OFFICIAL PAPER.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT : 1. Of the Public Revenue & Expenditures. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1828, was The receipts from all sources, during the year 1828, were 24,789,463 61

Customs # \$23,205,523 64 1,018,308 75 Divid'ds on Bank

Incidental Rec'ts 110,631 22 Making an aggregate of 31,457,749 71 Thes expenditures of the year 1828, were Civil, Diplomatic. & Miscellaneous 3,676,052 64 Military service,

including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions and arming the militia Naval service, including gradual incr'se & improvem'nt 5,925,867 13 of the Navy Public Debt 12,163,438 07

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1829, of The receipts into the Treasury, during the 3 first quarters of the present year, are estimated to have amounted to

Customs 17,770,744 59 972,059 33 490,000 00 Bank Dividends 204,407 06 Miscellaneous. The receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at 5,165,000 00.

Making the total estimated receipts of the year 24,602,230 98 with the balance on the 1st of Jan. 1829, forming an aggregate of 30,574,666 79

expenditures for the 3 first quarters of the present year have amounted by estimate, to 18,919,114 05

Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous 2,482,415 Military service. including forti-

fications nance, Indian affairs, ons, arming the militia & internal improvem't 5,155,256 44 aval service, including the gradual improveof the Navy Puolic Debt the expenditures

for the 4th quar-ter, including 3,-689,**542** 93, on ecount of the public debt, are estimated at laking the total estimated ex-

Leaving in the Treasury, on the

Of this balance, which includes the funds heretofore reported by this Depart-

But, of those appropriations, it is estimated, on data recently furnished by the proper Departments-

complete the service of the year 1829, and of previous years, \$2,457,173 16, which sum will be expended in the year

2nd. That the sum of \$862,251 84, will not be required for the service of those years, and may therefore be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1830; as will be January to the 30th September, 1829, more fully stated when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are pre-

Sd. That the sum of 115,962 03 will be carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated be applicable to them.

II. Of the Public Debt. The total amount of the Public

Debt of the U.S. was, on the payments made, and to be made, on account of the Public Debt. for the year 1829, am'nt to 12,405,005 80

Of this sum, there will have been paid for inter'st 2,563,994 25 And on account of principal 9,841,011 55

Leaving the total debt, on the 1st of Jan. 1830 48,565,406 50

Funded debt 48,522,869 93 Unfunded debt 42,536 57

Of the sum applied to the payment of the pub. by 96,475 70. lic debt; in the year 1829, \$10,049,630 50 have amount of that appropriation up to the 1st of January, 1830; and \$2,355,375 30 have been derived under the 4th section of the act, from the surplus moneys in the Treasury

The payments of the present year being applied exclusively to the redemption of the six per cent, slocks, there will remain the following stocks, redeemable according to the respective contracts:

In 1830—six per cents. 5 per cents,

On the first of January, 1831, and subject to the last payment of 1830

18,901 59

Total redeemable in In 1831-(viz: on the 1st Jan. 1832) 5 per cents, 44 pr.

5,000,000 cents, Total' amount in In 1832-41 per cents. 5,000,000 On the 1st of Jan. 1833, 41 per cents, Total redeemable in 1832 227,363 97 In 1833-(viz. on

the 1st January 1834)-41 per In 1834-(viz. on 1835)-5 cents. 4,735,296 30 Making together 28,226,620 48

Redeemable at the pleasure of Government 20,296,249 4 Five per cents, subscribed to the Bank of the United States Three pr. cents, 13,296,249

Making a total of 48,522,869 93 From the above statement it is apparent, that the Sinking Fund, as hereafter estimated at \$11,500,000, for the year 1830, and subsequently at an average of \$12,000,000, can only be applied to the the reimbursement of those stocks which are not redeemable at pleasure, as follows :

n 1830-to the payment principal 8,017,695 51 Interest 1,951,437 05 1831-to the

principal 6,018,900 72 Interest, say 1,687,060 08 In 1832—to the payment principal 7,227,363 97 Interest, say 1,186,115 04 8,413,479 dh

