

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1836.

AUGUSTA:
SMITH & ROBINSON,.....PRINTERS.

1836.

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE STATE,

ON THE .

FINANCES.

DECEMBER 31, 1835.

AUGUSTA:

SMITH & ROBINSON.....PRINTERS.

1836.



STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE, DEC. 31, 1835.

IN obedience to the requirements of law, the Treasurer respectfully submits to the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The money in the Treasury, on the first day of Jan. 1835, amounted to	19,286 35
During the year there has been received into the Treasury from various sources the sum of	- - - 291,166 86
Making a total of	- - - 310,453 21
Within the same period, there has been paid from the Treasury	- - - 304,111 34
Leaving an amount now on hand of	6,341 87

On the 1st of Jan. 1835, the Funded Debt due from the State was	- 134,466 75
In the early part of the year, there was borrowed an additional sum of	- 59,000 00
Making the Debt amount to	- 193,466 75
Within the year there has been paid in part of said debt	- - - 138,466 75.
Leaving the Debt, now due from the State	- - - - \$55,000 00

This balance consists of debts due to three individuals, in the proportions of 10, 15 and 30 thousand dollars. No part is redeemable prior to May,

1838. Proposals have been made, in the course of the year, to discharge these debts by paying the principal and interest. These proposals the holders of the claim have declined to accept, unless some premium should also be allowed.

Within the year there has been paid for interest on the public debt, the sum of \$9,545 78.

On the first of Jan. last, the liabilities of the Treasury, as exhibited in the last annual Report from this Department, (allowing for an error of 12 cents,) amounted to	-	-	170,128	06
And its resources were	-	-	121,846	64
			<hr/>	
Making a balance at that time <i>against</i> the Treasury of	-	-	48,281	42

At present the liabilities of the Treasury amount to	-	-	88,339	32
Consisting of,				
Public funded debt	-	55,000	00	
Penob. Ind. fund, exclusive of interest	-	-	3,849	80
Passamaquoddy Ind. deposit			395	00
Annual School Fund No. 1 balance	-	-	227	64
Annual School Fund No. 2 balance	-	-	1,569	88
Annual School Fund No. 3,			26,390	49
C. and O. Canal Lottery			314	51
On Roll of accounts No. 15, balance	-	-	29	23
On Roll of accounts No: 16, balance	-	-	562	77
			<hr/>	
			88,339	32

The resources of the Treasury now amount to	-	-	-	-	96,352 02
Consisting of, notes of hand	19,490	19			
Bank stocks, 210 shares	21,000	00			
Uncollected Taxes	-	49,557	51		
Cash on hand	-	-	6,341	87	
			<u>96,389 57</u>		
Making a balance <i>in favor</i> of the Treasury of	-	-	-	-	8,050 25

The sum received from the Land Agency, the present year, has been unusually large, amounting to 133,567 55.

By the Land Agent's quarterly return, of this date, the securities and other means, belonging to the State, now remaining in his hands, amount to 371,031 93.

Doubtless a liberal deduction is to be made, as some of these debts have been of long standing, and may be found uncollectable.

Documents lodged in this office, at the last session of the Legislature, show that there was then due to the State, from various persons, the sum of \$11,813 25, arising out of the operations of the State Prison; and that these debts had been placed in the hands of the Warden for collection. A prudent estimate of these claims would probably make deep inroads upon their nominal amount. There was also due from the Warden, as settled by the Legislature, \$1,142 74, upon an adjustment of his accounts up to 31st of October, 1834.

The amount derived this year from the Tax on Banks is \$26,390 49. This sum is to be distributed in February next, for the use of primary schools, among the cities, towns and plantations of the State, according to their respective number of scholars. As connected with the increase of the public revenue, it is worthy of remark, that in but one, out of the thirty-six Banks now in operation, has the State availed itself of its right to take and hold stock, to the amount of ten per cent of the Bank capital. According to the last semi-annual returns, these Banks, at their dividend in April last, divided on the average, something more than at the rate of seven and one third per cent yearly. It is understood that the October dividends were considerably higher. The banking capital is now more than 3½ millions. As the State can readily be supplied with cash at 5 per cent, (and probably less on long loans,) the clear gain made to the State, by taking up its proportion of the Bank capital, might be safely calculated at a sum varying from seven to ten thousand dollars each year. Another consideration of no inconsiderable weight is, that the State would be authorized to appoint a Director to each of the Banks in which it should have made its investment. It is not to be concealed that, in regard to the management of some of the Banks, unfavorable impressions are afloat. The appointment of a Government Director, charged with the duty of usually attending the Directors' meetings and of

reporting all aberrations from the approved rules and usages of Banking, might have a tendency to correct improper practices, if any prevail, and to retrieve from undeserved suspicions, where no errors exist; and thus to allay the unfavorable impressions which have already found lodgement in many minds.

Should the management of any Bank have been such as to excite fears that it would be unsafe to make investment in its capital, perhaps that very circumstance might give additional force to the opinion, that some provision ought to be adopted, analagous to the New York Safety Fund System, to operate upon all the Banks of the State, or at least upon such as may be hereafter chartered.

