General Government as furnishing another claim to our confidence and support; and we feel ourselves authorized to call upon the States Rights Party of the whole South to aid them in extinguishing a system so sectional and corrupting. The people of this State have declared their opinion so often upon this subject, and are so fully satisfied of its soundness, that it would be a work of supererogation further to discuss the subject.

6. And, lastly, we hold ourselves bound to make common cause with the Administration in opposing that profligate parent of internal improvement, and of wasteful and reckless expenditures, a Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures. On this subject, South Carolina has so recently taken her ground in the face of the world that it would be vain again to repeat her solemn declarations. All her sons, with the exception of that fragment which, finding no congeniality with the rest, has unfortunately strayed into the camp which shelters enemies; all unite in the great cause of Free Trade; all insist that where the Constitution guarantees freedom to all, none shall be respected, and that the Manufacturer, like every other citizen, should be left free to competition, and should not fatten on the spoils of his neighbor. Therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That the present Administration of the General Government is entitled to our warmest confidence and support, for the firmness and resolution with which they have sustained the great Democratic principles of the Constitution, and the rights which are guaranteed to the South.

2. *Resolved*, That the sound and enlightened policy which has been pursued by the Administration to avert the great evils arising from irredeemable Bank paper, and to restore to the country a Constitutional currency, is founded upon wise consideration of the public good, and is entitled to our zealous encouragement and support.

3. *Resolved*, That the uncompromising and determined stand which has been made by the Administration against the schemes of the Abolitionists, evinces its sincere and earnest regard for Southern Rights, and entitles the President to our confidence and support.

4. *Resolved*, That in identifying himself with principles of public policy so essential to the true interests of the South, the Hon. Martin Van Buren has entitled himself to its confidence and support, and as citizens of South Carolina we pledge ourselves to sustain his re-election as President of the United States.

5. *Resolved*, That the Hon. John C. Calhoun, our Senator in Congress, is entitled to the hearty confidence and support of his fellow-citizens for the ability and zeal with which he has vindicated the principles of the South, and promoted the best interests of this State, and more especially for the ability and eloquence with which, in his place in the Senate of the United States, unaided and alone, he has represented the feelings and principles of the Legislature and people of South Carolina.

After the reading of the Address, Mr. Memminger, in a very eloquent speech, advocated the claims of the present Administration to the support of this State.

Col. F. H. Elmore then rose and responded to the loud and frequent calls made for him. He was followed by the Hon. J. S. Rhett.

After some discussion, the Address and Resolutions were separately put to the Meeting, and were unanimously adopted.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report, in compliance with the following Resolution passed by the Senate on the 24th ult:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind from Treasury each year, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive, in one column, and in another column for each year the aggregate amount, independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded, and in a third column, the aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary, such as the public debt, trust funds and indemnities, claims of States for war debts or 3 per cent on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, the Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, break-waters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchase of titles to lands from Indians, the removal of Indians, and their wars, with such other payments as may have been made in these years for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities."

The resolution was on the same day referred to the Register of the Treasury, with instructions to prepare a tabular statement, containing the information desired in three separate columns. It is hereto annexed, marked A.

He was requested, also, to prepare another statement, showing the specific sum which had been deducted each year on account of each item mentioned in the resolution as either extraordinary or temporary.

Believing that this would be highly useful, as showing the details on which the general results in the third column of the first statement rest, and as embracing many statistical facts, possessing in themselves much interest, I have annexed it, marked B.

Unless some accidental omission, or other error has occurred, these two statements will present all the information desired by the resolution.

With high respect,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. RICH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

(A) *Statement of Expenditures of the United States from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, agreeably to a Resolution of the Senate of April 24, 1840.*

Years.	Aggregate amount of all expenditures, or payments of every kind, from the Treasury.	Aggregate amount independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate amount for permanent & ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary.*
1824	$31,898,538 47	$15,330,144 71	$7,107,892 05
1825	23,585,804 72	11,490,459 94	6,537,[illegible] 27
1826	24,103,398 46	13,062,316 27	7,059,272 19
1827	22,656,764 04	12,653,095 65	7,427,[illegible]
1828	25,459,479 52	13,296,041 45	6,788,394 [illegible]
1829	25,044,358 40	12,660,490 62	7,504,[illegible]
1830	24,585,281 55	13,229,533 33	7,024,827 56
1831	30,038,446 12	13,864,067 90	7,679,412 06
1832	34,356,698 06	16,516,388 77	8,562,659 42
1833	24,257,298 49	22,713,755 11	8,827,095 77
1834	24,601,982 44	18,425,417 25	9,667,797 97
1835	17,573,141 56	17,514,950 28	9,157,490 22
1836	30,868,164 04	30,868,164 04	11,695,987 18
1837	37,265,037 15	37,243,214 24	16,098,821 83
1838	39,455,438 35	33,849,718 08	13,837,591 44
1839	37,129,396 80	25,982,797 75	13,525,800 18

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cent on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, break-waters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions, except those to invalids, and the purchase of titles to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,) the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost, or injuries committed during any hostilities. None of these years or columns include any thing on account of the Post-Office Department.

The Expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 4, 1840.

(B) *Statement of payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary, including the public debt, from 1824 to 1839.*

	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
Public Debt,	$16,568,393 76	$12,095,844 78	$11,041,082 19	$10,003,668 39	$12,163,438 07	$12,383,867 78	$11,355,748 22	$16,174,378 22
Trust Funds,	-	-	$4,237 55	$2,202 50	$46,217 14	$132,509 41	$3,472 24	$3,163 00
Indemnities,	$4,891,368 56	$93,234 51	9,967 88	401,288 43	701,029 40	28,168 78	-	281 76
Claims of States for War Debts,	5,510 27	185,000 67	152,107 84	118,177 69	7,906 76	2,929 27	16,115 09	421,806 42
Three per cent. on Lands sold,	47,714 53	57,221 89	37,398 75	27,982 37	29,029 82	14,207 87	30,503 00	42,964 16
Two per. cent on account of Cumberland Road,	17,000 00	35,850 00	125,460 00	189,230 00	193,108 36	207,437 64	226,831 82	172,406 85
Occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey of the Coast,	4,875 19	1,972 39	1,290 43	4,078 43	1,154 87	34 07	42,000 00	328,781 14
Taking the Census,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duties refunded,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploring Expedition,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy, (including improvements at navy yards,)	423,342 46	712,865 03	1,615,721 41	1,274,786 52	801,020 02	543,996 97	590,178 10	811,466 44
Durable Public Buildings of all kinds,	180,300 67	100,809 42	177,467 63	408,223 32	302,343 74	278,025 94	249,941 22	265,872 95
Bridges and Fortifications,	429,972 04	702,711 24	756,447 55	633,835 81	637,558 43	824,279 51	902,000 86	704,712 33
Roads, Canals, Breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and habors, (except Cumberland Road,)	56,955 99	314,353 02	488,710 02	275,268 14	375,906 59	1,088,852 97	962,409 49	808,913 81
Arming Militia and Forts,	171,155 43	172,348 09	190,428 64	292,840 59	302,189 69	356,421 98	317,210 22	235,052 [illegible]
All Pensions, except those of Invalids,	1,267,600 41	1,308,810 57	1,305,191 [illegible]	895,571 30	1,187,905 49	1,057,475 08	1,322,079 16	1,215,101 37
Purchase of titles to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,)	429,957 90	724,106 44	743,447 83	708,447 83	633,073 71	584,291 74	537,574 23	530,504 70
Removal of Indians, and the Wars,	-	-	-	42,177 53	71,410 53	20,007 54	50,213 05	101,203 11
Such other payments as may have been made for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities, and other Miscellaneous items of an extraordinary or temporary character,	296,960 21	173,814 80	389,285 80	71,820 06	117,192 10	61,227 41	327,537 80	174,887 42
	$8,222,252 66	$4,952,288 67	$6,008,444 35	$5,225,919 87	$6,507,646 50	$5,157,256 10	$5,004,705 77	$[illegible]4,655 24

