# REPORTS

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER, 1849.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1849.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports:

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from customs | | $28,346,738 82 |
| Receipts from public land | | 1,688,959 55 |
| Receipts from miscellaneous sources | | 1,038,649 13 |
| Receipts from avails of Treasury notes and loans in specie | | 17,755,750 00 |
| Receipts from avails of Treasury notes funded | | 10,833,000 00 |
| | | 59,663,097 50 |
| Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1848 | | 153,534 60 |
| | | 59,816,632 10 |
| The expenditures for the same fiscal year were, in cash | $46,798,667 82 | |
| Treasury notes funded | 10,833,000 00 | |
| | | 57,631,667 82 |
| Leaving a balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849, of | | 2,184,964 28 |

As appears in detail by accompanying statement A.

ESTIMATES.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from customs—1st quarter, by actual returns | $11,643,728 54 | |
| Receipts from customs—2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated | 19,856,271 46 | |
| | | $31,500,000 00 |
| Receipts from public lands | | 1,700,000 00 |
| Receipts from miscellaneous sources | | 1,200,000 00 |
| | | 34,400,000 00 |
| Receipts from avails of loans in specie | 399,050 00 | |
| Receipts from avails of Treasury notes funded | 839,450 00 | |
| | | 1,238,500 00 |
| Total receipts | | 35,638,500 00 |
| Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849 | | 2,184,964 28 |
| Total means, as estimated | | 37,823,464 28 |

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The actual expenditures for the quarter ending 30th September, 1849, were | $8,904,829 96 | |
| As appears in detail by accompanying statement B. | | |
| The estimated expenditures during the other three quarters, from 1st October, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, are: | | |
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | 10,330,116 62 | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | 1,925,000 00 | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | 113,850 00 | |
| Army proper, &c. | 8,245,039 80 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. | 1,997,420 93 | |
| Internal improvements, &c. | 77,072 30 | |
| Indian department | 859,963 73 | |
| Pensions | 682,630 77 | |
| Naval establishment | 6,814,783 43 | |
| Interest on public debt and Treasury notes | 3,700,878 40 | |
| | | 43,651,585 94 |
| Deficit 1st July, 1850 | | 5,828,121 66 |

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from customs | $32,000,000 00 |
| " public lands | 2,150,000 00 |
| " miscellaneous sources | 300,000 00 |
| Total estimated receipts | 34,450,000 00 |

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster General, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended this year | $5,656,530 34 |
| Permanent and indefinite appropriations | 5,643,410 24 |
| Specific appropriations asked for this year | 33,697,152 15 |
| | 44,997,092 73 |

This sum is composed of the following particulars, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $11,088,724 64 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | 2,750,000 00 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | 170,835 00 |
| Army proper, &c. | 8,296,183 44 |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. | 2,015,446 00 |
| Internal improvements, &c. | 1,247,203 38 |
| Indian department | 1,912,710 53 |
| Pensions | 1,927,010 00 |
| Naval establishment | 11,353,129 64 |
| Interest on public debt and Treasury notes | 3,742,951 13 |
| Purchase of stock of the loan of 28th January, 1847 | 492,898 97 |
| | 44,997,092 73 |
| Deficit July 1, 1851 | 10,547,092 73 |
| Deficit July 1, 1850 | 5,828,121 66 |
| Total deficit for 1850 and 1851 | 16,375,214 39 |

Prior to the first of July last the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were paid out of the accruing revenue at the several ports, and only the balance came into the Treasury; of course the receipts at the Treasury, actual and estimated, were of the net revenue after deducting all expenses.

By the act of third March last, the system was changed from and after the first July, 1849; and, accordingly, the receipts, actual and estimated, from that date, are of the gross revenue, and estimates are submitted of the expenses of collection.

The alteration thus made in the law must prove to be salutary, as the attention of Congress will be annually drawn to the expenditures under this head, and they will be enabled to limit them in a spirit of economy as severe as the exigencies of the public service will admit.

Notwithstanding the great increase of the business of the country, the

act of 17th June, 1844, has prevented any addition to the number of inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers, or markers, (in any district then established,) since its passage, except ten inspectors at New Orleans, per act 3d March, 1845; and the consequence is, that at all the large ports the number of inspectors is insufficient for the discharge of the duties of those offices, and the prevention of breaches or evasions of the revenue laws.

These duties have been greatly increased by the establishment of the warehousing system, and the difficulties thereby enhanced without any provision for increasing the number of officers to meet the emergencies of the new service. In addition to the temporary "aids to the revenue" appointed by some of the collectors under authority of the act of 1799, I have been compelled to meet in part the emergency thus occasioned by authorizing, at the ports of New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Bristol, R. I., the employment of thirty-two additional clerks, to act as storekeepers, and relieve from attendance upon the warehouses that number of inspectors, in order that they might attend to their appropriate duties; and have declined assenting to requests for similar authority from other ports, only because the necessity did not appear to be of so urgent a character as to make it impossible to await the action of Congress on the subject.

The establishment of new collection districts in Texas and California, and the probable necessity of creating more, will of course make an addition to the expenses heretofore incurred, as well as to the revenue to be received.

The preventive service is amalgamated by our system with the service of collection. There are now 110 collection districts in the United States. Of this number, 18 are maintained at the public expense, not having collected any revenue during the past year. There are 36 at which the revenue collected is not sufficient to meet the annual expenses, and but 56 at which the gross revenue exceeds the expenses.

Under these circumstances, I submit the estimates, herewith presented, (marked C,) of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs on the present scale of service, submitting to the wisdom of Congress the question of reducing that scale, and the mode of such reduction. I annex to the report copies of letters received from collectors of customs on the subject, (marked T.) In my judgment, no reduction is practicable, consistently with the security of the revenue; on the contrary, I have no doubt that the force should be increased.

I deem it proper to invite the early attention of Congress to the appropriation required for the second half of the current fiscal year, for which a separate estimate is submitted, (C,) as required by the 3d section of the act of 3d March last. The entire revenue from customs being paid into the Treasury, and remittances made to each collector for all the expenses of collection, very great embarrassment would result if the necessary appropriations were delayed.

Under the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 3d March last, I present herewith a "statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, and also the number of persons employed, and the

occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said custom-houses, during the period aforesaid," (marked D.)

It will be seen, from the statement referred to, that full complements of officers for twenty-four revenue vessels were charged upon the revenue. The number of officers has been reduced to sixteen of each grade.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

Annexed will be found table marked E, in compliance with the 22d section of the act of the 28th January, 1847, containing the information required thereby respecting the issue, redemption, purchase, and resale of Treasury notes.

As required by the first section of the act of 10th August, 1846, a statement is appended (marked EE) showing the amount of Treasury notes paid within the preceding year under the provisions of that act.

Statement F shows the payment into the Treasury on account of the loan of 1848.

The public debt amounted, on the 1st of October, 1848, agreeably to table O, annexed to the last report of my predecessor, to the sum of $65,778,450 41. Since that time $1,073,756 70 of the debt has been redeemed and extinguished by the purchase of stocks, &c. Of the amount thus redeemed and extinguished there were, on account of the debt of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the act of the 20th May, 1836, $60,000; on account of the old funded and unfunded debt, $5,089 58; of Treasury notes purchased at par and received in payment for lands and customs, $2,150; of military bounty scrip, $233,075; of the stock of 1842, $80,700; of the stock of 1843, $136,000; of the stock of 1848, $260,000; of the stock of 1847, $382,500; which last was paid for out of the land fund, and purchased by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., collector of New York, with the aid (kindly afforded) of C. W. Lawrence, Esq., the late collector of that port, whose resignation had, at that time, just taken effect, and who had acquired some experience in similar operations, from having been employed in them by the Government in the previous year. (See statement hereto annexed, marked G.)

The public debt now amounts to the sum of $64,704,693 71, which will be redeemable as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Parts of old funded and unfunded debt, on presentation.. | $122,735 10 |
| Debts of the District cities, assumed by Congress, $60,000 payable annually..... | 960,000 00 |
| Five per cent. stock, per act of August, 1846, redeemable August 9, 1851..... | 303,573 92 |
| Five per cent. loan of March 3, 1843, redeemable July 1, 1853..... | 6,468,231 35 |
| Six per cent. loan of July 22, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1856..... | 4,999,149 45 |
| Six per cent. loan of April 15, 1842, redeemable December 31, 1862..... | 8,198,686 03 |
| Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868..... | 27,618,350 55 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868 | $149,828 00 |
| Six per cent. loan of March 31, 1848, redeemable July 1, 1868 | 15,740,000 00 |
| Treasury notes issued prior to 1846, payable on presentation; if converted into stock, under the act of January, 1847, will be redeemable July 1, 1868 | 144,139 31 |
| | $64,704,693 71 |

WAYS AND MEANS.

It will be observed that there is estimated a deficit on the 1st July next of $5,828,121 66, and on the 1st July, 1851, of $10,547,092 73; making in the whole an estimated deficit of $16,375,214 39, to be provided for, arising from the expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico.

In order to aid in forming an estimate of the expenses occasioned by the war with Mexico, I have directed a statement to be prepared, which is hereto annexed, (marked H,) showing the excess of the expenses of the Army proper for three years from 1st April, 1846, to 1st April, 1849, over those for the three years immediately preceding; and the excess of the expenses of the Navy proper for two and a half years from 1st April, 1846, to 1st October, 1848, over those for the two and a half years immediately preceding.

| | |
|---|---|
| The excess of Army expenditures thus ascertained was | $58,853,993 41 |
| And the excess of Navy expenditures | 4,751,627 90 |
| Making together the sum of | 63,605,621 31 |
| The increase of debt by the loans and Treasury notes authorized by the acts of July 22, 1846, 28th January, 1847, and March 31, 1848, was | 49,000,000 00 |
| The difference between these sums, viz: | $14,605,621 31 |

was of course paid out of the revenue (including balance on 1st April, 1846, and $563,061 39 premiums on loans) towards the extraordinary military and naval expenses of the war.

In addition to these expenses (without taking into the calculation sundry smaller items) the number of military land warrants issuable under the act of 11th February, 1847, and the act of August 10, 1848, is to be taken into consideration. Under those acts 65,171 warrants for 160 acres each, and 5,219 for 40 acres each, have already been issued. Claims to the amount of 9,000 have been suspended or rejected, and it is estimated that the number of claims yet to be presented will amount to 17,000. (See statement marked I, hereto annexed.)

The whole amount of warrants issuable under the act above mentioned may therefore be estimated as equal to 90,000 of 160 acres each, which, at $200 each, will amount to $18,000,000. Of course until these warrants shall be exhausted, a large proportion of the revenue from sales of public lands must be thereby diverted.

My predecessor estimated the revenue from public lands for the last fiscal year, to be received at the Treasury, at $3,000,000.

The actual receipts at the Treasury from that source for the year ending 30th June, 1848, were $3,328,642 56.

During the calendar years 1847 and 1848, and three quarters of 1849, there were located for patents on military bounty land warrants 5,025,400 acres: amounting, at $1 25 per acre, to the sum of $6,281,750, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1847 | 239,880 acres | $299,850 00 |
| In 1848 | 2,288,960 acres | 2,861,200 00 |
| Three-fourths of 1849 | 2,496,560 acres | 3,120,700 00 |
| | 5,025,400 | $6,281,750 00 |

(See statement marked J.)

The receipts at the Treasury from sales of public lands during the last fiscal year were $1,688,959 55.

It is not probable that additional sales would have been made to the full extent of the number of acres located under the military bounty land warrants, but I think it may be safely considered that this source of revenue may be taken at nearly $4,000,000, of which a part is absorbed by the land warrants; a part, say $1,657,050, (that being the amount paid and payable during the present fiscal year,) is applied to the payment of interest on the loan and Treasury notes, under the act of January 28, 1847; and the remainder is pledged to the extinguishment of the debt created under that act. I estimate $2,000,000 per annum of the revenue from lands as diverted by the land warrants and the extinguishment of debt.

During the last fiscal year there were paid under the stipulations in the treaty with Mexico, sums amounting in all to $7,629,108.

Public debt to the amount of $790,566 39, (including Treasury notes received for customs and lands,) was also paid off or purchased out of the general funds of the Treasury, and extinguished, besides $382,500 of the stock and Treasury notes issued under the act of 1847, purchased out of the land fund, and cancelled.—(See statement marked K.) Of these sums, $890,175 was new debt, contracted since the commencement of the war.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1849, was $2,184,964 28.