Of the Penobscot Indians' Fund.

This consists of a debt due from the State. It has arisen from two sources. In 1831 the Tribe sold to an individual a quantity of timber and grass for the sum of ten thousand dollars. He gave to the State an obligation to pay that sum into the Treasury, for the use of the Indians, in five yearly instalments. Four of these instalments, amounting to eight thousand dollars, have been paid. The other is not yet due.

The other portion of said Fund has arisen from the purchase, made by the State in 1833, of four Townships of land owned by said Tribe. The price agreed upon was fifty thousand dollars. Both of these purchases were made pursuant to Resolves of the State. By the Resolves the purchase money was to constitute a permanent Fund, for the benefit of the Tribe, and the income only was to be expended. The amount due to the Tribe including interest computed to this date, is sixty two thousand seven hundred thirty seven dollars, and twenty one cents. The condition of this unfortunate people calls for sympathy. As members of an almost forgotten race, they dwell among us, but are not of us. They brood in bitterness over wrongs, either real or imaginary, which their ancestors or themselves have suffered. They seem exiles even at home. Untaught in the practical business of life, they are daily the victims of the unprincipled, or the ridicule of the inconsiderate. From the want of acquaintance with its truths, even Religion seems but slightly to alleviate their sorrows. If it be yet practicable, there remains with the whites an irrepressible duty to impart intellectual, moral and religious culture to this heart-crushed people. Their improvidence and imbecility have subjected them to the guardianship of the Government. As their last resort, they seek protection from the State. Hence the necessity of a policy toward them, not only just and liberal in

itself, but conciliatory in its forms and easy to be understood. It may be presumed that the Legislature intended to keep the Indians' Fund separate from the money designed to meet the current expenditures of the State. But at present no person is sufficiently authorized to loan or employ it. If the Governor and Council, or the Treasurer, with a view to render the Indians' Fund productive, should convert a portion of the public money into stocks or securities, the object would not be effected. For the investments could be made only as the property and in the name of the State, and the stocks or securities would merely have the character of any other public property. The income of such investments would no more belong to the Indians than would the increase in value of any particular township of the State's land. To create the income contemplated by the Resolves, the State itself is compelled to become the borrower of the Indians' money. A guardian, even in the walks of private life, may borrow the money entrusted to his own care. But such a measure will not elevate his character in the estimation of others. The *self respect* of the *Government* cannot be promoted by such a course. Neither will its *interest* be advanced by paying six per cent for the use of money. By the Resolves aforesaid the Tribe were to be constantly realizing the benefit of the income of their Fund. But under the present system, every sum, paid for their use, has to become a matter of annual appropriation.

Of Commissioners of Public Funds.

It is respectfully suggested that a Board of two or more persons be established with the power and duty of receiving and managing the moneys belonging to the Permanent School Fund, the Penobscot Indians' Fund, and such other Funds as the Legislature may from time to time authorize.

The Permanent School Fund need not come into the Treasury. The Land Agent might deliver directly to the Board such money or security as he should receive from the sale of the Townships. When the interest of the Fund shall have accumulated sufficiently to justify a distribution, the Legislature may direct it to be paid by the Board into the Treasury, there to be added to the annual School Fund of any year, or otherwise distributed as might seem most suitable.

As a convenient mode of getting the Penobscot Indians' Fund into the hands of the Board, the Treasurer might be directed to assign to the Board the Bank Stocks now owned by the State, and to transfer at the end of each year the unexpended balances which may be in the Treasury, of all appropriations of said year until the Indians' claim shall be fully paid. The remaining balances, if any, might be usefully converted into a Surplus Fund for future uses of the State. The Board, having opportunities of getting acquainted with the conditions and wants of the Indians, might adjudge and administer the necessary aid. They ought also to present

annually to the Legislature a Report of the amount of said Funds respectively, the character and description of the stocks or securities in which they consist, the amount of profit or income which shall have occurred thereon, and the sums disbursed during the year, with the purposes thereof.

It would be much to the advancement of said Funds, if the Legislature should authorize the Board, in making their investments, to subscribe for and hold Stocks in the capital of any of the Banks, to the extent of the right, reserved to the State in the general Act regulating Banks and Banking. That the views of the undersigned may be more fully perceived, relative to the establishment and operations of such a Board, a Bill, drawn out in detail, is herewith transmitted.

It is an era of high promise in the history of our State. Its capabilities and resources are beginning to be disclosed and appreciated. The year now closing has been marked by large accessions of wealth and new infusions of enterprize and activity. Newspaper advertisements and other means of information indicate that numerous charters of incorporation, requiring the outlay of vast amounts of capital, will be applied for at the approaching session of the Legislature.