In 1833-to the payment 💣 of principal 2,227;363 98 Interest, say 1,085,883 66 1834-to the

payment

payment principal Interest, say

The inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cents, when, in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it payment of other stocks, then redeemable. about 871. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt somewhat enhance the price; but this effect would, in a great degree, be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If however, the revenues can, in the opinion of Congress, be ment as not effective, there have been re- more advantageously reduced or otherwise served, under the 4th section of the Sink- disposed of, when the other stocks shall be ing Fund Act of 1817, \$2,000,000, and redeemed, the payment of the three per the residue has been held to meet existing cents. may be postponed; subject to the operation of a small Sinking Fund, to be applied conditionally, viz : when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case it will be ne-1st. That there will be required, to cessary to the full employment of the present Sinking Fund, to give the Commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents at their market

III. Of the Estimates of the Public Reven-

ue and Expenditures for the year 1830. The amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of estimated at \$21,821,500, being 32,621,-300, less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the 1st quarter of the present year, and was probably caused by the extensive importations which had been made are completed, or because those moneys in the early part of 1828, in anticipation will not be required for, or will no longer of the increased duties. In the 2d and 3d quarters of the year, however, the importations have so augmented, that accruing duties secured in those quarters are but 49,300 dollars less than those secured in 58,406,418 05 the second and third quarters of the preceding year. This improvement still continues, and there is reason to believe that the duties accruing in the foorth quarter will nearly equal those of the fourth quarter of last year. It is worthy of remark that the accruing revenue of the three first quarters of the year 1829, though so much below that of 1828, is only 270,200 less than that of the same period of the year

the debentures issued, during the three first quarters of 1829, were 8,059,060,25

able upon the revenue of 1830, was \$1,-111,136, exceeding, by \$65.992, the amount chargeable on the same day in 1828 on the revenue of 1829.

ing on the 30th of September last, is esti-

than on the same day in the preceding made from the measurement, and at others year. It may be observed, that the great from the cost; by which different rates of increase of this item, for several years duties were imposed. It was deemed not past, has arisen from the heavy failures in only a legal, but Constitutional obligation. the China trade : in which series of bonds so far as the powers vested in the Depart falling due from the same houses, com- ment would admit, to render the duty unimence in one year, and terminate in ano- form throughout the U. States. In pre-

iderations, the receipts for the year 1830 | cent. deduction was originally intended, as are estimated at

Bank Dividends Incidental receipts, in cluding arrears of internal duties, direct o which is to be added he balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 4,410,071 69 Making an aggregate of 28,250,071 69 The expenditures for 1830 are estimated at 23,755,526 67

Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous Military service, including fortifications ordnce, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and Internal Improvements Vaval service, including e gradual improvenent of the Navy 4,257,111 10 Public Debt 11,500,000 00

Which will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1831, of

lying to bank shares.

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditure be correct, the sum at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year 1830, will be \$11,500,000, and when the increase of population is considered, may probably be safely computed at \$12,000,000 for the four succeeding years. This sur will complete the payment of the whole Public Debt, within the year 1834, without ap-

Should it be determined to reduce the revenue, so as to correspond with the exthat, whatever diminution of duties shall liable to abuse. be determined upon, it be made to take It is found that the present mode of effect prospectively and gradually.

ties on the revenue, can only be ascertained by experience; but as the imports will be somewhat increased by the operation, it is not apprehended that a gradual reduction, commencing at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt.

The various duties devolved on the as favorable to the United States as the Treasury Department in relation to Custom Houses, and Land Offices, have led This stock is now quoted in the market at | to the exercise of powers not sufficiently enlarged by successive gradations, under special exigencies, without legislative sanction, until the powers of the Department to perform indispensable duties are derived from usage, rather than the statutes. Of this nature, are those exercised in the payments for contingent expenses of the Cutter service, repairs of Custom Houses, Wharves and Ware-houses, belonging to the II. States; expenses_to Inspectors employed in special services, in addition to their per diem compensation; in the allowances to persons instructed to investigate transactions of Custom Houses and Land Offices; to assistant counsel, and for costs in suits and prosecutions; and for various services of less magnitude. The payments for these objects are usually made by Collectors and Receivers of Public Moneys, or by drafts on them from the Treasury Department; being considered as incidental to these branches of revenue. It is desirable that all such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law as those made out of moneys in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper to make known to Congress, that the duties imposed upon woollen

