



## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

NOVEMBER, 1807.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

### REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to - - - \$14,135,138

And that which accrued during the year 1806, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A,) to - - - 16,576,454

The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the additional duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted, during the year 1805, to - - - 12,520,532

And during the year 1806, to - - - 14,809,758

It is ascertained that the nett revenue, which has accrued during the first three quarters of the year 1807, exceeds that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1806; and that branch of the revenue may, exclusively of the duty on salt, and of the Mediterranean fund, both of which expire on the 1st day of January next, be safely estimated for the present, and if no change takes place in the relations of the United States with foreign nations, at fourteen millions of dollars.

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise, and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1806.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of the public lands have, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1807, exceeded 284,000 acres. Some returns are not yet received; and the proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, have not been included, but are distinctly stated. The actual payments by purchasers have, during the same period, exceeded 680,000 dollars; and the receipts into the Treasury from that source may, after deducting charges, and the five per cent. reserved for roads, be estimated for the ensuing year at five hundred thousand dollars.

The receipts arising from the permanent revenue of the United States may, therefore, without including the duties on postage, and other incidental branches, be computed, for the year 1808, at - - - \$14,500,000

And the payments into the Treasury during the same year, on account of the salt and Mediterranean duties previously accrued, are estimated at - - - 1,300,000

Making in the whole an aggregate of - - - \$15,800,000

#### LAST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1807.

The balance in the Treasury, which, on the 30th day of September, 1806, amounted to \$5,496,969 77, did, on the 30th day of September, 1807, amount to - - - \$8,530,000

The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, 1807, are estimated at - - - 4,000,000

\$12,530,000

The expenses during the same period, for all objects whatever, (the public debt excepted,) and including 686,076 dollars for the extraordinary expenditures of the Navy Department, of which the estimate has been transmitted, are estimated at - - - \$1,700,000

The ordinary payments on account of the public debt, including the provision for the interest on the Louisiana and Dutch debt, to the 1st July, 1808, are estimated at - - - 1,700,000

A farther sum of about 1,500,000 dollars should also be paid during this quarter, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars. If the whole of this sum which is applicable to the purchase of the eight per cent. stock cannot be expended this year, the unexpended balance will form an additional expenditure for the year 1808; charging, however, the whole to this quarter - - - 1,500,000

Makes an aggregate of - - - 4,900,000

And will leave in the Treasury at the close of the year, a balance of about seven million six hundred thousand dollars. 7,630,000

\$12,530,000

#### EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR 1808.

The permanent expenses, calculated on a peace establishment, are estimated at 11,600,000 dollars, and consist of the following items, viz:

1st. For the civil department, and all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including invalid pensions, the light-house and mint establishments, the expenses of surveying public lands and the seacoast, the fifth instalment of the loan due to Maryland, and a sum of 100,000 dollars, to meet such miscellaneous appropriations, not included in the estimates, as may be made by Congress - - - 1,100,000

2d. For expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the permanent appropriation for Algiers -	\$200,000
3d. For the military and Indian departments, including trading-houses, and the permanent appropriations for certain Indian tribes -	1,280,000
4th. For the naval establishment -	1,020,000
5th. The annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, of which sum not more than 3,400,000 dollars will for the year 1808 be applicable to the payment of interest	8,000,000
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	\$11,600,000

To the permanent expenses must be added for the year 1808, a sum of about 800,000 dollars, necessary, in addition to the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, to complete, on the 1st January, 1809, the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock -

	800,000
And for paying the balance of American claims assumed by the French convention -	200,000
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Making altogether, for the expenses of that year -	\$12,600,000
The receipts of that year having been estimated at -	\$15,800,000
And the probable balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next, at -	7,630,000
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Making altogether -	\$23,430,000
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Would therefore, probably, leave in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1809, a balance of near eleven millions of dollars

	10,830,000
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	\$23,430,000
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## PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D,) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1807, exceeded four million six hundred thousand dollars; making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the 1st of October, 1807, about twenty-five million eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions which have been paid during the same period in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana convention.