The aggregate of these sums, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1849 | $2,184,964 28 |
| Payment under the treaty | 7,629,108 00 |
| Payment out of general fund on account of debt | 790,566 39 |
| Land fund diverted | 2,000,000 00 |
| Amounts to | 12,604,638 67 |

and would have made a balance in the Treasury to that amount on the 1st of July, 1849, had none of them been applied to the extraordinary purposes above designated.

During the current fiscal year there will be required, in May next, for the payment of an instalment to Mexico, $3,540,000, and the land revenue estimated as diverted will be $2,000,000; making, together, $5,540,000—which, added to the aforesaid sum of $12,604,638 67,

would make $18,144,638 67; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1850, of $5,828,121 66, would have left an estimated balance in the Treasury, on that day, of $12,316,517 01. Adding to that balance the instalment to Mexico due in 1851, $3,360,000, and the revenue from lands diverted, $2,000,000, would make an aggregate of $17,676,517 01; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1851, ($10,547,092 73,) would have made an estimated balance in the Treasury, on that day, of $7,120,429 28.

I have gone into this detail for the purpose of showing that the resources of the country are ample; that the estimated deficit will have arisen from the extraordinary expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico, and that the justly high public credit of the United States is not endangered by the fact that, in this position of affairs, a new loan will be required.

Under these circumstances, I propose that authority be given to raise such sum, not exceeding $16,500,000, as may be found necessary from time to time, by the issue of stock or Treasury notes, on such terms of interest (not exceeding six per cent.) and repayments as the President, in his discretion, shall, previous to their being issued, think fit to order.

Authority has already been given by the act of March 3, 1849, to issue stock for the $3,250,000 appropriated to carry into effect the 15th article of the treaty with Mexico.

To provide for the payment, out of the revenue, of the instalment which will be due to Mexico in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, to secure the raising of a fund for the gradual extinguishment of our heavy public debt, and to place the revenue on a sure basis of sufficiency for all the expenditures of the Government, it will be necessary to adopt measures for increasing the revenue; and the most available means to that end are to be found in raising the duties on imports. That an economy as rigid as may be found compatible with the necessities of the country will regulate the appropriations, under existing circumstances, cannot be doubted.

In proposing some alterations in the existing tariff, with a view as well to the necessary augmentation of the revenue as the encouragement of industry, I think it right to present distinctly the views entertained on the latter subject, in the hope that a course may be adopted by the wisdom and patriotism of Congress which may tend to harmonize discordant feelings, and promote the general prosperity.

I. I entertain no doubt of the rightful power of Congress to regulate commerce and levy imposts and duties, with the purpose of encouraging our own industry. In selecting for adoption one of two proposed regulations of commerce, it would appear to be clearly the right of Congress to choose that one which would, in its opinion, be most salutary to the country; and in like manner, in laying imposts and duties, it would seem that the endeavor ought to be to regard the interest of the whole people, not as little but as much as possible.

It is not a question of assuming a power not expressly granted by the Constitution, on the ground that it may tend to the attainment of a general end therein expressed. Here, the power to regulate commerce and the power to levy and collect duties are expressly given, and the only ques-

tion is, whether they ought or ought not to be exercised with a view to the general good.

It seems to me that to exercise these or any other powers with any other view, would be a misuse of power, and subversive of the legitimate end of government.

I find no obligation written in the Constitution to lay taxes, duties, or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue.

If it were true that a duty laid on a given article with a view to encourage our own productions is unlawful, because it may operate, by discouraging importations, as a partial prohibition, the proposition would be equally true of every duty laid with that intent, whether it was above or below the maximum revenue rate. But as, under the power to regulate commerce, it is competent for Congress to enact a direct and total prohibition of the importation of any article, it can be no objection to an act levying duties, that it may operate in partially preventing importation. Whether it be wise or just so to levy duties, is another question. What I mean to say now is, that there is no prohibition of it in the Constitution. The proposition is maintained, as universally true, that the express grant of a power to Congress gives to that body the right of exercising that power in such manner as in its opinion may be most conducive to the advantage of the country.

As instances of the exercise of the power of regulating commerce, may be mentioned the prohibition of importations, except at designated ports; the prohibition of the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, and to all American vessels not licensed and enrolled; the prohibition of certain trade to foreign vessels under the navigation act of 1817; the prohibition of certain trade to American vessels by the non-intercourse act, and of all trade by the embargo act; the drawback on the reëxportation of foreign goods; finally the prohibition of the introduction of adulterated drugs into the country by the act of 26th June, 1848.

Under the power to levy taxes, duties, and imposts, I refer to the discriminating tonnage duties on foreign vessels, the discriminating duties on their cargoes, the preamble to the first law imposing duties passed under the Constitution, and the enactments of most of the subsequent ones.

These enactments show that at most or all periods of our history the views which I have expressed appear to have been sustained and acted on.

II. All legislation designed to favor a particular class to the prejudice of others, or to injure a particular class for the benefit of others, is manifestly unwise and unjust. Nothing can be more destructive of the true interests of the country than such legislation, except the refusal of really salutary legislation, under an erroneous impression that it might favor one class to the prejudice of others, while in fact the denial of it injures all classes, and benefits nobody.

III. As every producer in one branch of useful industry is also a consumer of the products of others, and as his ability to consume depends upon the profits of his production, it follows that to give prosperity to one branch of industry is to increase that of the rest. Within each branch of industry there will be individual rivalry, but among the several

branches of useful industry there must always exist an unbroken harmony of interest.

No country can attain a due strength or prosperity that does not by its own labor carry its own productions as nearly as possible to the point necessary to fit them for ultimate consumption. To export its raw material and reimport the articles manufactured from it, or to neglect its own raw materials and import the articles manufactured from that of another country, is to pretermit the means which nature has provided for its advancement.

For instance, we exported, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, raw cotton to the value of about sixty-six millions of dollars. If that cotton had been spun and woven at home, (supposing its value to be increased fourfold by manufacture,) it would have produced a value of about one hundred and ninety-eight millions in addition. What would have been the effect of this increased production on the prosperity of the country?

This question would not be completely answered by merely pronouncing the added value of one hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars to be a large profit to the manufacturer, any more than the question of the production of wheat would be answered by deducting the cost of seed-wheat from the value of the crop, and pronouncing the remainder to be a large profit to the farmer.

The manufacture of cotton cloth is begun with the planting of the cotton; it is carried to a certain point by the planter, and then taken up and perfected by the spinner and weaver. The planter and manufacturer are not engaged in different banches of industry, but in the same —the one commences the process which the other completes. Cotton-seed, of insignificant value, being by regular stages of labor developed and brought to the form of cotton cloth, has acquired a value of about two hundred and sixty-four millions.

The planting States have added many millions to the annual production of the country by the culture of cotton. By continuing the process they could quadruple that addition.

The planter would then have a market at his door for all his produce, and the farmer would, in like manner, have a home market for his. The power of consumption of not only breadstuffs, but of every article useful or necessary in the feeding, clothing, and housing of man, would be vastly increased, the consumer and producer would be brought nearer to each other, and, in fact, a stimulus would be applied to every branch of productive industry.

It is gratifying to know that the manufacture of cotton has already been introduced into several of the planting States, (see documents marked W, hereto annexed,) and it ought not to be doubted will rapidly be extended.

The manufacture of iron, wool, and our other staples, would lead to similar results. The effect would be a vast augmentation of our wealth and power.

Upon commerce the effect might be expected to be, if possible, still more marked. It is not enough to say that no country ever diminished its commerce by increasing its productions, and that no injury would

therefore result to that interest. There would probably be not only a great increase in the amount, but an improvement not less important in the nature, of our commerce.

Of the immense addition that would accrue to our internal and coasting trade, (which in every country form the great and most valuable body of commerce,) it is unnecessary to do more than merely speak in passing; but it may be well to offer a few remarks on foreign commerce.

Commerce is the machinery of exchange—it is the handmaid of agriculture and manufactures. It will not be affirmed that it is ever positively injurious; but it will be more or less useful as it coöperates more or less with the productive industry of the country. The mere carriage of commodities by sea or land is necessarily profitable only to the carrier, who is paid for it. It may be useful or not to others, according to circumstances. The farmer finds the railroad a great convenience, but he understands that it is better employed in carrying his crop than in carrying away his seed-wheat and manure.

The commerce which should consist in carrying cotton-seed abroad, to be there grown, would not be so useful as that which is now occupied in exporting the raw cotton grown at home. We should easily understand, also, that the commerce thus employed would be much more limited in amount and much less profitable to the carriers than what we now have. Yet our present commerce is, in fact, of the same nature with that above described. The seed bears to the cotton the same relation which the cotton bears to the cloth. If we now export cotton of the value of about sixty-six millions, the same cotton, when converted into cloth, would make an export of some two hundred and sixty-four millions, or some two hundred and forty-five millions after deducting the fifteen or twenty millions which would be required for our own consumption, (in addition to the portion of our present manufactures consumed at home,) and our imports would be thereby in like manner increased. England, at this moment, derives a large portion of her power from spinning and weaving our cotton. When we shall spin and weave it ourselves, make our own iron, and manufacture our other staples, we shall have transferred to this country the great centres of wealth, commerce, civilization, and political as well as moral and intellectual power.

At present, we are far from having the amount of foreign commerce which is due to our position as a vastly productive country, with an extensive coast, good harbors, great internal water-courses, and a people unsurpassed in maritime skill and enterprise.

Our annual products were estimated by my predecessor in this Department at three thousand millions of dollars, while our average exports are about one hundred and thirteen millions, and our imports about one hundred and six millions; making together two hundred and nineteen millions, exclusive of gold and silver and of foreign commodities imported and reëxported. An eminent British authority estimates the annual creation of wealth in Great Britain and Ireland at between two thousand one hundred and two thousand two hundred millions. If we add, for articles omitted by him, between three and four hundred millions, we shall have a total of two thousand five hundred millions. The British exports and imports amount annually to about five hundred and twenty

millions, exclusive of gold and silver and of foreign commodities imported and reëxported. If their foreign trade were brought down to our scale upon this estimate, it would be reduced to about one hundred and eighty-three millions. If ours were raised to their scale, it would reach about six hundred and twenty-four millions.

Estimating the population of Great Britain and Ireland at thirty millions, and our population at twenty-one millions, their foreign trade averages $17 33 for each individual; ours $10 42. If their foreign trade were no greater than ours, in proportion to population, it would be reduced from five hundred and twenty to three hundred and twelve millions. If our foreign trade were as great in proportion to population as is theirs, it would be swelled in amount from two hundred and nineteen to three hundred and sixty-four millions.

A leading cause of the existing difference is to be found in the fact that Great Britain exports chiefly what she has first brought to the form in which it is ready for ultimate consumption; it is at the stage of its highest value, and her market is almost coextensive with the civilized world.

All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of wealth, commerce, and power. It is as vain to hope to make these marts by providing warehouses, as it would be to make a crop by building a barn.

IV. Whether we can have workshops to work up at least our own materials, must depend upon the question whether we have or can obtain sufficient advantages to justify the pursuit of this kind of industry.

The circumstances favorable to production in this country may be stated to be: 1st. Facility in procuring raw materials; 2d. Abundance of fuel; 3d. Abundance of food and other articles necessary for the sustenance and housing of the laborer; 4th. The superior efficiency of the laborers, in comparison with those of other countries.

The circumstances supposed to be unfavorable to our production may be thus classed:

1st. Want of capital.

2d. Dearness of our labor, as compared with that of other countries.

3d. Insecurity, by exposure to the influence of violent and excessive fluctuations of price in foreign markets, and to undue foreign competition.

1st. Capital, which is but the accumulated savings of labor, is believed to be abundant among ourselves for any purpose to which it can be profitably applied. It is more divided than in some other countries, and associations of capital are therefore more common among us than elsewhere. It will be increased by the labor of every successive year; and for investments reasonably secure, it will flow in whenever required (as it has always heretofore done) from other countries, where it may exist in greater abundance. The amount of capital required for a large production is not enormous. The whole capital, for instance, employed in the establishment and support of iron-works in England and Wales in 1847 has been estimated at less than one hundred millions of dollars; the annual production there being one million two hundred thousand tons.

