

FINANCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*A report upon the state of the Finances.*

DECEMBER 20, 1841.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 20, 1841.

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

I. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress on the 3d day of June last

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year amount to

Viz:	
From customs	\$10,847,557 44
From lands	- 1,104,063 06
From miscellaneous and incidental sources	- 90,691 69
From bond of Bank of U. S.	662,049 47
From banks which failed in 1837	- 51,127 30
From Treasury notes, per act of 31st March, 1840	- 1,524,703 80
From Treasury notes, per act of 15th February, 1841,	- 5,956,932 90

From loan, per act of 21st Ju-  
ly, 1841 - - \$3,229,946 86

The receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estima-  
ted, will amount to - - \$6,943,095 25

Viz :

From customs - - \$4,000,000 00

From lands - - 350,000 00

From miscellaneous and inci-

dent sources - - 30,000 00

From bond of Bank of U. S. 10,315 23

From Treasury notes - 250,000 00

From loan—

Received \$2,202,780 02

Estimate for

balance qr. 100,000 00

2,302,780 02

Making the total estimated receipts for the  
year - - -

\$30,410,167 77

And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Janu-  
ary last, an aggregate of - - -

31,397,512 80

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present  
year have amounted to - - \$24,734,346 97

Viz :

Civil list, foreign intercourse,

and miscellaneous \$4,615,363 81

Military service - - 10,834,104 45

Naval service - - 4,229,986 94

Treasury notes redeemed, in-  
cluding interest - 5,027,811 13

Public debt - - 27,080 64

The expenditures for the 4th quarter are es-

timated, on data furnished by the respec-  
tive departments, at - - 7,290,723 73

Viz :

Civil, miscellaneous, and for-

ign intercourse \$1,581,205 44

Military service - - 3,169,773 54

Naval service - - 1,966,560 80

Interest on loan - 70,000 00

Principal and interest on

Treasury notes - 503,183 95

, Making - - - 32,025,070 70

And leaving a deficit to be provided for on the 1st Janu-  
ary, 1842 - - -

627,557 90

It being essential that this deficit, arising from the failure in effecting more than a portion of the loan authorized by Congress at its last session, should be provided for by means that might be at once available, it is recommended that an immediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency.

## II. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1842.

The receipts for the year 1842 are estimated as follows :

From customs	-	-	-	-	-	\$19,000,000 00
(Arising from duties accruing in 1841, and payable in 1842	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,400,000
From duties accruing and payable in 1842	-	-	-	-	-	15,600,000)
Treasury notes	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00
						<hr/>
						19,200,000 00
From which deduct the estimated deficiency on the 1st of January, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	627,559 90
						<hr/>
Leaving this amount applicable to the service of the year 1842	-	-	-	-	-	18,572,440 10
The expenditures for the year 1842, including \$7,000,000 for the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at	-	-	-	-	-	32,791,010 78
						<hr/>
Leaving to be provided for this amount	-	-	-	-	-	14,218,570 68

The receipts from the customs for the year 1842 depending for their amount upon the action of Congress, at its present session, in the adjustment of the tariff, it is not practicable to form estimates of the revenue which may be derived from that source with much precision. Those now submitted have in view the present rates of duty, and their final reduction to 20 per cent. ad valorem after the 30th of June next. The scale of duties thus established has been necessarily assumed as the basis of calculation for the remainder of the year 1842, estimated with reference to the anticipated importations of that year, compared with the average importations of former years.

In the estimated receipts, the amount which will come into the Treasury from the sales of the public lands in 1842 has been excluded, as the act of Congress of the 4th of September last directs its distribution among the several States and Territories.

With regard to receipts from the loan already authorized by law, it is to be remarked that, owing to the short period which is to elapse before it becomes redeemable, together with the unsettled state of the money market, it would not be safe to expect that any considerable portion will be obtained, for the service of the year 1842, before the expiration of the time limited for effecting it.

The law authorizing the issue of Treasury notes also expiring early in 1842, not more than \$50,000, it is supposed, can be made available from that source.

In estimating the expenditures of the year 1842, it is assumed that no other appropriations will be made than those now submitted in the estimates from the several Departments; and that the balance of those appropriations unexpended at the end of the year 1842 will be equal to that at the close of the present year.

It is proper further to remark that estimates of expenditures can only be made for such as may be required under existing laws, and arise in

the ordinary operations of the Government. The power of appropriation, as well as the power of raising revenue, being at all times in the hands of Congress, this Department cannot found estimates upon its own sense of what the public interest may be thought to require, especially at a time when the condition of the country may be supposed to call for more than ordinary means of defence and security.

The amount required for surveys of the public lands, and the compensation of the officers employed in that branch of the public service, being payable out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands, is not included in this estimate of expenditure.

To meet the deficiency in the year 1842, amounting to \$14,218,570 68, it is respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize :

1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the loan already authorized shall be redeemable, amounting to, say \$6,500,000.

2. The reissue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to \$5,000,000.

3. The balance still required, of \$2,718,570 68, together with an additional sum of \$2,000,000, (a surplus deemed necessary in the Treasury, to meet emergencies of the public service,) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported as may be selected, with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

### III. READJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

The last reduction of duties on imports provided for by the act of the 2d March, 1833, will take effect immediately after the 30th of June next. From that day no duty will exist on any imported article exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem ; and certain other legal provisions of the same act, of great importance, are to come into operation at the same time.

One of them is the enactment which, after that period, requires all duties to be paid in ready money ; thus putting an end to a system of credits which has prevailed from the first establishment of this Government ; a system which, however necessary or convenient in the infancy of our commerce, when the mercantile capital of the country was inconsiderable, and a strong desire was felt to foster and encourage foreign trade by all practicable means, may at the present day well yield to the important objects to be secured by cash payments.