which exceeds the amount issued during and increase the duty very prejudicially thorised, under proper restrictions, to em- in ended to promote. Experience has proved, the corresponding period of the year 1828, to his interest. Under these circumstanc- play persons to act as assistants, under that, by furnishing an opportunity for, they store that the properture of the period of the year 1828, to his interest. The amount of debentures outstanding the intention of the law, it has been deem- distributed upon the different classes of accrued under the second section of the Sinking on the 30th of September last, and charge- ed proper not to disturb the existing conconsideration of Congress.

Another subject some what singularin character, has been, for special reasons, different-The value of domestic articles, exported by disposed of. A deduction of 5 per cent. from the United States, for the year end- on the invoices of broad cloths, for meamated at \$55,800,000, being 5,130,331 of trade. This usage was particularly nomore than the value of those exported du- ticed in an instruction issued by the Trearing the same period, in the preceding year. sury Department, on the 9th Sept. 1828, The amount of Custom Horse bonds in but which had been differently construed soit on the Soch of September last, was by the Custom House Officers at different Bu, 9 . 214 20, being \$1.967. 485 45 more po ts; at some, the deduction having been manner for one year.

paring the necessary regulations for this From a view of all these facts and con- purpose, it was considered that the 5 per \$23,840,000 it purports to be, on "measurement," and not on price. This basis was also recommended by another and more important consideration, viz : the uniformity of its effect. The allowance being made for measurement, the merchant pays duty on the number of yards purporting to be imported; but if made on price it is nugatory, except the cloths are thereby transferred from a higher to a lower class, in which case it diminishes the duty by the amount of the difference between the duties charged on such classes. An instruction was accordingly is ued on the 8th of August, 1829, directing the allowance of the 5 per cent, to be made on the measurement on

ly. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been previously given, of the expected benefit of the deduction, in determining the classes of dutiable prices to which their cloths belonged; such cloths are, consequently, subjected to a rate of duty higher than was contemplated when the orders were given. The regulation has therefore, injuriously affected the interest of these importers, and their case is submitted to the favorable consideration of Congress, who alone

can give the proper relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully invites the attention of Congress to some modification of the existing revenue laws, as well for the convenience of those employed in commerce and navigation, as for the better security of the revenue.

The law in relation to licenses for coasting and fishing vessels operates onequally and injuriously upon some branches of that business; if requires, upon every change f structure of the vessel, or of ownership, by the transfer of the right of one partner, he taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new duty.

The bounty allowed on vessels employisting expenditure, it will require the ex- ed in the cod fisheries is understood to be ercise of a wise forecast on the part of the | unlawfully obtained by some of those en-Legislature to avert serious injury. Mer- gaged in the mackerel fisheries. It is bechants having goods on hand, liable to be heved that a bounty on the fish cured or effected in price by a change in the fiscal exported, without reference to the origin. State without delivering a manifest or obtaining system of the Government, have a just of the salt, would better promote whatevright to expect from it a reasonable notice, er encouragement may be considered as corresponding with the magnitude of the proper to be given to the fisheries; this change proposed. In accordance with could be graduated to any scale, and, bethese views, it is respectfully suggested, ing more simple in its form, would be less

compensating Custom House officers The precise effect of a reduction of du- operates unequally, and not in proportion to the service rendered. As strik. ing instances of this inequality, Inspectors, in many places, receive more than double the compensation of the Collectors who employ them; and, at some ports, Custom Houses are built, or purchased by the Government, while at others, they are lector, is wholly insufficient for proper security provided at the expense of Collectors.

