

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1837.

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

1837.

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REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE STATE,

OF THE

FINANCES,

DECEMBER 31, 1836.

AUGUSTA:

SMITH & ROBINSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1836.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, DEC. 31, 1836.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives :

IN obedience to the requirements of law, relative to the annual exhibition of the state of the Finances, the Treasurer respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The money in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1836, was .	\$6,341 87
During the year there has been received <i>into</i> the Treasury from various sources,	225,577 73
Making a total of	231,919 60
Within the year there has been paid <i>from</i> the Treasury	206,922 79
Leaving a balance now on hand of	24,996 81



The amount, received into the Treasury from all sources, since the admission of the State into the Union has been \$2,494,520 73

There has been paid out, for all purposes, since that period, . . . 2,469,523, 92

Leaving a balance on hand, as above named, of \$24,996 81



Of the Public Debt.

In making provision last winter to meet the expenditures of 1836, the Committee on Finance calculated upon \$120,000 from the Land Department. Owing to the limited extent of the demand for land, and to the pressure in the money market, there has been a disappointment in that calculation. Instead of the estimated sum, the receipts from the Land Office have amounted to but \$44,591 66.

This deficiency has created a necessity of borrowing for Treasury uses \$15,000 more than was contemplated by the Legislature.

The debt now due from the State amounts to \$135,000

Viz : A loan at 5 per cent. payable
 . on the 13th May, 1838, . \$10,000
 A loan at 5 per cent. payable
 on the 22d May, 1838, . 15,000
 A loan at 5 per cent., payable
 on the 16th June, 1839, . 20,000
 A loan at 5 per cent., payable
 on the 1st January, 1840, . 10,000

Loans from Banks made in 1836, at 5 per cent., redeemable in five an- nual instalments,	65,000
Loans negotiated at the Maine Bank, at 6 per cent., payable by 11th March, 1837,	10,000
Loan negotiated at the Granite Bank, at 6 per cent., payable on demand after the 13th January, 1837,	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$135,000



***Of the present Liabilities and Resources
of the Treasury.***

The liabilities are as follows :

Funded debt above described,	135,000 00
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	61,209 78
Annual School Fund No. 1,	117 78
“ “ “ 2,	105 59
“ “ “ 3,	421 52
“ “ “ 4,	35,830 88
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery,	314 51
On Roll of Accounts, No. 15,	13 87
“ “ “ 16,	44 79
“ “ “ 17,	156 75
For County Taxes,	634 84
For Cash received from a Public Ad- ministrator,	168 58
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	\$234,018 89

The Resources are as follows :

Cash on hand	\$24,996 81
Notes of hand (if the State shall elect to waive the forfeiture of the lands for which said notes were given,)	12,569 72
Uncollected State Taxes,	447 55
“ County Taxes,	634 84
Total of Treasury Resources,	38,648 92
Balance against the Treasury of	195,369 97



Other Resources of the State, which may be expected to contribute from time to time to the funds of the Treasury.

210 Bank shares,	\$21,000 00
Securities in hands of Land Agent, nominal amount,	340,682 84
Due from Joel Miller, late Warden,	4,918 94
Demands in hands of J. O'Brien, Warden, which were transferred from former Warden, nom- inally amounting to \$12,239 07, but considered of little value.	

A claim, jointly with Massachusetts, against the U. States for moneys expended in defending the Commonwealth during the last war, amount unknown.

Lands, lying south of the dividing line which separates the waters of the St. John's river from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, being the line to which the British Government are understood to make some pretence of claim, value unknown.

Of these some townships have been surveyed, and are owned wholly by the State of Maine.— Other parts are owned jointly with Massachusetts. The portion belonging to this State is estimated at three millions of acres. Value unknown.

To this quantity there is to be added one undivided half of the tract, lying within the State of Maine, and north of the dividing line aforesaid. This is the land which has sometimes been called "the disputed territory." It is irregular in its form; the only straight line in the description of it is its eastern boundary, which is 100 miles in length.

