26th Congress, 2d Session. | Doc. No. 3. | Ho. of Reps. Treas. Dept.

FINANCE—AND ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1841.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

His annual report on the state of the finances; also an estimate of appropriations for the year 1841.

DECEMBER 10, 1840.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

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 deposite 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	
Do. 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 - - - - - -		$28,234,512 01

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 -	5,000,000 00
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 - - - - - -	425,000 00
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
	$28,234,512 01

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 previous 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, modified 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 5⅔ 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 threefold 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 200,000 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
From lands - - - - - -	3,500,000
From miscellaneous - - - - -	80,000
Add the expected balance in the Treasury, available on the 1st of January next - - - - -	1,580,855
The aggregate of ordinary means for the next year would then be - - - - - - -	24,160,855
There will be nothing more, either of principal or interest, due from banks, which is likely to be made available, except about - - - - - -	220,000
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
Hence, there may be added, from these several sources, so much as to make the whole means for the next year -	24,723,473
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
This would leave a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year, equal to - - - - -	5,473,473
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
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
	4,649,200
Estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the next year, after all payments whatever - - -	$824,273

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

For other purposes.

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

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 deposites 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 deposites 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 deposite 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 Greensburg, 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 connexion 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 revulsions 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 superabund-

ance 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 1837, 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 farther 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 connexion with the currency. If it should not, and should thus not aid to correct in any degree the rashness of many to force something 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 any thing 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.*

SCHEDULE 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.
H. 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		
		$30,461,881 26	
Treasury notes -	3,857,276 21		
Trust funds - -	1,020,868 35		
		4,878,144 56	
		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	
			33,881,242 89
			70,772,439 83

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse -	$4,918,187 58		
Military - - -	14,266,860 34		
Naval - - -	6,225,002 75		
		$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		
		12,204,885 48	
			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 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, Washington	1,725 00	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	106,433 77	
Judiciary	344,987 07	
		$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	
Survey of 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 Territory	750 00	
Repayments for land 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 the 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 the State of Arkansas	129 16	
Road and levees within the 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	
		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 des affaires	45,486 06	
Salary of a minister resident to Turkey	3,483 47	
Salary of drogoman to Turkey, and contingent expenses of legation	6,043 75	
Outfit of a minister to Russia	9,000 00	
Outfits of chargés des affaires to Sardinia and Texas	9,000 00	
Contingent expenses of missions abroad	18,733 00	
Compensation for certain diplomatic services	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	

C—Continued.

Expenses of the commission under the convention with Mexico	$1,574 17	
Expenses of the commission under the convention with the Queen of Spain	64 00	
Expenses of the commission under the convention with Denmark	17 15	
		$253,831 49
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		4,175,768 98
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 re-enlisted 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 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 visiters 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, stationary, 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	

C—Continued.

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 Covington Battery, Md.	1,725 92
Fort Monroe, Virginia	15,390 00
Repairing and rebuilding the old fort at Oswego, and construction of barracks	7,602 41
Preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence	70 00
Fortifications at Charleston, and preservation of site of Fort Moultrie	25,690 48
Repairs of Fort Marion, and the 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, Connecticut	8,000 00
Fort at Grande Terre, Louisiana, (Fort Livingston)	13,797 00
Works at Fort Smith	1,080 00
Protection of northern frontier	171,043 80
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	284,880 01
Freight or transportation into Florida and Cherokee country	85,144 55
Wagons and carts, &c.	43,584 09
Transportation of 4,000 volunteers	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 services in Florida and Cherokee country	25,710 02
Pay of 4,000 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 the 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 Vermillion river, Ohio	603 57
Improving the harbor of Saybrook, Connecticut	9,250 00
Improving the harbor of Presqu'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 Cattaraugus creek on Lake Erie	1,641 00
Improving the harbor of New Castle	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

C—Continued.

Improving the inland channel between the St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida	9,904 00
Removing obstructions from Savannah river	2,747 19
Removing obstructions from the 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 34
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
Constructing 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 Pottawatomies	20,484 08
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of the Prairie	10,855 01
Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies of the Wabash	12,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York	500 00
Fulfilling treaties with Ottoes and Missourias	4,430 00
Fulfilling treaties with Omahas	3,980 00
Fulfilling treaties with Iowas	7,875 00
Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws	18,998 86
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, and Ottoes and Missourias	613 50
Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots	1,324 35
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas	5,234 12
Fulfilling treaties with the Miamies	4,318 86
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	27,566 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Menomonies	30,256 46
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes	19,939 62
Fulfilling treaties with the Christian Indians	400 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Mississippi	35,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas of Saganaw	4,010 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas and Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	1,500 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Osages	3,200 16
Fulfilling treaties with the Delawares	7,680 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Chickasaws	3,593 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Quapaws	1,154 50
Fulfilling treaties with the Cherokees	3,280 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas	58,315 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of Mississippi	11,920 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Yancton and Santie Sioux	3,980 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	8,818 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	54,552 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Kickapoos	5,250 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Kaskaskias	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Piankeshaws	800 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Weas	3,000 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees	6,340 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas and Shawnees	679 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas	720 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees	8,100 00
Expenses of Indian medals	475 69
Holding treaties with the Wyandots of Ohio	239 00

C—Continued.

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 Chippewas of Saganaw, 1837–'38	37,876 18
Carrying into effect treaty with 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 the third article of the treaty with the Cherokees, per act of June 12, 1838	82,753 45
Removal and subsistence of Indians	15,087 65
Payments of claims provided for in the fourth and fifth articles of the Miami treaty of November 6, 1838	92,956 73
Expenses of valuing buildings, improvements, &c., of the Miamies, per seventh article of the treaty of Nov. 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
Payment for improvements on missionary reservations, fourth article of the 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 the use of the 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 Frances 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 Lobdell, 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

C—Continued.