The fees of office are liable to be variously computed, and are a constant source of embarrassment in the tranaction of budefined by law. These are liable to be siness. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the made of compensation by salary beneficially substituted; retaining, however, those on manifests, clearances, entries and permits, and that class of service which makes it the interest of the officers to require a strict observance of those acts on the part of mas-sold. The officer not only loses his reward, but ters of vessels, and shippers, which may be deemed essential to the security of the

The commissions now allowed to Collectors on bonds put in suit might be advantageously divided between them and the District Attorneys. The former would thereby be more in erested in taking proper security, and the latter have a salutary stimulus to the discharge of their du- would probably be much more than-repaid, in

Some additional provision of law is deemed necessary to compet the surrender of public books and papers of District At torneys. Marshals, Custom house and Land officers, in pursuance of orders from the proper department.

The labors of the appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the "act in alteration of the several acis imposing duties on imports," passed 19th May, 1828. To give the proper efficiency to that branch of service, it is necessary goods, under the act of the 19th May, to have warehouses and offices, convenie 1828, have, in pursuance of an instruction ently adapted for the examination, meas- for this object will unavoidably subject the fair tion from the Treasury Department, dat- uring, and repacking of goods; and that trader to some inconvenience; but this should by ed the 15th of Oct. 1828, been charged the persons employed by appraisers should be considered more than counterbalanced, by upon the value of such goods, without the be more immediately under their control. the protection it affords against the ruinous comaddition of 20 per centum on the cost of In the port of New-York, where nearly those imported from the Cape of Good half the importations into the United States Hope, or any place beyond the same, or are made, the whole labor of appraising from beyond Cape Horn; or 10 per cent. devolves on two officers, who are excluon those from any other place or country. sively responsible for that duty; and yet, could be lawfully substituted, as the principal The law, it is believed, may admit of all the assistance which can be provided a different construction; but as the or- for them is supplied indirectly, and under importer was not indebted on bonds due and ders for the importations, since the in- an implied power. To avoid the embarstruction above referred to, were given rassment that must arise from sickness, or with a knowledge of its operation, new to other necessary absence of one or both of add the 20 or the 10 per cent to the cost | these officers, an additional appraiser at being divided among a greater number. The of such goods, would probably transfer that port seems indispensible. It is also the whole of them into a class higher than deemed advisable that the commissioned was fairly contemplated by the importer, appraisers at all the ports should be anes, and as there may be some doubt as to regular official responsibility; these being mulate adventurous speculation, not less ruinous business, could not fail to increase the struction, but to submit the matter to the power of the appraisers for an efficient and faithful performance of their duties, and without any material increase of expense. The present system of storing goods for

debenture, or in security for duties, may. it is believed, be beneficially modifiedsurement, has become an established usage Goods are now stored under various circumstinces. 1st. Teas may, at the option of the importer,

and at his expense, be stored under the direc-

the duties, for two years. 2d. Wine and spirits may be stored in like

3d. All other goods may be stored in like manner for the term of credit on the duties respec-

4th. Wines and Spirits, to be entitled to draw sack, must be deposited in a public store, an there remain, from their landing, until shipmen or, on being transported coastwise, may be againg stored or shipped. 5th. Goods, irregularly imported, are stored intil they can be disposed of according to law.

Private stores are usually rented for these pur poses by the Collectors ; but the facility of ac cess to such buildings renders the security of httle avail: & that abuses have not more frequent ly occurred, is attributable much more to the integrity of the merchants than the efficacy of the sys tem. The reme ly proposed, is to erect warehouse at the public expense at the principalports, for a the permanent objects connected with this brane of service; to be so situated & constructed as be conveniently guarded, and rendered inacce. sible except by permission of officers in charge.
This being done, the warehouse system may be extended to all goods entered for draw sek, a the right of debenture continued as long as the remain in store. There can be no doubt that moderate charge for storage would remuner the Government for the expenditure, while it revenue would be rendered more secure, and the interests of navigation essentially promoted. The intercourse between the United States adjacent foreign territories requires some spec