This tract is supposed to contain land sufficient in quantity for the formation of 250 or 300 townships. Much of it is of excellent quality; but its principal value consists in its noble and extensive forests of pine and other useful timber. Its embarrassed condition precludes the State from deriving *immediate* revenues from the sale of it. But it will doubtless yield rich supplies to the Treasury for many generations to come.

The possession and security of a property, so immense, deserves the prompt and energetic action of the Legislature.

To these resources may be added the amount which shall be assigned to this State, as its proportion of the Surplus Revenue of the General Government to be deposited with the respective States, agreeably to the Act of Congress of 23d June, 1836.



Of the Annual School Fund.

The Banks in operation in this State are 55 in number, with an authorized capital of \$5,460,000. Fifty-one of these Banks, having commenced business prior to the first day of October last, have paid taxes at the rate required by law, amounting to \$35,830 88.

This sum is to be distributed in February next for the use of primary schools, among the cities, towns and plantations of the State. Compared with the aggregate of capital, it might seem that the amount received for taxes is less than the Banks ought to have paid. But it is to be considered that 4 of the charters, granted last winter, were not accepted by the Corporators ; and most of the others did not go into operation until a short time before the day fixed for the last semi-annual payment of Bank Taxes. And it will also be recollected that the *Canal Bank* with a capital of \$400,000, pays no tax.

If this *favored* corporation should be assessed at

the same rate with other Banks, its payments into the Treasury would be \$4000 annually.



Of Weights and Measures.

The duty of comparing weights and measures with the public standards is devolved upon the Treasurer, or some person of his appointment.

With these, the county standards are to be compared every ten years. The town standards are to be compared with those of the State or County every ten years. And, before gold can be paid by weight from any of the Banks, the law requires their weights to be compared with the State standards.

These standards are kept at the Treasury Office, and notice was extensively published, that an individual, well qualified for the business, had been appointed, and was in readiness to compare, correct, and seal such weights and measures as might be presented. Very little attention has been paid to this subject, either by county or town Treasurers, or by the officers of Banks.

In regard to the weights and measures in use at the stores, and among the citizens of the State generally, there is reason to believe that a great want of uniformity exists.

The Constitution of the United States conferred

upon Congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures.

It is now satisfactory to learn that, under their direction, the Treasury Department of the United States has at length accomplished that difficult work.

A set of standards has been completed, to the formation of which, the light of science and the best resources of mechanical skill have been applied, giving assurance of the highest attainable perfection.

An act of Congress was passed on the 14th of June last, directing a distribution of one set of these standards to each of the States. From the correspondence I have had with the Secretary of the Treasury, it is expected they will be received next summer.

A revision of the laws of the State, relative to this subject, is respectfully suggested.

There are in this office several notes of hand, given by different persons, and which became due in September and October last; amounting, besides interest, to \$12,569 72. They were given for the purchase money of certain lands, conveyed by the State. These conveyances contained within themselves an express condition, that, unless each note should be paid on the day of its maturity, the conveyances should be void. By the failure to pay on

the very day agreed upon, the lands, by operation of law, reverted and again became the property of the State.

An individual in such circumstances would be obliged to make an entry upon the land, in order to revest the title in himself. But it is believed no such necessity rests upon the State. Not being liable to the imputation of laches, and being presumptively at all times present in every part of its limits, the State, upon the first neglect of the purchaser, is remitted into the full seizin and title of the estate, without the process of a re-entry.

In this respect, these conditional conveyances, made by the State, partake much of the nature of bonds for deeds. The neglect of the purchaser to pay at the stipulated time is legally deemed to be evidential of his determination to withdraw from the contract. The obligation of the other party is then at an end. He may treat the contract as a nullity. It is void, unless he chooses to renew it.