Of the twelve millions of dollars, which, according to the preceding estimates, may be paid on account of the public debt between the 30th September, 1807, and the 1st January, 1809, about eight millions will be on account of the principal. It must, however, be observed, that the unascertained result of the proposition made to the public creditors for a modification of the debt, may affect the amount payable during the year 1808, on account of both principal and interest.

On the 1st day of January, 1809, the principal of the debt will, if the proposed modification be not assented to by the public creditors, amount to near fifty-seven million and five hundred thousand dollars: the subsequent annual payments thereon, on account of principal and interest, will not, exclusively of occasional purchases, exceed 4,600,000 dollars; and the whole of the debt (the nineteen millions three per cent. stock only excepted) will be reimbursed in sixteen years.

A general subscription would reduce the capital to about fifty-one millions of dollars; the payments would amount to eight millions of dollars annually during six years, and average less than three millions during the seven following; at the end of which period the whole debt would be extinguished.

An annual unappropriated surplus of at least three millions of dollars may henceforth be relied upon with great confidence. The receipts of the year 1808 have been estimated at 15,800,000, and the expenses at 12,600,000 dollars. The permanent revenue has been computed at 14,500,000 dollars; and the permanent expenses predicated on an annual payment of eight millions of dollars on account of the debt, have been stated at 11,600,000 dollars. And as these would, if no modification of the debt shall take place, be reduced to less than 8,500,000, the annual surplus would then amount to six millions of dollars. Nor are the seven millions and a half of dollars which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the present year, included in the calculation.

What portion of that surplus may be wanted for necessary measures of security and defence; what portion should be applied to internal improvements, which, while increasing and diffusing the national wealth, will strengthen the bonds of union; are subjects which do not fall within the province of the Treasury Department. But it is not improbable that, after making ample provision for both those objects, considerable surpluses, and which can no longer be applied to the redemption of the debt, may still accumulate in the Treasury.

A previous accumulation of treasure in time of peace, might, in a great degree, defray the extraordinary expenses of war, and diminish the necessity of either loans or additional taxes. It would provide, during periods of prosperity, for those adverse events to which every nation is exposed, instead of increasing the burdens of the people at a time when they are least able to bear them, or of impairing by anticipations the resources of ensuing generations. And the public moneys of the United States not being locked up and withdrawn from the general circulation, but, on the contrary, deposited in banks, and continuing to form a part of the circulating medium, the most formidable objection to that system, which has nevertheless been at times adopted with considerable success in other countries, is thereby altogether removed. It is also believed that the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States may, amongst other advantages, afford to Government an opportunity of obtaining interest on the public deposits, whenever they shall exceed a certain amount. Should the United States, contrary to their expectation and desire, be involved in a war, it is believed that the receipts of the year 1808 will not be materially affected by the event, inasmuch as they will principally arise from the revenue accrued during the present year. The amount of outstanding bonds due by importers, after deducting the debentures issued on account of re-exportations, exceeds at this time sixteen millions of dollars. The deductions to be made from there, on account of subsequent re-exportations, would, in case

of war, be less than usual; for exportations will then be checked as well as importations; and, in proportion as these will decrease, a greater home demand will be created for the stock on hand, and the necessity of re-exporting be diminished.

It has already been stated that the specie in the Treasury at the end of this year, together with the surplus of the year 1808, will amount to near eleven millions of dollars: a sum probably adequate to meet the extraordinary expenses of a war for that year. It will also be recollected, that, in the estimated expenses of the year 1808, a reimbursement of near five millions and a half of the principal of the debt is included. The only provision therefore, which may, under any contingency, be necessary for the extraordinary service of that year, in order to cover any deficiency of revenue or increase of expenditure beyond what has been estimated, will be an authority to borrow a sum equal to that reimbursement.

That the revenue of the United States will, in subsequent years, be considerably impaired by a war, neither can nor ought to be concealed. It is, on the contrary, necessary, in order to be prepared for the crisis, to take an early view of the subject, and to examine the resources which should be selected for supplying the deficiency and defraying the extraordinary expenses.

There are no data from which the extent of the defalcation can at this moment be calculated, or even estimated. It will be sufficient to state, 1st. That it appears necessary to provide a revenue at least equal to the annual expenses on a peace establishment, the interest of the existing debt, and the interest on the loans which may be raised. 2dly. That those expenses, together with the interest of the debt, will, after the year 1808, amount to a sum less than seven millions of dollars; and, therefore, that if the present revenue of 14,500,000 dollars shall not be diminished more than one-half by a war, it will still be adequate to that object, leaving only the interest of war-loans to be provided for.