New dies to renew the medals made in honor of Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan			
Payment of account of Hart & Bosworth		$133 22	
Kanzas schools		2,311 90	
Interest on stocks in mills for Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies		740 00	
Interest on stocks under Cherokee treaty of 1835		12,342 98	
Interest on stocks for education of Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies		1,353 50	
Interest on stocks for Creek orphans		4,408 98	
Interest on stocks for Menomonies		8,190 00	
Interest on stocks for Chippewas and Ottowas		3,827 50	
Interest on stocks for Choctaw orphan reservations		5,767 50	
		2,579 69	
		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 Watertown	1,270 94		
Repairs and improvements 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 Ochlawaha river	1,074 10		
Survey of the southern debouche 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 Chattahoochee	30 00		
Road from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago	1,768 00		
Fulfilling treaties with Creeks	14,985 37		
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians	13,711 54		
Fulfilling treaties with Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	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	

C—Continued.

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 asylum, 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	
Repairs 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 60	
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		
		485 80	
			$4,620,316 35
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Interest on the funded debt		2,020 86	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)		5,500 00	
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock		901 38	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions)		3,080 00	
Redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 10 millions)		420 00	
Paying certain parts of the domestic debt		29 71	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act of 12th October, 1837		128,297 65	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act of 21st May, 1838		2,938,995 93	
Reimbursement of Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March, 1840		398,372 00	

C—Continued.

Interest on Treasury notes issued per act of 12th October, 1837 - - - - - - - -	$4,364 16	
Interest on Treasury notes issued per act of 21st May, 1838 -	152,875 89	
Interest on Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March, 1840	6,400 98	
		$3,641,258 56
		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
		11,953 06
Leaving unclaimed and undischarged - - -		$299,554 95
Viz:		
Principal - - - - -	$52,988 93	
Interest - - - - -	246,566 02	
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 - -	4,320 09	

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
	1,500,000 00

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 of this office - -	$141,097 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	
		860,110 37

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 September	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Year ending 30th of September	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
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	23,560,801	
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.*

G.

Value of exports and imports during each Presidency.

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 2d - -	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 - - -	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 1st - -	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 2d	1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	108,118,311	17,977,878		
	1834	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	126,531,332	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	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	43,089,246

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 - -	5,445,339 21

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.				Appropriations made in 1840.
LEGISLATURE.				
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 Congress, viz:				
Fifty-two Senators, at $8 per day, estimating 87 days - -	$36,192			
Speaker of the House of Representatives, at $16 per day - -	1,392			
Two hundred and forty-one members, at $8 per day - -	167,736			
Delegates from the Territories of Wiskonsin, Iowa, and Florida, at $8 per day each - - - - - - -	2,088			
Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government - -	154,000			
		$361,408		$668,944
Secretary of the Senate - - - - - -	3,000			
Principal clerk - - - - - - -	1,800			
Five engrossing clerks, at $1,500 each - - - -	7,500			
Messenger - - - - - - - -	700			
Chaplain to the Senate - - - - - -	500			
Sergeant-at-arms to the Senate - - - - -	1,500			
Assistant doorkeeper to the Senate - - - - -	1,450			
Clerk of the House of Representatives - - - -	3,000			
Principal clerk - - - - - - -	1,800			
Ten clerks, at $1,500 each - - - - - -	15,000			
Messenger - - - - - - - -	700			
Chaplain to the House of Representatives - - - -	500			
Sergeant-at-arms to the House - - - - -	1,500			
Doorkeeper to the House - - - - - -	1,500			
Assistant doorkeeper to the House - - - - -	1,450			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Postmaster to the House	$1,500			
Draughtsman of the House	1,500			
		$44,900		$43,400
Incidental and contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, including stationary, fuel, printing, &c.				
For the Senate, as estimated by the Secretary	75,000			75,000
For preparing, printing, and binding documents, ordered by 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 improvement of harbors and rivers, roads and canals; to be disbursed under the direction of the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate	20,000			
Note.—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			
		245,000		200,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.				
Salary of the principal and assistant librarians	2,650			
For an assistant during the session of Congress and term of the Supreme Court, say 90 days, at $1 50 per day	135			3,787 50
Salary of messenger	700			
Contingent expenses	600			600
Purchase of books for the library of Congress	5,000			5,000
		9,085		
			$660,393	

EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation to the President of the United States - -	–	25,000		25,000
Compensation to the Vice-President of the United States - -	–	5,000		5,000
			30,000	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.				
Secretary of State - - - - - - -	6,000			6,000
Clerks and messengers - - - - - - -	20,300			20,300
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws - - -	25,000			25,000
Compiling, printing, &c., the Biennial Register - - -	1,000			
		52,300		
For the general purposes of the Northeast Executive Building.				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen - - - -	1,500			1,500
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs - - - - - - - -	3,350			3,350
		4,850		
			57,150	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of the Treasury - - - - - -	6,000			6,000
Clerks and messengers - - - - - - -	16,450			16,450
Clerks, per act of 23d June, 1836 - - - - -	3,600			3,600
		26,050		
First Comptroller - - - - - - -	3,500			3,500
Clerks and messengers - - - - - - -	19,300			19,300
		22,800		
Second Comptroller - - - - - - -	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger - - - - - - -	12,250			12,250
		15,250		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Apropriations made in 1840.
First Auditor	$3,000			$3,000
Clerks and messenger	15,900			15,900
		$18,900		
Second Auditor	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger	17,900			17,900
		20,900		
Third Auditor	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messengers	29,650			32,050
Two clerks employed on claims, per act of 18th January, 1837	2,400			
		35,050		
Fourth Auditor	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger	16,950			16,950
		19,950		
Fifth Auditor	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger	9,800			11,800
Two additional clerks, per act of 7th July, 1838	2,000			
		14,800		
Treasurer of the United States	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger	10,750			10,750
		13,750		
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.				
Register of the Treasury - - - - - -	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messengers - - - - - -	24,200			24,200
		27,200		
Commissioner of the General Land Office - - - -	3,000			3,000
Recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers - - - - - -	95,500			95,500
		98,500		
Solicitor of the Treasury - - - - - -	3,500			3,500
Clerks and messenger - - - - - -	3,950			3,950
		7,450		
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.				
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, nothing required. Balance deemed sufficient.				
For translating foreign languages, and for transmitting passports and sea-letters, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury -	300			300
For stating and printing the public accounts, including a deficiency in former appropriations - - - - - -	1,800			1,400
Office of the First Comptroller - - - - -	2,000			2,000
Second Comptroller - - - - -	1,500			1,500
First Auditor - - - - - -	1,000			1,200
Second Auditor - - - - -	1,000			1,000
Third Auditor - - - - -	1,000			2,000
Fourth Auditor - - - - -	1,000			500
Fifth Auditor - - - - -	1,000			1,000
Treasurer of the United States - - -	2,000			2,000