2d. The difference between the price of labor here and in Great Britain is certainly great, and, it is to be hoped and expected, will never be

diminished by a reduction of wages here. The difference has been estimated at an average of thirty-three per cent. Probably the average difference is much more than that. In some branches, such as the manufacture of iron, it is certainly much greater. This difference is in part compensated by the disadvantages under which the foreign manufacturer is placed by the necessity, in some branches, of procuring his raw material from a great distance, or transporting a heavy article of production (such as iron) to a distant market. In addition, he is pressed by a heavy burden of taxation. The greater efficiency of our labor is to some extent an additional compensatory element. This includes the greater capacity for acquiring skill, the superior general intelligence, the higher inventive faculty, the greater moral and physical energy, both of action and endurance, which our people possess in comparison with the foreign laborer. Better fed, clothed, housed, and educated—conscious of the ability to lay up some capital annually from his savings—encouraged to invest that capital in the enterprise in which his labor is engaged—enjoying practically greater civil and political liberty—looking forward to an indefinite future, in which, through his own good conduct and example, he may expect each successive generation of his descendants to be better circumstanced than its predecessors,—it cannot be doubted that these advantages add greatly to the efficiency of the American laborer. The precise extent to which they go towards compensating the difference in the price of labor, it is difficult to define. The efficiency of our labor may be expected to increase with the increase of reward to the laborer. In many of the New England factories, the laborers are encouraged to invest their surplus earnings in the stock of the company by which they are employed, and are thus stimulated, by direct personal interest, to the greatest exertion. It may be expected that this system will be introduced into other branches in which it may be found practicable, tending, as it does, so powerfully to elevate the laborer, increase production, and practically instruct all men in the great truth of the essential harmony of capital and labor.

3d. Capital flows freely at home and abroad in every productive channel in which it can flow safely, and will even incur great hazards, if they be such as its owner may hope to meet by the care and circumspection of himself or others to whom he has confided its management. But if he knows that skill, industry, and economy cannot avail him, and that, in addition to all the contingencies of rivalry and markets, he is to be further exposed to dangers arising from causes quite beyond his control or counteraction, he will hold back. The vacillations which have occurred in our policy have no doubt deterred a large amount of capital from investment in industrial pursuits. The encouragement offered on one day, and on the faith of which fixed investments have been made which are exposed to loss by the withdrawal of that encouragement on the next, is in fact substantial discouragement; and the insecurity resulting from the repetition of such acts has been seriously detrimental.

4th. The fluctuations in the foreign markets have for many years been such as seemed to denote an unhealthy and feverish state of business. They are not in the natural course of a wholesome trade. They seem to betoken a change in existing arrangements, and the apprehension of

such change is also evinced in the efforts now making in England to sustain the British manufacturer, by putting at hazard other important branches of industry. The competition of new establishments with very large ones already in existence abroad, and in which the price of labor is lower, is evidently not an equal competition. The capital fixed in machinery, furnaces, &c., cannot be changed, and the work of production will not cease until the price shall have been reduced to a point very little above the cost of materials, labor, and repairs. Of course, where the lower price is paid for labor there will be a larger margin for reduction by the sacrifice of part of the profit; and when a great accumulation is in hand of the avails of the business of former years, the owner may find it his interest for awhile to sell his commodity at less than the actual cost, if by that means he can drive out his rival, looking, of course, to subsequent reimbursement (at least) when he shall again have control of the market.

This known necessity of the position of foreign manufactures of course tends to discourage new as well as to defeat the successful operation of existing investments of capital here in similar enterprises.

To counteract the influence of these unfavorable circumstances, which, so long as they continue, must greatly retard our advancement, limit our foreign commerce, and prevent the due progress of industry, I propose that the duties on the staple commodities, (whether raw material or manufactured articles,) in which foreign nations compete with our own productions, be raised to a point at which they will afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our domestic industry, provide for the necessary increase and due security of the revenue, and insure the permanence and stability of the system. Experience has, I think, shown this to be a wise, just, and effectual mode to promote new and revive languishing branches of industry, provided the selection of the objects be wisely made, and limited to those productions for which the country is naturally adapted.

We have been perhaps too long hesitating and vacillating on the threshold of a great career. The want of stability in the course of legislation, and other disturbing causes, have heretofore occasioned inconveniences. The short duration of some of the tariff acts—the great expansion of the currency which occurred during their operation—the compromise act, (a result of what was believed to be a political necessity,) which, whatever its effects on existing establishments, undoubtedly discouraged new adventurers—and, finally, the unexpected repeal of the act of 1842,—these circumstances have certainly been of a retarding character.

Yet it is impossible not to observe that, at every favorable moment, vast movements in advance have been made, and that the ground thus gained has not been entirely lost. It is believed that every article the manufacture of which has been established here, has, after that establishment, continued gradually to diminish in price, and that without a corresponding reduction in the wages of labor, which indeed could not be diminished by reason of an increased demand for it. Statements are annexed, (marked L,) exhibiting some instances of this result.

These facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that our labor becomes

so much more efficient by use, acquired skill, enlarged establishments, and new facilities derived from inventions, that the difference in price between it and the foreign labor, however serious an obstacle to successful competition, will become less so with every year of our activity in the same branches of industry; and that it by no means follows that labor must be worse paid because its products are sold cheaper, or that because labor is better paid, its products must be sold dearer.

All that is wanting is a general determination that industry shall be encouraged and supported in the home production and manufacture of wool, cotton, iron, sugar, and our other staples, and that the legislation necessary to sustain it shall be firmly adopted and persevered in.

I will proceed to state the nature of the modifications which it appears expedient to make in the existing tariff, and, if required, will hereafter present a plan in detail.

1. The rates of duty are, in my opinion, too low, especially on articles similar to our own staples. I conceive that the revenue has suffered materially from this circumstance. Indeed, I am compelled to believe that it would have been greatly diminished but for the extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs and provisions produced by the famine in Europe in 1847, and to a great extent continued by the short crop abroad in 1848. (See statement marked M, hereto annexed.) Even under these favorable circumstances, the average revenue from woolens, cottons, hempen goods, iron, sugar, hemp unmanufactured, salt and coal, has fallen, under the act of 1846, from $14,162,607 to $13,392,624 50, taking the average from the receipts of 1845–1846, and those of 1848–1849; being an average diminution of $769,982 50, as will be seen by table marked N, hereto annexed; the loss of annual revenue being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On cottons | $918,894 00 |
| On hempen goods | 61,794 50 |
| On sugar | 181,741 50 |
| On salt | 348,438 00 |
| On coal | 70,030 00 |
| | 1,580,898 00 |

The gain as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On woolens | $355,592 50 |
| On iron | 415,240 00 |
| On hemp, unmanufactured | 40,083 00 |
| | 810,915 50 |

The very small increase on the staples of woolens, iron, and unmanufactured hemp, compared with the vast injury occasioned to our production, and the diminution thereby of our power of consumption, cannot fail to attract attention—while on the other articles named, the revenue and production have both suffered materially. It is believed that the revenue could be greatly increased by increasing the duties on these and other articles.

2. I propose a return to the system of specific duties on articles on which they can be conveniently laid. The effects of the present ad valorem system are two-fold, viz: on the revenue, and on our own productions. Experience has, I think, demonstrated that, looking exclusively to the revenue, a specific duty is more easily assessed, more favorable to commerce, more equal, and less exposed to frauds, than any other system. Of course, such a duty is not laid without reference to the average cost of the commodity. This system obviates the difficulties and controversies which attend an appraisement of the foreign market value of each invoice, and it imposes an equal duty on equal quantities of the same commodity. Under the ad valorem system, goods of the same kind and quality, and between which there cannot be a difference in value in the same market at any given time, nevertheless may often pay different amounts of duty. Thus the hazards of trade are unnecessarily increased.

To levy an ad valorem duty on a foreign valuation equably, at the different ports, is believed to be impossible. That the standard of value at any two ports is precisely the same at any given time, is wholly improbable. The facilities afforded to frauds upon the revenue are very great, and it is apprehended that such frauds have been and are habitually and extensively practised. The statements annexed, (marked O,) to which I invite especial attention, exhibit in a strong light the dangers to which this system is necessarily exposed.

As the standard of value at every port must at last depend upon the average of the invoices that are passed there, every successful attempt at undervaluation renders more easy all that follow it. The consequences are, not only that the revenue suffers, that a certain sum is in effect annually given by the public among dishonest importers, as a premium for their dishonesty, but that fair American importers may be gradually driven out of the business, and their places supplied by unknown and unscrupulous foreign adventurers. As long ago as 1801, Mr. Gallatin urged the extension of specific duties on the ground, now repeated, of the prevention of undervaluation. In his report of that year he used the following language: "Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in 'order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being under-'rated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all 'such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that 'alteration." At that time specific duties were already laid on spirits and wines, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, steel, nails and spikes, hemp, coal, cordage, and several other articles.

The eighth section of the act of July 30, 1846, made it the duty of the collector within whose district merchandise may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

By the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846, it is provided, that, "in appraising all goods, at any port of the United States, heretofore sub-'jected to specific duties, but upon which ad valorem duties are imposed 'by the act of the 30th July last, entitled 'An act reducing the duty on 'imports, and for other purposes,' reference shall be had to values and 'invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under

'such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of frauds or 'under valuations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treas-'ury."

It will be observed that these last-recited provisions do not authorize the levying of duties on the value of similar merchandise in any preceding year, but merely a reference to such value and the invoices, for the purpose of aiding in the ascertainment of the value at the time fixed by existing laws. That time was, by circular issued by my predecessor, dated 6th July, 1847, determined to be the time of the shipment of the goods. My predecessor issued three circulars, calling the attention of the officers of the customs to the provisions of the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846—one dated the 11th and one the 25th November, 1846, and the last the 26th December, 1848—and, there can be no doubt, exhausted all practicable means for preventing undervaluations and frauds, so far as they could be checked by Treasury instructions and regulations. These efforts have been continued by the Department; but the radical faults of the system are such that no vigilance, sagacity, or regulations, it is believed, have been, or can be, found effectual for the purpose.

In England it is believed to have long been a settled point, that specific or rated duties (which are ad valorem on an assumed value) are, in every respect, better for revenue and trade than any other system.

The effect of the existing system on production is also striking. (See documents marked L and O, hereto annexed.) It tends to aggravate the great fluctuations in price which are so injurious to trade as well as industry.

When prices abroad are very high, the duty is high also; and when they fall to a very low point, the duty is low in proportion. It is a sliding scale of the worst kind. If the duty forms a part of the price, it renders the extremes of fluctuation more remote from each other by a percentage on the range equal to the rate of the duty. If the fluctuation abroad be from $50 to $20, the range is of course $30. A specific duty of $15 would leave the range still $30. But at an ad valorem of thirty per cent., the highest point would be $65, and the lowest $26, making a range of $39. On every account, I strongly recommend a return to the system of specific duties on all articles to which they can be conveniently applied.

3. On those articles on which an ad valorem duty is retained, I recommend that it be levied on the market value in the principal markets of our own country at the time of arrival. It would be easier to ascertain at our ports such market value, than it is to ascertain what was that of a foreign country at a past time. Every importer should declare the value of his goods, and by giving the option to the Government to take them at the value thus declared, or levy the duty on the actual value, it is probable that comparatively few cases of undervaluation would occur. In connection with this subject, and as a measure tending to the prevention of fraud, error, and want of uniformity of valuation at the various ports of our extended coast, I would recommend the appointment of appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to visit, from time to time, the different custom-houses, interchange views, superintend the

mode of appraisals, and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary to a just and equal enforcement of the revenue laws. The provisions of the Constitution which require that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States, cannot, even with a home valuation, be fully and effectually enforced in practice, without some system of general supervision more perfect in this respect than can be established under the existing provisions of law, which merely give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other collection district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, and merchandise imported therein.

4. The laying a lower duty upon non-enumerated articles than is imposed upon those which are enumerated, leads to attempts at disguise and to controversies and unnecessary litigation, which would be avoided by making the duty on non-enumerated articles higher than on the others.

Different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material are also inconvenient, and the same remark applies to the different rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool and manufactures of worsted.

The effect of laying the same or a higher rate of duty on the raw material than is imposed on the manufactured article, too evidently tends to injure our industry in competition with that of other countries to require more than a passing observation.

## WAREHOUSES.

A statement is herewith presented, (marked P,) showing the expenses incurred during the last fiscal year in the execution of the act of 6th August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," from which it will be seen they amount to $194,634 66 beyond all the receipts from storage, &c. To this sum there are to be added many charges for rents, labor, clerk hire, stationery, &c., that do not appear in these accounts, but justly belong to them.