Whether taxes should be raised to a greater amount, or loans be altogether relied on, for defraying the expenses of the war, is the next subject of consideration.

Taxes are paid by the great mass of the citizens, and immediately affect almost every individual of the community: loans are supplied by capitals previously accumulated by a few individuals. In a country where the resources of individuals are not generally and materially affected by the war, it is practicable and wise to raise by taxes the greater part, at least, of the annual supplies. The credit of a nation may also, from various circumstances, be at times so far impaired as to leave no resource but taxation. In both respects, the situation of the United States is totally dissimilar.

A maritime war will, in the United States, generally and deeply affect, whilst it continues, the resources of individuals; as not only commercial profits will be curtailed, but principally because a great portion of the surplus of agricultural produce necessarily requires a foreign market. The reduced price of the principal articles exported from the United States, will operate more heavily than any contemplated tax. And without inquiring whether a similar cause may not still more deeply and permanently affect a nation at war with the United States, it seems to follow that, so far as relates to America, the losses and privations caused by the war should not be aggravated by taxes beyond what is strictly necessary. An addition to the debt is doubtless an evil; but experience having now shown with what rapid

progress the revenue of the Union increases in time of peace; with what facility the debt, formerly contracted, has in a few years been reduced; a hope may confidently be entertained that all the evils of the war will be temporary and easily repaired; and that the return of peace will, without any effort, afford ample resources for reimbursing whatever may have been borrowed during the war.

The credit of the United States is also unimpaired, either at home or abroad; and it is believed that loans to a reasonable amount may be obtained on eligible terms. Measures have been taken to ascertain to what extent this may be effected abroad. And it will be sufficient here to suggest, that the several banks of the United States may find it convenient, after the ensuing year, and as the diminished commerce of the country may require less capital, to loan to Government a considerable portion of their capital stock, now computed at about forty millions of dollars.

It might be premature to enter into a particular detail of the several branches of revenue which may be selected in order to provide for the interest of war-loans, and to cover deficiencies in case the existing revenue should fall below seven millions of dollars. A general enumeration seems at present sufficient.

1. Not only the duty on salt and the Mediterranean duties may be immediately revived, but the duties on importation generally, may, in case of war, be considerably increased—perhaps doubled—with less inconvenience than would arise from any other mode of taxation. Without resorting to the example of other nations, experience has proven that this source of revenue is, in the United States, the most productive, the easiest to collect, and the least burdensome to the great mass of the people. In time of war, the danger of smuggling is diminished; the scarcity of foreign articles prevents the duty ever falling on the importer; the consumers are precisely those members of the community who are best able to pay the duty; and the increase of domestic manufactures, which may be indirectly effected, is in itself a desirable object.

2 Indirect taxes, however ineligible, will doubtless be cheerfully paid as *war taxes*, if necessary. Several modifications of the system formerly adopted, might, however, be introduced, both in order to diminish some of the inconveniences which were experienced, and particularly to insure the collection of the duties.

3. Direct taxes are liable to a particular objection, arising from the unavoidable inequality produced by the general rule of the constitution. Whatever difference may exist between the relative wealth, and consequent ability of paying, of the several States, still the tax must necessarily be raised in proportion to their relative population. Should it, however, become necessary to resort to that resource, it is believed that a tax raised upon that species of property in each State, which by the State laws is liable to taxation, as had originally been contemplated by Congress, would be preferable to a general assessment, laid uniformly on the same species of property in all the States, as was ultimately adopted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 5, 1807.