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Office of the Register of the Treasury	$3,000			$3,000
Solicitor of the Treasury	1,500			1,000
Commissioner of the General Land Office, including 83,000 pieces of parchment, and printing, patents, &c.	24,670			18,417
		$41,770		
For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.				
Superintendent and watchmen	2,100			2,100
Contingent expenses of the building, including fuel, labor, oil, carrying the department mails, and sealing ships' registers, &c.	12,000			12,000
		14,100		
			$376,470	
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of War	6,000			6,000
Clerks and messengers, including the clerkship under act of April 20, 1818, transferred back from Pension Office on the 1st March, 1840	13,186 10			13,350
Contingent expenses	3,000			3,000
Books, maps, and plans for the War Department	1,000			1,000
Compensation of extra clerks, when employed in said office	3,000			3,000
		26,186 10		
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messenger	16,400			16,400
Contingent expenses	2,000			2,000
		21,400		

Commissioner of Pensions	2,500		2,584 57
Clerks and messengers	12,400		18,250
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		1,600
Contingent expenses	1,500		3,000
		20,793 40	
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General	1,500		1,500
Contingent expenses	300		300
		1,800	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General	7,650		7,650
Contingent expenses	1,600		1,600
		9,250	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General	7,300		7,300
Contingent expenses	1,000		1,000
		8,300	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General	7,100		7,100
Contingent expenses	800		800
		7,900	
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases	4,200		4,200
Contingent expenses	800		800
		5,000	
Clerks and messsenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence	4,300		4,300
Contingent expenses	3,200		3,200
		7,500	
Clerks and messenger in the office of Chief Engineer	5,650		5,650
Contingent expenses	1,500		1,500
		7,150	
Clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General	1,650		1,650

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
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			
Contingent expenses - - - - - - -	550			$500
		$3,200		
Clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office - - -	8,650			8,650
Contingent expenses - - - - - - -	1,550			800
		10,200		
Clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau -	2,500			2,500
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			1,735
		5,405 50		
For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen - - - -	2,250			2,250
Contingent expenses of said building, including repairs, labor, fuel, oil, engine, and also rent of bounty land office - - -	4,700			4,700
		6,950		
			$141,035	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Secretary of the Navy - - - - - - -	6,000			6,000
Clerks and messengers, after deducting one clerk transferred to Pension Office per act March 4, 1840, at $1,600 - - -	11,250			12,850
Contingent expenses - - - - - - -	3,000			3,000
		20,250		

Commissioners of the Navy Board	10,500			10,500
Secretary	2,000			2,000
Clerks and messenger	8,450			8,450
Contingent expenses	2,500			1,800
		23,450		
For the general purposes of the Southwest Executive Building.				
Salaries of superintendent and watchmen	1,250			1,250
Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engine, and improvement of grounds	3,350			3,350
		4,600		
			48,300	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
Postmaster General	6,000			6,000
Three Assistant Postmasters General	7,500			7,500
Clerks and messengers	48,600			48,600
Two watchmen at $300 each	600			600
Topographer and additional clerks, per acts March 3, 1839, and May 8, 1840	10,200			} 11,600
Clerk to keep appropriation accounts, do. do.	1,400			
Contingent expenses, including fuel for the Auditor's office, and $4,000 for rent of building occupied by the department	10,500			8,000
		84,800		
Auditor for the Post Office Department	3,000			3,000
Clerks and messengers	55,500			} 68,700
Eleven additional clerks, per act of July 7, 1838	13,200			
Contingent expenses	4,700			4,700
		76,400		
			161,200	

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.				
Surveyor general northwest of the Ohio	$2,000			$2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	6,300			6,300
		$8,300		
Surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	3,820			3,820
		5,820		
Surveyor general of Arkansas	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	2,800			2,800
		4,800		
Surveyor general of Louisiana	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	2,500			2,500
		4,500		
Surveyor general of Mississippi	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	1,000			5,000
		3,000		
Surveyor general of Alabama	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	2,200			2,200
		4,200		
Surveyor general of Florida	2,000			2,000
Clerks, per act of May 9, 1836	500			3,500
		2,500		
Surveyor general of Wiskonsin and Iowa, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of $500	2,000			1,500
Clerks, per act of June 12, 1838, with a proposed increase of $400	2,000			1,600
		4,000		

For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the surveyors general, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the service - - - - - - -	–	7,200		9,000
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 Ohio - - -	4,500			4,500
Illinois and Missouri - -	3,000			2,200
Arkansas - - - -	1,500			1,000
Louisiana - - - -	1,000			
		10,000		
			54,320	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands - - - -	–	–	1,500	1,500
Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington, per act of the 21st of July, 1840 - - - - - -	3,000			2,300
Commissioner, from the 21st of July to the 31st of December, 1840	311 96	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
MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.				
Compensation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia - -	3,500			
Treasurer - - - - -	2,000			
Chief coiner - - - - -	2,000			
Assayer - - - - -	2,000			
Melter and refiner - - - -	2,000			
Engraver - - - - -	2,000			

