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## Maysville Road

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MAYSVILLE ROAD.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RETURNING

*To the House of Representatives the enrolled bill, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," with his objections thereto.*

MAY 27, 1830.

Read, and to-morrow at 12 o'clock assigned for the re-consideration of the bill.

*To the House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: I have maturely considered the bill proposing to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us; and if, in stating this difference, I go beyond what the occasion may be deemed to call for, I hope to find an apology in the great importance of the subject, an unfeigned respect for the high source from which this branch of it has emanated, and an anxious wish to be correctly understood by my constituents in the discharge of all my duties. Diversity of sentiment among public functionaries, actuated by the same general motives, on the character and tendency of particular measures, is an incident common to all Governments, and the more to be expected in one which, like ours, owes its existence to the freedom of opinion, and must be upheld by the same influence. Controlled, as we thus are, by a higher tribunal, before which our respective acts will be canvassed with the indulgence due to the imperfections of our nature, and with that intelligence and unbiassed judgment which are the true correctives of error, all that our responsibility demands is, that the public good should be the measure of our views, dictating alike their frank expression and honest maintenance.

In the message which was presented to Congress at the opening of its present session, I endeavored to exhibit briefly my views upon the important and highly interesting subject to which our attention is now to be directed. I was desirous of presenting to the Representatives of the several

States in Congress assembled, the inquiry, whether some mode could not be devised, which would reconcile the diversity of opinion concerning the powers of this Government over the subject of internal improvement, and the manner in which these powers, if conferred by the Constitution, ought to be exercised. The act which I am called upon to consider, has, therefore, been passed with a knowledge of my views on this question, as these are expressed in the message referred to. In that document the following suggestions will be found:

“After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution by many of our fellow citizens; while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the Legislative Councils.” And adverting to the constitutional power of Congress to make what I considered a proper disposition of the surplus revenue, I subjoined the following remarks: “To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it.”

The constitutional power of the Federal Government to construct or promote works of internal improvement, presents itself in two points of view: the first, as bearing upon the sovereignty of the States within whose limits their execution is contemplated, if jurisdiction of the territory, which they may occupy, be claimed as necessary to their preservation and use: the second, as asserting the simple right to appropriate money from the National Treasury in aid of such works, when undertaken by State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction. In the first view, the question of power is an open one, and can be decided without the embarrassments attending the other, arising from the practice of the Government. Although frequently and strenuously attempted, the power, to this extent, has never been exercised by the Government in a single instance. It does not, in my opinion, possess it: and no bill, therefore, which admits it, can receive my official sanction.

But, in the other view of the power, the question is differently situated. The ground taken, at an early period of the Government, was, “that,

whenever money has been raised by the general authority, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises, whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if not, no such application can be made." The document in which this principle was first advanced is of deservedly high authority, and should be held in grateful remembrance for its immediate agency in rescuing the country from much existing abuse, and for its conservative effect upon some of the most valuable principles of the Constitution. The symmetry and purity of the Government would, doubtless, have been better preserved, if this restriction of the power of appropriation could have been maintained without weakening its ability to fulfil the general objects of its institution—an effect so likely to attend its admission, notwithstanding its apparent fitness, that every subsequent administration of the Government, embracing a period of thirty out of the forty-two years of its existence, has adopted a more enlarged construction of the power. It is not my purpose to detain you by a minute recital of the acts which sustain this assertion, but it is proper that I should notice some of the most prominent, in order that the reflections which they suggest to my mind may be better understood.

In the administration of Mr. Jefferson we have two examples of the exercise of the right of appropriation, which, in the considerations that led to their adoption, and in their effects upon the public mind, have had a greater agency in marking the character of the power, than any subsequent events. I allude to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars for the purchase of Louisiana, and to the original appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road; the latter act deriving much weight from the acquiescence and approbation of three of the most powerful of the original members of the Confederacy, expressed through their respective Legislatures. Although the circumstances of the latter case may be such as to deprive so much of it as relates to the actual construction of the road, of the force of an obligatory exposition of the Constitution, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that, so far as the mere appropriation of money is concerned, they present the principle in its most imposing aspect. No less than twenty-three different laws have been passed through all the forms of the Constitution, appropriating upwards of two millions and a half of dollars out of the National Treasury in support of that improvement, with the approbation of every President of the United States, including my predecessor, since its commencement.

Independently of the sanction given to appropriations for the Cumberland and other roads and objects, under this power, the administration of Mr. Madison was characterised by an act which furnishes the strongest evidence of his opinion of its extent. A bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, and presented for his approval, "setting apart and pledging certain funds for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several States; and to render more easy, and less expensive, the means and provisions for the common defence." Regarding the bill as asserting a power in the Federal Government to construct roads and canals within the limits of the States in which they were made, he objected to its passage, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, declaring that the assent of the respective States, in the mode provided by the bill, could not confer the power in question; that the only cases in which the con-

sent and cession of particular States can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the Constitution; and superadding to these avowals, his opinion, that "a restriction of the power 'to provide for the common defence and general welfare,' to cases which are to be provided for by the expenditure of money, would still leave within the legislative power of Congress, all the great and most important measures of Government, money being the ordinary and necessary means of carrying them into execution." I have not been able to consider these declarations in any other point of view, than as a concession that the right of appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended.