regulation as well for the convenience of the ficers of the customs as of travellers, and also for the better security of the revenue. Perm transiently coming into the United States on by siness, and returning, are obliged to pay duty for the horses and vehicles employed, without ber efit of drawback. Perry-houts, having foreign goods on board, are required by law to enter pay fees upon every trip across a boundary wa It is also desirable that United States' ver sels, of whatever burden, leden with foreign goods, passing on those waters should be subje to the same regulations that are now imposed o coasting vessels, passing from one district t another, not in an adjoining State. It may, how

ever, be doubted whether any regulation short of a total prohibition of the importation of goods not the growth or product of the Territories contiguous to the United States, and of the transportation upon the boundary waters in ves sels of the United States, without accompanying evidence of the duties baving been paid, w effectually prevent ilicit importations from those

The laws in relation to the coasting trade de not afford the necessary means for preventing the unlawful introduction of foreign goods ton that channel. The United States are divise nto three great districts : 1st, From their eastern limits to the southern limits of Georgia.-2d. From the southern limits of Georgia to the Perdido River. 3d, From the Perdido River to he western limits of the United States, Mas ters of vessels, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, may now, with a given amount of cargo, pass from one port to another, within either of these districts, or to a port in an adjoining a permit previous to their departure, and with out making any report on entering their vessel it the port of destination; nor does the law require any evidence, except the oath of the master in certain cases, of duties having been paid on foreign goods transported from one port mother, except by a defective provision as Wine, Spirits, and Teas, and goods entitled drawback. It is apparent from these facts that very great facilities are given for illicit trade .-If a single port can be found, where, through the negligence of the officers of the customs, o other ause, goods can be thus introduced, there is no sufficient obstacle to their being transport ed by water to another and a better market .-The mere power to board a coasting ves sel, and demand her manifest, without any obligation on the master, to report her to the Colagainst frauds, and especially in-hose ports where an extensive coasting and foreign navi-

There is also a feature in the law, in relation to the seizure of goods suspected to have been smurgled, which, it is believed, may be beneficially modified. These goods are usually seized in small quantities; the owners perhaps escape or no one appears to claim them, and yet the goods cannot be sold until libelled, and condemned in a court-of the United States; the costs attending which, frequently amount to more than the proceeds of the articles when the United States are subjected to costs, and what was intended as an inducement to viglance, becomes worse than nugatory. This might be remedied by authorising the sale, without condemnation, of such goods as may be unclaimed, after a reasonable notice. An addi tional and salutary stimulus may also be given to the activity of Revenue Officers by authorizing a relinquishment to them, of a portion of the proceeds of forfeited goods, which may accrue to the Government. The sum thus relinquished the increased security of the revenue, arising from the incitement to greater vigilance.

The power to search for, and seize goods

gation is carried on.

found on land, requires to be enlarged and better defined. To avoid unnecessars vexation, the exercise of the power might be limited to a reasonable distance from the coast, navigable rivers, canals, or the interior border. It is known that considerable exertions are making for introducing goods into the United States, in violation of the revenue laws; and the Secretary of the Treasu ry finds himself compelled to invite the special attention of Congress, to the adoption of such measures, as may be calculated to prevent an evil, not less dangerous to the morals of those expetition of those, who can only be restrained by efficient laws, rigorously executed.

The present credit system, it is believed, "ay be materially improved. If the purchaser of goods, or any other person than the importer, unpaid, the security of these debts might be greatly increased. It would, in such case, or pend on the solvency of a class of merchants ex credits now allowed are also unnecessarily complicated. The long credits on teas have been a source of heavy loss to the revenue, and conto those connected with them, than prejudicial to the government. The terms of payment for duties, now presented by law, are as follows:

All sums not exceeding fifty dollars, are payabl. in cash; all sums exceding \$50 tor duties on the produce of the West-Indies (excepting salt) or places north of the equator, and situate on the eastern shores of America, or its adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, one halt in 6 months, one half in 9 months.

On salt, 9 months :

On wines, 12 months: On all goods imported from Europe, (other than wines, salt and teas) one third in 8 months. tion of the Custom house officers, in security for one third in 10 months, and one third in 12

months: On all goods (other than wines, salt and te s imported from any other place than Europe ar