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Compensation of the assistant assayer - - - -	$1,300			
one clerk at $1,200, two at $1,100, and one at $700 - - - - - -	4,100			
Compensation to workmen - - - - - -		$18,900		$20,400
For incidental and contingent expenses, including the wastage of gold and silver, fuel, materials, stationary, water rent, and taxes, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1840	–	24,000		23,000
For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint -	800			16,000
	1,000			1,000
		1,800		
			$44,700	
Compensation to the superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C. - - - - - - -	2,000			
Compensation to the assayer - - - - -	1,500			
the coiner - - - - -	1,500			
one clerk - - - - -	1,000			
For compensation to workmen - - - - -		6,000		6,000
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, taxes, and wastage of gold - - - - -	–	3,500		3,500
	–	2,500		2,500
			12,000	
Compensation to the superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia - - - - - -	2,000			
Compensation to the assayer - - - - -	1,500			
the coiner - - - - -	1,500			
one clerk - - - - -	1,000			
		6,000		6,000

For compensation to workmen	–	2,880		3,500
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, taxes, and wastage of gold	–	1,000		2,000
			9,880	
Compensation to the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans	2,500			
Compensation to the treasurer	2,000			
coiner	2,000			
assayer	2,000			
melter and refiner	2,000			
two clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400			
		12,900		12,900
For compensation to workmen	–	22,000		22,000
For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, taxes, and wastage of gold and silver	–	17,100		17,100
			52,000	

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WISKONSIN TERRITORY.

Governor	2,500			9,100
Three judges, at $1,800 each	5,400			
Secretary	1,200			
Contingent expenses	350			350
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Assembly, printing, stationary, fuel, newspapers, furniture, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects	34,075			34,075
		43,525		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
IOWA TERRITORY.				
Governor	$2,500			$9,100
Three judges, at $1,800 each	5,400			
Secretary	1,200			
Contingent expenses	350			
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the Assembly, printing, stationary, 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			34,050
		$44,354		
FLORIDA TERRITORY.				
Governor	2,500			13,500
Four judges at $1,800, and one at $2,300	9,500			
Secretary	1,500			
Contingent expenses	350			350
Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of officers, stationary, fuel, printing, rent, furniture, and all other incidental and contingent objects	29,425			29,325
		43,275		
			$131,154	
JUDICIARY.				
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	5,000			
Eight associate judges, at $4,500 each	36,000			

District judge, Maine	1,800			
New Hampshire	1,000			
Massachusetts	2,500			
Vermont	1,200			
Rhode Island	1,500			
Connecticut	1,500			
New York, northern district	2,000			
New York, southern district	3,500			
New Jersey	1,500			
Pennsylvania, eastern district	2,500			
Pennsylvania, western district	1,800			
Delaware	1,500			
Maryland	2,000			
Virginia, eastern district	1,800			
Virginia, western district	1,600			
Kentucky	1,500			
Tennessee	1,500			
Ohio	1,000			
North Carolina	2,000			
South Carolina	2,500			
Georgia	2,500			
Louisiana	3,000			
Mississippi	2,000			
Indiana	1,000			
Illinois	1,000			
Alabama	2,500			
Missouri	1,200			
Michigan	1,500			
Arkansas	2,000			
		93,900		93,900

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Chief justice of the District of Columbia	$2,700			
Two associate judges, at $2,500 each	5,000			
Judge of the criminal court	2,000			
Judge of the orphans' court, Washington county	1,000			
Additional judge of the orphans' court, Washington county	1,000			
Judge of the orphans' court, Alexandria county	1,000			
		$12,700		$12,700
Attorney General of the United States	4,000			4,000
Clerk	1,000			1,000
Messenger	500			500
Contingent expenses	500			500
		6,000		
Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court	–	1,000		1,000
District attorney, Maine	200			
New Hampshire	200			
Vermont	200			
Rhode Island	200			
Connecticut	200			
New York, northern district	200			
New Jersey	200			
Pennsylvania, western district	200			
Delaware	200			
Virginia, eastern district	200			
Do. western district	200			
Tennessee, eastern district	200			
Do. western district	200			
Do. Jackson district	200			

Kentucky	200				
Ohio	200				
North Carolina	200				
Georgia	200				
Louisiana, eastern district	600				
Do. western district	200				
Mississippi	200				
Indiana	200				
Illinois	200				
Alabama, northern district	200				
Do. southern district	200				
Missouri	200				
Michigan	200				
Arkansas	200				
Florida, eastern district	200				
Do. middle district	200				
Do. western district	200				
Do. southern district	200				
Do. Appalachicola district	250				
Wiskonsin	200				
Iowa	200				
Marshal for the district of Maine	200				
New Hampshire	200				
Vermont	200				
Rhode Island	200				
Connecticut	200				
New York, northern district	200				
New Jersey	200				
Pennsylvania, western district	200				
Delaware	200				
Virginia, eastern district	200				

ESTIMATE—Continued.

				Appropriations made in 1840.
Marshal for the district of Virginia, western district	$200			
North Carolina	400			
Kentucky	200			
Ohio	200			
Tennessee, eastern district	200			
Do. western district	200			
Do. Jackson district	200			
Louisiana, eastern district	200			
Do. western district	200			
Mississippi	200			
Indiana	200			
Illinois	200			
Alabama, northern district	200			
Do. southern district	200			
Missouri	200			
Michigan	200			
Arkansas	200			
Florida, eastern district	200			
Do. middle district	200			
Do. western district	200			
Do. southern district	200			
Do. Appalachicola district	200			
Wiskonsin	200			
Iowa	200			
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia;		14,450		14,450