	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839
Public Debt,	$17,840,309 29	$1,543,543 38	$6,176,565 19	$58,191 28	-	$21,822 91	$5,605,720 27	$11,140,509 05
Trust Funds,	$168,692 [illegible]	$24,965 45	$196,730 03	-	$1,401,222 04	$1,285,968 74	$1,329,744 80	240,694 16
Indemnities,	2,254 08	679,617 80	18,024 15	$506,436 96	225,535 57	969,065 82	973,577 09	717,552 27
Claims of States for War Debts,	780,657 63	289,570 59	157,274 94	31,578 06	55,091 85	70,862 82	107,307 79	4,875 50
Three per cent. on Lands sold,	198,039 74	95,291 97	108,848 00	70,008 [illegible]	989,993 91	469,542 00	20,894 96	63,670 00
Two per. cent on account of Cumberland Road,	363,084 37	517,187 39	624,045 08	919,116 22	208,356 90	400,731 40	351,977 62	198,530 00
Occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia,	32,000 00	313,000 00	117,728 95	159,675 01	131,244 02	293,210 75	172,917 15	126,874 17
Survey of the Coast,	14,927 67	19,381 47	30,051 82	34,6[illegible] 89	96,399 59	97,900 66	89,087 39	91,995 25
Taking the Census,	32,447 86	300 00	-	-	-	-	-	12,600 00
Duties refunded,	-	701,760 70	111,835 32	4,778 04	1,149 95	383,749 00	454,1[illegible]0 69	179,304 30
Exploring Expedition,	-	-	-	-	202,700 08	92,893 92	*161,413 91	*97,968 30
Materials collected for the gradual improvement of the Navy, (including improvements at navy yards,)	698,532 47	759,290 72	612,325 04	789,904 37	843,833 14	850,116 34	698,541 09	714,857 74
Durable Public Buildings of all kinds,	835,269 97	641,339 65	690,104 71	770,251 97	868,134 97	1,076,029 52	1,198,331 09	1,245,044 97
Bridges and Fortifications,	883,100 94	889,288 09	309,274 35	330,073 22	858,543 21	1,069,695 83	543,544 47	735,570 87
Roads, Canals, Breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and habors, (except Cumberland Road,)	821,655 02	1,210,334 71	504,000 06	801,257 10	958,311 44	1,183,310 42	1,192,602 81	1,491,000 36
Arming Militia and Forts,	280,565 83	815,560 [illegible]	270,400 43	284,147 96	488,021 17	587,118 34	474,904 31	171,156 43
All Pensions, except those of Invalids,	1,287,704 73	1,485,683 [illegible]	3,289,821 02	1,767,035 [illegible]	2,550,800 30	2,471,940 07	1,567,664 10	1,267,600 41
Purchase of titles to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,)	1,500,277 09	1,300,450 [illegible]	812,005 23	1,407,807 [illegible]	3,069,040 72	2,481,865 [illegible]	1,616,845 73	1,709,125 13
Removal of Indians, and the Wars,	757,232 83	1,272,722 [illegible]	294,088 70	1,493,371 [illegible]	5,915,013 00	6,624,[illegible] 70	5,414,979 75	1,775,914 13
Such other payments as may have been made for property lost or injuries committed during any hostilities, and other Miscellaneous items of an extraordinary or temporary character,	573,562 29	313,107 02	103,907 11	95,853 70	470,580 98	813,931 71	302,986 17	299,960 21
	$7,303,728 35	$13,[illegible] 34	$8,757,619 28	$8,257,476 06	$19,173,170 80	$21,144,892 41	$20,012,127 01	$12,383,[illegible] 37

* Obtained from the Fourth Auditor's Office.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 4, 1840.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the letter of the Secretary and the tables, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. then rose to make another motion, and that was, to print an extra number of these papers. He proposed to give his reason for the motion, and for that purpose, asked that the papers should be sent to him, (which was done;) and Mr. B. went on to say, that his object was to spread before the country in an authentic form, the full view of all the Government expenses for a series of years past, going back as far as Mr. Monroe's administration; and thereby enabling every citizen in every part of the country, to see the actual, the comparative, and the classified expenditures of the Government for the whole period. This proceeding had become necessary, Mr. B. said, from the systematic efforts made for some years past, to impress the country with the belief that the expenditures had increased three-fold in the last twelve years—that they had risen from THIRTEEN to THIRTY-NINE millions of dollars; and that this enormous increase was the effect of the extravagance and corruption, and of the incompetency of the Administrations which had succeeded that of Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe. These two latter Administrations were held up as the models of economy; those of Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson were stigmatized as monsters of extravagance; and tables of figures were so arranged as to give color to the characters attributed to each. These systematic efforts—this reiterated assertion made on this floor, of *thirteen* millions increased to *thirty-nine*—and the effect which such statements must have upon the minds of those who cannot see the purposes for which the money was expended, appeared to him (Mr. B.) to require some more formal and authentic refutation than any one individual could give—something more imposing than the speech of a solitary member could afford. Familiar with the action of the Government for twenty years past—coming into the Senate in the time of Mr. Monroe—remaining in it ever since—a friend to economy in public and in private life—and closely scrutinizing the expenditures of the Government during the whole time—he (Mr. B.) felt himself to be very able at any time to have risen in his place, and to have exposed the delusion of this *thirteen* and *thirty-nine* million bugbear; and if he did not do so, it was because, in the first place, he was disinclined to bandy contradictions on the floor of the Senate; and, in the second place, because he relied on the intelligence of the country to set all right whenever they obtained a view of the facts. This view he had made himself the instrument of procuring, and the Secretary of the Treasury had now presented it. It was ready for the contemplation of the American people; and he could wish every citizen to have the picture in his own hands, that he might contemplate it at his own fire-side, and at his full leisure. He could wish every citizen to possess a copy of this report, now received from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the call of the Senate, and printed by its order; he could wish every citizen to possess one of these authentic copies, bearing the *imprimatur* of the American Senate; but that was impossible; and, limiting his action to what was possible, he would propose to print such number of extra copies as would enable some to reach every quarter of the Union. He knew that the report could easily go through the newspapers, (for it was very short,) and he hoped that it would appear in every paper that was a friend to truth and to fair dealing—that wished to give correct information to its readers. He hoped it would appear in all such papers; but that was not sufficient. The newspaper publications were not sufficiently free from cavil to answer his purpose; no publication could be sufficient but the one made by the order of the Senate; and, therefore, he wished the document itself to go forth, with the Senatorial *imprimatur* upon it, in sufficient numbers to reach every quarter of the Union. He wished a large number to be printed; but would not suggest any particular number, until he had first given to the Senate some view of the papers themselves, and thus shown them to be worthy of the most ample multiplication, and of the most extensive diffusion.