Doubtless a spirit of lofty enterprize, and a high regard for public improvements, as well as a desire for public gain, operate to urge forward these applications. And Acts of incorporations seem ne-

cessary to effect the noble objects in view. Still every charter, which invests individuals with power to establish Banks, construct Rail Roads, Dams, Booms, Bridges or carry on manufacturing or mining operations, or any other lucrative business, is a grant of privileges from which the residue of community are precluded. It is a *monopoly*.—It being a subject closely connected with the Revenue of the State, the undersigned would suggest, as a matter worthy of the consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of passing a general Law, (to which all future Acts of incorporation for lucrative purposes may be referred,) reserving to the State a liberal per-centage on all the dividends and incomes which the Corporations may from year to year realize, and also the further right, for a certain number of years from the passing of the Act of incorporation, to take and hold five or ten per centum of the investment, operations and emoluments of the Company, by repaying that proportion of the actual cost with interest. Some officer of the Company might be required, for said length of time, to present yearly exhibits of the sums expended and of the incomes received or earned. From those Exhibits, from the Engineer's Reports and other accessible means of information, the Legislature might judge of the expediency of the State's becoming a partner in the Company. In the Act regulating Banks and Banking there is an exact precedent for such a measure.

That Act reserves two sources of profit to the State. From *one* of those sources there has been derived to the Treasury, since the organization of the State, no less than \$279,931 25. This Reservation in the Bank Law is not known to have dissuaded any persons from asking or accepting Charters for Banks. Nor is it supposed probable, that similar reservations in Charters, granted for carrying on any other sort of productive business, would diminish the number of applications, or discourage the enterprise, or retard the improvements of State. It would be but paying a Bonus to the State of a small portion of *that* profit, which the State, *by the Charter*, gives to the Company an exclusive right to make. That a Tax of this character, laid upon Companies hereafter incorporated for the advancement of private interest, would contribute largely to swell the receipts of the Treasury cannot be questioned.

Should the Legislature approve the foregoing or any other plan for requiring some contribution to be made to the Treasury from Companies, whose power of accumulating wealth is derived from the Legislature itself, the present is believed to be an auspicious period for commencing the system.

The Law permits Inspectors of Fish to pay the duty on their Commissions to the Town Treasurer. These sums do not always find their way into the State Treasury. An alteration of the Law may

be thought advisable. There would also be some advantage in requiring that *all* duties on Commissions should be paid here. The inconvenience of paying to the County Treasurer and obtaining and transmitting his receipt, cannot be *much less* than to send the money directly to this place.

Some taxes of small amount upon unorganized townships and tracts of land for the years 1831, 2, 3, and 4 are yet unpaid. They might probably be collected, if there should be given to the Treasurer the power of renewing the warrants. As an improvement upon the system of collecting State Taxes, I beg leave to present a Bill, which is herewith transmitted. The proposed mode, if approved, will dispense with the aids and auctions of the Sheriffs. The basis of it is, that, after suitable advertisements, the lands are put under a lien to the State, and the owner may redeem the same at the Treasury office, at any time within four years, by paying interest at the rate of twenty per cent. to be reckoned from the expiration of the first year. And if not so redeemed within four years, the land becomes forfeited to the State. Such a course would save expense to the State and to such owners as should redeem their lands. It would break up the speculations of vendue purchasers, and leave the State at liberty, in every case of real hardship, to do justice to the former owners. The bill, it is believed, contains the necessary provisions relative to County Taxes.

In order to perfect the system of Treasury operations, there seems to be needed some alterations of the practice relative to appropriation Bills. Many Laws and Resolves, designed to operate as appropriations of money, are hardly sufficient to confer upon the Executive the power intended, and some appropriations have been made without limiting the amount. The course now recommended is, that an Act should be passed, as early in the session as may be convenient, rescinding all appropriations theretofore made, so far as the same have not been carried into effect, and declaring that no future Act or Resolve, expressing or recognizing the contract or obligation of the State to pay any sum or sums of money, shall be deemed a sufficient appropriation to authorize such sum or sums to be paid from the Treasury, unless such Act or Resolve shall expressly make an appropriation of money for the same, and limit the amount. Such a Law, if accompanied by a practice to limit the operation of future appropriations to the year within which they may pass, would preserve harmony between the Books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and enable the Departments to ascertain the unexpended balances and to transfer them to whatever use the Legislature might direct. The close of the year would bring with it a close of the business of the year, and the Reports of the offices would be more definite and satisfactory.

That a view of the whole operations of the

Treasury may be had, I herewith present a **General Abstract** of all the **Revenues** received since the organization of the **State** up to the close of 1834, and of the various sources from which the same were derived, together with the amount received from each of those sources; also of all the **Disbursements** of the **Treasury** for the same period, the various purposes for which said **Disbursements** were made and the amount expended for each of those purposes.

There has also been prepared, (to be kept at this office,) a **Book** containing all the operations of the **Treasury** since the origin of the **Government**, and exhibiting, in a condensed yet lucid form, the **Revenues** and **Disbursements**, and extending to such a degree of minuteness under each class of **Receipts** and **Expenditures** as was deemed necessary, in order to make it useful and convenient as a **Book** of reference for the **Legislature** and others.

ASA REDINGTON, JR., *Treasurer.*

Disbursements from the Treasury, 1835.