Another, deemed at the same time an essential provision of the act, is that which declares that, after June, 1842, all duties on imported articles shall be assessed upon the value of such articles at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. Hitherto, throughout the whole history of the Government, the cost or value in the foreign market has been assumed as the basis for the calculation of ad valorem duties, and to this cost or value certain additions have been made, supposed to be equivalent to the charges of importation. But undervaluations abroad, frauds real or supposed in invoices, and the unjust advantages which were believed to exist in the hands of foreign manufacturers, who had become, in fact, themselves the importers into the country of a large proportion of the manufactured goods from Europe, led Congress to look to a home valuation for security as well to the Amer-

ican importing merchant as to the revenue, and to the producers of similar articles in the United States.

The legal effect of the act of 1833 would seem to be, to abolish the practice, after June 30th, of assessing duties upon invoices or foreign valuation; and, therefore, if Congress shall not at this session prescribe regulations for assessing duties upon a valuation to be made at the port of entry, or pass some law modifying the act of 1833, it may well be questioned whether any ad valorem duties can be collected after the 30th of June. The language of the law seems explicit. It is that, "from and after the day last aforesaid," (June 30th, 1842,) "the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law." And it is further declared, that so much of any other act as is inconsistent with that act shall be and is repealed.

The assessment of duties, after the day limited, on the basis of the foreign cost or value, is inconsistent with the act; and the law authorizing it must therefore, as it would seem, be considered as repealed.

The act of 1833, as must be obvious to all, contemplates no other than ad valorem duties after June, 1842; for although, in a given case, a specific duty may not amount to 20 per cent. on the cost of the article, yet that fact cannot be ascertained without referring to price or value—things constantly fluctuating—and much uncertainty, and perhaps confusion, would arise, as changes in the market price of articles might carry the duty beyond the limit at one period, though within it at another.

Indeed, there can be little room for doubt that it was in the contemplation of Congress, at the passing of the act, that no duties on imports should exist in the country after June, 1842, but ad valorem duties. It must be admitted that this was a very important change in the whole system of imports into the United States, since it has heretofore been regarded as the dictate of high prudence and the teaching of long experience, that, for the prevention of frauds and the security of the revenue, duties ought, as far as practicable, to be made not ad valorem, but specific.

Of the essential or peremptory provisions of the act, there are two, which, it is not to be disguised, were intended to stand towards each other in the relation of equivalents or mutual considerations. These are the reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. ad valorem, and the assessment of those duties upon a home valuation. It is impossible to read the act itself, and still more impossible to advert to the history of the times, without arriving at the most perfect conviction that the home valuation was resorted to for the purpose of guarding the revenue against fraud, and protecting American manufactures against undervaluations. There could be no other possible object in this provision. It is a part of the act, therefore, connected with another part, and inserted for the purpose of qualifying essentially the operation of that other part.

But it is highly proper to look at the circumstances which led to the passage of the act of 1833, and to regard the motives in which it appears to have had its origin. It was the result of a spirit of compromise and conciliation, at a time when considerable agitation existed and much diversity of opinion prevailed. If events shall appear to make it necessary to reconsider or readjust the provisions of that law, all proceedings towards that end should be conducted under the influence of the same spirit. The undersigned is most deeply impressed with the force of these convictions,



while offering suggestions to Congress on the subject. He is constrained to admit that it has appeared to him that the interests of the country required some modification of the act of 1833. In support of this opinion he would first mention the great, if not insurmountable, difficulties of establishing a home valuation at our various ports, without incurring the risk of producing such diversity in the estimates of value as should not only lead to great practical inconvenience, but interfere also, in effect, with the constitutional provision, that duties on imports shall be equal in all the States. If such should be the opinion of Congress, then it is clear that some equivalent is to be provided for the home valuation, or else the whole basis upon which the act was expected to rest, as a measure of compromise and adjustment, is taken away or displaced. There ceases, in that event, to be the mutuality or compromise of interests evidently intended to be produced by placing home valuation as an equivalent against a reduction of ad valorem duties. It remains for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether such equivalent can be found.

But, in the second place, if Congress should be of opinion either that home valuation is practicable, or that some equivalent and proper substitute may be found for it, the undersigned will not disguise his opinion that it cannot be regarded as wise, by any portion of the country, as a permanent system of policy, to augment the amount of revenue, when further exigencies may require such augmentation, by raising duties on all articles, including those of absolute necessity, to the full extent of twenty per cent., and preserving that limit, at the same time, as a fixed barrier against higher duties on any article whatever, even those of mere luxury. Such a plan of revenue, if to be regarded as a settled system, appears to the undersigned to be unnatural and inconvenient, and such as is not likely to promote the best interests of the country.

The probable effect of the future operation of the act of 1833 upon the manufactures and mechanical trades of the country, particularly if no home valuation be established, and no equivalent for such home valuation found, gives rise to inquiry too important to be overlooked.

It is fully acknowledged that all duties should be laid with primary reference to revenue; and it is admitted, without hesitation or reserve, that no more money should be raised, under any pretence whatever, than such an amount as is necessary for an economical administration of the Government. But within these limits, and as incidental to the raising of such revenue as may be absolutely necessary, it is believed that discrimination may be made, and duties imposed in such manner as that, while no part of the country will suffer loss or inconvenience, a most beneficial degree of protection will be extended to the labor and industry of large masses of the people, while the whole country will be rendered more prosperous in peace, and infinitely stronger and better prepared if foreign war should come upon us. The principle of discrimination has obtained from the period of the foundation of the Government. In many cases it may be found to be indispensable to the interests of the revenue itself; and if, in fixing a system of duties, it consists with the best interests and true policy of the country so to apportion them among the various species of imports as to favor our own manufactures at the same time that the revenue itself is benefited, and no injustice done to any, it would seem proper and wise to reject arbitrary limits and the idea of a forced and unnatural uniformity.