Mr. B. then opened the tables, and explained their character and contents. The first one (marked A.) consisted of three columns, and exhibited the aggregate and the classified expenditures of the Government from the year 1824 to 1839, inclusive; the second one (marked B) contained the detailed statement of the payments annually made on account of all temporary or extraordinary objects, including the public debt, for the same period. The second table was explanatory of the third column of the first one; and the two, taken together, would enable every citizen to see the actual expenditures, and the comparative expenditures, of the Government for the whole period which he had mentioned.

Mr. B. then examined the actual and the comparative expenses of two of the years, taken from the two contrasted periods referred to, and invoked the attention of the Senate to the results which the comparison would exhibit. He took the first and the last of the years mentioned in the tables, the year 1824 and 1839—and began with the first item in the first column. This showed the aggregate expenditures for every object for the year 1824, to have been $31,898,538 47—very near thirty-two millions of dollars, said Mr. B., and if stated alone and without explanation, very capable of astonishing the public, of imposing upon the ignorant, and of raising a cry against the dreadful extravagance, the corruption and the wickedness of Mr. Monroe's administration. Taken by itself, (and indisputably true it is in itself,) and this aggregate of near thirty-two millions is very sufficient to effect all this surprise and indignation in the public mind; but passing on to the second column to see what were the expenditures, independent of the public debt, and this large aggregate will be found to be reduced more than one half; it sinks to 15,330,144 71. This is a heavy deduction, but it is not all. Passing on to the third column, and it is seen that the actual expenses of the Government for permanent and ordinary objects, independent of the temporary and extraordinary ones, for this same year, were only $7,107,892 05; being less than the one-fourth part of the aggregate of near thirty-two millions.—This looks quite reasonable, and goes far towards relieving Mr. Monroe's administration from the imputation to which a view of the aggregate expenditure for the year would have subjected it.—But, to make it entirely satisfactory, and to enable every citizen to understand the important point of the Government expenditures—a point on which the citizens of a free and representative Government should be always well informed—to attain this full satisfaction, let us pass on to the second table, (marked B,) and fix our eyes on its first column, under the year 1824. We shall there find every temporary and extraordinary object, and the amount paid on account of it, the deduction of which reduced an aggregate of near thirty-two millions to a fraction over seven millions. We shall there find the explanation of the difference between the first and third columns. The first item is the sum of $16,568,393 76, paid on account of the principal and interest of the public debt. The second is the sum of $4,891,368 56, paid to merchants for indemnities under the treaty with Spain of 1819, by which we acquired Florida. The third is $5,510 27 paid to the States for claims on account of war debts. The fourth is $47,714 53 for the three per centum to the new States on the land sold within their limits. The fifth is $17,000 on account of the two per centum to the Cumberland road. The fifth is $4,873 19 for the survey of the coast. The sixth is $423,342 46 for collecting materials for the gradual increase of the navy and the improvement of the navy yards. The seventh is $180,300 67 for durable public buildings. The eighth is $429,972 04 for bridges and fortifications. The ninth is $56,955 99 for roads, canals, and break-waters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, except the Cumberland road, which was stated by itself. The tenth is $171,155 43 for providing arms for the militia of the United States, and for arming the fortifications. The eleventh is $1,267,600 41, for all pensions, except those of invalids. The twelfth is $429,957 90 for purchasing land from Indians, and paying for Indian depredations. The thirteenth, and last item, is the sum of $296,960 21 for miscellaneous objects, and for property lost, or injuries committed, during hostilities with any power. The total, of all these items, except the public debt, is $8,222,252 66. This total added to the sum paid on account of the public debt, makes close upon twenty-five millions of dollars; and this deducted from the aggregate of near thirty two millions, leaves a fraction over seven millions for the real expenses of the Government—the ordinary and permanent expenses—during the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration. This is certainly a satisfactory result. It exempts the Administration of that period from the imputation of extravagance, which the unexplained exhibition of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn upon it in the minds of uninformed persons. It clears that Administration from all blame. It must be satisfactory to every candid mind. And now let us apply the test of the same examination to some years of the present Administration, now so incontinently charged with ruinous extravagance. Let us see how the same rule will work, when applied to the present period; and, for that purpose, let us take the last year in the table, that of 1839. Let others take any year that they please, or as many as they please: I take one, because, I only propose to give an example; and I take the last one in the table, because it is the last. Let us proceed with this examination, and see what the results, actual and comparative, will be.

