TREASURY REPORT.

Letter from the Secretury of the Treapary, transmitting a report upon the state of the Finances.

Treasury Department, Dec. 20, 1841. Siz: In obedience to the directions of Territories. the act of Congress of the 10th of May, lawing report;

diture.

The balance in the Treasury on the ist of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, west funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837.) was, as seated in the report of the Secretery of the Treasury submitted to Congress on the 31 day of June last,

\$987,345 03

The receip's into the Treasury during the ficet three quarters of the present year amount to 23,467,072 52

From customs, \$10.647,557 44 1,101,063 06 Fran lands. From miscellaneous and met lental sources, 90 691 69 from bord of Bank of U. 662 019 47 states, from banks which failed

51 127 30 in 1737. From treasury notes per art of 31st of March, 1 524 703 80 From treasury notes per

art of 13th of February 5,956,932 90 From loan, per act of 21-t 3,229 946 86 July, 1841, Ter receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estimated will am ount to

viz. 4 000,000 00 Fr in curtoms, 330 000 00 From lands, From miscellaneous and incidental sources 30,000 09

From bond of Bank of U. 10 315 23 Fran treasury notes, 250 000 00 F om leau -Received 2,202 780 02

Estimated for balance qr. 100,000 00 2 302,780 02 Making the total estimated recripts for the year,

ed, with the balance in the

tressury on the last of January 11,397,512 80

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

VIZ. Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellane-4,615 363 81 Military service, 10,831,101 45 4,229,985 91

Naval service, 4,229,5 Treasury notes redeemed, including int'st, 5 027.811 13 Partie debt, 27 080 64 The expenditures for the fourth quarter are estimated, an data turnished by the respective deportments, at

VIZ. Civil, miscellaneous, and

foreign intercourse, 1,581,203 44 Military service, 3,163 773 54 1,966,560 80 Nival service. 70,000 00 Interest on loan, Principal and interest on 503,183 95 treasury notes,

And leaving a deficit to be provi-

ded for on the 1st Jan. 1844, gress at its last session, should be provid-

thorized, to meet the emergency. 11. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1842.

From customs, (A using from duties accruing 19,000,000 00 in 1811 and payable in 1842

3,400 000 From d vies secraing and payable in 1812, 15,600,000) Treasury notes, Miscellaneous sources,

19,200,000 00 From which deduct the estimated deficiency on the 1st of Ja-

nuary, 1812, Leaving this amount applicable to The expenditures for the year

1814, including \$7 0 m 000 for the redemption of treasury notes, are estimated at

some with much precision. Those now chant as to the revenue, and to the prorubmitted have in view the present rates dicers of similar articles in the United mentation, by raising duties on all articles, for the sake of being able to do it, he of defence, and especially to support and articles in the United mentation, by raising duties on all articles. established, has been necessarily assumed June 30th, of assessing duties upon in a fixed harrier against higher duties on charge for transportation—it is something while the amount shall not bear hard on orders made thereon by the Treasurer of ergof the year 1842, estimated with relets of Congress shell not at this session preence to the actumpated importations of regulations for assessing duties regarded as a souled system, appears to des occur in domestic trade. The wheat-

portations of former years.

which will come into the Treasury from whether any ad valorem duties can be the sales of the public lands in 1842 has collected after the 30th of June. The

1800, entitled " An act supplementary to already authorized by law, it is to be re upon the value thereof at the port where he act entitled . An act to establish the marked that, owing to the short period the same shall be entered, under such Treasury Department," the Secretary of which is to elapse before it becomes re- regulations as shall be prescribed by law." the Treasury respectfully submits the fol- deemable, together with the unsettled state And it is further declared, that so much tation or reserve, that no more money sie trade. The undersigned cannot forbear of the money market, it would not be safe of any other act as is inconsistent with 1. Of the Public Revenue and Expen- to expect that any considerable portion that act shall be and is repealed. will be obtained, for the service of the time limited for effecting it.

close of the present year.

made for such as may be required under another. existing laws, and arise in the ordinary Indeed, there can be little room for defence and security.

public lands, and the compensation of the revenue, duties ought, as far as practicaofficers employed in that branch of the bie, to be made not ad valorem, but specipublic service, being payable out of the fic. proceeds of the sales of those lands, is Of the essential or peremptory providiture.

respectfully recommended to Congress to These are the reduction of all duties to ject of the act of 1833 will be accom- face of the earth.

toan already authorized shall be redeem- act itself, and still more impossible to adable, amounting to, say \$6.500,000.

to \$5.000,000.