In the cases now under consideration, the acceptance of the money by the State, or its receiving officer, would operate a renewal of the contract. It would in effect be a new sale at the old price.

Such a course I have not felt at liberty to pursue. It could never have been intended, that the Treasurer should waive forfeitures of such magnitude. I have accordingly felt constrained to refuse the payment for one of these notes, though offered shortly after the pay-day. Whether fairness and

equity do not require the State to receive and endorse the money, is a question which I am not permitted to decide. That thing is wholly with the Legislature. In arriving at a decision, they can consider whether the land was sold at very low prices; through how many processes of speculation it has passed; whether the claimants have not already received in timber, taken from the land, ample repayment for their trouble and advancements; and what the effect of a remission may be upon the just expectation, which the State would otherwise feel of punctuality in similar cases; as also its operation, as a precedent, upon the multitude of other tracts, which have reverted to the State, by force of the conditional clause contained in most of its conveyances made since the summer of 1832.

Doubtless the action of the Legislature will provide a just and equitable protection to all concerned.

Should it be their pleasure, that the money be received and endorsed, I have to request instruction to that effect, either in the form of a Resolve, or otherwise.

By an Act of 23d February 1828, twenty townships of the public land were authorized to be sold, to constitute a permanent fund in aid of primary schools, the same to be put upon interest in such manner as a future Legislature should determine.

Some of these townships have been surveyed preparatory to a sale.

Should any of them be sold the ensuing year, it

seems necessary that some Legislative enactments should be had, prescribing the mode of investing the money.

There is now due to the Penobscot tribe of Indians the sum of \$61,209 78.

This is a charge upon the Treasury and draws an interest of six per cent.

An amount, not exceeding the interest accrued, may at any time be expended, under the approval of the Governor and Council, for the benefit of the tribe.

It is believed advisable that this fund should be separated from the other moneys of the Treasury, and invested in productive stocks. It would operate a saving to the interest of the State, and seem more consonant to the approved modes of managing such business.

A Resolve of March 1836, authorised the sale of a township of land belonging to the Passamaquoddy Indians, the avails to be paid into the Treasury, subject to the disposition of the Legislature, for the use of the tribe.

If any considerable progress has been made towards accomplishing a sale, the action of the Legislature would seem to be necessary, in order to make the fund productive.

By an Act of 17th February, 1836, it is made the duty of the Treasurer, in his annual report, to communicate the outstanding credits given, on the books of the State, to County Treasurers in discharge of County taxes. They are as follows, viz:

To the Treasurer of Penobscot County, \$582,20

To the Treasurer of Somerset County, \$52,64

Appropriations are therefore solicited for those amounts.

For seven years, ending in 1828, the sums received by the State for licenses to pedlars of tin ware amounted on the average to \$830 annually. For the years 1834 and 1835 the average was \$270. And this year they have amounted only to \$80. As it is not known that any diminution has taken place in the number or operations of tin ware-pedlars, it may be worthy of inquiry why their contributions to the Treasury have been so much reduced.

The schedule of the Resources of the State, above presented, shows the existence of much public wealth. But it is, at present, in a great degree dormant and unproductive.

It is made up mostly of public land. Though these lands are of great value, and will ultimately yield rich revenues to the State, the present income derived from them, can but partially supply the current demands upon the Treasury; and it may be many years before this source of revenue shall be equal to the public expenditures. It is

therefore to be considered necessary that for several years to come a system of ways and means should be provided from other sources for a portion of the public disbursements. Upon a subsequent page it will be seen, that the ordinary expenses for the coming year are estimated at \$278,301 97 and the ordinary revenues at \$185,244 36 leaving a balance of \$93,057 61 to be provided for. To this sum is to be added the amount of any extraordinary appropriations which the Legislature may make.