The views of Mr. Monroe upon this subject were not left to inference. During his administration a bill was passed through both Houses of Congress, conferring the jurisdiction and prescribing the mode by which the Federal Government should exercise it, in the case of the Cumberland road. He returned it, with objections to its passage, and, in assigning them, took occasion to say, that, in the early stages of the Government, he had inclined to the construction that it had no right to expend money except in the performance of acts authorized by the other specific grants of power, according to a strict construction of them; but that, on further reflection and observation, his mind had undergone a change; that his opinion then was, "that Congress have an unlimited power to raise money, and that, in its appropriation, they have a discretionary power, restricted only by the duty to appropriate it to purposes of common defence, and of general, not local—national, not State benefit;" and this was avowed to be the governing principle through the residue of his administration. The views of the last administration are of such recent date as to render a particular reference to them unnecessary. It is well known that the appropriating power, to the utmost extent which had been claimed for it, in relation to internal improvements, was fully recognized and exercised by it.

This brief reference to known facts will be sufficient to show the difficulty, if not impracticability, of bringing back the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1798, assuming that to be its true reading, in relation to the power under consideration: thus giving an admonitory proof of the force of implication, and the necessity of guarding the Constitution with sleepless vigilance, against the authority of precedents which have not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers. For, although it is the duty of all to look to that sacred instrument, instead of the statute book; to repudiate, at all times, encroachments upon its spirit, which are too apt to be effected by the conjuncture of peculiar and facilitating circumstances; it is not less true, that the public good and the nature of our political institutions require, that individual differences should yield to a well settled acquiescence of the people and confederated authorities, in particular constructions of the Constitution, on doubtful points. Not to concede this much to the spirit of our institutions, would impair their stability, and defeat the objects of the Constitution itself.

The bill before me does not call for a more definite opinion upon the particular circumstances which will warrant appropriations of money by Congress, to aid works of internal improvement: for, although the extension of the power to apply money beyond that of carrying into effect the object for which it is appropriated, has, as we have seen, been long claimed and exercised by the Federal Government, yet such grants have always been pro-

fessedly under the control of the general principle, that the works which might be thus aided, should be "of a general, not local—national, not State" character. A disregard of this distinction would of necessity lead to the subversion of the federal system. That even this is an unsafe one, arbitrary in its nature, and liable, consequently, to great abuses, is too obvious to require the confirmation of experience. It is, however, sufficiently definite and imperative to my mind, to forbid my approbation of any bill having the character of the one under consideration. I have given to its provisions all the reflection demanded by a just regard for the interests of those of our fellow-citizens who have desired its passage, and by the respect which is due to a co-ordinate branch of the Government; but I am not able to view it in any other light than as a measure of purely local character; or, if it can be considered national, that no further distinction between the appropriate duties of the General and State Governments need be attempted: for there can be no local interest that may not with equal propriety be denominated national. It has no connexion with any established system of improvements; is exclusively within the limits of a State, starting at a point on the Ohio river, and running out sixty miles to an interior town; and even as far as the State is interested, conferring partial instead of general advantages.

Considering the magnitude and importance of the power, and the embarrassments to which, from the very nature of the thing, its exercise must, necessarily, be subjected, the real friends of internal improvement ought not to be willing to confide it to accident and chance. What is properly *national* in its character, or otherwise, is an inquiry which is often extremely difficult of solution. The appropriations of one year, for an object which is considered national, may be rendered nugatory, by the refusal of a succeeding Congress to continue the work, on the ground that it is local. No aid can be derived from the intervention of corporations. The question regards the character of the work, not that of those by whom it is to be accomplished. Notwithstanding the union of the Government with the corporation, by whose immediate agency any work of internal improvement is carried on, the inquiry will still remain—is it national, and conducive to the benefit of the whole—or local, and operating only to the advantage of a portion of the Union?

But, although I might not feel it to be my official duty to interpose the Executive veto to the passage of a bill, appropriating money for the construction of such works as are authorized by the States, and are national in their character, I do not wish to be understood as expressing an opinion, that it is expedient, at this time, for the General Government to embark in a system of this kind; and, anxious that my constituents should be possessed of my views on this, as well as on all other subjects which they have committed to my discretion, I shall state them frankly and briefly. Besides many minor considerations, there are two prominent views of the subject which have made a deep impression upon my mind, which, I think, are well entitled to your serious attention, and will, I hope, be maturely weighed by the people.

From the official communication submitted to you, it appears, that, if no adverse and unforeseen contingency happens in our foreign relations, and no unusual diversion be made of the funds set apart for the payment of the national debt, we may look with confidence to its entire extinguishment in the short period of four years. The extent to which this pleasing anticipation is dependent upon the policy which may be pursued in relation to

measures of the character of the one now under consideration, must be obvious to all, and equally so, that the events of the present session are well calculated to awaken public solicitude upon the subject. By the statement from the Treasury Department, and those from the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, herewith submitted, it appears that the bills which have passed into laws, and those which, in all probability, will pass before the adjournment of Congress, anticipate appropriations which, with the ordinary expenditures for the support of Government, will exceed considerably the amount in the Treasury for the year 1830. Thus, whilst we are diminishing the revenue by a reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, the appropriations, for internal improvement are increasing beyond the available means of the Treasury; and if to this calculation be added the amounts contained in bills which are pending before the two Houses, it may be safely affirmed that ten millions of dollars would not make up the excess over the Treasury receipts, unless the payment of the national debt be postponed, and the means now pledged to that object applied to those enumerated in these bills. Without a well-regulated system of internal improvement, this exhausting mode of appropriation is not likely to be avoided, and the plain consequence must be, either a continuance of the national debt, or a resort to additional taxes.