Pay Roll of the Senate,		5,156	
Pay Roll of the House of Representatives,		31,588	50
Governor,		1,500	
Council,		1,995	
Secretary,		900	
Treasurer,		900	
Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court,		4,717	44
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas,		3,538	76
Attorney General,		1,000	
Reporter of Decisions,		600	
Clerks in the Secretary and Treasurer's Offices,		1,818	63
Maine Wesleyan Seminary,		1,000	
St. Albans Academy,		200	
Repairs, Furniture and Superintend. Pub. Build.		3,288	89
Roads. Baring and Houlton,	900		
Canada,	727	52	
Mars Hill,	839		2,466
Militia. Adjutant General,	700		
Expenses,	19,157	63	19,857
Pensions,		827	
Indians,		2,067	49
Printing,		7,174	31
Stationery, Books, Book Binding, &c.		1,822	72
Agricultural Societies,			
West Somerset,	66	00	
East Somerset,	100	00	
Cumberland,	57	00	
Kennebec,	234	00	
Penobscot,	104	00	561
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,		1,513	34
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,		13,277	53
Laws and Law Reports,		2,015	
Annual School Fund No. 1,		1,400	61
Annual School Fund No. 2,		22,039	40
Public Funded Debt,		138,466	75
Interest on Funded Debt,		9,545	78
Passamaquoddy Indians' Deposit,		925	
Penobscot Indians' Fund,		3,955	05
Arsenals—Superintendent,	325	00	
Expenses,	216	50	541
State Prison.—Warden,	700	00	
Subordinate Officers,	3,433	34	
Inspectors,	288		
Expenses,	3,239	80	7,661
			14

DISBURSEMENTS, *Continued.*

Relief of the Blind,	1,364 75
Insane Hospital,	3,075
Miscellaneous Items,	917 43
Postage,	472 51
Exploration for Canada Rail Road,	250
Rewards and Expenses for arresting Fugitives,	140
Sickness of Public Officers,	20
Over payments to State, refunded,	31 20
Fuel, Lights, &c.	1,615 04
Bounty on Wolves, Bears and Loupcerviers, &c.	283
Bounty on Crows,	102 08
Board of Internal Improvements,	242 15
Tax of 1892 repaid,	14 56
Bank Commissioners,	244 81
Indexes to Journals of Legislature,	80
Sheriffs,	895 80
Coroners,	42 02
Cash on hand to balance,	6,341 87
	<u>\$310,453 21</u>

Receipts into the Treasury, 1835.

Cash, balance from last year,		19,286 35
Loans, or Public Funded Debt,		59,000
Miscellaneous Items,		1,078 93
Tax of 1833,		131 04
Tax of 1834,		49,692 84
Tax of 1835,		1,293 23
Notes or Bills Receivable, Principal,	11,773 27	
Interest	1,580 56	13,353 83
Land Agency,		133,567 55
Bank Tax,		26,390 49
Court Fees,		123 95
Dividends on Bank Stock,		1,490
Duty on Commissions,		2,825
Passamaquoddy Indians Deposit,		220
Penobscot Indians Fund,		2,000
		\$310,453 21

**Table showing the Debts and Resources of
year; the Expenditures and Receipts of the
Resources of the Treasury at the end of the**

<i>Due from the Treasury Jan. 1, 1835.</i>		
Funded Debt,	134,466 75	
Penob. Ind. Fund,	5,804 85	
Quoddy Ind. Deposit,	1,100	
Perm. School Fund,	2,907 01	
Annual S. Fund, No. 1,	1,628 25	
" " " No. 2,	23,710 38	
C. & O. Canal Lottery,	314 51	
Roll of Accounts, No. 15,	196 31	170,128 06
<hr/>		
Current Expenses of 1825,	110,775 15	
Roll of Accounts, No. 16,	26,930 51	137,705 66
<hr/>		
State Taxes prior to 1831, remit- } ted by Resolve of Legislature, }		35 43
<hr/>		
<i>Resources 31st Dec. 1835,</i>		
Bills Receivable,	19,490 19	
Bank Stock,	21,000	
Tax of 1831,	49 23	
" 1832,	65 03	
" 1833,	86 19	
" 1834,	251 63	
" 1835,	49,105 43	
Cash on hand,	6,341 87	96,389 57
		<hr/>
		404,258 72

the Treasury at the commencement of the Treasury during the year;—and the Debts and year 1835.

<i>Resources Jan. 1, 1835,</i>		
Cash, balance of last year,	19,286 35	
Bills Receivable,	31,263 46	
Bank Stock,	21,000 00	
Taxes of years prior to 1831,	35 43	
Tax of 1831,	49 23	
“ 1832,	50 47	
“ 1833,	217 23	
“ 1834,	49,944 47	121,846 64
<hr/>		
Tax of 1835,		50,398 66
Permanent School Fund, extin- } guished by Resolve of the } Legislature,		2,907 01
Part of Annual S. Fund No. 2, re- } verted to Treasury, by failure } of Selectmen's Returns,		101 10
Received from Land Agent,		133,567 55
Miscellaneous receipts,		7,098 44
<hr/>		
<i>Sums due from Treasury Dec. 31, } 1835, }</i>		
Funded Debt,	55,000	
Penob. Ind. Fund,	3,849 80	
Quoddy Ind. Deposit,	395	
Annual S. Fund No. 1,	227 64	
“ 2,	1,569 88	
“ 3,	26,390 49	
Roll of Accounts No. 15,	29 23	
“ “ 16,	562 77	
C. & O. Canal Lottery,	314 51	88,339 32
		<hr/>
		404,258 72

Estimates for 1836.