This deficiency might be supplied from the Surplus Revenue, about to be deposited with us by the United States. But such a course would be a departure from the conditions and purposes of that deposit, and I cannot advise its adoption. Neither can reliance be had, for meeting this contingency, upon a direct tax to be laid upon the people; for it could not be assessed and collected in sufficient season for the purpose. Resort then must be had to a temporary loan. This may be had without difficulty from the Banks, at the rate of five per cent interest, agreeably to the right reserved in the charters. Of this course the Banks will not complain, as the requisition, including the sum already borrowed of them, will not amount to one third part of the sum which they have stipulated to furnish.

But in regard to *future* years, a reliance upon loans, as a *systematic means* of sustaining the Treasury, is wholly inadmissible. It would be the direct road to State bankruptcy. But still Re-

sources must be found. Claims upon the Treasury must not be resisted or delayed. To what measures then shall we resort?

It would give pleasure to the officer, entrusted with the care of the public Finances, as it doubtless would to the Gentlemen of the Legislature, to make mention of State funds, subject to Government uses. But this is not permitted us; we are rather constrained to discuss the unpleasant subject of a direct taxation upon the people.

Many, if not most, of the States have happily arranged, not only to escape the necessity of a State tax, but to lay up funds in reserve. In those States, the revival of a direct tax would be connected, in the minds of the citizens, with something arbitrary and odious in the administration of the Government.

This State too has abandoned the imposition of a State tax. None was assessed for the year 1836; and the Committee on Finance reported to the Legislature at its last session "*That a State tax would not in future be necessary for defraying the ordinary expenses of Government.*"

This Report was, by order of the Legislature, extensively circulated in the public newspapers, and in the printed books of Resolves. Should a State tax now be revived, *merely for defraying ordinary expenses*, would it not justly create surprise in the public mind? It surely is not called for as a specimen of skill in Finance, or consistency in Legislation.

Direct taxation is the most odious and the most expensive way of sustaining a Government. It is always to be avoided, if possible.

The last valuation was taken in 1830. It had many defects. In its descriptions of unincorporated tracts of lands, errors exist, from which some serious troubles are yet to be feared. As a basis of taxation, it is unfit for further use. Since it was taken, great changes have occurred in property affairs. Places, then almost unheard of, have sprung into population and wealth. Vast alterations have taken place in the value of wild lands. The taxable property now in the State has but little resemblance to that valuation. And the disagreement is increasing every day. Any assessment, based upon that valuation, cannot but operate with great inequality and injustice. If a State tax is to be resorted to, it is apparent that a new valuation ought first to be taken. But this measure would postpone relief to the Treasury an additional year, and might seem to give occasion for a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives among the different parts of the State.

Considering the many dissuasives to the revival of a direct tax in any form, the question still returns, what means shall be resorted to, *as a system*, for supplying the wants of the Treasury.

To this I answer;—the income of the U. States deposit and the amount of the Bank Tax, added

to the other resources of the Treasury, would be amply sufficient for the purpose.

The Deposits might be invested in Stocks, or at interest, under the care of Commissioners.

Such an investment would conform to the terms and the spirit of the act of Congress; for it would place the money in a position to meet a recall by the Federal Government, whenever required. And, if never recalled, its whole benefit would accrue to the State in one of the best possible forms. Such a course, while it would do exact justice to the United States, would not fail to advance the interest, and sustain the character of Maine, and I respectfully recommend its adoption.

Whenever there is a necessity for a State tax, the assignment of the Bank tax to the use of schools confers but an illusory benefit. It gives to the towns money which they are obliged to collect and return to the treasury, by a tedious and expensive process of taxation upon their citizens.

The school funds, which are most useful, are those which the people vote and pay directly for that object, at the time when the school is to be kept. The expenditure of such funds is watched over with more care, and does the most good. Money, which we acquire easily, is seldom so highly appreciated, as that which we obtain with more difficulty. If the history of parishes and of schools, which have been supported by funds derived from foreign

aid, has left a doubt in any mind, it is merely a doubt whether good policy does not require such funds to be abolished altogether.

