

Making up to December 1st, 1839, the end of the state's fiscal year, the average per annum, since the society has received any thing from the state fund, \$9,448 55, being less than the annual amount of \$10,000 provided for by the law. This law authorized the payment of \$20,000 the first year. The shipment by the Lafayette, which does not come into our balance-sheet, was made by the managers of the state fund, and cost as per their books \$5,289 37, which, with the other expenses of the managers of the state fund, before they adopted the plan of employing the agency of the State Society entirely; including the expenses of sending emigrants to Hayti, agencies in the state, publications, and removing manumitted slaves from the state, who refused to go to Africa, amounting to \$7,570 72, makes the gross expenditure \$79,000, to the 1st December, 1839, the close of the state's fiscal year, while the expenditure authorized was \$80,000 in the same period.

From the Tax on Slaves brought from other States into this State.

In 1835	\$275 50
In 1836	460 75
In 1837	556 25
In 1838	807 75
In 1839	469 75
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In all	2,570 00
From the state appropriation of 1827,*	930 00
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	3,500 00
State fund,	66,139 91
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Total,	\$69,639 91

To the 6th interrogatory.—This is answered, as far as practicable, by document A.

To the 7th interrogatory.—Accompanying these answers is a copy of the Eighth Annual Report of the State Society, which contains, on page 11, a balance sheet from its organization, and which will convey as accurate a general idea of the manner in which the expenditures have been made, as could be conveyed, without a particular examination of the books, in which every transaction will be found entered with the accuracy of a mercantile establishment. But it may not be irrelevant to state here, the general course of business of the society.

The funds of the society are derived from three sources—the state, individual contributions, and their trade—all of which go to one object, the promotion of the objects of the act of 1831.

The expenditures being principally incurred in sending emigrants to Africa and supporting them there, the chief outlay is to be found under the head of the different expeditions, on the books. Instead of permitting the agent in Africa to draw on the society for his expenses, goods are sent out to meet them. These goods on the coast of Africa, are worth 100 per cent. more than they cost; and this is the saving in sending goods instead of accepting and paying drafts. The principle article sent, is tobacco, which when bought at Baltimore at \$10, sells in Africa at \$20.—At the end of every year, therefore, there is a profit made, which is car-