The undersigned feels no difficulty in admitting that a duty of twenty

per cent. ad valorem, assessed upon the value of imported articles in our own ports, would in many instances be a rate sufficiently high for the benefit of the revenue, and also afford reasonable encouragement to home producers of the same articles. As to those, therefore, the object of the act of 1833 will be accomplished, if its provision for home valuation be carried out by Congress. But he still supposes that there are several descriptions of imported manufactures and produce, which would well bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. upon the home value; and thus yield a greater revenue to the Government, while, in regard to some of them, it will be found that, without such increased duty, the labor of large classes, engaged in producing similar articles, will be greatly depressed, if not entirely supplanted.

It is unquestionably true, and well worthy of remark, that the act of 1833 was avowedly conservative in its objects and character; and, while it was designed to remove what was esteemed a grievance by one part of the country, it was not intended that the interests of any other should be sacrificed by it. On the contrary, a reasonable security was intended for all. Its true spirit, therefore, will be but carried out by acting, under any new state of circumstances, with reference to the same great objects, and doing justice alike to all. The great principle of that act was moderation and conciliation, and this should never be lost sight of. But the measures proper and necessary to carry out that principle may be changed, if the altered circumstances of the country call for such change, without any departure from the principle itself.

Nothing is more established by our experience, and the experience of other nations, than that the augmentation of duties does not augment, in an equal degree, the cost of the article to the consumer. In many cases it appears not to increase that cost at all. Very often the price to the consumer is kept down, notwithstanding an increase of duties, partly by the greater supply of the home production, and partly by the reduction of the price in the foreign market. It is believed, indeed, that there have been cases in which the joint operation of the two causes has occasioned prices to fall lower than they were before the increase of duties was laid.

This result in the operation of trade and business might readily be traced to its causes; but a full exposition of those causes, and the modes of their operation, would too much swell this report. Suffice it to say, that when an additional duty is laid on an article, in a country in which that article is extensively consumed, the burden always falls in part, and sometimes, as experience has shown, altogether, upon the foreign producer. The foreign producer must sell; and if, in the place of sale, he finds an article produced on the spot which comes into advantageous competition with his own, by reason of paying no duties, he still must sell, and, for the sake of being able to do it, he must be content to bear the burden of the duties himself. The duty borne by the foreign producer in such cases is like the charge for transportation—it is something which is necessary to bring him into the market of competition. Analogous instances occur in domestic trade. The wheat grower of Indiana, who incurs heavy expenses in conveying his flour to an Atlantic port, expects no higher price for it when it arrives there than is paid for flour of the same quality to producers in the immediate neighborhood. The cost of transportation, therefore, does not operate so much to raise the price at the place of sale as to diminish it at the place of production. Now, the great law which regulates prices, by demand and supply, is

sternly observed in cases of foreign importation, as in this instance of domestic trade. The undersigned cannot forbear to add, that vastly the greater proportion of the agricultural population of the United States is obliged to rely mainly upon the home market for a sale of its products, although a large part of those products (wheat, for instance) is such as often enters extensively into the consumption of the world. The quantity of flour and Indian corn exported from this country is altogether inconsiderable, in comparison with the quantity consumed in the large cities and manufacturing towns, which have either entirely grown up or added largely to their population under the influence of laws of Congress, passed since the end of the last war, upon domestic labor and industry. The immense interchange of products, all being the result of labor, which now takes place between the producers of subsistence and the population above mentioned, shows the advantage which one class is to the other, and the essential importance to both of preserving their existing relations. If the consumption of flour and grain in the manufacturing districts, especially the North and East, decline, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the wheat and corn grower; since the quantity consumed by them will find a market no where else. To say nothing, in this connexion, of the incalculable importance of a home market to the producer of the great article of cotton, and limiting his remarks to the grain growers alone, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that all will see and acknowledge the great value to that class of producers of the Northern and Eastern market—the only considerable market; indeed, which is permanently open to them upon the face of the earth.

So long as the policy of other countries shall continue to exclude the products of our agriculture from their ports, and thus deny to us the advantage of a fair reciprocity in trade, it would appear to be equally the dictate of policy and of justice to our people to secure to them, as far as may be reasonably and properly done, a market of consumption for their produce in their own country.

The undersigned is of opinion that the condition of the Treasury and of the country demands an augmentation of the revenue. It cannot but be the true policy of Government to extinguish the amount of debt now existing as soon as practicable, and to avoid increasing it. The creation of debt, by loans and other resorts, for revenue to supply deficiencies of regular income, cannot but be regarded, in a time of peace, as injudicious and objectionable. The general credit of the Government, always good, has been greatly raised, both at home and abroad, by the fact that it has fully paid off and discharged the debt created by the Revolution and by a subsequent war with England, and wars with the Indian tribes. The preservation of this high credit is of the utmost importance. It must be the necessary reliance of the Government, if, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, sudden war should come upon us, requiring large and immediate expenditures. Exact punctuality in the payment of interest, while the debt shall continue, and its payment so soon as the time of payment arrives, as well as the known ability and honor of the Government, are the means of inspiring that general confidence which shall at all times enable it to use its credit to the greatest advantage.