To every man of observation, an appeal might safely be made, whether those schools, within his acquaintance, which have been sustained by money raised at the time for the purpose, either by taxation or contribution, have not greatly outstripped, in prosperity and usefulness, such schools as have drawn their annual resources from foreign assistance. Suppose then a town should raise a certain sum for schools, and that in one case it should go to repay the State for money, already expended in schooling, and that in the other case, it should go under the care of the district, to hire schooling for the ensuing season. Who can hesitate to declare, that the expenditure, in the last case, would be far the most beneficial? Yet that is the true position of our present school fund system. Is it not much more wise and more pleasant for a town to vote its own money for schooling, than to take it from the Treasury, and then be compelled to return it.

Considering that the Bank tax, if added to the income of the Deposit, and appropriated to the maintenance of the Government, will happily relieve the people from the burden of a State tax, I respectfully suggest the expediency of that course.

Should other sources of revenue be devised, at any future time, which could give sufficient aid

to the Treasury, the Bank tax and the income of the deposit might be diverted to other uses. But until such revenues are devised, these sources of supply will be needed.

I subjoin, in Table No. 1, my account with the State. It is kept according to the arrangement of the appropriation Bill.

Table No. 2, is the same in substance, but its items present a more lucid classification of the expenditures and receipts of the year.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

ASA REDINGTON, JR., Treasurer.

[TABLE No. 1.]

Dr. State of Maine in account with

Pay Roll of the Council,	\$2,521
Pay Roll of the Senate,	6,009
Pay Roll of the House of Representatives,	36,417
Salaries of Public Officers,	16,454 43
Public Buildings, Grounds and Furniture,	2,000
Contingent Fund,	3,450 34
Contingent Expenses,	1,000
Stone Flagging,	250
Public Debt—principal and interest,	2,750
Pensions—Militia,	973
Pensions—Revolutionary,	9,200
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	5,118 86
Penobscot Indians' Annuity,	2,105 71
State Prison,	3,847 50
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	13,615 53
Law Reports,	945
Militia,	3,471 32
Clerks in Public Offices,	3,352 04
Postage,	507 45
Examination of Penitentiaries,	697 09
Board of Internal Improvements,	4,288 55
Roads,	4,116 11
Quebec and Belfast Rail-road,	5,000
Literary Institutions,	1,200
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,	661 19
Relief of the Blind,	520
Stationery,	700
Library,	500
Printing,	1,000
Land Agency,	2,145
Surveyor General,	4,950 08
Passamaquoddy Indians' Deposit,	\$95
Insane Hospital,	8,000
Town of Burlington,	1,301 02
Miscellaneous Items,	977 53
Annual School Fund, No. 1,	109 86
do. do. do. No. 2,	1,565 39
do. do. do. No. 3,	25,968 97
Roll of Accounts No. 15,	15 36
do. do. No. 16,	517 98
do. do. No. 17,	23,854 71
Geological survey,	3,984 07
Electors of President and Vice President,	191 70
Agricultural Societies,	275
Cash on hand, to balance,	24,996 81

\$231,919 60

[TABLE No. 1.—Continued.]

Asa Redington, Jr., Treasurer.

Cr.

Cash from last year,	\$6,341	87
Land Agency,	44,591	66
Insane Hospital,	2,500	
Miscellaneous Items,	703	13
State Tax of 1832,	25	93
do. do. 1833,	47	84
do. do. 1834,	233	65
do. do. 1835,	48,753	38
Duty on Commissions,	2,530	
Notes or Bills Receivable,	6,920	47
Interest on Bills receivable,	1,119	21
Dividends on Bank Stock,	2,153	
Funded Debt,	80,000	
Bank Tax or School Fund No. 4,	35,830	88
Public Administrator,	168	58
	\$231,919	60

[TABLE No. 2.]

TABLE, showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury during the year 1836.

Receipts.