Commencing with the aggregate payments from the Treasury for all objects, Mr. B. said, it would be seen at the foot of the first column in the first table, that they amounted to $37,129,396 80; passing to the second column, and it would be seen that this sum was reduced to $25,982,797 75; and passing to the third, and it would be seen that this latter sum was itself reduced to $13,525,800 18; and, referring to the second table, under the year 1839, and it would be seen how this aggregate of thirty-seven millions was reduced to thirteen and a half. It was a great reduction; a reduction of nearly two thirds from the aggregate amount paid out; and left for the proper expenses of the Government—its ordinary and permanent expenses—an inconceivably small sum for a great nation of seventeen million of souls, covering an immense extent of territory, and acting a part among the great powers of the world. To trace this reduction—to show the reasons of the difference between the first and the third columns, Mr. B. would follow the same process which he had pursued in explaining the expenditures of the year 1824, and ask for nothing in one case which had not been granted in the other.

1. The first item to be deducted from the thirty-seven million aggregate, was the sum of $11,140,509 05 paid on the account of the public debt. He repeated, on account of the public debt; for it was paid in redemption of Treasury notes; and these Treasury notes were so much debt incurred to supply the place of the revenue deposited with the States, in 1836, or shut up in banks during the suspension of 1837, or due from merchants, to whom indulgence had been granted. To supply the place of these unattainable funds, the Government went in debt by issuing Treasury notes; but faithful to the sentiment which abhorred a national debt, it paid off the debt almost as fast as it contracted it. Above eleven millions of this debt was paid in 1839, amounting to almost the one third part of the aggregate expenditure of that year; and thus, nearly the one third part of the sum which is charged upon the Administration as extravagance and corruption, was a mere payment of debt!—a mere payment of Treasury notes which we had issued to supply the place of our misplaced revenue. This item being deducted from the 37 millions, reduces it to 26.

2. The second item to be deducted is stated in the table under the description of trust funds; and consists of moneys received in trust for the Chickasaw Indians, and other Indians, on the sale of their lands, for which the United States act as their agent and treasurer. It amounts to near a quarter of a million, to wit: $240,694 for the year 1839; but for the three preceding years averaged a million and a quarter, and contributed largely to swell the expenditures, as they were termed, of 1836, 1837, and 1838. This item had no existence in the year 1824; so that it becomes a new charge, apparently, upon the Treasury; but in reality, no charge at all, as it was only delivering over to Indians the money which had been received for them, and belonged to them. Yet this item, amounting to nearly four millions in the last four years, is set down to the reckless extravagance of a mad and ruinous Administration.