Although many of the States, with a laudable zeal, and under the influence of an enlightened policy, are successfully applying their separate efforts to works of this character, the desire to enlist the aid of the General Government in the construction of such as from their nature ought to devolve upon it, and to which the means of the individual States are inadequate, is both rational and patriotic; and, if that desire is not gratified now, it does not follow that it never will be. The general intelligence and public spirit of the American people furnish a sure guarantee, that, at the proper time, this policy will be made to prevail under circumstances more auspicious to its successful prosecution than those which now exist. But, great as this object undoubtedly is, it is not the only one which demands the fostering care of the Government. The preservation and success of the Republican principle rest with us. To elevate its character, and extend its influence, rank among our most important duties; and the best means to accomplish this desirable end, are those which will rivet the attachment of our citizens to the government of their choice, by the comparative lightness of their public burthens, and by the attraction which the superior success of its operations will present to the admiration and respect of the world. Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation which other, less favored portions of the human family, are obliged to bear; yet, it is true, that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous classes of the community, being imposed on the necessaries of life, and this, too, in cases where the burthen was not relieved by the consciousness, that it would ultimately contribute to make us independent of foreign Nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our National rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the

same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure as will pay the debts of the Union, and authorize the reduction of every tax to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow? When the National debt is paid, the duties upon those articles which we do not raise may be repealed with safety, and still leave, I trust, without oppression to any section of the country, an accumulating surplus fund, which may be beneficially applied to some well digested system of improvement.

Under this view, the question, as to the manner in which the Federal Government can, or ought to embark in the construction of roads and canals, and the extent to which it may impose burthens on the people for these purposes, may be presented on its own merits, free of all disguise, and of every embarrassment, except such as may arise from the Constitution itself. Assuming these suggestions to be correct, will not our constituents require the observance of a course by which they can be effected? Ought they not to require it? With the best disposition to aid, as far as I can conscientiously, in furtherance of works of internal improvement, my opinion is, that the soundest views of national policy at this time, point to such a course. Besides the avoidance of an evil influence upon the local concerns of the country, how solid is the advantage which the Government will reap from its elevation of its character! How gratifying the effect of presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of a republic, of more than twelve millions of happy people, in the fifty-fourth year of her existence—after having passed through two protracted wars, the one for the acquisition, and the other for the maintenance of liberty—free from debt, and with all her immense resources unfettered! What a salutary influence would not such an exhibition exercise upon the cause of liberal principles and free government throughout the world! Would we not ourselves find, in its effect, an additional guarantee, that our political institutions will be transmitted to the most remote posterity without decay? A course of policy destined to witness events like these cannot be benefitted by a legislation, which tolerates a scramble for appropriations that have no relation to any general system of improvement, and whose good effects must of necessity be very limited. In the best view of these appropriations, the abuses to which they lead far exceed the good which they are capable of promoting. They may be resorted to as artful expedients to shift upon the Government the loss of unsuccessful private speculation, and thus, by ministering to personal ambition and self aggrandizement, tend to sap the foundations of public virtue, and taint the administration of the Government with a demoralizing influence.

In the other view of the subject, and the only remaining one with it is my intention to present at this time, is involved the expediency of embarking in a system of internal improvement without a previous amendment of the Constitution, explaining and defining the precise powers of the Federal Government over it. Assuming the right to appropriate money to aid in the construction of national works, to be warranted by the contemporaneous and continued exposition of the Constitution, its insufficiency for the successful prosecution of them must be admitted by all candid mind. If



we look to usage to define the extent of the right, that will be found so variant, and embracing so much that has been overruled, as to involve the whole subject in great uncertainty, and to render the execution of our respective duties in relation to it, replete with difficulty and embarrassment. It is in regard to such works, and the acquisition of additional territory, that the practice obtained its first footing. In most, if not all other disputed questions of appropriation, the construction of the Constitution may be regarded as unsettled, if the right to apply money, in the enumerated cases, is placed on the ground of usage.

This subject has been one of much, and I may add painful, reflection to me. It has bearings that are well calculated to exert a powerful influence upon our hitherto prosperous system of Government, and which, on some accounts, may even excite despondency in the breast of an American citizen. I will not detain you with professions of zeal in the cause of Internal Improvements. If to be their friend is a virtue, which deserves commendation, our country is blessed with an abundance of it: for I do not suppose there is an intelligent citizen who does not wish to see them flourish. But though all are their friends, but few, I trust, are unmindful of the means by which they should be promoted: none certainly are so degenerate as to desire their success at the cost of that sacred instrument, with the preservation of which is indissolubly bound our country's hopes. If different impressions are entertained in any quarter; if it is expected that the people of this country, reckless of their constitutional obligations, will prefer their local interest to the principles of the Union, such expectations will in the end be disappointed; or, if it be not so, then indeed has the world but little to hope from the example of free government. When an honest observance of constitutional compacts cannot be obtained from communities like ours, it need not be anticipated elsewhere; and the cause in which there has been so much martyrdom, and from which so much was expected by the friends of liberty, may be abandoned; and the degrading truth, that man is unfit for self-government, admitted. And this will be the case, if expediency become a rule of construction in interpreting the Constitution. Power, in no government, could desire a better shield for the insidious advances which it is ever ready to make upon the checks that are designed to restrain its acts.