This subject is one of great embarrassment to the Department. Congress has not made any provision for these expenses, unless they are embraced in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. To a large extent, they are incurred without the receipt of any revenue whatever; and in order to meet the provisions of this act, and grant all its facilities to commerce in the several districts, it must continue to impose an annual charge upon the Treasury. This act provides that in all cases where the duties upon imported merchandise are not paid within the period allowed by law, or whenever the importer shall make entry for warehousing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector and the importer. It appears also to be contemplated by the act that the storage shall be at the usual rate at the port of importation.

The act of 3d March, 1841, requires "that all stores hereafter rented by the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the collector as such."

These requirements of law have imposed upon the Department the necessity of making ample provision for large quantities of merchandise

in advance of their arrival, and of securing the attendance of competent officers, clerks, and laborers, to take charge of the same. The experience of three years fully proves that the receipts from storage at the usual rates (and no other should be charged) will not defray the expense of the system.

A statement is also presented, (marked Q,) showing the value of dutiable merchandise reëxported from 1821 to 1849, from which it will be seen that the total amount of such exports during that period was $293,716,670, or an annual average of $10,128,161.

From the 1st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1849, the aggregate exports of dutiable merchandise from warehouse amounted to $7,213,810, or an annual average of $2,702,439. In these exports from warehouse there is included the merchandise that was imported from foreign countries and transported to Canada; also the wheat, wheat-flour, &c., that have been transported from Canada, and the salted fish, &c., from other British North American Provinces, intended for shipment from our ports to foreign countries.

During three years preceding the enactment of the warehousing act, viz: in 1844, 1845, and 1846, the total exports of dutiable merchandise amounted to ..... $14,656,816

During the three following years: 1847, 1848, and 1849, these exports amounted to ..... 17,556,182

The increase of exports, which appears, from this statement, to the extent of more than two millions of dollars, is made up of the wheat, flour, fish, &c., from the British North American Provinces, and merchandise transported under the transportation act of 3d March, 1845, before referred to.

From the returns made to this Department, and the quarterly statements published, it is believed to be apparent that the operation of the warehousing act has not been beneficially felt in the general business of the country.

The only descriptions of merchandise that will bear unnecessary and circuitous transportation, are the more valuable articles of manufactures; and these have not, to any considerable extent, sought a deposite in our warehouses with a view to reëxportation. Experience everywhere demonstrates that the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the consumption of the country for food or manufacture. With the present frequent and rapid communications by steam with all parts of the commercial world, it cannot reasonably be expected that merchandise to any extent will be sent to our warehouses to await an export demand.

As an illustration of these remarks, reference is made to the published quarterly statements of the value of the merchandise in all the public warehouses, (see table hereto annexed marked R,) from which it will be seen that the largest amount at the end of any quarter was ..... $7,830,010 00

And the average amount at the end of each quarter was. 5,742,166 00

Also, that the largest amount of duties payable on this merchandise at the end of any quarter was ..... 2,501,394 35

And the average amount at the end of each quarter was. 1,800,100 52

From these several statements it appears that the practical operation of the warehousing act is a return to the system of credit upon duties, under a new name and form.

The 5th section of the act of 3d March last provides "that all imports 'subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, 'shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be 'taken out for immediate exportation, under the provisions of that act, 'at any time within two years; and, on payment of the duties, may be 'withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within 'one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for 'drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from 'the custody of the officers of the customs." The effect of this section, if rigidly construed, would be to deprive the importer of the privilege of the transportation of merchandise under bond from one district to another, and of rewarehousing the same, under the provisions of the second section of the warehousing act, and thereby deprive a large portion of our citizens of any participation in its benefits.

Under the belief that this was not the intention of Congress, no such instructions have been issued.

SUBTREASURY.

The question of the expediency of continuing the system established by the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August 6, 1846, is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. Experience has demonstrated some of the requirements of the act to be productive of great inconvenience, if, indeed, there be not some which, under the influence of strong necessity, are often violated. Disbursing officers, to whom drafts for large sums are issued, are, by existing arrangements, obliged to receive the full amount of said drafts at one payment from the proper assistant treasurer, while their expenditures must be made in small sums from time to time. The custody of the money is thus forced upon them, without any provision for its convenience, or even safety. If the money is to be disbursed at points distant from the place where it is received, the burden of transferring it is in like manner imposed on them. If they adopt the usual and customary mode of keeping and transferring money, they violate the law. If they undertake themselves its custody and carriage, they incur great risk and responsibility.

The actual carriage of coin from place to place, in the same town, is burdensome, especially in those southern parts where silver in the coin chiefly in use.

The number of clerks authorized by law to be employed is believed to be too limited.

To alleviate some of the inconveniences attending the system, I respectfully suggest, if it is to be continued—

1st. That any person having a draft on an assistant treasurer be permitted to deposite his draft with the assistant treasurer, and draw for the amount, from time to time, in such sums as he may desire, upon his own orders, payable to any person or persons; provided that the

whole amount of the drafts should be actually drawn within a short period, say two weeks after the deposite of the draft.

2d. That any disbursing officer having a draft on an assistant treasurer should be permitted to deposite such draft, and draw for the amount in like manner; provided that each order should be presented for payment within two weeks after its date. These provisions would, it is believed, effectually prevent the checks or orders being used as currency.

The proposed system would render necessary an increase of the force employed in the offices of the several assistant treasurers, and ought to be accompanied by an increase of their own compensation.

The inconvenience arising from the accumulation of coin at points where it is not required for the public service, is very great; but it seems to be inseparable from the system itself. To pay a public creditor with a draft on a remote office, which we cannot sell but at a discount, or collect in person without a journey, would be unseemly; and the Government has no means itself of making transfers in such cases, other than the despatch of special messengers, at some expense and much risk of loss.

The insecurity of the actual custody of the public money—confided, as it is, at the several points, to the vigilance and fidelity of one assistant treasurer, and he inadequately compensated—is a subject which should attract the serious attention of Congress.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By the third section of the act of 3d March, 1849, questions arising in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico, or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, are referred to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. I respectfully submit that, as these duties and penalties were collected and imposed by officers of the Army and Navy, the right to determine the propriety of their collection or imposition would be better vested in the Departments of War and the Navy. In some, probably many of the cases, appeals were originally taken by the parties interested to the head of one or the other of these Departments, and these appeals in some way formally or informally disposed of. It is embarrassing for the Secretary of the Treasury to determine how far that disposition is to be considered as intended to be final; and if so intended, how far it is his duty under the law to reopen the case and decide it anew.

In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation laws, British vessels, from British or other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be allowed to enter in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

I deem it proper to invite the consideration of Congress to the existing provisions of law regulating the coasting trade of the United States, with a view to such modifications thereof as may be deemed expedient and

proper to meet the altered condition of that trade which has arisen since the law regulating it was passed.

The law by which this trade is now regulated was enacted on the 18th of February, 1793, and its essential provisions have not been changed by subsequent legislation. Within the period elapsed since the date of the law, Congress is aware that great and important changes have taken place in the magnitude, character, and medium by which the coastwise and interior commerce of the country is carried on, owing to the increased facilities of transportation by the use of steam power, without any corresponding changes in the law to meet the altered condition of the trade. Hence a rigid enforcement of the existing requirements of the law produces much delay and vexatious embarrassment to persons engaged in the prosecution of the trade, besides in some cases, (particularly where carried on by the use of steam power,) proving seriously detrimental to their interests, and thus presenting a just appeal for some further legislation on the subject.

It is confidently believed that some of the requirements of the law might be dispensed with, and others changed or modified, so as to relieve the trade from existing restrictions and embarrassments, without hazarding the security of the revenue.

Should Congress feel disposed to act upon the subject, this Department will, if so required by that body, submit views and recommendations in detail, calculated, in its opinion, to accomplish the object desired.

The operations of the coast survey, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, have been diligently and successfully prosecuted during the past season, with satisfactory results in the respective branches of this important national work. The report of the superintendent, containing a detailed account of the extension of the work during the season, and its present condition, will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

Our light-house establishment has been gradually enlarged until it has become one of great magnitude and importance. In July last it numbered two hundred and eighty-eight light-houses, and thirty-two floating lights. Of these sixty-one are located upon the shores of the northern lakes and river St. Lawrence. Additional lights have since been erected under appropriations made by the act of 3d March, last, and others are in process of erection, a special report of which will be submitted to Congress without unnecessary delay.

Due attention has been given to the various local works provided for in appropriations placed at the disposal of the Department by acts of the last and previous sessions of Congress for the erection of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and for providing the facilities contemplated by Congress for the preservation of life and property from loss by shipwreck.

The custom-house structure at New Orleans has progressed throughout the past season without interruption, and as rapidly as was deemed prudent with due regard to the massive character and general nature of the work. The foundations have been laid, and the walls on the four sides of the building carried up to the plinth course of granite, which has been completed around the entire structure. The unexpended balance of the

appropriation for this work will not, it is believed, prove sufficient to carry on the same beyond the close of the present month. It is therefore recommended that additional means be provided by Congress at an early day for the continuous prosecution of the work.

The structures for similar objects at Savannah, Georgia, and Eastport, Maine, are also in a state of forwardness. In the former case, the walls of the basement and of the principal story are completed, and the walls of the second story will be ready for the cornice by the first of February next, and, in the opinion of the superintendent, the whole structure will be completed in August, 1851. The custom-house at Eastport has advanced to the flooring of the second story, which has been laid, and the building covered in temporarily for the winter.

A custom-house building at Portland, in the State of Maine, has been purchased, as provided for in the general appropriation act of the last session. The purchase of the buildings for a similar purpose at Erie, Pennsylvania, as contemplated by the same act, has not been made, for want of an act on the part of the Legislature of that State giving its consent to the purchase, as required by the joint resolution of Congress, of the 11th September, 1841.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred in completing the purchase of the site selected by my predecessor for the proposed custom-house structure at Charleston, South Carolina, occasioned by the requisite investigation and preparation of the title and transfer of the property. It is now completed, and having been approved by the Attorney General, the proper conveyances have been duly executed, and the purchase-money paid. Proposals have also been invited for suitable designs or plans, with specifications and estimates, for the contemplated building.

The edifices erecting for marine hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Louisville, Kentucky, are so far advanced as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for the reception of patients in the month of July or August next. But little progress has been made in the buildings designed for the same object at Chicago, Illinois, Paducah, Kentucky, and Natchez, Mississippi, preliminary examinations having delayed the commencement of the work until late in the season. Nothing has been done towards the erection of the hospital edifices, for which appropriations were made, at St. Louis, Missouri, and at Napoleon, Arkansas; in the one case, because of the failure to secure a title to the site formerly purchased for that object at St. Louis, and the impracticability of procuring another in time to commence the building consistently with the joint resolution of Congress dated 10th September, 1841; in the other, because of the insalubrity of the site heretofore selected at Napoleon, and the hazard to which the structure would be exposed from the overflow of the waters.

In connection with the subject of marine hospitals, I would remark that experience has fully demonstrated that the resources of the fund arising under the acts of the 16th July, 1798, and 3d May, 1802, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, with the aids from time to time derived from the bounty of Congress, are inadequate to meet the demands for relief. As a necessary consequence, the Department is compelled to adhere to restrictions imposed by my predecessors in office, and to follow

their example in like expedients, often arbitrary in character and partial in operation, yet essential to the proper control of the expenditures. In view of these embarrassments, of the increased charges likely to arise from the establishment and organization of public hospitals, and looking to the favorable regard heretofore entertained for the claims of men who, by their labors and perils in peace and war, contribute so largely to the wealth and power of the nation, means are asked in the estimate sufficient to provide for their destitution and sickness in all the ports of the Union.

The moneys placed at the disposal of the Department for providing means for the preservation of life and property, by the act of 3d March last, with the exception of a portion expended for similar facilities at the west end of Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, contiguous to the place of the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, have been applied to that part of the coast of New Jersey lying between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, and to that part of the coast of Long Island lying eastward of the entrance into New York Bay, and have been expended in the construction of life-boats and cars; in the erection of houses at appropriate distances from each other for their preservation; in the purchase of mortars, carronades, rockets, &c., and other approved apparatus for communicating with stranded vessels.

In giving effect to the humane and munificent intentions of Congress, as manifested in successive appropriations for these purposes, the Department has had the active cooperation of the "Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York," and of the board of underwriters of Philadelphia.

Fuller details in regard to the works thus specially referred to, will be found in papers marked V.