The estimated expenditures of the Government for the coming year will exceed its probable income by \$14,218,570 68. Should Congress authorize a reissue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000,000, and the balance of the loan be disposed of, there will remain a deficit of \$2,718,570,



for which provision must be made by law. But it is not supposed that Congress will deem it advisable to restrict the income of the Government to the precise amount of its expenditures. There ought to be a surplus of at least two millions, to meet unforeseen emergencies in the public service; and, should even the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be withdrawn from the States, a reference to the receipts from that source in the last and present years will show that a deficiency in the revenue, to meet the wants of the Government, must still remain.

The state of the national affairs, the disposition of the Government, in which, it is believed, the people fully participate, to put the country into a respectable state of defence, and especially to support and strengthen the military marine, all appear to suggest the propriety of such increase of duties on articles carefully selected as, while the amount shall not bear hard on individuals, by limiting their customary enjoyments, nor oppress nor derange the general business of the country, shall yet supply the Treasury, not extravagantly or excessively, but yet reasonably and justly for all the great purposes of national defence. Economy, that great public virtue, which is so essentially proper to be practised by republican Governments, would be but half exercised if, while on the one hand it avoids all unnecessary expenditure, it does not on the other make a reasonable and judicious provision for such expenditures as are unavoidable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. FORWARD,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. J. WHITE,  
*Speaker House of Representatives.*

*Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than customs, public lands, and funds held in trust by the Government, from 1st January to 30th September, 1841.*

Arrears of internal revenue - - - - -	\$2,804 90	
On account of the patent fund - - - - -	25,693 68	
Indemnity for slaves seized at Nassau by authority of British Government - - - - -	7,695 28	
Mudding duties refunded by Danish Government - - - - -	481 90	
Portuguese Government, for crew of brig Ann, of Boston - - - - -	1,191 97	
Moneys received under the act concerning consuls and vice consuls - - - - -	360 35	
Moneys received for copper coinage at the mint - - - - -	126 92	
Moneys received from persons unknown - - - - -	417 55	
Dividends on stocks in the Louisville and Portland canal - - - - -	22,000 00	
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs - - - - -	13,006 90	
Debts due from banks to the United States - - - - -	4,950 84	
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures - - - - -	5,474 49	
Surplus in the hands of the receiver general, New York - - - - -	51 50	
Moneys received for vacant land in the county of Washington, D.C. - - - - -	1 24	
Moneys received on account of United States trading establishment with the Indians - - - - -	5,702 73	
Moneys received for balances of advances made by War Department - - - - -	732 04	
		\$90,691 69
Moneys received on account of the fourth instalment of the principal and interest of the bond due in September, 1840, for stock held by the United States in the Bank of the United States - - - - -	-	662,049 47
Moneys received on account of Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March, 1840 - - - - -	-	1,524,703 80
Do. do. per act of 15th February, 1841 - - - - -	-	5,956,932 90
Moneys received on account of the loan of \$12,000,000, per act of 21st July, 1841 - - - - -	-	3,229,946 86
		11,464,324 72

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

*Register's Office, December 2, 1841.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

*Statement of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of trust funds,  
from 1st January to 30th September, 1841.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.					
Legislative	-	-	-	-	\$846,033 59
Executive Departments	-	-	-	-	615,406 05
Officers and clerks of the Mint and branches	-	-	-	-	33,880 00
Surveyors and their clerks	-	-	-	-	39,444 06
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	-	-	-	-	1,108 29
Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington	-	-	-	-	2,387 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	-	-	-	-	53,639 01
Judiciary	-	-	-	-	377,706 16
					\$1,969,604 16
Payment of sundry annuities	-	-	-	-	750 00
Mint establishment	-	-	-	-	64,001 94
Support and maintenance of light-houses	-	-	-	-	287,883 17
Building light-houses	-	-	-	-	5,147 31
Surveying the public lands	-	-	-	-	35,597 28
Surveying the coast of the United States	-	-	-	-	76,153 86
Registers and receivers of land offices	-	-	-	-	642 85
Keepers of the public archives in Florida	-	-	-	-	750 00
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	-	-	-	-	9,437 90
Marine hospital establishment	-	-	-	-	86,274 13
Building marine hospital, Mobile	-	-	-	-	5,300 00
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama	-	-	-	-	17,909 76
Do. do. Arkansas	-	-	-	-	6,311 68
Do. do. Michigan	-	-	-	-	1,042 91
Roads and levees within the State of Louisiana	-	-	-	-	11,518 79
Furniture for President's house	-	-	-	-	1,950 37
Public buildings in Washington, &c.	-	-	-	-	212,476 45
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	5,500 00
Building custom-houses	-	-	-	-	116,154 40
Relief of the several corporate cities in the District of Columbia, principal and interest	-	-	-	-	116,696 57
Salaries of receivers general, &c.	-	-	-	-	13,821 38
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	4,801 27
Relief of sundry individuals	-	-	-	-	33,472 82
Relief of certain inhabitants of Florida	-	-	-	-	43,846 00
Payment for horses, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,188 81
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.	-	-	-	-	159,495 00
Payment of clerks in custom-house, Boston	-	-	-	-	13,093 75
Do. do. Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	10,110 00
Patent fund	-	-	-	-	32,392 62
Sixth census	-	-	-	-	626,527 83
Refunding duties	-	-	-	-	84,223 97
Debentures and other charges	-	-	-	-	188,000 00
Survey of the boundary between the United States and Texas	-	-	-	-	5,561 09
Exploration and survey of the Northeastern boundary line of the United States	-	-	-	-	57,369 71
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	22,085 31
To pay the debts and meet the engagements of the Post Office Department	-	-	-	-	40,000 00
					2,322,486 93
Salaries of ministers of the United States	-	-	-	-	38,187 67
Salaries of secretaries of legation	-	-	-	-	11,091 38
Salaries of chargés d'affaires	-	-	-	-	46,960 36
Salary of minister resident to Turkey	-	-	-	-	5,320 00
Salary of drogoman to Turkey and contingencies	-	-	-	-	5,050 00
Outfits of ministers to Austria and Great Britain and chargés d'affaires to Venezuela	-	-	-	-	13,500 00
Outfits of ministers to Russia, &c., and chargés d'affaires	-	-	-	-	24,000 00