3. The third item to be deducted is the sum of $717,552 27, for indemnities; that is to say, for moneys recovered from foreign nations, under Gen. Jackson's administration, for merchants who had been plundered under previous Administrations—whose money, when received, had gone into our Treasury, and was afterwards paid out to the rightful owners as their respective rights were ascertained. The payment for 1839 was near three quarters of a million; but for the three previous years they amounted in the whole to about five and a half millions; and, according to the accusation of the Opposition gentlemen, constituted so much of the horrid extravagance of those years! and here let us mark the difference between the present times and those of 1824. When, in that year, the sum of near five millions was paid out of the Treasury for indemnities to merchants under the Florida treaty, no one ever thought of making the people believe that it was a part of the expenses of the Government. No one ever thought of injuring the Administration about it. These conceptions have been reserved for the present day. Now, for the first time in the history of our country, or perhaps of any country, the recovery of indemnities from foreigners, and their payment to our own citizens, becomes a dreadful extravagance—a ruinous waste of money—for which a mad and profligate Administration must be thrust from power!

4. The fourth item is a small sum of $4,875 50 for claims of States on account of expenditures for the general benefit during the late war. It was a payment of debt, and not an expense of Government, and though small in 1839, it had been considerable in the three preceding years, amounting in that time to about $230,000; and, of course, swelling by that much the aggregate expenditures of those years, and helping to make up the monstrous extravagance of which the country heard so much.

5. The next item grows out of the three per centum fund to the new States on the amount of the lands sold within their limits. It is due to the States by compact, as a consideration, and a most inadequate one it is, for not taxing the Federal lands. For the year 1839, this item amounted to $63,670; and, being a debt due to the States, is no part of the Government expenses. For the three previous years, when the land sales were at the largest, and when some of the States had neglected for some years to draw their money, the payments on this account amounted to near one and a half millions of dollars; and, of course, swelled to that amount the *extravagance* of 1836, '37, and '38! In the year 1824 this item was only $47,714.

6. The sixth item to be deducted was nearly allied to the former. It was $198,530 for the two per centum on the sales of the public lands to make roads to the new States and applicable to the Cumberland road. In the year 1824 it was only $17,000; but in the great sales of 1835, '6 and '7, it amounted to near $1,200,000. Here again was a payment of a debt converted into wasteful extravagance.

7. Donations of money to, or payments on account of, the District of Columbia, was the seventh item of deduction which Mr. B. mentioned. It amounted to $126,874 for the year 1839. It was a new item in the list of Government payments, having no existence in 1824, nor until the year 1832. After that time it had been annual, and as high as $313,000 in one year, to wit: 1833, and for the year 1836, '7, '8, amounted to near $440,000. It was a gratuity to the District, which had no political rights, and it was a gratuity which had no other object than to relieve it from burthens improvidently contracted; yet received the usual character of corrupt extravagance.

8. The survey of the coast was the eighth item which Mr. B. explained. It was a temporary and extraordinary object, which had grown up from a trifle to a large amount, within a few years past, and amounted to $91,995 for the year 1839. Previous to General Jackson's administration it rarely exceeded two thousand dollars per annum; for the year 1836, '7, and '8, it amounted to about $220,000.

9. Duties refunded to merchants was another of the new and large items which had lately grown up among our Treasury payments. From 1824 to 1832, it was unknown; yet in 1839, it was $179,304; in the year 1833, it was $701,000, and for 1836-7, and 8, it amounted to above $800,000. This was a favor, or an act of justice to merchants, granted by acts of Congress, or by judicial decisions, or by reversal of previous constructions of the laws. It is no part of the Government expenditure, though, being refunded from the Treasury, it goes into the enumeration to swell the general aggregate—to swell the cry of extravagance—and to prove the hostility of the Administration to merchants!

10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of $714,857 for collecting materials for the increase of the navy. This was an expenditure for the future defence of the country, and averaged about $800,000 per annum since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, though only $423,000 in 1824. It is clearly no part of the expenses of Government, but an outlay of money for the benefit of after years, and of posterity.

11. Permanent public buildings is another of the large items of recent expenditure. Formerly these buildings were of perishable materials, and sunk under the decay of time, or the ravages of fire; for some years past durable materials had been selected, and fire proof edifices constructed. The expenditure for this purpose in 1839, was $1,245,044, and near the same for the three preceding years. This again was an expenditure for the benefit of posterity and not chargeable as an expense upon the actual administrations.

12. The sum of $735,570 for bridges and fortifications, was the twelfth item which Mr. B. pointed out for deduction, being both of them expenditures for the benefit of posterity; the expenditure extraordinary and temporary, but the benefit general and permanent.

13. The sum of $1,491,000 for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and roads, exclusive of the Cumberland road, was another expenditure of the same character. In 1824, it was but $56,955, but took a start then which would have known no bounds, had it not been for the Maysville veto.

14. Providing arms for the militia of the States, and cannon for