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 - - - - - -	–	325,000	453,050	300,000
Total civil list -	–	–	2,238,271 46	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
ANNUITIES AND GRANTS.				
Josiah H. Webb, per act of 12th December, 1811 - - -	–	50		
Rachel Dohrman, per act of 3d March, 1817 - - -	–	300		
Elizabeth C. Perry, per act of 2d March, 1821 - - -	–	400		
Elizabeth M. Perry, per act of 2d March, 1821 - - -	–	150	900	900
Survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants - - - - -	–	–	100,000	100,000
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida -	–	–	1,000	1,000
Salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales - - - - - - - -	–	–	3,500	3,500
Expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States - - - - - - -	–	–	3,000	
Allowance to law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida - - - - - - -	–	–	5,000	5,000
For payments to Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol -	–	–	8,000	8,000

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotundo of the Capitol	–	$8,000	$8,000
For support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	–	8,381	14,503
For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of Government	–	12,000	
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 3d May, 1802	–	97,000	
Note.—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	121,000
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, 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 (17 of them being charged with two light-houses, and one with three)	94,038 33		
For salaries of 30 keepers of floating lights	15,800		
For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies to 30 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		
For superintendents' commissions	12,074 94		
		484,072 81	431,987 26

Note.—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.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.

Note.—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		215,000
For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Alabama, at a price not exceeding $4 a mile	15,000		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
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		
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		
		$75,000	
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		$63,000
For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places -	12,000		14,000
For salary of a minister resident to Turkey - - - -	6,000		6,000
For salaries of chargé d'affaires to Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia - - - -	63,000		58,500
For salary of a drogoman to the legation to Turkey - -	2,500		
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad - -	30,000		30,000
For outfits of a minister to Austria, and a chargé d'affaires to Venezuela - - - - - - - - -	13,500		
		181,000	
For salaries of consuls at London and Paris - - -	4,000		4,000
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries - - - - - - - -	50,000		40,000

For clerk-hire, office-rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, per act of 18th January, 1836 - -	2,800		2,800
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers - -	17,400		
For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse - -	30,000	104,200	
Total foreign intercourse - -	–	$285,200	

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		1,172,028
Subsistence of officers - - - - - -	514,489		514,489
Forage of officers' horses - - - - - -	114,571		114,571
Payments in lieu of clothing - - - - -	80,030		80,030
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	1,987,323	103,558
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers - - - - -	8,640		47,163 27
Expenses of recruiting - - - - - -	40,109 05	48,749 05	
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.			
Army clothing and equipage - - - - -	505,737 73		425,635 67

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
Taxes on Passyunk arsenal, the clothing depot 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	$515,492
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.			
For regular supplies - - - - - -	261,000		271,000
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c. - - - -	160,000		173,000
For transportation of officers' baggage - - - -	65,000		65,000
For transportation of troops and supplies - - - -	242,000		287,000
For incidental expenses - - - - - -	130,000		121,000
For contingencies of the army - - - - -	9,000		7,000
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth -	25,000		30,000
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Smith - -	50,000		50,000
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Wayne -	50,000		20,000
For continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Sackett's Harbor -	1,000		
For continuing the military road on the western frontier - -	30,000		
For barracks, quarters, &c., at Turkey river - - -	30,000		
		1,053,000	
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.			
For medical and hospital department - - - -	–	28,000	38,000

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Military Academy.

For defraying the expenses of the board of visiters and the other various current and ordinary expenses of the academy, other than pay, subsistence, &c.	26,387 53		27,493 95
For increase and expense of library, &c.	1,300		1,000
For completing the buildings of the library and philosophical apparatus and chemical department	7,581 37	35,268 90	

Fortifications.

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea-wall of Castle island	35,000		100,000
For Fort Warren	45,000		150,000
For Fort Adams	35,000		80,000
For fortifications at New London harbor	15,000		25,000
For Fort Schuyler	30,000		80,000
For permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South Battery, Governor's island	10,000		5,162
For repairs of sea-wall of Castle Williams, and other parts of Governor's island	10,000		5,735
For repairs of Fort Gibson, New York harbor	5,000		
For Fort Delaware, being the balance which will go to the surplus fund at the end of the present year	000		
For repairs of Fort Washington	15,000		50,000
For Fort Monroe	35,000		50,000
For Fort Calhoun	10,000		
For repairs of Fort Macon	15,000		25,000
For Fort Sumter	60,000		
For repairs of Castle Pinckney	2,000		44,000
For Fort Pulaski	15,000		

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
For Fort Pickens	$10,000		$8,000
For Fort Barancas	30,000		15,000
For Fort Livingston	30,000		15,000
For contingencies of fortifications	5,000		10,000
For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications	10,000		50,000
For repairs of sea-wall on Deer island, Boston harbor	1,500		
For repairs of sea-wall on Rainsford island, Boston harbor	1,000		
For continuing sea-wall at St. Augustine	15,000		
For fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New York	40,000		
For fort on Sollers' Point flats, harbor of Baltimore, Maryland	25,000		
For construction of a sea-wall on Lovell's island, Boston harbor	12,000		
		$516,500	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
For current expenses of the ordnance service	85,000		100,000
For armament of fortifications	100,000		150,000
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies	80,000		100,000
For national armories	300,000		360,000
For arsenals	120,000		150,000
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory	20,000		10,500
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory	38,000		50,000
For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the Ordnance Department	3,600		3,000
For purchase of saltpetre and brimstone	20,000		40,000

For purchase of a site, and rebuilding the arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina - - - - - - -	25,000		
		791,600	
2. Surveys.			
To complete the surveys of the Des Moines and Iowa rivers -	2,000		
For surveys and examinations of a military character - -	30,000		
For completing the surveys of the boundary between Michigan and Wiskonsin - - - - - - -	5,000		
For continuing the military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi - - - - - - -	20,000		
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		
		58,000	
3. Light-houses.			
For removal of the light-house on Goat island - . -	13,000		
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	
4. Pensions.			
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		112,132
For invalid pensions, in addition to the probable balance, at the end of the year 1840, of $90,000 - - - - -	107,000		
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		23,676
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