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Certain diplomatic services - - - -	\$2,900 00	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad - - -	13,159 17	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse - - -	13,113 70	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers - - - -	4,904 88	
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses, Turkish dominions -	4,990 84	
Diplomatic agents in Europe, to attend to tobacco interests -	2,000 00	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris - - - -	2,492 60	
Relief and protection of American seamen - - - -	38,856 51	
Allowance for clerk hire, &c., American consul at London -	2,175 51	
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Mexico -	11,525 00	
Compensation of an agent to Havana, to procure the archives of Florida - - - -	6,043 10	
		\$246,270 72
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		4,615,363 81
Pay of the army - - - -	1,086,843 62	
Subsistence of officers - - - -	470,335 41	
Subsistence department - - - -	661,760 54	
Quartermaster's department - - - -	225,194 02	
Incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department -	98,497 30	
Transportation of officers' baggage - - - -	49,513 26	
Transportation of the army - - - -	213,836 06	
Forage - - - -	119,706 13	
Purchasing department - - - -	358,146 66	
Payments in lieu of clothing for discharged soldiers -	68,180 79	
Clothing for officers' servants - - - -	123 06	
Medical and hospital department - - - -	28,841 36	
Two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting - - - -	34,319 55	
Contingencies of the army - - - -	6,349 45	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815 - - - -	935 06	
Arrearages prior to 1817, per act 27th January, 1835 -	49 80	
Arrearages of pay due to a battalion of Georgia militia, in 1840 and 1841 - - - -	78,495 92	
Invalid and half-pay pensions - - - -	196,380 35	
Pensions to widows and orphans - - - -	3,840 00	
Pensions to widows and orphans, per act 4th July, 1836 -	390,889 65	
Revolutionary pensions, per act 13th March, 1818 -	216,678 97	
Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828 -	66,573 96	
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832 -	714,969 66	
Five years' pension to widows and orphans, per act 7th July, 1838 - - - -	600,061 74	
Virginia claims, per act 5th July, 1832 - - - -	958 76	
Unclaimed pensions - - - -	48,393 97	
Pay of the officers, cadets, and musicians, West Point -	38,800 00	
Subsistence of officers and cadets, West Point - - -	22,999 38	
Forage for officers' horses, West Point - - - -	5,528 13	
Clothing for officers' servants, West Point - - - -	449 42	
Expenses of the Board of Visitors, West Point - - -	2,000 00	
Miscellaneous and incidental expenses at West Point -	726 25	
Reconstruction of the buildings for library, &c., destroyed by fire, at West Point - - - -	2,000 00	
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, &c., at West Point -	14,331 45	
Repairs and improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, &c., at West Point - - - -	2,757 50	
Pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks at West Point -	1,425 00	
Increase and expenses of library at West Point - - -	1,000 00	
Department of engineering at West Point - - - -	500 00	
Department of philosophy at West Point - - - -	715 25	
Department of chemistry at West Point - - - -	724 75	
Department of drawing at West Point - - - -	338 75	

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Department of tactics at West Point - - -	\$240 00
Department of artillery at West Point - - -	310 00
Binding books injured at the fire in 1838, and imported stitched, at West Point - - -	600 00
Arsenals - - -	165,328 38
Repairs of arsenals - - -	5,579 44
Purchase of site, and rebuilding arsenal at Charleston, S. C. - - -	11,585 00
Arming and equipping militia - - -	177,837 00
Ordnance service - - -	52,737 19
Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies - - -	63,255 23
Expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery - - -	3,314 08
National armories - - -	299,638 56
Springfield armory - - -	10,000 00
Harper's Ferry armory - - -	52,000 00
Barracks, quarters, &c. - - -	54,453 62
Barracks, &c., at Fort Leavenworth - - -	185 15
Barracks, &c., at Fort Wayne - - -	18,681 39
Barracks, &c., at Turkey river - - -	6,000 00
Barracks, &c., at Fort Smith - - -	37,822 30
Purchase of saltpetre and brimstone - - -	49,326 59
Armament of fortifications - - -	95,454 85
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications - - -	2,849 12
Purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe - - -	1,000 00
Incidental expenses of fortifications and purchase of land - - -	8,412 52
Fort Adams - - -	96,600 00
Fort Calhoun - - -	59,592 75
Fort Niagara - - -	31,670 00
Fort Delaware - - -	1,000 00
Fort Caswell - - -	3,199 06
Fort Philip - - -	3,300 00
Fort Schuyler - - -	90,500 00
Fort Warren - - -	129,360 68
Fort Pulaski - - -	15,320 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida - - -	9,959 33
Repairs of Battery Bienvenue - - -	1,077 83
Repairs of Tower Dupré - - -	150 00
Fort Wood - - -	3,580 00
Fort Monroe - - -	63,728 41
Repairs of Fort Gilson, New York harbor - - -	3,000 00
Fort Pike - - -	5,000 00
Repairing and rebuilding old fort at Oswego, &c. - - -	20,050 75
Preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence - - -	104,483 09
Fort Morgan - - -	5,068 00
Fortifications at Charleston, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie - - -	12,335 07
Permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South battery, on Governor's island - - -	1,000 00
Continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine - - -	5,000 00
Repairs of the old fort at the Barrancas, Pensacola - - -	24,682 16
Repairs of Fort Washington - - -	15,000 00
Fortifications at New London harbor, Connecticut - - -	34,000 00
Repairs of Fort Macon - - -	7,000 00
Repairs of Castle Pinckney - - -	861 15
Rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe - - -	5,000 00
Repairs of road from Fort Monroe to bridge over Mill creek - - -	1,000 00
Fort at Grand Terre (Fort Livingston) - - -	14,500 00
Fort Preble - - -	3,200 00
Fort Scammel - - -	3,400 00
Fort McClary - - -	750 00
Fort Constitution - - -	3,671 00
Fort Lafayette - - -	3,400 00