Cash, balance from last year,	6,841 87
Public Loans,	80,000
Land Agency,	44,591 66
Tax on Banks,	35,830 88
Bills Receivable,	6,920 47
Duty on Commissions,	2,530
Dividends on Bank Stock,	2,153
Insane Hospital,	2,500
Interest on Bills Receivable,	1,119 21
Miscellaneous Items,	703 13
Public Administrator,	168 58
State Tax of 1832,	25 93
“ “ “ 1833,	47 84
“ “ “ 1834,	233 65
“ “ “ 1835,	48,753 38
	<hr/>
	\$231,919 60

Disbursements.

Pay Roll of Council,	2,521
Pay Roll of Senate,	6,009
Pay Roll of House of Representatives,	36,417
SALARIES,	
Governor,	1,500
Secretary,	900
Treasurer,	900
Justices of the S. J. Court,	4,900
Justices of the C. P. Court,	3,600
Attorney General,	1,000
Reporters of Decisions,	433 33
Land Agent,	2,145
Electors of President and Vice President,	191 70
Clerks in Public Offices,	3,405 29
Auditors to examine Lotteries,	1,117
Bank Commissioners,	337 61
Commissioners to Quebec,	510 44
School Commissioners,	126 12
Sheriffs,	336 48
Coroners,	125 06
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS,	
Parsonsfield Seminary,	1000
St. Albans Academy,	200
Agricultural Societies,	275

[TABLE No. 2.—*Continued.*]**Disbursements.**

Militia,	\$20,231 33
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	13,548 53
Surveyor General's Department,	6,729 25
State Prison,	5,349 43
Printing,	5,243 98
ROADS,	
" Baring and Houlton,	2,973 21
" Mars' Hill,	1,142 90
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	5,118 86
" " Annuity,	2,105 71
Miscellaneous Items,	3,521 56
Insane Hospital,	8,000
Internal Improvements,	4,288 55
Geological Survey,	3,984 07
Revolutionary Pensioners,	9,200
Militia Pensioners,	973
Interest on Public Debt,	2,750
Stationery, Book binding, &c.,	1,338 47
Public Buildings, Grounds, &c.,	2,759 04
Quebec and Belfast Rail Road,	5,000
School Fund, No. 1,	109 86
" " " 2,	1,565 39
" " " 3,	25,963 97
Town of Burlington,	1,301 02
Law Reports,	945
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,	661 19
Institution for the Blind,	520
Penitentiaries,	697 09
Postage,	513 45
Bounty on Wolves, &c.,	463
" " Crows,	10 48
Quoddy Indian's Deposit,	395
Indexes to Journals,	300
Arrest of Fugitives,	40
Superintendence of Public Buildings,	225
Library,	500
Prison Discipline Reports,	100
Prevention of Small Pox,	399 42
Cash on hand, to balance,	24,996 81
	<hr/>
	\$231,919 60

[TABLE No. 3.]

**TABLE, showing the Debts and Resources of the Treasury
Receipts of the Treasury during the year; and the Debts**

<i>Due from the Treasury January 1, 1836.</i>		
Funded Debt,	55,000 00	
Penobscot Indians' Fund—Timber, 3,849 80		
" " " Land, 58,887 41		
	62,737 21	
Quoddy Indians' Deposit,	395 00	
School Fund No. 1,	227 64	
" " No. 2,	1,569 88	
" " No. 3,	26,390 49	
Roll of Accounts No. 15,	29 23	
" " No. 16,	562 77	
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery,	314 51	
		147,226 73
<i>Operations of the Year 1836.</i>		
Interest accrued on Penobscot Indians' Fund,		3,591 43
Bank Stocks, transferred from the Re- sources of the Treasury to the general property of the State, }		21,000 00
Roll of Accounts No. 17,		24,011 46
Balance of School Fund No. 2, which the Legislature have ordered to be paid to towns which were delinquent in making returns. }		101 10
Correction of an error in Tax Act of 1833,		2
Current expenses of 1836,		149,376 66
<i>Resources of the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1836.</i>		
County Taxes of 1836,	634 84	
Notes of hand, or Bills Receivable, .	12,569 72	
State Tax of 1831,	49 23	
" " 1832,	39 10	
" " 1833,	38 33	
" " 1834,	17 98	
" " 1835,	352 14	
	13,701 34	
Cash on hand,	24,996 81	
		38,698 15
		\$384,005 55

[TABLE No. 3.—Continued.]