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
For half-pay pensions, payable through the Second and Third Auditor's offices - - - - - - -	$5,000	$1,042,555 50	$10,000
5. Arrearages.			
For arrearages payable through the Third Auditor's office - -	1,000		1,500
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	1,600	
6. Indian Department.			
For the fulfilment of the treaties with the various Indian tribes -	757,668		932,454 40
For the current expenses of the Indian Department, including transportation and incidental expenses - - - -	97,100	854,768	97,100
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 January, 1841, viz:			
For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen -	2,335,000		2,250,000

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards	40,000		74,620
For provisions	500,000		620,000
For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission	1,425,000		1,000,000
For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick	30,000		75,000
For the improvement and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:			
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	25,000		20,000
Charlestown, Massachusetts	42,000		17,000
Brooklyn, New York	78,000		18,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	9,000		5,000
Washington, District of Columbia	11,000		20,000
Gosport, Virginia	49,000		17,250
Pensacola, Florida	20,000		13,000
For contingent expenses	450,000		450,000
For contingent expenses not enumerated	3,000		3,000
For hospital buildings and their dependencies, viz:			
At Charlestown, Massachusetts	1,500		
At Brooklyn, New York	3,000		
At Norfolk, Virginia	2,000		
At Pensacola, Florida	1,500		
		5,025,000	
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, and servants, and washerwomen serving on shore	45,054 99		45,054 99

ESTIMATE—Continued.

			Appropriations made in 1840.
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		
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Brooklyn, New York	30,000		
For the purchase of a site, and to commence the erection of barracks at Gosport, Virginia	30,000		
To commence the erection of barracks at Pensacola, Florida	10,000		
For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York	6,000		6,000
For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expenses of recruiting	8,000		8,000
For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron, and hospital steward	4,140		4,140
For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	2,300		2,300
For contingent expenses	17,980		17,980
		$420,339 21	
Total naval	–	5,445,339 21	
Aggregate	–	16,621,520 28	

RECAPITULATION.

CIVIL LIST.		
Legislature	$660,393	
President and Vice President of the United States	30,000	
Department of State	57,150	
Treasury Department	376,470	
War Department	141,035	
Navy Department	48,300	
Post Office Department	161,200	
Surveyors and their clerks	54,320	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,500	
Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and assistants, &c.	5,119 46	
Mint of the United States and its branches	118,580	
Governments in the Territories of the United States	131,154	
Judiciary	453,050	
		$2,238,271 46
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Annuities and grants	900	
Survey of the coast of the United States	100,000	
Salaries of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida	1,000	
Salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales	3,500	
Expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors	3,000	
Allowance to law agent, &c., in relation to private land claims in Florida	5,000	
Statues for the Capitol	8,000	
Historical paintings for the Capitol	8,000	
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia	8,381	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Bringing the votes for President and Vice-President to the seat of Government	$12,000	
Marine hospital establishment	97,000	
Ascertaining southern boundary of Iowa Territory	414 86	
Custom-house at Boston	121,000	
Light-house establishment	484,072 81	
Surveys of public lands	75,000	
		$927,268 67
INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.		
Salaries of ministers	54,000	
Salaries of secretaries of legation	12,000	
Salary of a minister resident to Turkey	6,000	
Salaries of chargés des affaires	63,000	
Salary of a drogoman to the legation to Turkey	2,500	
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	30,000	
Outfits of a minister to Austria and a chargé d'affaires to Venezuela	13,500	
Salaries of consuls at London and Paris	4,000	
Relief and protection of American seamen	50,000	
Clerk-hire, office-rent, &c., to American consul at London	2,800	
Intercourse with Barbary Powers	17,400	
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	30,000	
		285,200
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay Department	1,987,323	
Adjutant General's Department	48,749 05	
Purchasing Department	507,268 23	
Subsistence Department	648,899	
Quartermaster's Department	1,053,000	

Medical and Hospital Department	28,000		
Military Academy	35,268 90		
Fortifications	516,500		
Ordnance Department	791,600		
Surveys	58,000		
Light-houses	151,909 26		
Pensions	1,042,555 50		
Arrearages	1,600		
Indian Department	854,768		
		7,725,440 94	
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
General service of the navy	5,025,000		
Marine corps	420,339 21		
		5,445,339 21	
Total estimates			$16,621,520 28
Statement of appropriations made for the service of the year 1841 *by former acts of Congress.*			
Arming and equipping militia, per act of 23d April, 1808	200,000		
Civilization of Indians, per act of 3d March, 1819	10,000		
Revolutionary claims, per act of 15th May, 1828	50,000		
Revolutionary pensions, per act of 7th June, 1832	600,000		
Claims of the State of Virginia, per act of 5th July, 1832	4,000		
		864,000	
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		
For public debt payable at the Treasury, per act of 3d March, 1817	10 000		
		149,200	
			1,013,200

Note.—Treasury notes amounting to $4,500,000, it is probable, will be redeemed in the year 1841.

Statement accompanying the annual estimates of appropriations, formed in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of 1st May, 1820.