The ordinary expenses of the Government for the year 1836, are estimated as follows:

Legislature,	40,000 00
Governor and Council,	4,000 00
Judiciary,	8,400 00
Clerks in Public Offices,	2,400 00
Repairs, Furniture and Superintend. Public Buildings,	3,000 00
Roads,	5,000 00
Pensions,	1,200 00
Secretary, Treasurer, and Adjutant General,	2,500 00
Attorney General and Reporter,	1,600 00
Indian Annuity, &c.	2,200 00
Land Agent and Surveyor General,	2,000 00
Printing, Stationery, Books and Book Binding,	9,000 00
Agricultural Societies,	1,000 00
American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,	2,000 00
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	18,000 00
Laws and Law Reports,	2,000 00
Annual School Funds, No. 1, 2, & 3,	28,188 00
Interest on Funded Debt,	2,750 00
Quoddy Indians' Deposit,	395 00
State Prison,	8,000 00
Contingent Funds,	5,300 00
Rolls of Accounts, No. 15 & 16, Balance,	592 00
Relief of the Blind,	2,000 00
Insane Hospital,	16,925 00
Postage,	500 00
Fuel, Lights, &c.	1,500 00
Bounty on Animals,	200 00
Internal Improvements,	3,000 00
Bank Commissioners,	500 00
Sheriffs and Coroners,	1,000 00
Militia—Courts Martial,	700 00
Staff Officers,	3,000 00
Altering and Repairing Artillery,	900 00
Artillery and Arsenal,	1,000 00
Erecting and Repairing Gun Houses,	500 00
Musical Instruments and transportation,	650 00
Rations and Powder,	13,500 00
	195,400 00

To this estimate are to be added such sums as the Legislature may deem proper, toward extinguishing the debt due to the Penobscot Indians and for extraordinary purposes.

The Receipts of 1836 are estimated as follows :

Cash,—balance from 1835	6,341 87
Taxes of former years,	49,158 13
Notes or Bills Receivable, and Interest,	15,000 00
Land Agency, exclusive of sales to be made 1836,	50,000 00
Bank Tax,	34,350 00
Dividends on Bank Stock,	1,490 00
Duty on Commissions,	3,660 00
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	2,000 00
Pedlers of Tin Ware,	400 00
Admission of Counsellors,	420 00
Forfeitures, Fines and Costs,	4,180 00
	167,000 00

Estimated expenses	195,400
Estimated receipts	167,000
Deficiency of means	28,400

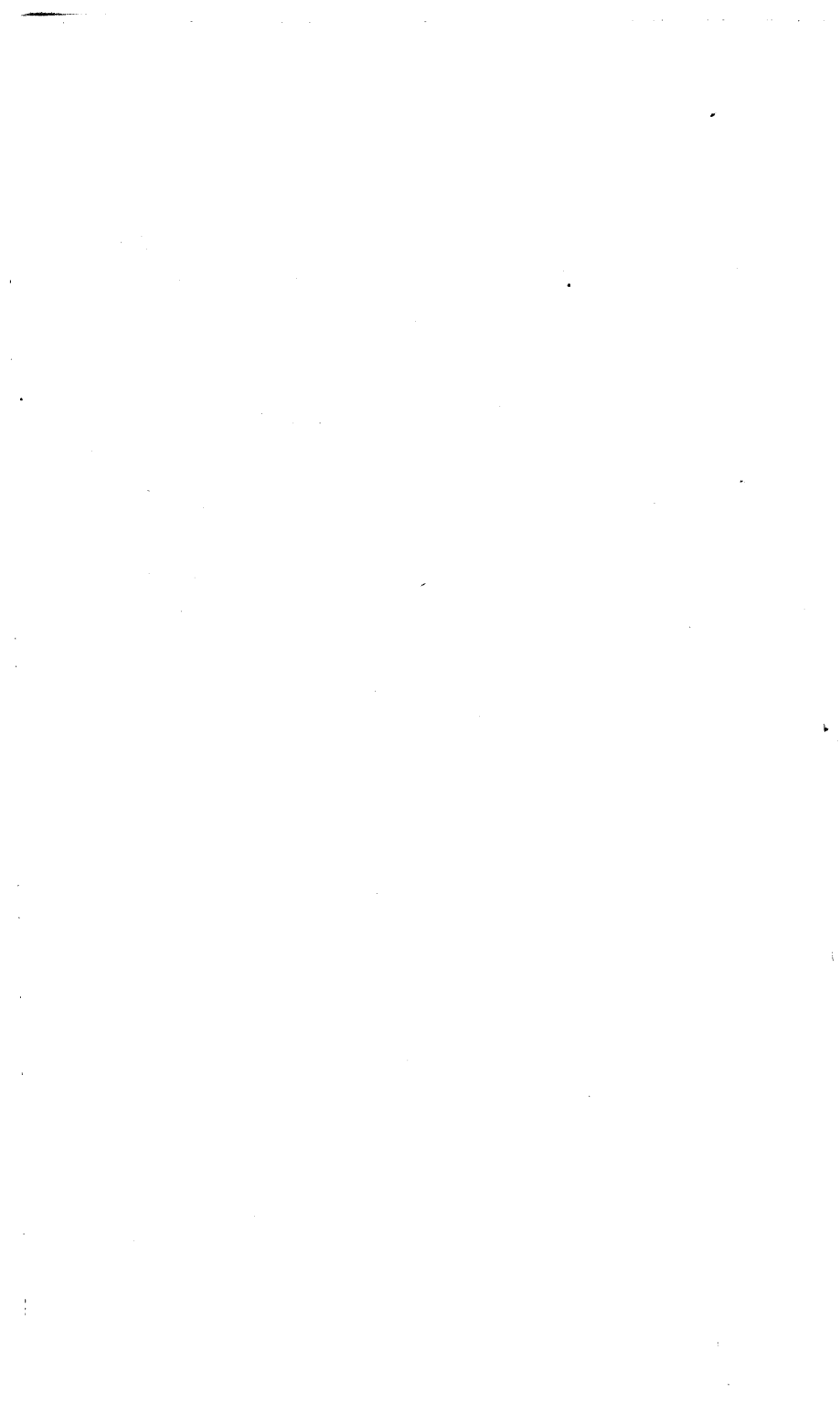
To supply this deficiency and to meet extraordinary appropriations, it seems necessary that a temporary loan should be authorized, or that some other provision should be made, as to the Legislature may seem most expedient.