*at the commencement of the year; the Expenditures and
and Resources of the Treasury at the end of the year 1836.*

<i>Resources of the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1836.</i>			
Cash on hand, balance from last year,	6,341	87	
Notes of hand or Bills Receivable, .	19,490	19	
Bank Stock—210 shares,	21,000	00	
State Tax of 1831,	49	23	
“ “ 1832,	65	03	
“ “ 1833,	86	19	
“ “ 1834,	251	63	
“ “ 1835,	49,105	43	
			96,389 57
<i>Operations of the year 1836.</i>			
Correction of an error in Tax Act of 1835,			09
Received from Land Agent, . . .	44,591	66	
Miscellaneous Receipts,	9,005	34	
			53,597 00
<i>Sums due from the Treasury Dec. 31, 1836.</i>			
County Taxes of 1836,	634	84	
Funded Debt,	135,000	00	
Penobscot Indians' Fund, . . .	61,209	78	
School Fund No. 1,	117	78	
“ “ No. 2,	105	59	
“ “ No. 3,	421	52	
“ “ No. 4,	35,830	88	
Roll of Accounts No. 15,	13	87	
“ “ No. 16,	44	79	
“ “ No. 17,	156	75	
Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, Public Administrator,	314	51	
	169	58	
			234,018 89
			\$384,005 55

[TABLE No. 4.]

ESTIMATES FOR 1837.—*The ordinary expenses of the Government for the year 1837, are estimated as follows:*

Legislature,	\$40,000 00
Governor and Council,	4,000 00
Salaries of Public Officers,	20,000 00
Clerks in Public Offices,	3,800 00
Repairs and Furniture of Public Buildings, &c,	2,000 00
Roads,	5,000 00
Pensions—Militia,	1,200 00
Pensions—Revolutionary,	5,800 00
Indian Annuity,	2,600 00
Printing, Stationery, and Book binding,	9,000 00
Agricultural Societies,	1,000 00
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb,	2,000 00
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	15,000 00
Laws, and Law Reports,	2,000 00
Annual School Funds, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4,	36,475 77
State Prison,	8,000 00
Contingent Fund,	6,000 00
Rolls of Accounts, No. 15, 16, and 17,	215 41
Relief of the Blind,	1,600 00
Insane Hospital,	28,975 00
Postage,	600 00
Bounty on Animals,	500 00
Internal Improvements,	6,000 00
Bank Commissioners,	600 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
Surveyor General's Department,	5,000 00
Contingent Fund of Treasurer,	1,000 00
Public Administrator,	168 58
County Taxes,	634 84
Principal and Interest of Public Debt,	35,000 00
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	6,882 37
Library,	1,000 00
Geological Survey,	5,000 00
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	\$278,301 97

[TABLE No. 4.—*Continued.*]

The Receipts of 1837 are estimated as follows :

Cash.—Balance from last year,	\$24,996 81
Taxes of former years,	447 55
Notes or Bills receivable and Interest,	10,000 00
Land Agency,	75,000 00
Bank Tax,	50,600 00
Dividends on Bank Stock,	1,500 00
Duty on Commissions,	2,500 00
Penobscot Indians' Fund,	2,000 00
Pedlers of Tin Ware,	400 00
Admission of Counsellors,	800 00
Insane Hospital,	17,500 00
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	\$185,244 36