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.	Amount 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, Vice President, &c.	7,500		
Clerks and messengers office Secretary of State		$1 28	
Contingent expenses office 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 office Secretary of the Treasury	7,887 21	12,000	
Contingent expenses office Second Comptroller	2,000		
Contingent expenses office First Auditor	200		
Contingent expenses office Third Auditor	500		
Contingent expenses office Fifth Auditor	600		
Contingent expenses office Treasurer of the United States	400		

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		44 77
Clerks and messengers office Secretary of the Navy	–	–	392 03
Commissioners of the Navy Board	–	–	
Contingent expenses southwest executive building	1,350	–	501 14
Clerks and messengers office Postmaster General	–	–	602 13
Clerks and messengers office Auditor Post Office Department	–	–	
Contingent expenses office Postmaster General	5,000	–	330 11
Surveyors general and their clerks	29,228 22	–	1,221 78
Expenses necessary to a correct location of private land claims	–	–	
Secretary to sign patents for public lands	375		
Commissioner of the Public Buildings	575		
Officers and clerks of the Mints	10,163 55	–	3,750
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Florida Territory	6,076 66		
Expenses of the Legislative Council of Florida Territory	3,000		
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Wiskonsin Territory	2,275		
Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Iowa Territory	2,275	–	4,950 28
Chief Justice and associate judges of the United States, &c.	23,475	–	4,806 66
Chief Justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, &c.	3,175		
Attorney General of the United States	–	–	294 68
Contingent expenses office Attorney General	500		
Compensation to district attorneys and marshals	3,612 50	–	472 36
Expenses of courts of the United States, &c.	40,000		
Payment of sundry annuities	475		
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		
Purchase of copper for the Mint	–	–	50,000
Buildings and machinery, branch mint, New Orleans	214 87		
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses, branch mint, N. Orleans	5,600		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Compensation to laborers, branch mint, New Orleans - -	$21,664 78		
Wastage of gold and contingent expenses, branch mint, Dahlonega	3,550		
Compensation to laborers do. do.	2,884		
Buildings and machinery do. do.	10,275 83		
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. - - -	80,000		
Building light-houses, &c. - - - - -	100,000		
Survey of public lands - - - - -	238,509 78		
Keepers of public archives in Florida Territory - - -	250		
Survey of the coast of the United States - - -	20,000		
Procuring books and papers relating to Spanish grants of land, &c.	20,000		
Fire-proof building for the General Post Office - - -	100,000		
Furnishing 156 rooms in the new Treasury building - -	2,097 81		
Two groups of statues for the Capitol - - - -	4,000		
Support and maintenance of the penitentiary - - -	10,000		
Expenses incurred by collector of New York under act of July 7, 1838	–	–	$94 39
Repairs of the custom-house, Philadelphia - - - -	3,200		
Custom-house in Boston - - - - -	54,000		
Allowance to law agent, &c., in relation to private land claims in Florida - - - - - - - -	2,000		
Printing and publishing the Madison Papers - - -	1,000		
Diplomatic Correspondence, State Papers, &c. - - -	–	–	1,968 28
Expenses in relation to relief of certain insolvent debtors - -	1,000		
Compensation to a person to classify, &c., papers - - -	–	–	800
Expenses incident to issuing Treasury notes - - -	7,000		
Payment of horses turned over to Government in Florida - -	22,000		
Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for - - -	16,000		
Preserving in the War and Navy Departments specimens of natural history - - - - - - - -	500		

Patent fund	6,050	$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	826 35	
Salary of surveyor do.	500	766 68	
Salary of clerk do.	300	693 34	
Exploration and survey of the northeastern boundary line of the United States	3,000	4,489 88	
Sixth census	721,000		
Salaries of ministers	16,947 17		
Salaries of secretaries of legation	2,440 80	10,000	
Salaries of chargés des affaires	18,475 75		
Salary of minister resident to Turkey	1,521 53		
Contingent expenses of missions abroad	19,773 01		
Salary of drogoman, and for contingent expenses of legation to Turkey	1,000	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	
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 consulates in the Turkish dominions	6,000		
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	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Subsistence of officers	$308,588 18		
Subsistence Department	123,000	$200,000	
Quartermaster's Department	51,580 22	100,000	
Incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department	13,808 79	50,000	
Transportation of officers' baggage	20,840 92		
Transportation of the army	72,239 39	50,000	
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 re-enlisted soldiers, and expenses of recruiting	–	19,422 95	
Bounties and premiums	–	–	$760 05
Medical and hospital department	–	20,000	
Contingencies of the army	3,500	3,914 44	
Arrearages prior to July, 1815	–	622 87	
Arrearages prior to 1817	–	1,200	
Invalid and half-pay pensions	–	90,000	
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	
Five years' pensions to widows and orphans	–	481,023 52	
Military Academy at West Point	10,293 95	–	300
Blacksmith's shop, &c., at Watertown, Mass.	–	–	1,270 94
Arsenals	12,000	96,815 59	
Repairs of arsenals	4,000	6,400	
Repairs and improvements of the arsenal at Charleston	–	–	10,006 03
Construction of furnaces	–	–	3,156 17

Barracks, quarters, &c., Plattsburg	18,500		
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Jesup	–	10,000	
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	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	
National armories	16,000	50,686 56	
Repairs and improvements at Harper's Ferry armory	8,000	34,000	
Barracks, quarters, &c.	67,210 28		
Barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth	15,000		
Repairs and improvements at Springfield armory	5,000	5,500	
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Wayne	8,000		
Barracks, quarters, &c., Fort Smith	10,000		
Elevating machinery for barbette and casemate carriages	–	1,285 54	
Armament of fortifications	–	109,739 72	
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	5,000	15,000	
Incidental expenses of fortifications, purchase of lands, &c.	3,653 75	60,000	
Fort Adams	20,000	60,000	
Fort Calhoun	16,000	49,000	
Fort Niagara	7,500	20,000	
Fort Delaware	–	27,000	
Fort Preble	800	2,400	
Fort Schuyler	27,103	52,897	
Fort Warren	37,500	112,500	
Fort Pulaski	4,000	40,000	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Fort Scammel	$900	$2,500
Fort Monroe	12,578 48	40,000
Fort McClary	200	550
Repairing, &c., old fort at Oswego, &c.	5,283 31	16,000
Preservation of Castle Island and repairs of Fort Independence	25,000	75,000
Fort Constitution	971	2,700
Fortifications at Charleston, &c.	4,409 23	11,000
Repairs of the old fort at the Barancas	4,000	11,000
Fortifications at New London harbor	8,000	22,000
Fort Hamilton	7,000	13,000
Fort at Grande Terre, Louisiana	4,530 08	13,000
Fort Lafayette	2,000	3,000
Fort Columbus	662	1,000
Repairs of Castle Williams	1,735	4,000
Repairs of south battery, Governor's island	1,500	2,000
Rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort Monroe	1,500	3,500
Repairs of road from Fort Monroe to bridge over Mill creek	250	750
Purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Monroe	1,000	
Fort Caswell	1,500	4,500
Fort Sumter	6,500	18,500
Fort on Foster's bank, Florida	4,500	9,500
Fort Pickens	8,000	
Fort Morgan	2,500	7,500
Fort Pike	1,500	3,500
Fort Wood	980	2,600
Repairs of battery Bienvenue	600	1,900
Repairs of tower Dupré	–	400
Fort Jackson	5,000	15,000