It I do not entertain such gloomy apprehensions. If it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that a previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made. Without it, nothing extensively useful can be effected. The right to exercise as much jurisdiction as is necessary to preserve the works, and to raise funds by the collection of tolls to keep them in repair, cannot be dispensed with. The Cumberland road should be an instructive admonition of the consequences of acting without this right. Year after year, contests are witnessed, growing out of efforts to obtain the necessary appropriations for completing and repairing this useful work. Whilst one Congress may claim and exercise the power, a succeeding one may deny it, and this fluctuation of opinion must be unavoidably fatal to any scheme, which, from its extent, would promote the interests and elevate the character of the country. The experience of the past has shown, that the opinion of Congress is subject to such fluctuations.

If it be the desire of the people that the agency of the Federal Government should be confined to the appropriation of money, in aid of such undertakings, in virtue of State authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the subject of constitutional regulation. This is the more necessary, in order that they may be equitable among the several States; promote harmony between different sections of the Union and their Representatives; preserve other parts of the Constitution from being undermined by the exercise of doubtful powers, or the too great extension of those which are not so; and protect the whole subject against the deleterious influence of combinations to carry, by concert, measures which, considered by themselves, might meet but little countenance.

That a constitutional adjustment of this power, upon equitable principles, is, in the highest degree, desirable, can scarcely be doubted; nor can it fail to be promoted by every sincere friend to the success of our political institutions. In no Government are appeals to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, more suitable than in ours. No good motive can be assigned for the exercise of power by the constituted authorities, while those, for whose benefit it is to be exercised, have not conferred it, and may not be willing to confer it. It would seem to me that an honest application of the conceded powers of the General Government to the advancement of the common weal, present a sufficient scope to satisfy a reasonable ambition. The difficulty and supposed impracticability of obtaining an amendment of the Constitution in this respect, is, I firmly believe, in a great degree, unfounded. The time has never yet been, when the patriotism and intelligence of the American people were not fully equal to the greatest exigency, and it never will, when the subject calling forth their interposition is plainly presented to them. To do so with the questions involved in this bill, and to urge them to an early, zealous, and full consideration of their deep importance, is, in my estimation, among the highest of our duties.

A supposed connexion between appropriations for internal improvement and the system of protecting duties, growing out of the anxieties of those more immediately interested in their success, has given rise to suggestions which it is proper I should notice on this occasion. My opinions on these subjects have never been concealed from those who had a right to know them. Those which I have entertained on the latter have frequently placed me in opposition to individuals as well as communities, whose claims upon my friendship and gratitude are of the strongest character; but I trust there has been nothing in my public life which has exposed me to the suspicion of being thought capable of sacrificing my views of duty to private considerations, however strong they may have been, or deep the regrets which they are capable of exciting.

As long as the encouragement of domestic manufactures is directed to national ends, it shall receive from me a temperate but steady support. There is no necessary connexion between it and the system of appropriations. On the contrary, it appears to me that the supposition of their dependence upon each other is calculated to excite the prejudices of the public against both. The former is sustained on the grounds of its consistency with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, of its origin being traced to the assent of all the parties to the original compact, and of its having the support and approbation of a majority of the people; on which account, it is at least entitled to a fair experiment. The suggestions to which I have alluded refer to a forced

continuance of the national debt, by means of large appropriations, as a substitute for the security which the system derives from the principles on which it has hitherto been sustained. Such a course would certainly indicate either an unreasonable distrust of the people, or a consciousness that the system does not possess sufficient soundness for its support, if left to their voluntary choice and its own merits. Those who suppose that any policy thus founded can be long upheld in this country, have looked upon its history with eyes very different from mine. This policy, like every other, must abide the will of the people, who will not be likely to allow any device, however specious, to conceal its character and tendency.

In presenting these opinions I have spoken with the freedom and candor which I thought the occasion for their expression called for, and now respectfully return the bill which has been under consideration, for your further deliberation and judgment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

*May 27, 1830.*

## STATEMENTS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for 1830, estimated at	-	-	-	\$ 23,840,000
Viz.				
Customs	-	-	22,000,000	
Lands	-	-	1,200,000	
Bank dividends	-	-	490,000	
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties, direct taxes, and canal tolls	-	-	150,000	
To which is to be added the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on 1st January, 1830	-	-	-	4,410,071
Making an aggregate of	-	-	-	28,250,071
The expenditures for 1830 were estimated at	-	-	-	23,755,526
Viz.				
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	-	-	2,473,225	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements	-	-	5,525,189	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement	-	-	4,257,111	
Public debt	-	-	1,500,000	
Which would leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1831, of	-	-	-	4,494,545
Amount of receipts for the year 1830, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury	-	-	-	\$ 23,840,000
Amount estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1830	-	-	-	4,410,071
				28,250,071
Of which sum, estimated to be in the Treasury on 1st January, 1830, there are bad debts amounting to	-	-	1,426,546	
And there will be required by the several Departments to complete the service of the year 1829	-	-	2,457,173	
Making the sum to be deducted as unavailable for 1830	-	-	-	3,883,719
Leaving as applicable to service, 1830	-	-	-	24,366,352
Expenditures:				
Amount already appropriated up to 17th May, 1830	-	-	11,938,305	
For payment of public debt	-	-	11,500,000	
Amount of bills pending between the two Houses on amendments, which will probably pass	-	-	436,544	
Amount of bills that will probably pass the present session	-	-	1,197,366	
				25,072,215
Estimated deficiency	-	-	-	\$ 705,863