## STATEMENT—Continued

Fort Columbus	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
Repairs of Castle Williams, &c.	-	-	-	-	4,500 00
Repairs of South battery, Governor's island	-	-	-	-	3,500 00
Fort Hamilton	-	-	-	-	13,235 64
Fort Sumter	-	-	-	-	35,331 89
Fort Jackson	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
Fort Pickens	-	-	-	-	18,000 00
Preservation of Fort Johnson	-	-	-	-	3,517 43
Preservation of site of Fort Macon	-	-	-	-	9,400 00
Repairs of Fort Griswold, New London harbor	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Repairs of old fort at New Bedford, Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1,141 00
Payment of Captain Snodgrass's company of Alabama volunteers	-	-	-	-	898 15
Pay of 4,000 volunteers for 1838, including arrearages for 1837	-	-	-	-	599 32
Surveys for the military defences of the frontier, inland and Atlantic	-	-	-	-	1,800 00
Hire of corps of mechanics	-	-	-	-	7,371 27
Forage for dragoons, volunteers, officers, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,570 88
Designating boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
Removing raft on Red river	-	-	-	-	25,500 00
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	-	-	-	-	879,211 35
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Suwanee river	-	-	-	-	230 00
Hydrographic surveys of the coasts of the Northern and North-western lakes of the United States	-	-	-	-	10,920 00
Arrearages for roads, harbors, rivers, &c., for the protection of public property	-	-	-	-	2,332 00
Civilization of Indians	-	-	-	-	8,486 25
Pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents	-	-	-	-	11,344 53
Pay of sub-agents	-	-	-	-	6,449 01
Pay of interpreters	-	-	-	-	7,249 67
Presents to Indians	-	-	-	-	1,075 00
Provisions to Indians	-	-	-	-	8,775 25
Buildings and repairs	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Contingencies of Indian department	-	-	-	-	32,597 12
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomes	-	-	-	-	19,759 61
Do. do. Pottawatomes of Indiana	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Do. do. Pottawatomes of Huron	-	-	-	-	400 00
Do. do. Pottawatomes of the Prairie	-	-	-	-	15,800 00
Do. do. Pottawatomes of the Wabash	-	-	-	-	24,214 93
Do. do. Creeks	-	-	-	-	71,446 96
Do. do. Florida Indians	-	-	-	-	50,717 12
Do. do. Six Nations, New York	-	-	-	-	7,254 26
Do. do. Senecas of New-York	-	-	-	-	11,761 73
Do. do. Otoes and Missourias	-	-	-	-	4,430 00
Do. do. Omahas	-	-	-	-	1,080 00
Do. do. Iowas	-	-	-	-	11,875 00
Do. do. Choctaws	-	-	-	-	74,811 89
Do. do. Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, &c.	-	-	-	-	528 53
Do. do. Wyandots	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
Do. do. Ottawas	-	-	-	-	5,112 29
Do. do. Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	-	-	1,480 00
Do. do. Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawat's	-	-	-	-	70,680 45
Do. do. Menomonies	-	-	-	-	30,769 35
Do. do. Winnebagoes	-	-	-	-	91,809 00
Do. do. Christian Indians	-	-	-	-	400 00
Do. do. Chippewas of Mississippi	-	-	-	-	49,441 69
Do. do. Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	-	-	5,050 00
Do. do. Kansas	-	-	-	-	11,360 00
Do. do. Osages	-	-	-	-	48,344 70
Do. do. Delawares	-	-	-	-	7,680 00
Do. do. Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	9,095 95