Dr. State of Maine in account with

Legislature,	36,744 50.
Executive,	5,295 00
Judiciary,	9,856 20
Clerks in the offices of Secretary and Treasury,	1,818 63
Literary Institutions,	1,200 00
Repairs, Furniture and Superintendent P. B.	1,218 11
Roads,	2,466 52
Militia,	2,775 00
Pensions,	827 00
Indians,	2,067 49
Printing,	3,025 00
Stationery,	524 58
Agricultural Societies,	561 00
American Asylum,	1,513 34
Cost in Criminal Prosecutions,	13,277 53
Laws and Law Reports,	2,015 00
School Fund, No. 1,	1,400 61
Public Funded Debt,	138,466 75
Passamaquoddy Indian Fund,	925 00
State Prison,	7,661 14
Arsenals,	504 90
Roll of Accounts, No. 15,	167 08
Roll of Accounts, No. 16,	26,367 74
Relief of the Blind,	1,364 75
Insane Hospital,	3,075 00
Miscellaneous Items,	342 31
Postage,	472 51
Canada Rail Road,	250 00
Rewards and expenses of arresting Criminals,	140 00
Sickness and Funerals of Public Officers,	20 00
Overpayments to the State, refunded,	31 20
Bounty on Wolves and Bears, &c.	10 00
Board of Internal Improvements,	242 15
Penobscot Indian Fund,	3,955 05
Tax of 1832,	14 56
Interest on Public Funded Debt,	9,545 78
Annual School Fund, No. 2,	22,039 40
Contingent Fund of the Treasury Department,	1,930 51
Cash,	6,341 87
	310,453 21

Asa Redington, Jr. Treasurer.**Cr.**

Cash of last year,		19,286 35
Public Funded Debt,		59,000 00
Miscellaneous Items,		1,078 93
Tax of 1833,		131 04
Tax of 1834,		49,692 84
Tax of 1835,		1,293 23
Notes or Bills Receivable. Principal,	11,773 27	
Interest,	<u>1,580 56</u>	13,353 83
Land Agency,		133,567 55
Bank Tax,		26,390 49
Court Fees,		123 95
Dividends on Bank Stock,		1,490 00
Duty on Commissions,		2,825 00
Passamaquoddy Indians' Deposit,		220 00
Penobscot Indians' Fund,		2,000 00
		<u>310,453 21</u>