Appropriations contained in bills that have passed the Senate, and are now pending in the House of Representatives	\$ 1,275,201.
Appropriations in bills that have passed the House of Representatives, and are now pending in the Senate	376,856
Appropriations in bills of the Senate that have not as yet passed that body	5,734,127
Appropriations in bills of the House of Representatives still pending in that House	2,085,271
	<hr/> \$9,471,284

*STATEMENTS handed by Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate, of appropriations on bills passed into laws, and bills pending 17th of May, 1830, with a list of bills pending before Congress, and those passed into laws; with the amount of the appropriation for the Cumberland road.*

*Appropriations made during the present session of Congress, for 1830*

Numbers of Bills.	Titles of Acts, or objects of Appropriations.	Amount.
H. R. 1	50 copies 6th vol. Laws United States	\$ 200
3	Horses lost in late war	105
4	Rifle stocks	105
5	Team of oxen	133
6	House and barn	282
8	Debt due Pennsylvania	13,795
9	Damage to lot of ground	30
10	Horse	60
11	Horse	110
13	Lot ground, Baton Rouge	1,200
14	Pension, Navy	114
16	Repairing and fitting Brandywine frigate	92,369
21	For a bell broke while in use as alarm of enemy, &c.	130
22	Vessel captured on Lake Champlain	1,200
26	Ransom of Capt. John Burnham	1,600
33	Sum improperly debited on books of Treasury	294
34	Wood for use of troops	855
35	Damages done to a plantation	883
36	Horse	60
39	Penalty not renewing coasting license, &c.	50
46	House destroyed	2,000
48	Do	1,150
52	Vessel taken by enemy	2,000
53	Indemnity, claimants Tennessee Cos. purchase	1,428
54	Arrearages, Naval service for 1829	269,562
67	Refund duties	458

## APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Numbers of Bills.	Titles of Acts, or objects of Appropriations.	Amount.
H. R.		
69	Interest to Bank of Chillicothe - - -	2,362
75	Fences destroyed - - -	70
90	{ Revolutionary pensions - - - 1,068,180	
	{ Invalid Pensions - - - 191,481	
		1,259,661
102	For support of Government in 1830 - - -	2,352,310
110	fortifications - - -	851,000
116	printing former censuses of U. S. - - -	2,000
129	naval service - - -	3,416,484
144	military service - - -	2,661,022
162	Indian Department - - -	133,590
218	widows, &c. of the Hornet, 6 months' pay, &c.	
242	improvement of harbors and rivers - - -	367,112
279	surveys and internal improvements - - -	296,800
335	refund money paid into the Treasury - - -	2,173
360	For nautical instruments for exploring expedition	3,300
365	re-appropriations, &c. (new appropriation, custom house) - - -	8,000
278	carry into effect Indian treaties - - -	120,117
299	expenses in holding Indian treaties - - -	14,022
177	Taylor & Morrison, payment salt kettle - - -	12,060
369	appropriation treaty, Butte des Mortes - - -	23,682
		11,915,941
S. 7	Pay Baltimore money borrowed late war - - -	7,434
8	Pay property taken by Indians - - -	6,700
40	Alter draws Washington bridge - - -	8,000
47	Refund duties, &c. - - -	230
	Total amount of appropriations made up to 17th May, 1830 - - -	11,938,305
	<i>Bills depending on amendments between the Houses.</i>	
H.R. 72	Granting pensions to sundry persons - - -	17,200
304	Appropriations for light houses, &c. - - -	394,344
S. 71	For marine hospital, Charleston, S. C. - - -	25,000
		\$12,374,849

*Bills now pending that will probably become laws at the present session, viz:*

S. 15.	Pay Interpreter Court Louisiana,	- - -	\$2,333
18.	Citizens lost property by Indians,	- - -	32,324
22.	refund money Lucy M. Lipscomb,	- - -	100
61.	money illegally obtained from S. C. Whittier as surety,	- - -	950
67.	service as Counsellor and taking depositions,	- - -	249
102.	removal and exchange land with Indians,	- - -	500,000
119.	mount part of army for protection to frontiers Missouri and trade Mexico,	- - -	52,500
			<hr/>
			\$588,456

H. R. 70.	Services and supplies Revolutionary war,	- - -	200
55.	Pay ranger,	- - -	240
84.	Expenses defending suit on part of U. S. by A. Claxton, M. C. navy,	- - -	6,136
156.	Pilot on board Vixen,	- - -	380
134.	Pension children Corbit,	- - -	30
88 & 89.	Horses lost, &c.	- - -	130
149 & 281.	Horses do	- - -	165
87.	Supplies of troops, &c.	- - -	3,758
138.	Ship captured at Gibraltar,	- - -	16,400
154.	Drawback on teas,	- - -	168
186.	Boat captured by the enemy, &c.	- - -	1,500
179 & 399.	Horses,	- - -	230
419 & 198.	Horses, &c.	- - -	161
187.	Loss on Light-houses, &c.	- - -	4,666
197.	Fences destroyed, &c.	- - -	427
203.	Prize money E. Moore, &c.	- - -	780
146.	Appropriations Engineer, Ordnance, and Q. M. General's Department,	- - -	172,815
182.	Moiety proceeds vessels forfeited,	- - -	245
188.	Reward apprehending robber post- office,	- - -	50
406.	Penalty recovered in name U. S. R. Enos,	- - -	103
105.	Destruction Houses, &c. widow Dupre,	- - -	8,995
372.	Code laws District Columbia,	- - -	6,500
273.	Purchase Peters' reports,	- - -	2,400
246.	Debenture certificate,	- - -	755
277.	Apprehension of Pirate,	- - -	400
281.	Horse,	- - -	45
308.	Services exploring beyond Missis- sippi,	- - -	1,344
337.	Services Indian treaty,	- - -	625
341.	Boat captured by enemy, &c.	- - -	700
358.	Houses injured,	- - -	650