718.570 68, together with an additional can manufactures against undervaluations. without such increased duty, the labor of in their own country. sum of \$2,000 000, (a surplus deemed There could be no other possible object large classes, engaged in producing siminecessary in the Treasury to meet emer- in this provision. It is a part of the act, lar articles, will be greatly depressed, if condition of the Treasury and of the County gences of the public service.) to be sup- therefore, connected with another part, not entirely supplanted. plied from impostsupon such foreign arti- and inserted for the purpose of qualifying It is unquestionably true, and well cles imported as may be selected, with essentially the operation of that other part. worthy of remark, that the set of 1833 due regard to a rigid restriction in amount But it is highly proper to look at the was avowedly conservative in its objects to the actual wants of the Government, circumstances which led to the passage of and character; and, while it was designed

payments.

declares that, after June, 1842, all duties Congress, then it is chear that some duction, and partly by the reduction of 50,000 00 en imported articles shall be assessed equivalent is to be provided for the home the price in the foreign market. It is be 150,000 00 upon the value of such articles at the port valuation, or else the whole basts upon lieved, indeed, that there have been cases 000, and the balance of the loan be die- or neglect or violation of duty, but it 627,559 90 history of the Government, the cost of ceases, in that event, to be the mutuality hier was laid. the service of the year 1842, 18 572,440 10 ad valorem duties, and to this cost or valuation as an equivalent against gredue supposed to be equivalent to the charges the wisdom of Congress to aletermine broad, frauds, real or supposed, in invoices, and the unjust advantages which should be of opinion either that home 32,791,010 78 of importation. But undervaluations a whether such equivalent ein be found. The receipts from the customs for the eign manufacturers, who had become, in year 1842 depending for their amount fact, the meeters into the upon the action of Congress at its present country of a lorge proportion of the manu- guise his opinion that it cannot be regardis not practicable to form estimates of the to look to a home valuation for security try, as a permanent system of policy, to the United States for such amount of revenue, when our competition with his own by reason it is believed, the People fully participate, the United States for such amount of revenue, when

as the basis of calculation for the remainds voices or foreign valuation; and, therefore, any article whatever, even those of mere

In the estimated receipts, the amount act of 1833, it may well be questioned promote the best interests of the country. lantic port, expects no higher price for it justly for all great purposes against been excluded, as the act of Congress of language of the law seems explicit. It is the 4th of September last directs its distribution among the several States and said," (June 30th, 1842.) "the duties be established, and no equivalent for such rate so much to rate s With regard to receipts from the loan wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed

> The assessment of duties, after the day or value, is inconsistent with the act; and

ing of long experience, that, for the pre-The amount required for surveys of the vention of frauds and the security of the

not included in this estimate of expen sions of the set, there are two, which, it ciently high for the benefit of the reve- great value to that class of producers of first organization of the Board, one of To meet the definiency in the year stand towards each other in the relation regement to home producers of the same only considerable market, indeed, which members thereof, be elected President, 1842. amounting to \$14.218,570 68, it is of equivalents or mutual considerations. trareles. As to those, therefore, the obauthorize—

1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the waluation. It is impossible to read the still supposes that there are several devaluation. It is impossible to read the still supposes that there are several devaluation. 2. The re issue of the Treasury notes arriving at the most perfect conviction er duty than twenty per cent, upon the ly the dictate of policy and of justice to cere as in the heretofore authorized by law, amounting that the home valuation was resorted to home value, and thus yield a greater re our People to secure to them, as far as transaction of its business may require 3. The balance still required, of \$2,- against fraud, and protecting Amerito some of them, it will be found that, market of consumption for their produce sations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge to some of them, it will be found that, market of consumption for their own country.

and a proper economy in its administra- the act of 1833, and to regard the motives to remove what was esteemed a grievin which it appears to have had its origin. since by one part of the country, it was for resenue to supply deficiencies of re- ces in such of the cities or towns of the III. Readjustment of the Tariff.

It was the result of a spirit of compromise on the consider and consider on imports and considering and cons 1833, will take effect immediately after of opinion prevailed. If events shall ap- tended for all. Its true spirit, therefore, the 30th of June next. From that day pear to make it necessary to reconsider walt be but carried out by acting, under no duty will exist on any imported article or readjust the provisions of that law; all any-new state of circumstances, with exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorems proceedings towards that end should be reference to the same great objects, and and certain other legal provisions of the conducted under the influence of the same doing justice alike to all. The great same act, of great importance, are to come spirit. The undersigned is most deeply principle of that act was moderation and impressed with the force of these continuous and this should never be lost one of them is the enactment which, victions, while offering suggestions to sight of. But the measures proper and after that period, requires all duties to be Congress on the subject. He is con- necessiry to carry out that principle may paid in ready money; thus putting an end, strained to admit that it has appeared to be changed, if the altered circumstances ing from the failure in effecting more than to a system of credits which has prevailed from that the interests of the country re- of the country call for such change, witha portion of the loan authorized by Con- from the first establishment of this Govern- quired some modification of the act of out-any departure from the principle itment; a system which, however necessary 1833. In support of this opinion he self. or convenient in the infancy of our com- would first mention the great, if not in- . Nothing is more established by our available, it is recommended that an im- merce, when the mercantile capital of the surmountable difficulties of establishing a experience, and the experience of other mediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency.

mediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency.

mediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency. foreign trade by all practicable means, diversity in the estimates of value as gree, the cost of the article to the consumay at the present day well yield to the should not only lead to great practical over. In many cases it appears not to important of jects to be secured by cash inconvenience, but integlere also, in effect, increase that cost at all. Very often the to the greatest advantage. Another, deemed at the same time an duties on imports shall be equal in all the withstanding an increase of duties, partly vernment for the coming year will exceed be emered in proper books. And any of essential provision of the act, is that which States. It such should be the opinion of by the greater supply of the home pro where the same shall be entered, under which the act was expected to test, as in which the joint operation of the two posed of, there will remain a deficit of shall be his duty to state every removal such regulations as shall be prescribed a measure of compromise and adjustment, causes has occasioned prices to fall lower \$2,718,570, for which provision must be of any principal officer of any sgency, by law. Hatherto, throughout the whole is taken away or displaced. There. value in the foreign market has been as or compromise of meges evidently insumed as the basis for the calculation of tended to be produced by placing home value certain additions have been made, fron of ad valorem dolles. Tremains for

quiry too important to be overlooked.

should be laid with primary reference to is sternly observed in cases of foreign ble. revenue; and it is admitted, without besi- importation, as in this instance of domesshould be raised, under any pretence to add, that vasily the greater proportion whatever, than such an amount as is ne- of the agricultural population of the Unicessary for an economical administration ted States is obliged to rely mainly upon year 1842, before the expiration of the limited, on the basis of the foreign cost of the Government. But within these the home market for a sale of its products limits, and as incidental to the raising of (wheat, for instance) is such as often en The law authorizing the issue of Trea the law authorizing it must therefore, as such revenue as may be absolutely neces- ters extensively in the consumption of not more than \$50,000, it is supposed. The act of 1833, as must be obvious to may be made, and duties imposed in Indian corn exported from this country can be made available from that scource. all, contemplates no other than ad valurem such manner as that, while no part of the is altogether inconsidereable, in compa In estimating the expenditures of the duties after Jure, 1842; for although, in country will suffer loss or inconvenience, rison with the quantity consumed in the year 1842, it is assumed that no other ap a given case, a specific duty may not a most beneficial degree of protection will lage cities and manufacturing towns. propriations will be made than those now amount to 20 per cent, on the cost of the be extended to the labor and industry of which have either entirely grown up or submitted in the estimates from the several article, yet that first cannot be ascertained large masses of the People, while the added largely to their population under and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress asappropriations unexpended at the end of constantly fluctuating-and much un- perous in peace, and infinitely stronger ed since the end of the last war, upon do sembled, That there shall be, and hereby the year 1842, will be equal to that at the certainty, and perhaps confusion, would and better prepared if foreign war should mestic labor and industry. The imarise, as changes in the market price of come upon us. The principle of dis- mense interchange of products, all being ry Department at the seat of the Govern-It is proper further to remark that articles might carry the duty beyond the crimination has obtained from the period the result of labor, which now takes place ment of the United States, a Board, to be estimates of expenditures can only be limit at one period, though within it at of the foundation of the Government. In between the producers of subsistence and called the Exchequer of the United States, many cases it may be found to be indis- the population above mentioned, shows to be composed of the Secretary of the pensable to the interests of the revenue the advantage which one class is to the Treasury for the time being, and three operations of the Government. The pow- doubt that it was in the contemplation of itself; and if, in fixing a system of duties, other, and the essential importance to Commissioners, to be appointed by the er of appropriation, as well as the power Congress, at the passing of the act, that it consists with the best interests and true both of preserving their existing relations. President, with the advice and consent of of raising revenue, being at all times in no du les on imports should exist in the policy of the country so to apportion them It the consumption of flour and grain in the Senate; one of the said Commissionthe hands of Congress, this Department country after June, 1842, but ad valorem among the various species of imports as the manufacturing districts, especially the era first appointed to be appointed for two cannot found estimates upon its own sense duties. It quest be admitted that this was to favor our own manufactures at the same North and East, decline, to that extent years, one for four years, and one for six of what the public interest may be thought a very important change in the whole time that the revenue itself is benefited, there is an absolute loss to the wheat and years, and vacancies subsequently occurto require, especially at a time when the system of imports into the United States, and no injustice done to any, it would corn growers, since the quantity consun - ring to be so filled as that one vacancy

natural uniformity.