## A.

*STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for bounties and allowances, and for expenses of collection, during the years 1805 and 1806.*

YEARS.	DUTIES ON			Debentures issued.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Nett revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and clearances.					
1805	\$23,601,709 56	\$215,731 20	\$18,954 00	\$8,955,745 00	\$190,674 04	\$14,689,975 72	\$554,836 76	\$14,135,138 96
1806	26,295,055 47	219,329 37	20,318 00	9,146,875 00	198,751 02	<sup>a</sup> 17,189,076 82	612,622 13	16,576,454 69

<sup>a</sup> Gross revenue for the year 1806	-	-	-	\$17,189,076 82
Deduct interest and storage	-	-	-	18,796 92
Gross revenue, per statement B	-	-	-	<u>17,170,279 90</u>

*A STATEMENT of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in foreign trade, for the year 1806, as taken from the records of the Treasury.*

American tonnage in foreign trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	1,044,005
Foreign tonnage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		90,985
Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>1,134,990</u>
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		<u>6.8 to 100</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 4, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

## B.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1806, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued, during that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances.

GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			
35,844,748	dollars, at 12½ per cent.	- - -	\$4,480,593 50
8,372,528	do. 15 do.	- - -	1,255,879 20
570,203	do. 20 do.	- - -	114,040 60
	Additional duty on \$44,782,413, at 2½ per ct.	- - -	1,119,560 32 A
44,787,479			6,970,073 62
a	Spirits, 10,479,093 gallons, at 29.3 cents average		3,074,398 19
b	Sugar, 73,318,649 lbs. at 2.5 cents average		1,843,199 84
c	Salt, 3,184,099 bushels, at 20 cents		636,819 80
d	Wines, 1,386,838 gallons, at 37.6 cents average		521,527 02
e	Teas, 4,750,881 lbs. at 20.3 cents average		966,686 11
	Coffee, 17,345,188 lbs. at 5 cents		867,259 40
	Molasses, 8,533,590 gallons, at 5 cents		426,679 50
f	All other articles		1,014,841 30
			16,321,484 78
	Deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties collected on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation		17,400 69
			\$16,304,084 09
	¾ per cent. retained on drawbacks		334,247 39
	Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels		196,301 05
			16,834,632 53
	Nett amount of duties on merchandise		
	Duties on tonnage	166,798 31	
	Light money	52,531 06	
			219,329 37
	Duties on passports and clearances		20,318 00
	Sundry accounts not yet received, estimated at		96,000 00
			17,170,279 90
	Gross revenue, as per statement A		
	Deduct expenses of collection		612,622 13
			16,557,657 77
	Nett revenue		

## Explanatory Statements and Notes.

A Additional duty of 2½ per cent.		\$1,119,560 32
3¼ per cent. retained on drawback		6,277 51
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels		4,039 99
		<u>1,129,877 82</u>
a Spirits—		
Grain,		
1st proof,	1,088,977 gallons, at 28 cents	304,913 56
2d do.	15,253 do. 29 do.	4,423 37
3d do.	12,346 do. 31 do.	3,827 26
4th do.	126,469 do. 34 do.	42,999 46
5th do.	1,746 do. 40 do.	698 40
Other materials, 1st and 2d proof,		421,249 50
3d do.	3,005,857 do. 28 do.	841,639 96
4th do.	4,531,285 do. 32 do.	1,450,011 20
5th do.	11,988 do. 38 do.	4,555 44
6th do.	174 do. 46 do.	80 04
		<u>3,074,398 19</u>
b Sugar, brown, 71,271,927 pounds, at 2½ cents		
white, clayed	2,046,722 do. 3 do.	1,781,798 18
		61,401 66
		<u>73,318,649</u>
c Salt, imported, bushels of 56 pounds		
Exported	4,262,704	84,850
Amount of bounties and allowances, \$198,751 02, reduced into bushels at the present rates		993,755
		<u>1,078,605</u>
Paying duty, bushels of 56 pounds		3,184,099 at 20 cts.
		<u>636,819 80</u>
d Wines, Madeira, 1st quality		
2d do.	289,431 gallons, at 58 cents	167,869 96
Sherry and St. Lucar	23,249 do. 50 do.	11,624 50
Lisbon and Oporto	312,122 do. 40 do.	124,848 80
Burgundy and Champagne	472,722 do. 30 do.	141,816 60
Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga	6,345 do. 45 do.	2,855 25
Other, in bottles	70,554 do. 28 do.	19,755 12
in casks	32,511 do. 35 do.	11,378 85
	179,904 do. 23 do.	41,377 92
		<u>521,527 02</u>
e Teas, Bohea		
Souchong	393,920 pounds, at 12 cents	47,270 40
Hyson	1,534,115 do. 18 do.	276,140 70
Other green	645,872 do. 32 do.	206,679 04
	2,176,974 do. 20 do.	435,394 80
		<u>4,750,881</u>
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than India		1,201 17
		<u>966,686 11</u>

## Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

All other articles, viz:	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.	Excess of drawback over duties.	Total.
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.				
Beer, ale, and porter	gallons	181,815	-	8	\$14,545 20	
Cocoa	pounds	1,418,232	-	2	28,364 64	
Chocolate	do.	2,117	-	3	63 51	
Sugar candy	do.	1,573	-	11½	180 89	
loaf	do.	3,180	-	9	286 20	
other refined, and lump	do.	976	-	6½	63 44	
Almonds	do.	282,517	-	2	5,650 34	
Currants	do.	372,097	-	2	7,441 94	
Prunes and plums	do.	66,479	-	2	1,329 58	
Figs	do.	408,449	-	2	8,168 98	
Raisins in jars, and Muscatel	do.	773,398	-	2	15,467 96	
all other	do.	2,412,221	-	1½	36,183 31	
Candles, tallow	do.	175,820	-	2	3,516 40	
wax	do.	6,254	-	6	375 24	
Cheese	do.	262,846	-	7	18,399 22	
Soap	do.	819,241	-	2	16,384 82	
Tallow	do.	1,755,841	-	1½	26,337 62	
Mace	do.	-	2,620	125	-	\$3,275 00
Nutmegs	do.	173	-	50	86 50	
Cinnamon	do.	-	9,149	20	-	1,829 80
Cloves	do.	-	24,318	20	-	4,863 60
Pepper	do.	1,848,617	-	6	110,917 02	
Pimento	do.	468,008	-	4	18,720 32	
Chinese cassia	do.	181,802	-	4	7,272 08	
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	do.	6,638	-	6	398 28	
Snuff	do.	16,562	-	10	1,656 20	
Indigo	do.	264,163	-	25	66,040 75	

Explanatory Statements and Notes—Continued.

f All other articles—continued, viz:	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.	Excess of drawback over duties.	Total.
	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.				
Cotton	pounds	785,378				
Powder, hair	do.	5,514	3	\$23,561 34		
gun	do.	204,822	4	220 56		
Starch	do.	14,565	4	8,192 88		
Glue	do.	105,612	3	436 95		
Pewter plates and dishes	do.	78,200	4	4,224 48		
Anchors and sheet iron	do.	582,236	4	3,128 00		
Slit and hoop iron	do.	271,063	1½	8,733 54		
Nails	do.	3,059,529	1	2,710 63		
Spikes	do.	407,936	2	61,190 58		
Quicksilver	do.	51,606	1	4,079 36		
Ochre, yellow, in oil	do.	22,079	6	3,096 36		
dry	do.	119,854	1½	331 19		
Spanish brown	do.	619,710	1	1,198 54		
White and red lead	do.	2,648,981	1	6,197 10		
Lead, and manufactures of lead	do.	3,513,351	2	52,979 62		
Seines	do.	10,651	1	35,133 51		
Cordage, tarred	do.	206,096	4	426 04		
untarred	do.	47,391	2	4,121 92		
Twine and packthread	cwt.	3,361	2½	1,184 77		
Glauber salts	do.	103	400	13,444 00		
Coal	bushels	311,146	200	206 00		
Fish, dried	quintals	219,349	5	15,557 30		
pickled salmon	barrels	6,862	50	109,674 50		
mackerel	do.	14,756	100	6,862 00		
other	do.	16,971	60	8,853 60		
Cables	pounds	30,542	40	6,508 40		
			2	610 84		



## C.

STATEMENT of the lands sold in the districts of Marietta, Zanesville, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, and Vincennes, from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by receivers, during the same time, with the balances due, both on October 1, 1806, and October 1, 1807.