H.R. 377. Property destroyed,	-	-	281
378. Do do	-	-	450
386. Carry into effect Indian treaties,	-	-	41,500
392. Indian depredations,	-	-	3,041
399. Horses lost,	-	-	230
404. Treaty West Cherokees,	-	-	21,176
407. Public buildings,	-	-	83,000
409. Pea Patch, Delaware bay,	-	-	41,321
411. Cherokee claims,	-	-	4,565
415. Pay Arkansas militia,	-	-	580
420. Estimate additional post routes,	-	-	86,000
422. Boat lost, &c.	-	-	750
424. Property destroyed,	-	-	123
425. Indian depredations,	-	-	1,200
434. Repay advances by Miami Exporting Company,	-	-	8,585
437. W. H. Harrison, additional compensation,	-	-	1,025
440. Improve Ohio & Mississippi rivers,	-	-	75,000
462. Pay Missouri militia, &c.	-	-	9,085
			<hr/>
			384,831
			<hr/>
			\$1,197,366
			<hr/> <hr/>

*Principal appropriations of the Public Land, contemplated by bills in Congress.*

Senate bill 53. For improvement of lands, roads, bridges, &c. Louisiana,	}	Quantity equal to cost of improvements.
S. 84. To extend Miami Canal from Dayton to lake Erie, (passed Senate,)		
S. 92. To improve Coosa and Tennessee rivers, Alabama, (passed Senate,)	}	Half of 5 sections in width, on each side Canal so extended.
S. 56. }		
57. } Each one township for a College,	}	300,000 acres.
108. }		
114. }		
S. One township to each State, for support of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, (passed Senate,)	}	4 townships.
	}	24 townships.



*Appropriations contained in Bills that have passed the House of Representatives, and are now pending in Senate.*

No.	Title, or object of Appropriation.	Amount.
70	Services and supplies Revolutionary War -	\$ 200
55	Pay mounted ranger - - - - -	240
128	Pension Charles Brown - - - - -	96
84	Expenses suit vs. English ship, by A. Claxton, Master Commandant Navy, &c. - - -	6,136
156	M. Lewis, Pilot on board the Vixen, &c. -	380
134	Pension children P. Corbit - - - - -	30
88	Horse, James Smith - - - - -	80
89	Horse, Peter Gasney - - - - -	50
147	W. Tannehill, service wagoner, &c. late war -	421
149	Two horses, Henry Williams - - - - -	120
281	Horse, Thomas Wheatley - - - - -	45
160	Pension, J. H. Wendal, \$ 40 per month -	480
126	Loan Office certificates, J. Falconer - -	1,600
87	Supplies of troops, &c. - - - - -	3,758
138	Ships captured at Gibraltar - - - - -	16,400
154	Drawback on teas - - - - -	168
103	Sails and rigging, Revolutionary War - -	800
186	Boat captured by the enemy - - - - -	1,500
179	Horse, J. Hayner - - - - -	100
399	Horses, T. W. Newton - - - - -	230
151	Whiskey for troops, L. Rouse - - - - -	265
161	Five years' full pay, Lieutenant Revolu. War -	1,200
173	Do do Captain do - - - - -	3,000
174	Do do Lieut. Colonel do - - - - -	3,600
106	Late Clerk Navy Dept. pay temporary Clerk -	300
414	Five years' full pay, Lieutenant Revolu. War -	1,200
419	Horses, Joseph Jeans - - - - -	61
198	Two horses - - - - -	100
408	Pension, Gen. Simon Kennon - - - - -	480
187	Loss relative to light-houses, J. Lincoln -	4,666
197	Fences destroyed, Jasper Parish - - - -	427
203	Prize money Lake Erie, E. Moore - - - -	780
146	Apps. Engineer, Ordnance and Qr. Mr. Dept. -	172,815
182	Moiety proceeds vessel forfeited, &c. - -	245
188	Reward for apprehending robber Post Office -	50
406	Penalty recovered in name U. States, R. Enos -	103
105	Destruction houses, &c. widow Dupre - -	8,995
372	Code of laws for Dist. Col. Commissioners -	6,500
191	Balance vessels sunk defence Baltimore (blank)	
141	Payment D. McArthur claim land, Roberts and Ludlow's lines - - - - -	82,269
285	Stock Maysville &c. turnpike road: to complete, \$100,000 more required. Since passed Senate	50,000
50	Arrears pension, W. Tipton - - - - -	1,140

## LIST—Continued.

No.	Title, or object of Appropriation.	Amount.
135	Expenses defending suit U. States, E. Cutler -	\$2,150
136	Money paid on account of Government -	430
212	Refund money defending suit vs. U. S., Payne	1,275
443	Orphan's Court, District of Columbia, Judges, -	1,800
		\$ 376,685