Fort St. Philip	900	2,400	
Fort, &c., upon the Arkansas frontier	–	10,936 35	
Payment to Missouri volunteers for horses lost, &c.	–	25,000	
Protection of the northern frontier, &c.	–	348,604 66	
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers	–	1,228 61	
Pay of Illinois militia	–	19,086 09	
New dies to renew medal for Brigadier General Morgan	–	164 28	
Payment of the account of John H. Craddock	–	164 63	
Subsistence of militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians	–	67,684 12	
Purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges	2,737 89		
Impressment of the teams of Lucas & King	–	6,050	
Surveys of a military character, &c.	–	–	$45 77
Pier and mole at Oswego	–	–	1 55
Buoys at the mouth of Neenah river	–	500	
Removing sand-bar, harbor of New Bedford	–	–	1
Works at Green Bay	–	–	123 22
Deepening channel to Bridgeport harbor	–	–	43 60
Clearing out the Ochlawaha river	–	1,074 10	
Removing obstructions at mouth of Suwanee river	–	5,088	
Survey of the southern debouche of the Dismal Swamp canal to Winyaw bay	–	–	38 08
Post road through the Creek country	–	–	1
Road from Line creek to Chattahoochie	–	–	30
Road from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago	–	1,768	
Subscription to Indian biography	1,500		
Mission of A. P. Chouteau among the wild Indians	10,113 67		
Running boundary between Choctaws and Chickasaws	1,085		
Provisions furnished to destitute Indians	1,750		
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Yancton Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes	2,391 82		
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Ottoes, Missourias, and Omahas	4,203 03		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages	$5,000		
Value of improvements on lands ceded by Miamies	5,299		
Expenses of an exploring party of Miamies	1,990		
Holding treaty with Osages	1,149	33	
Holding treaty with Creeks	1,799	11	
Holding treaty with Wyandots of Ohio	261		
Expenses incurred in examination of claims under treaty with Chippewas	300		
Expenses attending the negotiation of the treaty with Senecas, &c.	660	74	
Education purposes for Osages	3,456		
Education purposes for Delawares	2,304		
Temporary subsistence of Indians west	17,676	32	
Expenses of removing and subsisting Creek Indians	21,189	76	
Houses for blacksmiths, treaty with Osages	800		
Location and temporary support for Seminole Indians	10,000		
Holding treaty with the Seminole Indians	519	10	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees, act 2d July, 1836	845,089	61	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas	31,735	64	
Locating reservations	205	13	
Purchase of rifles for Pottawatomies	112	38	
Sales of the Creek reserves	8,928		
Expenses of Indian deputations	2,630		
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes	447	50	
Blacksmiths' establishments	27,508	66	
Treaty stipulations	15,432	84	
Treaty with the Cherokees	11		
Objects specified in 3d article of treaty with Cherokees	916	49	
Arrearages of annuities for Cherokees	67,000		

Choctaw schools	3,405 46		
Education of Indian youths	19,877 25		
Removal of the Choctaws from Mississippi	19,910		16
Transportation and incidental expenses Indian Department	–	–	
Pay of gun and blacksmiths	370 52		
Commissioner and clerks to examine in the Indian country claims under treaty with Sioux	–	–	5,500
Compensation to commissioners under Cherokee treaty	8,000		
Support of two blacksmiths' establishments, &c., for Osages	5,000		
Expenses of the removal of the Winnebagoes	25,000		
Boundaries between Indian tribes west of the Mississippi	–	–	6,072
Carrying into effect treaty with Stockbridges and Munsees	30,265 40		
Relief of Robert Keyworth	–	–	45 50
Holding treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees	418 75		
Transportation of annuities	95 42		
Indian annuities	65,094 98		
NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Pay and subsistence of the navy	126,202 33		
Pay of superintendents	–	$30,000	
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy	704,063 35		
Provisions	177,889 70	166,125	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	22,298 58	25,000	
Navy yard, Portsmouth	8,992 92		
Navy yard, Boston	6,500		
Navy yard, New York	7,250		
Navy yard, Philadelphia	10,169 51		
Navy yard, Washington	9,053 74		
Navy yard, Pensacola	30,970 93		
Wharves, &c., at navy yard, Pensacola	–	–	27
Hospital at Brooklyn	8,000		
Hospital at Norfolk	1,500		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Hospital at Pensacola	$3,500		
Fixtures for asylum near Philadelphia	–	–	$0 18
Contingent expenses of the navy	93,994 55		
Contingent not enumerated	9,451 53		
Repairs of naval asylum, Philadelphia	3,000		
Prize-money to officers and crew of the General Armstrong	1,369 14		
Survey of the coast from Appalachicola bay to mouth of the Mississippi river	5,000		
Expenses in relation to steam-engines and steamboats	–	$993 56	
Relief of Samuel Sanderson	–	–	2,009
Pay and subsistence of marine corps	27,517 91		
Subsistence to non-commissioned officers, &c., marine corps	25,646 48		
Fuel, marine corps	3,061 33		
Clothing, marine corps	6,053 49		
	6,661,123 52	3,749,904 02	138,877 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 7, 1840.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*