with the constitutional provision that price to the consumer is kept down, not-

place of sale, he finds an article produced The state of the national affairs, the agencies; and the principal officers emincluding those of absolute necessity, to must be content to hear the burden of the strengthen the military marine, all appear formance of their duties. And the said per cent, al valorem after the 30th of The legal effect of the act of 1833 would the full extent of twenty per cent, and duties himself. The duty horne by the June next. The scale of dates thus seem to be, to abolish the practice, after preserving that limit, as the same time, as

that year, compared with the average im- upon a valuation to be made at the port of the undersigned to be unnatural and in- [grower of Indiana, who incurs heavy ex- | supply the Treasury, not entry, or pass some law modifying the convenient, and such as is not likely to penses in conveying his floor to an At- or excessively, but yet real and of production. Now, the great law which make a reasonable and judicious provis-It is fully acknowledged that all duties regulates prices, by demand and supply, ion for such expenditures as are unavoidcondition of the country may be supposed since it has heretofore been regarded as seem proper and wise to reject arbitrary ed by them will find a market no where shall regularly occur at the end of every to call for more than ordinary means of the dictate of high prudence and the teach- limits and the idea of a forced and un else. To say nothing, in this connex- period of two years; the said Commision, of the incalculable importance of a sioners not to be removed from office, The undersigned feels no difficulty in home market to the producer of the great except for physical inability, incompetenadmitting that a duty of twenty per cent. article of cotton, and limiting his re- cy, or neglect or violation of duty; and in ad valorem, assessed upon the value of marks to the grain growers alone, the case of any such removal, it shall be the imported articles in our own ports, undersigned cannot but persuade himself duty of the President to lay the reason would in many instances be a rate suffi- that all will see and acknowledge the thereof before the Senate. And on the is not to be disguised, were in ended to nue, and also afford reasonable encou- the Northern and Eastern market - he the three Commissioners shall, by the

of Government to extinguish the amount of of debt now existing as soon as practica-

This result in the operation of trade restrict the income of the Government to Exchequer. and business might readily be traced to the precise amount of its expenditures. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, its causes; but a full exposition of those There ought to be a surplus of at least That the said Exchequer and its officers causes, and the modes of their operation, two millions, to meet unforeseen emer- shall be the general agents of the Govwould too much swell this report. Sut gencies in the public service; and should ernment of the United States for receivfice it to say that, when an additional du- even the proceeds of the sales of the pub ing, sale-keeping, and disbursing the

1105.

All which is respectfully submitted. W. FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. WHITE, Speaker House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S PROPOSED BOARD of EXCHEQUER," As reported to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A BILL amendatory of the several sets establishing the Treasury Department.

Sec. 1. Be it enucted by the Senate vert to the history of the times, without produce, which would well bear a high city in trade, it would appear to be equal authority to appoint all such inferior offifor the purpose of guarding the revenue senue to the Government, while, in regard may be reasonably and properly done, a the amount of their respective compen-The undersigned is of opinion that the of their duty, for such sums and in such venue. It cannot but be the true policy missioners shall receive an annual salary - dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. ble, and to avoid increasing it. The ere- That the said Board of Exchequer shall ation of debt, by loans and other resorts, have power to establish agencies or offily raised, both at home and abroad, by the same to be established; and such ofthe fact that it has fully paid off and dis- ficers and agents as may by the Board of charged the debt created by the Revolu- Exchequer be thought necessary for the tion and by a subsequent war with Eng- management of such agencies, and the land, and wars with the I dien tribes. The transaction of their business, shall be ap preservation of this high credit is of the pointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, utmost importance. It must be the ne- on the recommendation of the Board of cessary reliance of the Government, if, in Exchequer; and the said Board shall have the vicissitudes of human affairs, sudden power to fix the amount of the respecwar should come upon us, requiring large tive compensations of such officers, and the debt shall continue, and its pay- business, and the rendering accounts of ment so soon as the time of payment ar- all their proceedings. And in such regurives, as well as the known ability and ho- lations they shall so assign and arrange nor of the Government, are the means of the duties of the officers of the east ageninspiring that general confidence which cies, as that one of those officers shall be shall at all times enable it use its creadit a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that The estimated expenditures of the Go- the accounte and proceedings of each shall Should Congress authorize a reissue of removed by the Secretary of the Treasu-Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000, ry for physical inability or incompetency than they were before the increase of du- made by law. But it is not supposed with his reasons therefor, in his general that Congress will deem it advisable to annual report of the transactions of the