OFFICES.	LANDS SOLD.		In the hands of receivers, October 1, 1806.	Due by individuals, Oct. 1, 1806.	RECEIPTS BY RECEIVERS FROM INDIVIDUALS.		PAYMENTS BY RECEIVERS.		
	Acres.	Purchase money.			On ac't of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into Treasury.	The part for expenses.	Repayments.
Marietta -	668.25½	\$3,490 51½	\$9,558 57	\$22,487 35½	\$4,495 13½	\$302 25	\$9,801 54½	\$736 96½	
Zanesville -	37,258.85½	74,517 71½	7,322 41½	142,293 36½	37,280 40½	173 75½	35,984 59½	1,450 95	
Steubenville -	36,525.67	74,971 34	91,165 64½	566,752 10½	205,076 52½	225 90	234,546 71	6,990 81½	\$117 06
Chillicothe -	40,178.11½	92,907 06	82,101 99½	417,891 44½	146,382 82	631 30	169,057 13½	4,609 29½	260 42
Cincinnati -	124,284.01	250,510 64	99,481 99½	1,006,133 32	260,583 48½	5,591 00½	247,436 02½	6,180 43½	5,862 60
Vincennes -	45,265.38	92,213 01½	-	-	27,013 07½	419 06	954 99½	954 99½	
	284,180.29	588,610 28½	289,630 62	2,245,557 58½	680,861 44½	7,343 27	697,781 00½	520,923 45½	6,260 08
OFFICES.	BALANCE DUE ON OCTOBER 1, 1807.		Total balance due October 1, 1807.	a Paid into Treasury, in stock transferred to the United States - \$5,055 84					
	From individuals.	By receivers.		Paid in specie, by warrants on receivers: For payments made by themselves - \$627,015 23 For payments made by individuals - 92,908 47 649,923 70					
Marietta -	\$21,482 73½	\$4,554 41	\$26,037 14½	Payments by receivers, to be covered by warrants - 43,922 99½					
Zanesville -	179,530 67½	8,791 98	188,322 65½	698,902 53½					
Steubenville -	436,646 91½	61,804 30	498,451 21½	Moneys paid by individuals to Treasurer of United States, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1807, included in the above amount of warrants "for payments made by individuals," but not yet stated in the accounts of receivers - 1,121 53					
Chillicothe -	364,415 68½	59,778 56	424,194 24½	697,781 00½					
Cincinnati -	1,086,060 47½	112,357 86½	1,198,418 33½						
Vincennes -	65,169 94½	26,507 13½	91,677 08						
	2,153,306 42½	273,794 25	2,427,100 67½						

Total sales of land, from the opening of the land offices to 30th September, 1806  
Amount sold since, as above stated

	Acres.	Purchase money.
	2,385,813.96½	\$4,959,355 54½
	284,180.29	588,610 28½
Total	2,669,994.25½	5,547,965 83

## STATEMENT C—Continued.

ESTIMATE showing when the instalments which compose the balance due by individuals will become payable.

Vol. 1.—2A

Offices.	Remaining due in 1807.	Becoming due in 1808.	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Total.
Marietta	\$4,544 84½	\$7,775 09½	\$4,889 57½	\$3,400 59	\$872 63½	\$21,482 73½
Zanesville	12,534 54½	57,368 43½	61,251 41½	35,644 92½	12,731 35½	179,530 67½
Steubenville	32,679 09½	200,440 12½	145,432 70	49,398 92	8,696 07½	436,646 91½
Chillicothe	27,865 17½	162,784 07	116,423 03	44,592 82½	12,750 58	364,415 68½
Cincinnati	237,688 46½	272,238 10½	286,415 45½	190,293 53½	99,423 91	1,086,060 47½
Vincennes			19,063 43½	23,053 25½	23,053 25½	65,169 94½
	315,312 12½	700,606 83	633,475 61½	346,384 05	157,527 80½	2,153,306 42½

Note.—The latest returns of sales at Cincinnati is to 31st August, 1807.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Register's Office, November 5, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

*STATEMENT of lands sold in the Mississippi Territory, from the opening of the land offices to the latest returns received at the Treasury; showing, also, the amount of receipts from individuals, and payments made by receivers during the same time, with the balance due.*