*Appropriations contained in bills of Senate that have not passed that body.*

No.	Titles, or objects of Appropriation.	Amount.
142	Loan Office certificate and interest - - - - -	\$ 55
156	Losses by Indian depredations, &c.. (Blank.)	
157	Pay—Caleb Stark, Aid-de-Camp 1st May, 1779, to 1st April, 1783. (Not stated.)	
158	Widows and seamen U. S. schooner Wild Cat. Six months pay, &c.	
160	Pension—Samuel Nowell - - - - -	80
162	Overpaid on a judgment, &c. - - - - -	172
111	Don Car. Dehault Delassus—moneys taken from him at capture Baton Rouge - - - - -	16,132
164	E. Rollins—drawback on goods - - - - -	1,240
166	M. Miller—pension - - - - -	288
173	Pension—Carey Clark - - - - -	180
174	Pension—Isaac Pinney - - - - -	288
178	Pension—G. Bannister - - - - -	96
179	Improve navigation Monongahela river. (Blank.)	
177	Support captured Africans. (Not specified.)	
182	Pay—A. Scott, Inspector Customs, Pensacola - - - - -	2,175
183	Stock—Delaware and Raritan Canal - - - - -	300,000
		\$ 326,706
75	Relief securities Amos Edwards. (Interest not stated)	3,421
80	Executors James Roddy. (Subject some deduction)	39,579
88	Winthrop and others—New England Miss'i Land Co. "Yazoo" - - - - -	95,403
103	Indemnity French spoliations prior to 1800 - - - - -	5,000,000
113	Declaratory of several pension acts. (Indefinite as to amount.)	
133	2750 shares Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, a \$100 - - - - -	275,000
		\$ 5,734,127

*Appropriations contained in Bills of Senate that have passed that body,  
and are now pending in House of Representatives.*

No.	Title of Bill or object of Appropriation.	Amount.
S. 10	Payment interest to States (sum not known.)	
12	Marshal Rhode Island, additional salary	\$ 200
15	Pay Interpreter District Court, Louisiana	2,333
18	Citizens lost property by Indian depredations	32,324
22	Settle up books of Land Office	844
24	Negro killed at New Orleans	800
31	Massachusetts militia services	430,748
33	Pension, David M. Randolph (superseded by act H. R. 72,)	(240)
41	Drawback on cotton, Payson Perrin (blank.)	
52	Five years' pay Mountjoy Bayly, Captain Revolutionary war	2,400
59	Refund money erroneously deposited, L. M. Lipscomb	100
61	Money illegally obtained from S. C. Whittier, as surety	950
63	Pension, James Belger	192
64	Pension, Hugh Barnes	360
65	Pension, John Riddle	504
67	Counsellor and taking depositions, Jos. E. Sprague	249
68	Improve mail road, Louisville and St. Louis	36,000
104	Contractors, Fort Pettite Coquille, Bennet & Morte	9,340
112	Balance due D. Beard, on account supposed forfeiture under revenue laws	3,998
77	Interest on moneys advanced from E. Tracy	4,345
78	Pension arrears, Thomas Fitzgerald	284
93	House destroyed, John Brunson, (sum not stated.)	
95	Surgeon General U. S. Navy	4,150
102	Removal of, and exchange of lands with, Indians	500,000
27	Stock Washington turnpike road	90,000
136	Pension, Henry Becker	384
137	Increase pension, R. Mix and E. Smith	108
138	Arrears of pension, Joseph Shaw	864
74	Stock in Louisville and Portland Canal Company	100,000
76	Pensions to several persons	984
83	New Land Office, Indiana, (amount not stated)	
91	Interest on final settlement certificate do	
94	New Land Office, Illinois do	
119	To mount part of army for protection frontier Missouri	52,500
	Dollars,	1,275,201

*Appropriations contained in Bills of the House of Representatives that have not passed that House.*

No.	Titles, or objects of Appropriation.	Amount.
H. R.		
28	New Land Office, Bellefonte, &c. - - -	500
56	Gradual increase corps Engineers (not stated)	
57	Organization Topographical Engineers (not stated)	
61	Protect. Western Frontiers, \$20,000 (superseded by bill Senate 119)	
62	Increase pay Master Armorers (not stated)	
63	To erect National Armory West. waters (blank not filled)	
64	Georgia Militia Claims unsatisfied - - -	41,005
66	Remit duties on goods destroyed by fire - - -	6,732
70	Services and supplies Revolutionary War - - -	200
76	Establish Territ'l Government of Huron (not stated)	
77	For organization Ordnance Department (not stated)	
78	Increase pay Surgeons of Army, &c. (not stated)	
80	N. Patten, settlement account as Postmaster - - -	603
82	Susan Decatur <i>et al.</i> crew of the Intrepid - - -	100,000
83	Further provision for Military Academy (not stated)	
86	Road, Buffalo to New Orleans (1500 per mile, &c. &c.)	
104	Continue in force act payment certain certificates - - -	10,000
111	Road, Memphis to Little Rock (blank)	
121	New Land Office Pensacola (not stated)	
127	Representatives Walter Livingston - - -	19,356
142	Loan Office Certificates - - -	900
153	Additional Clerks Post Office Department - - -	13,200
166	Superin't and Receiver at Fever river Lead Mines - - -	3,000
170	Navy Hospital, Norfolk, and Navy Asylum, Phil'a - - -	70,500
176	Hazardous services Revolutionary War, John Teel - - -	475
194	Hospital Charleston, \$25,000 (superseded by S. bill)	
195	Pension, A. Reynolds - - -	96
201	Pay, Joseph Young - - -	100
214	Final settlement certificate, &c. - - -	120
216	Ditto - - -	210
224	Improving Pennsylvania Avenue (blank)	
225	Pension - - -	46
227	Final settlement certificate - - -	75
228	Service Revolutionary War - - -	120
229	Five years' full pay Captain Revolutionary War - - -	2,400
230	Labor on Jail - - -	285
236	Kentucky River - - -	10,704
237	Peters' Reports - - -	2,400
238	Services late War - - -	1,000
239	Officers, &c. Gun Boats - - -	5,465
246	Debenture certificate - - -	755

## APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

No.	Titles, or objects of Appropriation.	Amount.
240	Services Revolution - - - -	80
256	Clerk hire, Florida - - - -	883
262	Beaumarchais, 1,000,000 livres, and interest since 1805	
263	Richard W. Meade (blank)	
265	S. Carolina Rail-road, [\$240,000 after this year] -	60,000
266	Survey Florida Roads, [amend't proposed \$12,000] -	3,000
269	Bread, &c. last War - - - -	350
273	Road, Arkansas - - - -	3,000
277	Apprehension of a Pirate - - - -	400
281	Horse - - - -	45
286	Clerk Supreme Court, arrears of business - - - -	2,000
292	Repairs Cumberland Road - - - -	115,000
302	Service Revolutionary War - - - -	928
307	Savannah River, Georgia - - - -	8,430
308	Exploring beyond Mississippi - - - -	1,344
310	Laurens' Heirs - - - -	7,500
312	Five years' full pay Captain Revolutionary War - - - -	2,400
321	Road, Arkansas - - - -	12,000
325	Road, Michigan - - - -	15,500
326	Monument, Navy Yard - - - -	2,120
329	Public Warehouses - - - -	250,000
330	James Monroe - - - -	67,980
333	Five years' full pay Surgeon's Mate, Revo. War - - - -	1,800
337	Services Indian treaty - - - -	625
341	Boat captured, &c. - - - -	700
343	Penitentiary Washington, (blank)	
351	Books Supreme Court - - - -	5,000
352	Rail Road Baltimore to Wilmington - - - -	56,647
353	Blackstone Canal Company - - - -	120,000
354	Road Memphis and Tuscumbia, Alabama - - - -	8,000
357	Expenses detention of ships by Spain - - - -	2,078
358	Houses injured - - - -	650
362	Pension - - - -	96
366	Road Zanesville, Ohio, to Florence, Alabama, 1000 per mile	
373	Full pay five years 2d Lieut. Revolutionary War - - - -	1,500
377	Property destroyed - - - -	281
378	Ditto - - - -	450
386	Indian treaties, to carry into effect - - - -	41,500
388	Claim - - - -	194
390	Pensions - - - -	384
391	Five years' full pay Surgeon Revolutionary War - - - -	2,400
392	Indian depredations - - - -	3,041
399	Horses lost - - - -	230
403	Additional pay transporting mail - - - -	200

## APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

No.	Titles, or objects of Appropriation.	Amount.
404	Treaty West Cherokees - - - -	21,176
407	Public Buildings - - - -	84,676
409	Pea Patch, Delaware bay, security of - - - -	41,321
411	Cherokee claims - - - -	4,565
412	Colonization, \$25 to each emigrant - - - -	
414	Five years' full pay Lieutenant Revolutionary War - - - -	1,800
415	Arkansas Militia - - - -	580
420	To establish additional post routes - - - -	86,000
421	Claim Willie Blount - - - -	7,000
422	Boat lost - - - -	750
424	Property destroyed - - - -	123
425	Indian depredations - - - -	1,200
427	Morris Canal and Banking Company - - - -	51,000
428	Delaware and Raritan Canal, \$300,000, (See Senate 183)	
429	Delaware and Hudson Canal - - - -	200,000
434	Repay advances to U. S. Miami Exporting Co. - - - -	8,585
437	W. H. Harrison, additional compensation - - - -	1,025
439	Pensions - - - -	624
440	Further appropriations Ohio and Mississippi rivers - - - -	75,000
445	Pensions - - - -	192
452	Pensions - - - -	120
453	Pensions - - - -	96
454	Pensions - - - -	960
455	Additional clerks, 4 in number, (blank)	
456	Savannah, &c. Canal Company - - - -	300,000
460	Clerk hire Creek Indians - - - -	410
462	Pay Missouri militia expenses - - - -	9,085
466	Re-appropriation slave trade, (blank)	
467	Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, 4,000 shares	100,000
		<u>\$2,085,271</u>

*Appropriations for the Cumberland road, its repairs and continuation.*

Date of appropriation.	Amount.	
1806, March 29,	\$30,000	For the Cumberland road.
1810, February 14,	60,000	do
1811, March 3,	50,000	do
1812, May 6,	30,000	do
1813, March 3,	140,000	do
1815, February 14,	100,000	do
1816, April 16,	300,000	do
1818, April 14,	312,984 60	do
1819, March 3,	535,000	do
1820, April 11,	141,000	do
1820, May 15,	10,000	do Continued.
1823, February 28,	25,000	do Repairs.
1825, March 3,	150,000	do Continued.
1826, March 25,	110,749	do
1827, March 2,	170,000	do
Do do	*510	Balance due Jno. M'Clure.
Do do	*30,000	Repairs of Cumb'd. road.
1828, May 19,	175,000	Cumb'd. road continued.
1829, March 2,	100,000	Cont'd West of Zanesville.
Do do	50,000	Continued in Indiana.
Do do 3,	100,000	Repairs, &c.

\$2,620,243 60

Amount as exhibited by the President,	\$2,593,144
Add the two appropriations marked (*) not included therein,	30,510

\$2,623,654

Deduct this sum as appropriated in 1826, not in the above statement,	3,411
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3,411

As above,

\$2,620,243

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