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Fulfilling treaties with Quapaws	-	-	-	\$6,090 00
Do. do. Cherokees	-	-	-	7,720 00
Do. do. Ottawas and Chippewas	-	-	-	55,685 00
Do. do. Sioux of Mississippi	-	-	-	36,565 00
Do. do. Yancton and Santie-Sioux	-	-	-	980 00
Do. do. Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	-	7,870 00
Do. do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	-	46,900 00
Do. do. Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	-	3,000 00
Do. do. Piankeshaws	-	-	-	800 00
Do. do. Weas	-	-	-	3,000 00
Do. do. Shawnees	-	-	-	6,340 00
Do. do. Senecas and Shawnees	-	-	-	3,280 00
Do. do. Senecas	-	-	-	3,880 00
Do. do. Eel Rivers	-	-	-	1,100 00
Do. do. Miamies	-	-	-	50,623 42
Do. do. Pawnees	-	-	-	8,098 00
Do. do. Kickapoos	-	-	-	5,250 00
Salary of a clerk in the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs south of the Mississippi	-	-	-	1,009 00
Holding treaty with the Wyandots of Ohio	-	-	-	1,261 00
Expenses of holding treaty with Sac and Fox, Winnebago, and Sioux tribes of Indians, for their titles of lands in Iowa	-	-	-	3,247 76
A location and temporary support for Seminole Indians	-	-	-	10,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi of 1837	-	-	-	295 37
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes	-	-	-	1,391 45
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, per act of 2d July, 1836	-	-	-	1,184,502 65
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottawas and Chippewas	-	-	-	5,817 45
Sales of the reserves of Creek Indians, under treaty of 1832	-	-	-	2,336 00
Objects specified in 3d article of treaty with Cherokees, 1835	-	-	-	916 49
Cherokee schools	-	-	-	1,184 66
Interest on stocks under Cherokee treaty of 1835	-	-	-	10,784 22
Education of Indian youths	-	-	-	1,145 22
Removing, &c. of such Seminole Indians as may surrender for emigration	-	-	-	55,036 93
Expenses of valuing buildings and improvements, &c., of Miamies, under treaty of 6th November, 1838	-	-	-	26 50
Expenses of the commission to examine claims under treaty with Miamies of 10th November, 1837	-	-	-	243 00
Examination of claims under 2d article of treaty with Osages	-	-	-	213 64
Erection of a grist mill, under 6th clause of 4th article of treaty of 1st November, 1837, with the Winnebagoes	-	-	-	3,000 00
Expenses of breaking up and fencing in ground, under 7th clause of 4th article of the Winnebago treaty	-	-	-	10,000 00
Payment of claims provided for in 4th and 5th articles of Miami treaty of 6th November, 1838	-	-	-	26,690 74
Payment of claims due for military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi	-	-	-	4,470 00
Relief of Joseph M. Hernandez, per act of 2d March, 1839	-	-	-	7,011 50
Payment of balance due to Lyon and Howard	-	-	-	4,369 00
Relief of Ellen A. Schmuett, per act of 28th June, 1836	-	-	-	24 00
Relief of William P. Rathbone, per act of 2d March, 1841	-	-	-	4,957 37
Relief of James Thomas, per act of 2d July, 1836	-	-	-	14,740 60
Relief of Thomas Latham, and for other purposes, per act of 20th July, 1840	-	-	-	594 35
Relief of Richard Booker and others, per act of 2d May, 1840	-	-	-	801 24
Relief of General Duncan L. Clinch, per act 19th June, 1840	-	-	-	25,756 25
Relief of Charles J. Catlett	-	-	-	8,861 99
Extra services, &c., of Lieut. Col. Alexander R. Thompson, per act of 20th July, 1840	-	-	-	109 04
Impressment of the teams of Lucas & King	-	-	-	4,150 00
				11,149,179 69

## STATEMENT—Continued.

From which deduct the following repayments, viz :		
Tennessee volunteers mustered into service by		
General Gaines - - -	\$23,884 25	
Settlement of military claims of 1831 - - -	1,288 31	
Subsistence of militia, per act of 14th July, 1832,		
8th April, 1836, &c. - - -	336 18	
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers - - -	817 52	
Pay of Illinois militia - - -	5,518 92	
One month's pay, &c. to volunteers and militia of		
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, &c.,		
per act of 1st March, 1837 - - -	48,962 14	
Accoutrements and arms for infantry, cavalry, mi-		
litia, &c. - - -	618 07	
Publication of a new system of tactics and discipline	549 00	
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Watertown, Mass. - - -	35 90	
Constructing furnaces for heating cannon shot - - -	1,476 12	
Barracks, quarters, &c. Western frontier - - -	3,757 40	
Completion of Jefferson barracks - - -	509 93	
Barracks and quarters at Fort Jesup - - -	401 94	
Barracks at Fort Crawford - - -	50	
Barracks at Fort Winnebago - - -	99 88	
Protection of the Northern frontier - - -	53,863 20	
More perfect defence of the frontier - - -	322 35	
Wagons, carts, &c. - - -	69 00	
Transportation of 4,000 volunteers - - -	9,762 00	
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly In-		
dians - - -	2,274 35	
Purchase of three small vessels to cruise along the		
coast of Florida - - -	3,293 50	
Drafts lying over, and arrearages for services, &c.		
in Florida, &c. - - -	16,734 24	
Transportation of supplies, &c. - - -	7,873 69	
Volunteers and additional regiment of dragoons - - -	16,105 32	
Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians - - -	138 12	
Freight or transportation in Florida, &c. - - -	13,902 84	
Miscellaneous and contingent charges - - -	48,516 96	
Works at Green bay - - -	23 47	
Opening a passage between Beaufort and Pamlico		
sound, &c. - - -	2 25	
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, N. C. - - -	24 33	
Roads and canals - - -	85 64	
Military road from the Mississippi to Red river - - -	2,333 13	
Carrying into effect treaty with Osages and Kan-		
zas, per act 20th May, 1826 - - -	12,633 72	
Current expenses of Indian department - - -	400 00	
Pay of gun and blacksmiths - - -	180 00	
Removal and subsistence of Indians - - -	29,500 31	
Miscellaneous objects of Indian department - - -	3,500 00	
Indian annuities - - -	226 39	
To replace Chickasaw annuities stolen, per act 3d		
March, 1835 - - -	1,000 00	
Effecting treaty with the Pottawatomies of the		
Prairie, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	10 00	
Completing surveys under treaty with the Dela-		
wares, and expenses of locating Miamies and		
Winnebagoes - - -	500 00	
Expenses of surveying and marking boundaries be-		
tween the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi - - -	2,279 00	
Employment of physicians to vaccinate Indians - - -	300 00	
Clearing out the Ochlawaha river - - -	965 37	
	<u>\$315,075 24</u>	
		<u>\$10,834,104 45</u>