Communications have been addressed to the Department, showing the danger to be apprehended to the hospital building at Cleveland, from the sliding or falling in of the bank facing the lake, and urging the immediate expenditure of a portion of the moneys appropriated for the structure in a way calculated to arrest the further encroachment of the water. Yielding to these appeals, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars was authorized to be applied in the way proposed. A further appropriation for the object is needed, and is respectfully recommended.

By the act of 12th August, 1848, six thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of a beacon-light on the Southwest Ledge, in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, or for the removal of the ledge, as the Department should deem best. In the belief that the interests of commerce dictated the removal of the obstruction so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing sixteen feet water, rather than the erection of the light, measures were taken to contract for the work. But as the offers exceeded the appropriation by several thousand dollars, the undertaking has been postponed until adequate means are provided by Congress.

I transmit for the information of Congress an exhibit (marked S) showing the business and coinage of the mint at Philadelphia, from 1st January to 1st November, 1849.

The statements of the accounts of the mint, as required by the 7th

section of the act of 1792, and of the assays of foreign coins required by the acts of 10th April, 1806, 25th and 28th June, 1834, and 2d March, 1843, will be transmitted in a future communication.

Reference is made to statement marked E, for the information required by the 22d section of the act of 28th January, 1847.

The mineral resources of our recently-acquired possessions in California have opened an extensive field for the development of American enterprise. Some thousands of our countrymen, in the pursuit of profitable labor and advantageous commerce, have found their way thither, and already vast regions, heretofore unpeopled and unexplored, are contributing to the metallic wealth of the world. Constituting, as they now do, a portion of our territory, it is due to our fellow-citizens who inhabit them, that their industry and enterprise should be cherished by wholesome laws. First in importance, as respects its commercial and financial bearing, the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the erection of light-houses on headlands, and beacon-lights and buoys, to conduct vessels into the principal ports and harbors. Third, the establishment of a marine hospital. Anticipating the favorable action of Congress on the subject of the establishment of lights, beacons, and buoys, instructions have been given to the officers directing the operations of the coast survey, to cause such examinations and reports to be made as may be necessary to determine upon appropriate locations for such structures.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

## A.

*Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.*

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From customs, viz: | | | |
| During the quarter ending September 30, 1848 | $8,991,935 07 | | |
| Do. do. December 31, 1848 | 5,181,870 56 | | |
| Do. do. March 31, 1849 | 8,378,676 79 | | |
| Do. do. June 30, 1849 | 5,794,256 40 | | |
| | | $28,346,738 82 | |
| From sales of public lands | | 1,688,959 55 | |
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources, including premiums on loans and military contributions | | 1,038,649 13 | |
| Total receipts, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes | | | $31,074,347 50 |
| Avails of Treasury notes issued under act of January 28, 1847 | $1,794,000 00 | | |
| Stock issued for specie deposited under act of January 28, 1847 | 360,800 00 | | |
| Stock issued for specie deposited under act of March 31, 1848 | 15,600,950 00 | | |
| | | 17,755,750 00 | |
| Stock issued in funding Treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846 | 265,800 00 | | |
| Stock issued in funding Treasury notes under act of January 28, 1847 | 10,547,550 00 | | |
| Stock issued in funding Treasury notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846 | 19,650 00 | | |
| | | 10,833,000 00 | |
| | | | 28,588,750 00 |
| | | | 59,663,097 50 |
| Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1848 | | | 153,534 60 |
| Total means | | | $59,816,632 10 |

The expeditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, exclusive of trust funds, were—

CIVIL LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Legislative | $1,105,421 57 | |
| Executive | 1,065,044 85 | |
| Judiciary | 595,925 22 | |
| Governments in the Territories of the United States | 8,649 54 | |
| Surveyors and their clerks | 43,227 97 | |
| Officers of the mint and branches | 43,877 78 | |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings | 2,043 95 | |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands | 1,425 00 | |
| Total civil list | | $2,865,615 88 |

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of Ministers | $47,566 09 |
| Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey | 4,500 00 |
| Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires | 69,950 90 |
| Salaries of Secretaries of Legation | 11,701 93 |
| Salary of dragoman to Turkey | 2,312 50 |
| Commissioner to reside in China | 4,000 00 |
| Secretary and Chinese interpreter | 2,000 00 |
| Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico | 7,851 48 |
| Certain diplomatic services, including tobacco agent | 26,461 09 |
| Outfits of Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires | 13,500 00 |
| Outstanding claims of the late mission to China | 375 00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands | $3,500 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad | 19,233 19 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 8,584 31 | |
| Salary of consul at London | 2,000 00 | |
| Clerk hire and office rent to consul at London | 2,800 00 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen | 100,835 41 | |
| Intercourse with Barbary Powers | 7,640 14 | |
| Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions | 82 27 | |
| Salary of the consul at Beyrout | 1,328 80 | |
| Salary of the consul at Alexandria | 3,000 00 | |
| Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1848, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico | 2,039,530 06 | |
| Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1849, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico | 3,500,000 00 | |
| Payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, per act of July 29, 1848 | 2,089,578 84 | |
| Expenses of the commission under treaty with Mexico | 4,000 00 | |
| Payments to French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon | 500 00 | |
| Total foreign intercourse | | $7,972,832 01 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surveys of public lands | 192,008 71 | |
| Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. | 377,433 79 | |
| Building light-houses, &c. | 141,203 01 | |
| Marine hospital establishment | 103,167 65 | |
| Building marine hospitals | 37,564 80 | |
| Building custom-houses and warehouses | 235,837 47 | |
| Public buildings in Washington, &c. | 27,126 12 | |
| Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia | 6,283 80 | |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia | 113,662 27 | |
| Auxiliary watch for the city of Washington | 6,204 50 | |
| Support of insane paupers of the District of Columbia | 6,075 54 | |
| Support of twelve transient paupers in Washington Infirmary | 1,300 00 | |
| Patent fund | 81,372 28 | |
| Survey of the coast of the United States | 165,000 00 | |
| Mint establishment | 88,050 00 | |
| Three per cent. to the State of Illinois | 10,863 44 | |
| Three per cent. to the State of Indiana | 23,000 00 | |
| Three per cent. to the State of Alabama | 8,435 15 | |
| Three per cent. to the State of Missouri | 16,140 00 | |
| Five per cent. to the State of Louisiana | 15,950 47 | |
| Five per cent. to the State of Michigan | 7,737 35 | |
| Five per cent. to the State of Arkansas | 10,196 73 | |
| Five per cent. to the State of Florida | 2,218 26 | |
| Five per cent. to the State of Iowa | 16,422 05 | |
| Two per cent. to the State of Alabama | 32,802 07 | |
| Debentures and other charges | 294,521 82 | |
| Additional compensation to officers of the customs | 11,520 16 | |
| Payment of horses lost, &c. | 12,075 28 | |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold | 25,784 52 | |
| Refunding money for lands purchased in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 164 87 | |
| Expenses incident to loans and Treasury notes | 39,076 87 | |
| Results and account of the Exploring Expedition | 30,753 00 | |
| Expenses of Smithsonian Institution, act of August 10, 1846 | 30,910 14 | |
| Expenses of mineral land service | 38,631 86 | |
| Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks | 23,431 07 | |
| Contingencies of their offices | 9,189 92 | |
| Compensation to special agents to examine accounts and money in the hands of the several depositories | 7,206 40 | |
| Refunding duties paid under protest, act of March 3, 1839 | 140,464 62 | |
| Refunding duties paid by colleges, &c. | 1,117 70 | |
| Refunding duties paid contrary to terms of convention, 1815 | 665 14 | |
| Refunding duties paid on foreign merchandise, act Aug. 8, 1848 | 48,241 62 | |
| Payments to clerks of district courts, for statements, &c., under bankrupt act | 4,899 45 | |
| Consular receipts | 5,278 83 | |
| Building revenue cutters | 73,998 67 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of manuscript papers of General Washington | $20,000 00 | |
| Purchase of manuscript papers of James Monroe | 20,000 00 | |
| Purchase of manuscript papers of Thomas Jefferson | 20,000 00 | |
| Improving grounds south of the President's House | 6,000 00 | |
| Bringing the votes of President and Vice President to the seat of Government | 14,804 00 | |
| Payment of books ordered by Congress | 113,409 02 | |
| Relief of sundry individuals | 229,234 71 | |
| Distribution of the sales of public lands | 23,246 55 | |
| Furniture for President's House | 5,535 93 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 4,600 01 | |
| Refunding duties collected in Mexico from contributions paid into the Treasury | 40,788 20 | |
| Compensation to designated depositories | 5,014 61 | |
| Documentary History of the American Revolution | 24,316 80 | |
| To reimburse the city of Washington for repairs to Potomac bridge | 1,200 00 | |
| Lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury Department | 2,514 00 | |
| Grading and gravelling Indiana avenue | 11,284 77 | |
| Laying gas pipes, &c., for public buildings | 24,246 08 | |
| Purchase of bridges over Eastern branch | 30,000 00 | |
| Grading and gravelling Four-and-a-half street | 3,648 96 | |
| Historical paintings for the Capitol | 2,000 00 | |
| Library for Territory of Oregon | 2,000 00 | |
| Library for Territory of Minnesota | 2,000 00 | |
| Three hundred and fifty copies of Compend of Revenue Laws | 4,270 00 | |
| Three hundred and fifty copies of Debates of Senate | 2,500 00 | |
| Salaries of special examiners of drugs, &c | 2,302 17 | |
| Donation and exchange of documents | 2,000 00 | |
| Boundary line between the United States and Mexico | 23,475 00 | |
| Northeastern boundary line, under treaty of Washington | 4,714 45 | |
| Reconstruction of maps destroyed by fire, showing boundary line under treaty of Washington | 10,000 00 | |
| Total miscellaneous | | $3,179,192 66 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FROM MARCH 4, 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Army proper | $9,544,745 30 | |
| Military Academy | 135,706 28 | |
| Fortifications and other works of defence | $607,487 10 | |
| Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war | 832,654 83 | |
| Harbors, rivers, roads, &c | 145,698 02 | |
| Surveys | 41,771 82 | |
| Pensions | 1,099,213 05 | |
| Indian department | 1,152,324 87 | |
| Claims of the State of Virginia | 80,906 69 | |
| Arming and equipping militia | 175,136 35 | |
| Payments to volunteers and militia of States and Territories | 3,331,136 60 | |
| Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous | 144,155 77 | |
| Total | | $17,290,936 68 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FROM MARCH 4, 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pay and subsistence, including medicine, &c | $3,456,892 43 | |
| Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment | 2,467,006 17 | |
| Contingent expenses | 774,934 09 | |
| Navy-yards | 1,441,262 29 | |
| Navy hospitals, asylums, and magazines | 29,622 36 | |
| Pensions | 147,533 41 | |
| Relief of individuals, and miscellaneous | 1,070,844 86 | |
| Marine corps | 481,722 59 | |
| Total | | $9,869,818 20 |

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on Treasury notes | $673,530 15 | |
| Interest on the public debt | 2,865,351 35 | |
| Interest on the Mexican indemnity stock | 15,280 62 | |
| Interest on war bounty stock | 11,415 92 | |
| | | $3,565,578 04 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paying the old public debt | $5,041 39 | | |
| Redemption of stock of the loan of 1842 | 80,700 00 | | |
| Do. do. 1843 | 136,000 00 | | |
| Do. do. 1847 | 408,100 00 | | |
| Do. do. 1848 | 260,000 00 | | |
| Redemption of war bounty stock, issued under act February 11, 1847 | 233,075 00 | | |
| | | $1,122,916 39 | |
| Premiums and commissions on purchase of stock | | 82,865 81 | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846; of which $350 was paid for in specie, $700 received for customs, and $100 for lands | 1,150 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per act July 22, 1846; of which $3,400 was paid for in specie, $8,300 received for customs, and $1,600 for lands | 13,300 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per act January 28, 1847; of which $833,000 was paid for in specie, $1,200 received for customs, and $100 for lands | 834,300 00 | | |
| | | 848,750 00 | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846—funded | 19,650 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per act of July 22, 1846—funded | 265,800 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes, per act of January 28, 1847—funded | 10,547,550 00 | | |
| | | 10,833,000 00 | |
| Redemption of Treasury notes purloined, including interest | | 162 15 | |
| Total public debt | | | 16,453,272 39 |
| Total expenditures | | | 57,631,667 82 |
| Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849 | | | 2,184,964 28 |

NOTE.—The amount stated above as redemption of stock of the loan of 1847 consists of—

| | |
|---|---|
| This sum returned by Corcoran & Riggs, on account of an over-issue in January, 1849 | $25,600 00 |
| This sum purchased | 382,500 00 |
| | $408,100 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## B.

*Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, from July 1 to September 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.*

RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From customs | | | $11,643,728 54 |
| From sales of public lands | | | 406,119 28 |
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources | | | 178,189 40 |
| | | | $12,228,037 22 |
| From avails of stock issued in funding Treasury notes under acts prior to act July 22, 1846 | $2,150 00 | | |
| From avails of stock issued in funding Treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846 | 29,800 00 | | |
| From avails of stock issued in funding Treasury notes under act of January 28, 1847 | 807,500 00 | | |
| | | $839,450 00 | |
| From avails of stock issued for specie deposited under act of March 31, 1848 | | 399,050 00 | |
| | | | 1,238,500 00 |
| | | | $13,466,537 22 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse | | | $2,036,767 92 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | | $530,397 77 | |
| Payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances | | 86,801 63 | |
| | | | 617,199 40 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | | | 23,972 22 |
| Army proper, &c. | | | 1,360,055 62 |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. | | | 510,370 51 |
| Naval establishment | | | 2,050,535 16 |
| Indian department | | | 748,306 90 |
| Pensions | | | 681,383 33 |
| Paying the old public debt | | 21 92 | |
| Interest on the public debt and Treasury notes | $26,466 39 | | |
| Indemnity on Mexican indemnity stock | 7,589 37 | | |
| | | 34,055 76 | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—paid in specie | $50 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846—received for lands | 2,550 00 | | |
| | | $2,600 00 | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—funded | 2,150 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846—funded | 29,800 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of Treasury notes under act of January 28, 1847—funded | 807,500 00 | | |
| | | 839,450 00 | |
| Redemption of Treasury notes which have been purloined, including interest | | 111 22 | |
| | | | $876,238 90 |
| | | | $8,904,829 96 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

C.

## ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

*Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

DECEMBER 3, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the printing and distribution of the Annual Estimates.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations, which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress, to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the Clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

APPROVED *January* 7, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850, amounting to ..... $1,696,851 47

All of which is on account of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs and lands, from 1st January to 30th June, 1850.

To the estimates is added a statement showing—

The indefinite appropriations for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent character, amounting to ..... 4,539,458 81

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $583,580 41 | |
| Pensions | 255,000 00 | |
| Interest, &c., public debt, and Treasury notes | 3,700,878 40 | |
| | | $6,236,310 28 |

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

*Estimate of additional appropriations required for the support of Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For salary of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 12th March to 30th June, 1849, at $3,000 per annum, per act March 3, 1849 | $916 67 | |
| For salary of said Assistant Secretary from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, per same act | 3,000 00 | |
| | | $3,916 67 |
| For salary of clerk in aid of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 3d March to 30th June, 1849, at $1,700 per annum, per same act | 561 94 | |
| For salary of said clerk from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850. | 1,700 00 | |
| | | 2,261 94 |
| For salary of Commissioner of Customs from 17th March to 30th June, 1849, at $3,000 per annum, per same act | 875 00 | |
| For salary of said Commissioner from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 3,875 00 |
| For salary of chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs from 17th March to 30th June, 1849, at $1,700 per annum, per same act | 495 83 | |
| For salary of said chief clerk from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 1,700 00 | |
| | | 2,195 83 |
| For salaries of five additional clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, rendered indispensable to transact the business of the office, at $1,200 each per annum, from 1st October, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | | 4,500 00 |
| To compensate the late and present chief clerks of the Treasury Department for their services in the transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea letters since the former appropriation was discontinued | | 1,050 00 |
| For salary of one messenger in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, (see page 4) | | 700 00 |
| For contingent expenses of the office of the Register of the Treasury, being an amount due J. C. McGuire for printing, ruling, and binding books and abstracts for statements of the commerce and navigation, blank enrolments and licenses, ledgers, and other books, under the act of March 3, 1849, in relation to the advances to collectors and receivers of public moneys, and the settlements incident thereto, and for desks and other furniture | | 3,546 25 |
| For the contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of Customs, required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 1,000 00 |
| For amount required to meet outstanding claims for contingent expenses incurred in 1848 by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, in fitting up his office. | | 1,695 85 |
| For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the southeast executive building, for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1849 and 1850 | | 15,000 00 |
| For salary of the Secretary of the Interior from 9th March to 30th June, 1849, at $6,000 per annum, per act 3d March, 1849 | $1,900 00 | |
| For salary of said Secretary from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 6,000 00 | |
| For salaries of the chief clerk and other clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to 30th June, 1849 | 2,568 32 | |
| For salaries of the said clerks from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 12,000 00 | |
| | | 14,568 32 |
| For salaries of messenger and laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to 30th June, 1849 | 269 36 | |
| For salaries of messengers and laborers in said office from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 2,000 00 | |
| | | 2,269 36 |
| For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | 5,000 00 | |
| For library, maps, &c., for the same | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 10,000 00 |
| For deficiency in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, for temporary clerks, at $3 33 per diem | | $6,529 78 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For arrearages in the office of the Surgeon General for furniture consequent upon occupying Winder's building | | $225 00 |
| For compensation to temporary clerks necessarily employed upon the current business of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 11,972 82 |
| For balance of salary due to D. Irvin, an associate judge of the Territory of Wisconsin, to 3d March, 1849, when the Territory of Minnesota was organized, agreeably to an account settled by the accounting officers | | 571 65 |
| For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849 | | 650 00 |
| Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs from 1st January to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849, viz: | | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue | $1,100,000 00 | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 50,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas, Oregon, &c. | 25,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in California | 100,000 00 | |
| Annual increase of new districts, increase of business, &c. | 50,000 00 | |
| | | 1,325,000 00 |
| Expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands in the several States and Territory of Minnesota, per act 3d March, 1849, viz: | | |
| Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | $62,185 00 | |
| Expense of depositing | 9,115 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 12,550 00 | |
| | | 83,850 00 |
| To meet deficiencies for the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 1,328 00 |
| For fifteen days' services of Joseph Bryan, as commissioner to take testimony, in pursuance of an inquiry by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at $8 per day | | 120 00 |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1849 | | 100,000 00 |
| To complete the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, Maine, and for compensation of architect, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 8,780 00 |
| For repairs to the custom-house at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 845 00 |
| To provide for unseen expenses in the survey of the western coast of the United States, already commenced | | 15,000 00 |
| The Secretary of State estimates, to complete the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, viz: | | |
| For outfit of the Minister resident at Constantinople | $6,000 00 | |
| For outfit of a Chargé d'Affaires to Naples | 4,500 00 | |
| For one year's salary for Secretary of the Legation to Chili | 2,000 00 | |
| For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission | 30,000 00 | |
| For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries | 25,000 00 | |
| | | 67,500 00 |
| | | 1,696,851 47 |

In relation to the item for salary of one messenger in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Comptroller makes the following statement:

"By the 14th section of 'An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the 'Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of the 'Customs,' approved March 3d, 1849, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to transfer 'from the office of the First Comptroller one of his messengers to perform the same duties in 'the office of the Commissioner of Customs. The *messenger* in the office of the First Comptroller 'was accordingly transferred on the 30th June, 1849: but as said messenger had, from the date 'of his original appointment to that of his transfer, performed the duties of a clerk, and as such 'duties were transferred with him, the assistant messenger in the Comptroller's office was by 'consent detailed to perform the duties of messenger to the Commissioner, and the same duties 'were performed in the Comptroller's office by a laborer, to compensate whom the above estimate 'is now made and respectfully submitted."

*Estimated indefinite appropriations which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, made by former acts of Congress.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Additional clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of October 12, 1837, and January 28, 1847 | | $8,100 00 |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act 20th May, 1836—Principal | $60,000 00 | |
| Interest | 37,950 00 | |
| | | 97,950 00 |
| Two, three, and five per cent. to certain States, under the several acts for their admission into the Union, &c. | | 78,000 00 |
| Repayments for lands erroneously sold, per act 12th January, 1825 | | 22,000 00 |
| Refunding purchase money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act 29th August, 1842 | | 5,000 00 |
| Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida, per act 26th June, 1834 | | 8,000 00 |
| Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act 2d March, 1847 | | 7,500 00 |
| Refunding duties in certain cases where they are unascertained or paid under protest, per act 3d March, 1839 | | 100,000 00 |
| Marine hospital fund, per act 3d May, 1803 | | 75,000 00 |
| Smithsonian Institution, for interest on $515,169, due in January, 1850 | | 15,455 07 |
| Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the several Departments of Government, per 12th section act 3d March, 1847 | | 166,575 34 |
| Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828 | | 6,000 00 |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832 | | 170,000 00 |
| Claims of the State of Virginia, per act 5th July, 1832 | | 56,000 00 |
| Unclaimed pensions, per act 23d August, 1842 | | 9,000 00 |
| Certain naval pensions, per act 3d March, 1847 | | 6,000 00 |
| Certain naval pensions, per act 11th August, 1848 | | 8,000 00 |
| Public debt, (old,) payable at the Treasury, per act 3d March, 1817 | | 2,000 00 |
| Interest on the public debt created under acts 15th April, 1842, 3d March, 1843, 22d July, 1846, and 31st March, 1848 | | 2,000,645 24 |
| Interest on Treasury notes | | 137,180 25 |
| Interest on Mexican indemnity stock | | 7,589 37 |
| Interest on stock of loan of 28th January, 1847 | | 1,553,463 54 |
| | | $4,539,458 81 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

NOTE.—The amount of outstanding Treasury notes on the 1st of October, 1849, was $3,192,439 31; all of which, it is believed, will be reimbursed and funded within the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1850 and 1851.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, amounting to $33,697,152 15

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including payment to be made to Mexico under the 12th article of the treaty, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs and lands, census of 1850, public buildings, and expenses of courts | $12,812,480 29 | |
| Army proper, &c. | 5,866,137 00 | |
| Military Academy | 199,298 47 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, &c. | 1,647,446 00 | |
| Internal improvements, surveys, and light-houses | 1,164,080 00 | |
| Indian department | 998,739 17 | |
| Pensions | 1,433,893 00 | |
| Naval establishment | 9,575,078 22 | |

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1851, made by former acts of Congress of a permanent character, amounting to..... $5,643,410 24

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $724,560 14 | |
| Arming and equipping the militia | 200,000 00 | |
| Civilization of Indians | 10,000 00 | |
| Pensions | 473,000 00 | |
| Interest on public debt | 3,742,951 13 | |
| Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847 | 492,898 97 | |

2. The existing appropriations which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, amounting to..... 5,656,520 34

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $472,519 21 | |
| Army proper, &c. | 2,230,747 97 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, &c. | 168,000 00 | |
| Internal improvements, surveys, &c. | 83,123 38 | |
| Indian department | 903,971 36 | |
| Pensions | 20,117 00 | |
| Naval establishment | 1,778,051 42 | |

$44,997,092 73

3. There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations, which will be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to..... $502,170 02

Accompanying the estimates are sundry papers furnished by the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, containing references to acts of Congress, &c., on which the estimates are founded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

## CIVIL LIST.

### LEGISLATURE.

*For compensation and mileage of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, estimating ninety-two days for the second session of the Thirty-first Congress, per act of January 22, 1818, (6 Laws, pages 253 and 254,) viz:*

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty Senators, at $8 per day | $44,160 00 | | |
| Two hundred and thirty members of the House, at $8 per day | 169,280 00 | | |
| Speaker of the House of Representatives, at $16 per day | 1,472 00 | | |
| Delegates from Oregon and Minnesota Territories, at $8 per day | 1,472 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses to and from the seat of Government, including $2,500 for Delegate from Oregon, under act of August 14, 1848—Laws 1st session 30th Congress, page 200 | 199,954 40 | | |
| | | $416,338 40 | $768,200 00 |