EXPENDITURES FROM THE TREASURY

	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.
Convention to form the Constitution,	14,300								
Council,	1,182 50	2,011	1,764	1,729	2,538	2,365	2,364	2,151	2,699
Senate,	1,706	3 875	2,349	2,521	2,719 50	3,233	3,344	3,236	3,269
House of Representatives,	10,701 75	22,350 75	14,104	14,582 50	16,985 50	18,055	21,171	19,047	19,654
Governor,	1,125	1,464 30	1,230 45	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Secretary,	525	557 64	700	700	850	900	900	900	900
Treasurer,	450	736 75	900	553 85	1,234 88	900	900	900	900
Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court,	1,200	4,761 36	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,688
Electors of President and Vice President,	182				198				182
Literary Institutions,	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bowdoin College,	600	1,900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Medical School,		500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Waterville College,									
Gardiner Lyceum,				1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Maine Wesleyan Sem.									
Alfred Academy,									
Anson Academy,									
Westbrook Seminary,									
Cherryfield Academy,									
Parsonsfield Seminary,									
Clerks in the Offices of Secretary and Treasurer,	593	1,561 75	890 50	872	1,399 37	1,028 34	1,102 20	956	1,092
Printing,	500	2,271 58	2,232 01	1,215 64	1,733 60	2,664 77	1,102 52	2,175 17	2,122
Militia,	864 10	6,141 40	8,484 24	8,361 86	6,907 83	6,464 46	8,874 09	5,548 03	5,820
Indians,	280	360	412	1,260 28	828 57	3,372 63	1,979 89	1,919 67	2,455
Interest on Public Funded Debt,	753 62	1,019 70	3,368 90	2,250	1,750	2,250	2,281 97	3,093 57	3,206
Miscellaneous Items,	396 69	1,380 57	729 15	1,026 41	1,050 50	1,165 42	626 39	651 18	1,125
Postage,	131 39	511 56	185 99	318 40	337 00 1/2	436 74	334 09	200 90	236
Messengers, not allowed in Pay Rolls,	99 70	117			450	17 75			
Stationery, Book-binding, &c.	270 03	548 03	563 48	758 80	426 39	690 89	489 87	505 92	634
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	213 50	10,022 76	16,222 14	18,745 05	11,389 87	18,239 90	7,073 59	14,268 26	13,007
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas,		353 75	1,908 20	3,291	3,805 66	3,900	3,600	3,300	3,900
Attorney General,		830 72	950	1,000	750	1,250	1,000	1,000	1,000
Reporter of Decisions,		638 50	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Public Funded Debt,		1,000	46,800				10,000	26,173 55	39,950
Chaplains,		120	65	70	80	80	75	75	60
Pensions,		72	132	489	546	336	480	753	640
Bank Commissioners,		366 49		134 14				616 27	30
Board of Jurisprudence,		1,088 98	750						
Commissioners under the Act of Separation,		1,023	3,127	1,345 40 1/2	98	1,005	1,651 87	705 85	410
Land Agency,		709 75	81 80	315 50	855 04	1,464 78	1,684 12	3,081	1,000
Laws and Law Reports,		10		600		731 25	278 50	937 25	880
Committee on Valuations,		2,001 70							
State Paupers,		7,276 51	2,579 39	227 17	24 05		52		
Greenleaf's Maps,			30	8					1,000
Sheriffs,			490 29	195 28	463 28	247 61	89 12	270 98	210
Coroners,			147 98	130 23	99 74	66 40	85 07	8 28	50
Rewards and Expenses of arresting Criminals			40	211 85	120		55 59	182 98	170
Over-payments to the State, refunded,			35	60	75	54 05	532 50	93 73	120
State Prison,				26,360	6,787 33	4,527	2,605	10,685 25	8,880
Sickness and Funerals of Public Officers,				24	50		100		
Indexes to Journals of Legislature,				108			180	30	60
Arsenal,					2,214 33	690 09	1,492 35	851 19	910
Draftsmen,					154				
Roads,					610	1,279	600	68 82	2,620
Reception of La Fayette,						1,548 30	270		
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,						500	385	1,028 75	1,410
Lotteries,								4,173 55	43,260
Public Buildings, &c.								373 13	2,620
North Eastern Boundary,									900
New Hampshire Boundary Line,									370
Mariners' Church,									
Orphan Asylum,									
Bounty on Crows,									
Loans made to State Banks,									
Bank Stock Investment,									
Agricultural Societies,									
Prevention of Cholera,									
Bounty on Wolves, Bears, Wild Cats, &c.									
Public Administrators,									
Prosecution of Massachusetts Militia Claim,									
Grants to Towns of Baileyville and Princeton,									
Williamson's History of Maine,									
Superintendance of Public Buildings,									
Vaccination,									
Grants to Settlers on Canada Road,									
Penobscot Indians' Fund,									
Annual School Fund No. 1,									
Board of Internal Improvements,									
Total	37,574 28	80,582 55	121,672 52	102,364 38 1/2	79,431 44 1/2	92,863 38	91,659 73	123,861 28	181,600

Amount received into the Treasury
Amount paid from the Treasury

						2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
						1,019 88			1,019 88
							1,100		1,100
115,019 88	133,945 93	160,541 24	126,025 69	194,849 60	251,350 59	145,563 95	156,349 72	182,259 66	1,974,282 98½

FROM THE TREASURY.