## STATEMENT—Continued.

NAVY ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the navy	-	-	\$1,638,095 10
Pay of superintendents	-	-	57,184 50
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy	-	-	1,358,799 44
Provisions	-	-	409,149 71
Medicines and surgical instruments	-	-	51,841 70
Navy yard at Portsmouth	-	-	24,000 00
Do. Boston	-	-	25,744 00
Do. New York	-	-	9,229 68
Do. Philadelphia	-	-	2,978 85
Do. Washington	-	-	12,319 82
Do. Norfolk	-	-	24,575 47
Do. Pensacola	-	-	36,535 54
Hospital at Boston	-	-	1,250 23
Do. Brooklyn	-	-	247 55
Do. Norfolk	-	-	3,500 00
Do. Pensacola	-	-	4,810 85
Contingent expenses of the navy	-	-	343,391 10
Contingent expenses not enumerated	-	-	1,760 81
Repairs of naval asylum, Philadelphia	-	-	2,214 01
Prize money for officers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong	-	-	901 51
Pay of the coast from Appalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi river	-	-	5,699 15
Expenses of a satisfactory experiment of Lieutenant Hunter's invention to propel war steamers	-	-	1,000 00
Pay and subsistence of marine corps	-	-	97,354 67
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c., marine corps	-	-	35,420 93
Medicines and hospital stores, marine corps	-	-	2,897 30
Fuel, do.	-	-	10,116 69
Military stores, do.	-	-	2,400 79
Clothing, do.	-	-	46,654 18
Contingent expenses, do.	-	-	14,638 44
Transportation and recruiting marine corps	-	-	5,394 42
Repairs of barracks	-	-	3,546 30
Arranging, preserving, &c., collections made by the exploring expedition	-	-	3,100 00
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, &c., of the sloop of war Hornet	-	-	65 48
Relief of Charles Blake, per act 28th June, 1836	-	-	145 00
Relief of Cornelius Tiers	-	-	1,200 00
Relief of John E. Bispham, per act 2d March, 1841	-	-	29 16
			4,236,192 47
From which deduct the following repayments, viz :			
Completing hospitals	-	-	\$102 51
Cost of foundation for the colossal statue of Washington in the rotundo of the Capitol	-	-	9 26
Magazine at Norfolk	-	-	750 00
Magazine on Ellis's island, in the harbor of N. York	-	-	614 99
Suppression of the slave trade	-	-	4,365 14
Wharves at Pensacola	-	-	72 00
Contingent, additional, for 1829	-	-	291 63
			6,205 53
			\$4,229,986 94
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Interest on the funded debt	-	-	3,076 05
Interest and reimbursement of domestic debt	-	-	761 13
Interest on loan of 21st July, 1841	-	-	21,652 21
Redemption of the 3 per cent. stock	-	-	554 17

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Reimbursement of Treasury notes, (old) - - -				\$1,037 08	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 12th October, 1837	37,630 00	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 21st May, 1838	70,143 82	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 31st March, 1840	4,605,334 96	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 15th Febr'y, 1841	132,297 87	
Interest on Treasury notes, per act 12th October, 1837 -				1,155 45	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 21st May, 1838 -	4,149 55	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 31st March, 1840 -	176,701 37	
Do.	do.	do.	per act 15th Febr'y, 1841 -	398 11	
					\$5,054,891 77
					24,734,346 97

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Register's Office, December 2, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.



*Of the Public Debt.*

The payments on account of the (old) funded and unfunded debts since the 1st of December, 1840, have been as follows:

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

Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$554 17
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,837 18
							<u>4,391 35</u>

Leaving unclaimed and undischarged - - - - - 295,163 60

Viz:

Principal	-	-	-	-	-	\$52,434 76
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	<u>242,728 84</u>

2. On account of the unfunded debt - - - - - \$820 00

Leaving the amount of certificates and notes payable on presentation - - - - - 35,417 53

Viz:

Certificates issued for claims during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1798	-	-	-	\$26,622 44
Treasury notes issued during the last war	-	-	-	4,475 00
Certificates of Mississippi stock	-	-	-	<u>4,320 09</u>

The payments on account of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the United States, were as follows, viz:

Payment of the first instalment, due 1st January, 1841 \$60,000 00

Leaving due as follows:

Of the Washington city debt	-	-	-	\$960,000 00
Alexandria debt	-	-	-	240,000 00
Georgetown debt	-	-	-	<u>240,000 00</u>
				<u>1,440,000 00</u>

The payments during the year 1841, on account of the interest and charges of this debt, amounted to - - - \$76,496 57

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 2, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

*Treasury notes issued and redeemed, showing the balances outstanding.*

Treasury notes issued under the act of 12th			
October, 1837	-	-	\$10,000,000 00
Treasury notes redeemed under said act	-	9,930,093 07	
			<hr/> \$69,906 93
Treasury notes issued under the acts of 21st			
May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839	-	9,567,086 22	
Treasury notes redeemed under said acts	-	9,514,228 17	
			<hr/> 52,858 05
Treasury notes issued under the act of 31st			
March, 1840	-	7,114,251 31	
Treasury notes redeemed under said act	-	5,686,900 06	
			<hr/> 1,427,351 25
Treasury notes issued under the act of 15th			
February, 1841	-	6,172,691 27	
Treasury notes redeemed under said act	-	340,779 81	
			<hr/> 5,831,911 46
Total outstanding on the 18th December, 1841			<hr/> <hr/> 7,382,027 69

NOTE.—The amount received for duties and lands not yet reported for entry in the books of this office is about \$160,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Register's Office, December 20, 1841.

T. L. SMITH, Register.