*Compensation to Officers and Clerks of both Houses of Congress.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary of the Senate, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act | 4,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per resolution of the Senate of October 13, 1837—Journal, page 67—and resolution of July 7, 1838—Journal, page 543 | 4,500 00 | | |
| Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34 | 1,095 00 | | |
| Chaplain to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153 | 500 00 | | |
| Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 831 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Assistant Doorkeeper, under the same act | 1,450 00 | | |
| Clerk of the House of Representatives, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act | 4,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290, section 2 | 4,500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per resolution March 6, 1826—1st session 29th Congress, page 316 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Clerks, per resolution October 11, 1837—1st session 25th Congress, page 184 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34 | 912 50 | | |
| Sergeant-at-Arms to the House, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 831 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Doorkeeper to the House, per the same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Postmaster to the House, per resolution of the House of December 13, 1832—2d session 22d Congress, page 48 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Chaplain to the House, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 39,557 50 | 39,557 50 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Contingent Expenses of both Houses of Congress.* | | | |
| For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, including publishing proceedings and debates | 100,000 00 | ..... | 75,000 00 |
| For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives—see Appendix No. 1 | 197,749 00 | | |
| | | 297,749 00 | 137,518 78 |
| LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. | | | |
| Salary of librarian, per act of April 18, 1818—8 Laws, page 226, sec. 2 ..... $1,500 00 | | | |
| Assistant librarian, per act March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 31 ..... 1,150 00 | | | |
| Assistant librarian, per act August 26th, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 130 ..... 1,150 00 | | | |
| Messenger, per same act ..... 700 00 | | | |
| | 4,500 00 | ..... | 4,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses of the library | 800 00 | ..... | 800 00 |
| Purchase of books for the library | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Purchase of law books for the library | 1,000 00 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| | | 11,300 00 | |
| EXECUTIVE. | | | |
| Compensation to the President of the United States, per act September 24, 1789—2 Laws, page 56 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| Compensation to the Vice President of the United States, per same act | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| | | 30,000 00 | |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE. | | | |
| Secretary of State, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 23, 1830—8 Laws, page 389 | 18,350 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 900 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 137 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 28,300 00 | 22,300 00 |
| For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the publication and distribution of the laws—Appendix No. 2 | ..... | 37,800 00 | 29,480 00 |
| *For the general purposes of the Northeast Executive Building.* | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and four watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 298, 1st session 30th Congress, page 138 | 1,710 00 | ..... | 1,710 00 |
| Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs | 3,300 00 | ..... | 3,310 00 |
| | | 5,010 00 | |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Secretary of the Treasury, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Assistant Secretary, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 2 | 10,400 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 381 | $1,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 2,150 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act June 23, 1836—9 Laws, page 390; and September 11, 1841, 1st session 27th Congress, page 39, section 3 | 3,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 20, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 130, section 5—submitted | 1,800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13 | 1,700 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 650 00 | | |
| | | $32,550 00 | $21,850 00 |
| First Comptroller, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 11,750 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 582 | 200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, section 1—submitted | 5,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 21,750 00 | 25,050 00 |
| Second Comptroller, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 9,750 00 | | |
| Clerks transferred from Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 623 | 1,800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68—submitted | 1,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 7,200 00 | | |
| NOTE.—The Second Comptroller states he has estimated for the whole number of clerks now employed in his office, and believes that the public interest would be materially injured by any reduction. | | 23,650 00 | 20,650 00 |
| First Auditor, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 15,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, section 1—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 2,300 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 600 00 | | |
| For $250, additional, to each of the five clerks employed on the accounts of customs, now receiving $1,150 per annum—submitted | 1,250 00 | | |
| For 2$00, additional, to the clerk engaged in recording the miscellaneous, now receiving $800 per annum—submitted | 200 00 | | |
| | | 24,250 00 | 19,800 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Second Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 17,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 145 | 4,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 160, section 3 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68 | 3,450 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 9,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per the same act—submitted | 12,207 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted | 500 00 | | |
| | | 51,057 00 | 48,057 00 |
| Third Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 28,600 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1837—7 Laws, page 623 | 2,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 3,300 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 6,400 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 44,750 00 | 41,750 00 |
| Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318 | 13,250 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 2 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 297, section 6; and August 10, 1846, page 3; March 3, 1847, page 76; and August 12, 1848, page 139; and March 3, 1849—submitted | 1,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted | 250 00 | | |
| | | 20,400 00 | 17,400 00 |
| Fifth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2 | 7,700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 15,600 00 | 12,600 00 |
| Treasurer of the United States, per act February 20, 1804—3 Laws, page 569 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2 | 5,250 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288, section 1 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 468, section 21 | 3,600 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 228 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 13,750 00 | 10,750 00 |
| Register of the Treasury, per act April 30, 1816—6 Laws, page 145 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, 317 | 22,350 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 6 | 800 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | $1,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77—submitted | 200 00 | | |
| | | $30,200 00 | $27,200 00 |
| Solicitor of the Treasury, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Clerk, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11, and act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 69 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, under act of July 24, 1813, transferred from the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue to that of the Fifth Auditor, and from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824, transferred from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the Secretary of the Treasury | 1,150 00 | | |
| One copying clerk, under act of June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, and act August 12, 1848, page 140 | 800 00 | | |
| Four clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, and March 3, 1847, page 86, section 4 | 4,950 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 13,650 00 | 10,150 00 |
| Commissioner of Customs, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 12 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per same act | 1,700 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 6—transferred from the office of the First Comptroller | 6,100 00 | | |
| Messenger, transferred from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, per act March 3, 1827—7 Laws, page 289, section 2 | 700 00 | | |
| For five additional clerks, rendered absolutely necessary to conduct the business of the office, at $1,200 each, per annum—submitted | 6,000 00 | | |
| | | 17,500 00 | |
| *Incidental and Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department.* | | | |
| Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including copying, labor, blank books, stationery, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea-letters, printing, advertising, printing the public accounts, carrying the Department mails, extra clerk hire, for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and miscellaneous | 18,000 00 | ..... | 16,000 00 |
| Office of the First Comptroller—Appendix, No. 3 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| Office of the Second Comptroller—Appendix, No. 4 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Office of the First Auditor—Appendix, No. 5 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Second Auditor—Appendix, No. 6 | 1,500 00 | | 989 08 |
| Office of the Third Auditor | 1,250 00 | | 1,200 00 |
| Office of the Fourth Auditor | 950 00 | | 950 00 |
| Office of the Fifth Auditor | 775 00 | | 775 00 |
| Office of the Treasurer of the United States | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| Office of the Register of the Treasury, including the printing of blank certificates of registers, enrolments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of collectors of the customs | 4,000 00 | | 4,000 00 |
| Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury | 2,500 00 | | 2,250 00 |
| Office of the Commissioner of Customs—Appendix, No. 7 | 2,500 00 | | |
| | | 39,475 00 | |
| *For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building—Appendix, No. 8.* | | | |
| Superintendent at $500, and eight watchmen at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842, page 128 | 3,420 00 | | 3,420 00 |
| For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department | 11,000 00 | | |
| For contingent expenses of the southeast executive building | 14,600 00 | | |
| | | 29,020 00 | 13,453 08 |
| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. | | | |
| Secretary of the Interior, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 101 | 6,000 00 | | |
| Chief clerk, submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| Other clerks, submitted | 14,200 00 | | |
| Messengers and laborers, submitted | 2,500 00 | | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies | 8,000 00 | | |
| Library, maps, &c | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen | 1,710 00 | | |
| Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building | 2,200 00 | | |
| | | 37,610 00 | |
| Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536, section 10 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Recorder, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 624 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messenger, and packers, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536, section 10—deducting amount as per act March 3, 1845, page 54 | 79,150 00 | | |
| Eight additional clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139 | 8,000 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger at $1 75 per day, per act June 17, 1844—10 Laws, page 601 | 638 75 | | |
| | | 92,788 75 | 98,788 75 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: tract books, patent records, parchment records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, advertising land sales, binding plats, field notes, &c., office furniture and repairs of same, laborers, and other miscellaneous items | 25,625 00 | | |
| For compensation of three temporary clerks (their services being indispensable) authorized by 7th section of act of March 3, 1849—acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68 | 3,756 00 | | |
| | | 29,381 00 | 31,017 50 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioner of Indian Affairs, per act July 9, 1832—8 Laws, pages 654 and 655 | $3,000 00 | | $3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3—transferred from War Department | 5,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332—and act March 3, 1847—page 137, section 4 | 9,500 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332 | 1,200 00 | | |
| | | $18,700 00 | 15,700 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: $500 for blank books, binding, and stationery, $100 for labor, $400 for miscellaneous items | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Commissioner of Pensions, per act August 12, 1848—acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 142 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 10,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, transferred from the Navy Department, per act March 4, 1840—page 6, section 3 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, per act April 20, 1818 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Two messengers at $500 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation of fifteen temporary clerks employed in the bounty land and pension business, at $3 33 per diem each—submitted | 15,634 00 | | |
| Two temporary messengers at $400 each—submitted | 800 00 | | |
| | | 34,034 00 | 42,077 39 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: $16,000 for stationery; $2,500 for printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising; $200 for furniture; $300 for miscellaneous items; $200 for binding | | 4,800 00 | 8,350 00 |
| SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS. | | | |
| Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio, per act May 18, 1796—2 Laws, page 537, section 10 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 6,300 00 | | 6,300 00 |
| | | 8,300 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, pages 266 and 267 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 3,800 00 | | 3,820 00 |
| | | 5,800 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Louisiana, per act March 3, 1831—8 Laws, page 500, section 5 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| | | 4,500 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Florida, per act March 3, 1823—7 Laws, page 149, section 7 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 3,500 00 | | 3,500 00 |
| | | 5,500 00 | |
| Surveyor General in Wisconsin and Iowa, per act August 8, 1846—1st sess. 29th Cong., page 118 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 8, 1846—page 118 | 6,300 00 | | 6,300 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service; and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government | | 8,300 00<br>20,000 00 | 22,500 00 |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536 | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington, per act March 3, 1843—2d session 27th Congress, page 552 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Compensation to four assistant draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 7,000 00 | 4,290 00 |
| **WAR DEPARTMENT.** | | | |
| Secretary of War, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3 | 10,800 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 17,850 00 | 11,850 00 |
| Contingent expenses, including blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing, newspapers, and periodicals, $1,450; books, maps, and plans, $1,000; extra clerks in the War Department, $1,500; miscellaneous items, $550 | | 4,500 00 | 4,500 00 |
| Clerk in the office of the Commanding General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses—miscellaneous items | | 300 00 | 300 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, section 3 | 2,150 00 | | |
| Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 4 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, section 1 | 4,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| For additional clerks in said office | 2,800 00 | | |
| | | 10,450 00 | 10,450 00 |
| Contingent expenses, printing Army Register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, $1,200; miscellaneous items, $300 | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 6,800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| | | 7,300 00 | 7,300 00 |
| Compensation of extra clerks to close the business of the war with Mexico | | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, in said office, and office at Philadelphia | | 1,950 00 | 1,950 00 |
| Clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, per acts May 26, 1842—7 Laws, pages 289 and 290, and August 23, 1842, page 115, section 3 | | 4,040 00 | 4,200 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, section 3 | 6,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| For clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 800 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—page 148—submitted | $2,000 00 | | |
| | | $9,900 00 | $9,900 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 1,400 00 | 1,400 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 244 | 3,800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 6,800 00 | 6,800 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 2,550 00 | 1,950 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289, section 1 | 3,150 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589, section 4 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, section 1 | 1,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 5,650 00 | 5,650 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 337 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 3,650 00 | 3,650 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 275 00 | 175 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, sec. 3 | 2,950 00 | | |
| Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 5,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act; and act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 8,650 00 | 9,589 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 850 00 | 1,061 00 |
| Clerk in the Topographical Bureau, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 332 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Cerks, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 3,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| | | 4,900 00 | 4,900 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items | ..... | 1,250 00 | 1,250 00 |
| *For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive Building.* | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and four watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129; and | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| act June 17, 1844—page 77 | 1,710 00 | ..... | 1,710 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: for labor, fuel, and light, $2,400; miscellaneous items, $1,600. $4,000 00 | | | |
| For rent for forty-two additional rooms for offices, properly warmed, at $175 each ..... 7,350 00 | | | |
| | 11,350 00 | | |
| | | 13,060 00 | 12,500 00 |
| NAVY DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Secretary of the Navy, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 224 | 12,300 00 | | |
| Additional to one clerk, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 78 | 200 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| Two clerks, per act August 26, 1842, and continued every year since | 2,400 00 | | |