Offices.	Lands sold.		Receipts by receivers.		Payments by receivers.		Balance due.		Total balance due.	Date of latest returns.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	On account of purchase money.	On account of forfeitures.	Into the Treasury.	The part which was for expenses.	By receivers.	From individuals.		
West of Pearl river -	70,706.50½	\$141,413 01	\$35,687 01	-	\$10,050 92½	\$1,619 78	\$25,636 06½	\$105,726 00	\$131,362 08½	1807.
East of Pearl river -	4,125.00	8,250 00	2,062 50	-	176 56	176 56	1,885 94	6,187 50	8,073 44	July 31
	74,831.50½	149,663 01	37,749 51	-	10,227 48½(a)	1,796 34	27,522 02½	111,913 50	139,435 52½	Feb. 28

*ESTIMATE showing when the instalments which compose the balance due from individuals will become payable.*

(a) Paid into the Treasury by warrant on receiver \$4,395 69  
Amount to be covered by warrants 5,831 79½

10,227 48½

Offices.	Becoming due in 1809.	Becoming due in 1810.	Becoming due in 1811.	Total balance.
West of Pearl river -	\$35,019 49½	\$35,353 25½	\$35,353 25½	\$105,726 00
East of Pearl river -	2,062 50	2,062 50	2,062 50	6,187 50
	37,081 99½	37,415 75½	37,415 75½	111,913 50

## D. STATEMENT

AN ESTIMATE of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1806, to the 30th September, 1807, inclusively; showing the redemption of the principal of the said debt, from the 1st April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1807.

	Redemption from 1st of October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807.	Redemption from 1st of April, 1801, to 30th Sept., 1806, per the Secretary's report of 5th December, 1806.	Total principal redeemed, from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1807.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE DOMESTIC DEBT.			
The amount of warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, of the reimbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and of purchases of the eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks, from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807, exclusive of \$36,934 49 repaid into the Treasury, and \$3,499 63 commissions to agents purchasing stock, was - - - \$5,834,423 03			
Deduct interest which accrued during the same period, calculated quarterly - - - \$2,923,196 87			
And loss on the purchase of stock - - - b 15,078 20			
2,938,275 07			
	\$2,896,147 96a	\$6,479,745 84	\$9,375,893 80
Reimbursement of the navy six per cent. stock - - - - -	-	711,700 00	711,700 00
Reimbursement of the five and a half per cent. stock - - - - -	1,847,500 00	-	1,847,500 00
Reimbursement of the four and a half per cent. stock - - - - -	176,000 00	-	176,000 00
Payments made in certificates of the debt of the United States, on account of lands -	5,211 20	262,018 16	267,229 36
Payments made to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt - -	2,146 36	74,331 50	76,477 86
Payments on account of domestic loans -	-	3,440,000 00	3,440,000 00
	-	10,236,108 05	10,236,108 05
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOREIGN DEBT			
	4,927,005 52	21,203,903 55	26,130,909 07
Funds having previously been provided in Europe, the warrants issued on the Treasurer of the United States for that object, from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807, were less than the amount of interest arising: the difference, therefore, forms a deduction.			

## STATEMENT D—Continued.

The interest accruing from 1st October, 1806, to 30th September, 1807, was, on the Dutch debt, including commissions and charges - - - - -	\$66,632 60		
On the Louisiana stock, including commissions - - - - -	677,666 47		
	<u>744,299 07</u>		
Amount of warrants, exclusive of \$24,614 71 repaid into the Treasury, and \$1,992 65 commissions to agents purchasing bills of exchange, was - - - - -	\$486,058 13		
Add gain on exchange - - - - -	9,427 58		
	<u>495,485 71</u>		
		\$248,813 36	\$248,813 36
Dollars -	4,678,192 16	21,203,903 55	25,882,095 71

a 1. On account of annual reimbursement - - - - -			\$1,504,466 61
2. Eight per cent. and exchanged six per cent. stocks purchased - - - - -			1,005,005 00
3. Moneys in the hands of agents purchasing stock - - - - -			193,860 80
4. Moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund - - - - -			191,815 55
			<u>\$2,896,147 96</u>

b The amount of eight per cent. purchased - - - - -	\$746,000	cost	767,231 25
Exchanged six per cent. purchased - - - - -	260,005		253,851 95
	<u>\$1,006,005</u>		<u>1,021,083 20</u>
			<u>1,006,005 00</u>
		Loss	<u>\$15,078 20</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 5, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.