1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	Aggregate.
									14,300 00
2,364	2,151	2,698	2,124	2,579	2,742	2,761 40	2,197	2,441	33,646 90
3,344	3,236	3,260	3,282 50	3,331	4,565 50	4,592 50	4,208	4,743 50	50,966 50
21,171	19,047	19,656	19,920 50	24,221 50	29,503 50	26,793 20	25,627	29,254 50	311,973 70
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,532 88	1,371 56	1,598 63	1,500	1,500	1,508 22	21,831 04
900	900	900	900	900	902 46	900	900	900	12,335 10
900	900	900	900	900	900	902 47	900	900	12,877 95
4,800	4,800	4,683 91	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	68,245 27
		182				213			775
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500				33,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,010 95	15,510 95
2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500		1,000			14,500
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000					7,000
			300	300	1,000	1,000			2,600
					300				300
					300				300
						1,000	500	500	2,000
						300			300
							1,000		1,000
1,102 20	956	1,092 75	1,458 62	1,022 70	1,579 50	1,071 38	1,696 94	1,392	17,717 05
1,102 52	2,175 17	2,123 63	2,686 32	1,648 35	2,739 83	2,539 52	3,601 44	5,221 16	34,455 54
8,874 09	5,548 03	5,820 79	6,363 54	5,531 69	6,507 60	6,357 79	11,330 33	9,840 80	103,398 55
1,979 89	1,919 67	2,455 06	2,709 04	1,875	2,023 91	1,500	4,385 87	2,357 62	27,719 54
2,281 97	3,093 57	3,206 77	2,405 16	3,433 11	3,963 91	2,635 04	3,051 05	4,356 06	39,818 86
626 39	651 18	1,125 74	895 14	858 32	853 91	936 11	1,792 75	1,068 29	14,556 57
334 09	200 90	236 49	714 66	446 02	233 81	316 21	500 10	503 54	5,406 90½
					469 16				1,153 61
489 87	505 92	634 41	694 83	601 13	1,004 15	1,254 31	862 54	1,198 64	10,503 42
7,073 59	14,268 26	13,007 49	8,780 96	14,855 93	10,739 29	12,140 29	14,153 28	12,887 39	182,739 70
3,600	3,300	3,900	3,300	3,300	4,013 33	3,600	3,600	3,600	45,471 94
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	969 85	1,000	800	13,550 57
600	600	600	600	600	600	595 03	600	600	8,433 53
10,000	26,173 55	39,950 35	7,800		76,334 29	30,000	1,500	27,500	267,058 19
75	75	60	80	71	80	104	80	60	1,100
480	753	640	693	642	766	797	678 13	941	7,965 13
	616 27	34 28	234 35		173 73	190 40	426 22	431 83	2,607 71
									1,838 98
1,651 87	705 85	414 65							9,370 79½
1,684 12	3,081	1,000	1,118 20	1,563 94	835 62	1,252	1,000	2,505 48	17,467 23
278 50	937 25	887 50	1,187 50	290 37	900	1,827 68	1,087 50	1,400	10,137 55
					1,080 33				3,082 03
52			121 74			296 50	43 80		10,621 16
		1,000	670	6,902 25					8,610 25
89 12	270 98	211 20	194	296 77	434 01	188 62	370 22	333 44	3,784 82
85 07	8 28	54 80	54 98	58 52	86 73	115 29	83 18	238 54	1,229 74
55 59	182 98	179 38	142		101 05			58 62	1,091 47
532 50	93 73	120 40	32 05		350	164 25		711 79	2,228 77
2,605	10,685 25	8,885 12	10,056 88	8,249 38	11,647 66	4,616 25	11,593	4,535 12	110,547 99
100			258 24		76	110	80	53 75	751 99
180	30	60	60	120	60	60	60	60	798
1,492 35	851 19	911 67	408 36	546 60	348 03	523 30	420 59	475	8,881 51
			174	90	176	116	129	171	1,010
600	68 82	2,625 81	6,548 44	12,340 89	8,734 08	8,002 89	15,569 90	9,748 18	66,128 01
270									1,818 30
385	1,028 75	1,415 32	1,180 20	492 50	1,060	1,980 25	2,868 33	700	11,610 35
	4,173 55	43,267 59	1,604 56	17,991 19	5,210 03				72,246 92
	373 13	2,626 73	26,405 12	58,652 66	28,034 85	7,735 57	14,607 87	1,585 36	140,021 29
		909 48	209 11		340	1,374 48	1,003 88		3,836 95
		379 95	731 07		39				1,274 42
				124 40					403 21
				403 21					300
					300				10,167 51
					3,236 33	2,202 48	2,433 12	2,295 58	15,000
					15,000				15,000
					13,750	1,250			1,714 23
						599 23	460 50	654 50	645 41
						69 51	575 90		5,026
							2,652	2,374	1,019 88
							1,019 88		1,560
							1,560		2,000
							2,000		1,400
							1,400		700 55
							450 55	250 00	160
							100	60	400
							400		6,195 15
								6,195 15	17,760 94
								36	36
391,659 73	123,861 28	181,617 27	131,331 95	188,910 99	253,994 23	144,253 80	153,859 87	171,018 95	1,954,996 63

Amount received into the Treasury from the time of the organization of the State to Dec. 31, 1834,	\$1,974,282 98
Amount paid from the Treasury in the same period,	1,954,996 63
Cash in the Treasury 31st Dec. 1834,	19,286 35