....	4,500 00	9,500 00	
Fort Pickens.....	8,000 00		
Fort Morgan.....	2,500 00	7,500 00	
Fort Pike.....	1,500 00	3,500 00	
Fort Wood.....	980 00	2,600 00	
Repairs of battery Bienvenue.....	600 00	1,900 00	
Repairs of tower Dupré.....		400 00	
Fort Jackson.....	5,000 00	15,000 00	
Fort St. Philip.....	900 00	2,400 00	
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Payment to Missouri volunteers for horses lost, &c.....		25,000 00	
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Impressment of the teams of Lucas & King.....		6,050 00	
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Buoys at the mouth of the Neenah River.....		500 00	
Removing sand bar, harbor of New Bedford.....			1 00
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Deepening channel to Bridgeport harbor.....			43 60
Clearing out the Ochlawaha river.....		1,074 10	

Removing obstructions at mouth of Suwanee river.....		5,088 00	
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Road from Line Creek to Chattahoochie.....			30 00
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Running boundary between Choctaws and Chickasaws.....	1,085 00		
Provisions furnished to destitute Indians.....	1,750 00		
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Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages.....	5,000 00		
Value of improvements on lands ceded by Miamies.....	5,299 00		
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Pay of superintendents.....

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Provisions.....

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166,125 00

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22,298 58

25,000 00

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 7, 1840.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

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