| | | 21,950 00 | 15,950 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | ..... | 5,090 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 223 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Civil engineer, draughtsman, and clerks, per same act | 6,200 00 | | |
| One clerk, per act August 12, 1848—page 145—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| | | 11,400 00 | 7,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | ..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, per act August 31, 1842—page 223 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Clerks and draughtsman, per same act—page 224 | 4,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 9,400 00 | 5,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | ..... | 520 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, per act August 31, 1842, and act of August 12, 1848 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Assistant constructor, draughtsman, and clerks, per acts August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1845 | 9,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842, section 6 | 700 00 | | |
| Salary of chief naval constructor | 3,000 00 | | |
| Salary of engineer-in-chief | 3,000 00 | | |
| | | 19,600 00 | 16,100 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | ..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, per act August 31, 1842—page 223 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 31, 1842 | 3,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1845 | 1,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,300 00 | 6,300 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | ..... | 770 00 | |
| Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, per act August 31, 1842—page 223 ..... $2,500 00 | | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase intended to be provided for by section 1, act of March 3, 1849—submitted..... | $500 00 | | | |
| | | $3,000 00 | ..... | $2,500 00 |
| Assistant to chief, per same act—page 224..... | | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act—page 224..... | | 2,000 00 | | |
| Increase of the salary of an $800 clerk, per act March 3, 1847..... | | 200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842—section 6..... | | 700 00 | | |
| | | | $7,300 00 | 4,800 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office..... | | ..... | 570 00 | |
| NOTE.—The appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department and all the Bureaus, last year, was $8,350. | | | | |
| *For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building.* | | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and three watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129.... | | 1,345 00 | ..... | 1,345 00 |
| Contingent expenses, including labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items..... | | 2,825 00 | ..... | 2,825 00 |
| | | | 4,170 00 | |
| POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| Postmaster General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589..... | | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Three Assistant Postmasters General, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 43..... | | 7,500 00 | ..... | 7,500 00 |
| Clerks, per same act—page 475, section 43..... | | 46,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—10 Laws, page 242, section 1..... | | 11,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 48..... | | 750 00 | | |
| Three assistant messengers, per acts July 2, 1836, and March 2, 1847—section 3..... | | 1,350 00 | | |
| Two watchmen, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475..... | | 600 00 | | |
| Superintendent of the General Post Office building, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 58..... | | 250 00 | | |
| Compensation to temporary clerks—act 1st session 30th Congress, page 146—submitted..... | | 2,000 00 | | |
| | | | 76,850 00 | 63,480 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, fuel and oil, printing, labor, day watching, and miscellaneous items, and for arrears of contingencies in the present fiscal year..... | | 10,092 00 | | |
| For repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, painting, glazing, papering, and brickwork, including sums now due for like objects of expenditure..... | | 3,083 00 | | |
| For carpeting with three-ply carpet sixty rooms in the General Post Office building..... | | 3,500 00 | | |
| For painting the interior of the General Post Office building, including the passages and stairways.. | | 8,500 00 | | |
| | | | 25,175 00 | 7,580 00 |
| Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| section 44 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per same act | 54,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—7 Laws, page 243, section 3 | 13,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1843—2d session 27th Congress, page 87 | 14,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475 | 750 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 2, 1847—page 6, section 3 | 450 00 | | |
| | | 85,800 00 | 82,800 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing blanks and circulars, and miscellaneous | ..... | 6,700 00 | 6,790 00 |
| **MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES.** | | | |
| Salary of the Director of the mint at Philadelphia, per act January 18, 1837—9 Laws, page 578, section 7 | 3,500 00 | | |
| Salary of the Treasurer of the mint, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Chief coiner do. | 2,000 00 | | |
| Melter and refiner do. | 2,000 00 | | |
| Engraver do. | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assayer do. | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assistant assayer do. | 1,500 00 | | |
| Three clerks, each at $1,200 | 3,600 00 | | |
| | | 18,600 00 | 18,400 00 |
| Wages of workmen | ..... | 25,200 00 | 24,000 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand | ..... | 11,900 00 | 3,846 00 |
| Specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the mint | ..... | 300 00 | 300 00 |
| Salary of superintendent of branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Salary of coiner, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Assayer do. | 1,500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Wages of workmen | ..... | 3,500 00 | 3,500 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage | ..... | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 |
| For repairing the wall of the ditch in front of the mint, and for making other repairs in and about the lot, and for painting | ..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Salary of superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Salary of coiner, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Assayer do. | 1,500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wages of workmen | ..... | $3,600 00 | $3,600 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage | ..... | 2,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Salary of the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | $2,500 00 | | |
| Salary of the Treasurer, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assayer do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Coiner do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Melter and refiner do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Two clerks, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 236, section 2 | 2,400 00 | | |
| | | 12,900 00 | 12,900 00 |
| Wages of workmen | ..... | 17,500 00 | 15,500 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand | ..... | 23,777 00 | 24,600 00 |
| Machinery and machinists | ..... | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF OREGON AND MINNESOTA. | | | |
| Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 11 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Chief justice and two associate judges, at $2,000 each, per same act | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Secretary, per same act | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly, per same act | 20,600 00 | | |
| | | 32,600 00 | 20,600 00 |
| Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Minnesota, per act March 3, 1849—section 11, page 118 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Chief justice and two associate judges, at $1,800 each, per same act | 5,400 00 | | |
| Secretary, per same act | 1,800 00 | | |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the Assembly, per same act | 20,600 00 | | |
| | | 31,300 00 | |
| JUDICIARY. | | | |
| Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 5,000 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six Associate Judges, per same act, and two Associate Judges, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 639, at $4,500 each | 36,000 00 | | |
| District Judge of Maine, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | 1,800 00 | | |
| New Hampshire, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Massachusetts, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Vermont, per same act | 1,200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Connecticut, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| New York, northern district, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| New York, southern district, per same act | 3,500 00 | | |
| New Jersey, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, eastern district, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district, per same act | 1,800 00 | | |
| Delaware, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Maryland, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55 | 1,800 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 365 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Kentucky, per act April 29, 1802—3 Laws, page 484, section 12 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Tennessee, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Ohio, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 8 | 1,500 00 | | |
| North Carolina, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | 2,000 00 | | |
| South Carolina, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Georgia, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403, section 3 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Mississippi, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268, section 3 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Indiana, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 8 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Illinois, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Alabama, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377, section 4 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Missouri, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 8 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Michigan, per act July 1, 1836—9 Laws, page 432 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 379, section 5 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 6 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3, section 2 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90, section 4 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d section 28th Congress, page 104, section 3 | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 104,700 00 | 104,700 00 |
| Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, per act February 27, 1801, and March 2, 1811—4 Laws, page 351, and April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 334 | 2,700 00 | | |
| Two Associate Judges, at $2,500 each, per same acts | 5,000 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Judge of the Criminal Court, per act July 27, 1838—9 Laws, page 920 | $2,000 00 | | |
| Judge of the Orphans' Court, Washington county, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 351 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | $10,700 00 | $10,700 00 |
| Attorney General of the United States, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372, and May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 10 | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| Clerk, per act April 28, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, section 6, and March 3, 1847, page 76 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 6,100 00 | 2,100 00 |
| Contingent expenses | 500 00 | | |
| For the purchase of law books and book cases | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 2,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, per act August 29, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 173 | ..... | 1,300 00 | 1,300 00 |
| District Attorneys, per proviso to appropriation act March 3, 1841—2d sess. 26th Cong., page 26, viz: | | | |
| Maine | 200 00 | | |
| New Hampshire | 200 00 | | |
| Massachusetts | 200 00 | | |
| Vermont | 200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island | 200 00 | | |
| Connecticut | 200 00 | | |
| New York, northern district | 200 00 | | |
| New Jersey | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Delaware | 200 00 | | |
| Maryland | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, middle district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Kentucky | 200 00 | | |
| Ohio | 200 00 | | |
| North Carolina | 200 00 | | |
| South Carolina | 200 00 | | |
| Georgia | 200 00 | | |
| Louisiana | 600 00 | | |
| Mississippi, northern district | 200 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi, southern district | 200 00 | | |
| Indiana | 200 00 | | |
| Illinois | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, northern district | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, southern district | 200 00 | | |
| Missouri | 200 00 | | |
| Michigan | 200 00 | | |
| Arkansas | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 7 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3, section 3 | 200 00 | | |
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st sess. 29th Congress, page 90, section 5 | 200 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105, section 4 | 200 00 | | |
| Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| District of Columbia, proviso to act of appropriation of March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| | | 8,400 00 | 7,400 00 |
| Marshal for the district of— | | | |
| Maine, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| New Hampshire, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Vermont, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island, per act March 2, 1831—8 Laws, page 482 | 200 00 | | |
| Connecticut, per act January 6, 1829—8 Laws, page 176 | 200 00 | | |
| New York, northern district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, section 4 | 200 00 | | |
| New Jersey, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144 | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, section 4 | 200 00 | | |
| Delaware, per act February 24, 1835—9 Laws, page 205 | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district, per act January 21, 1829—8 Laws, page 178 | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 366 | 200 00 | | |
| North Carolina, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144 | 400 00 | | |
| Kentucky, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| Ohio, per act February 19, 1803—3 Laws, page 525 | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, eastern district, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, western district, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, middle district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799 | 200 00 | | |
| Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403 | 200 00 | | |
| Mississippi, northern district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799 | 200 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marshal for the district of— | | | |
| Mississippi, southern district, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268 | $200 00 | | |
| Indiana, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 237 | 200 00 | | |
| Illinois, per act March 3, 1819—6 Laws, page 402 | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, northern district, per act May 5, 1830—8 Laws, page 296 | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, southern district, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Missouri, per act May 6, 1822—7 Laws, page 15 | 200 00 | | |
| Michigan, per act July 5, 1836—9 Laws, page 432 | 200 00 | | |
| Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 380 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3 | 200 00 | | |
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90 | 200 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105 | 200 00 | | |
| Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| | | $7,000 00 | $6,800 00 |
| Total civil list | ..... | 2,260,767 65 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| ANNUITIES AND GRANTS. | | | |
| Josiah H. Webb, per act December 12, 1811 | 50 00 | | |
| Rachel Dohrman, per act March, 1817 | 300 00 | | |
| Elizabeth C. Perry, per act March 2, 1821 | 400 00 | | |
| | | 750 00 | 750 00 |
| For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury | ..... | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| For salaries of Assistant Treasurers of the United States, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, pages 99 and 100, section 22, viz: At New York, $4,000; Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, $2,500 each | 11,500 00 | ..... | 11,500 00 |
| For additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under said act, at $2,500 each | 1,000 00 | ..... | 1,000 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of ten additional clerks under said act, at $800 each | 8,000 00 | | 9,000 00 |
| For salary of chief clerk to assistant treasurer at New York, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 78 | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| | | 22,000 00 | |
| For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue of August 6, 1846—Appendix No. 9 | | 16,500 00 | 15,000 00 |
| For compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories, under act of August 6, 1846, page 95, section 11 | | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| For expenses of loans and Treasury notes | | 20,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, as established by the act of May 3, 1802, including the furnishing of five new marine hospitals now building, viz: Paducah, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Natchez, Mississippi; Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri—Appendix No. 13 | | 200,000 00 | |
| For amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois—Appendix No. 12 | | 15,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama | | 2,330 00 | |
| For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Key West, Florida | | 600 00 | |
| For grading, piling, &c., that portion of the marine hospital site at Cleveland fronting the lake, in order to protect the bank from the encroachment of the water, and secure the hospital edifice—Appendix No. 11 | | 5,000 00 | |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans | | 200,000 00 | |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston | | 100,000 00 | |
| For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the Army and Navy, and petty officers and men of the Navy, employed on the work,) per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 491 | | 186,000 00 | 186,000 00 |
| For continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida, by the superintendent of the coast survey, (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the Army and Navy, and petty officers and men of the Navy, employed on the work,) per act March 3, 1849 | | 30,000 00 | 24,000 00 |
| To pay Rives and Force for 102 copies of the 8th volume of the American Archives, to be delivered to members of the 26th Congress, at $16 83 per volume | 1,716 66 | | |
| To pay same for 117 copies of same volume, to be delivered to new members of the 27th Congress, at $16 83 | 1,969 11 | | |
| To pay Blair & Rives for 2,796 copies of the Globe and Appendix, at $3 each | 8,388 00 | | |
| | | 12,073 77 | |
| LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
| For supplying light-houses, containing 3,110 lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation and other expenses on the same, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, as per document marked A herewith | 147,474 19 | | |
| For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of light-houses and buildings connected therewith, as per document B herewith | 84,630 60 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries of 302 keepers and 20 assistant keepers of light-houses—25 of them charged with double and two with triple lights—and including $1,200 for salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, as per document marked C herewith | $127,448 33 | | |
| For salaries of 40 keepers of floating lights, as per document marked D herewith | 21,750 00 | | |
| For seamen's wages, repairs and supplies of 40 floating lights, as per document B aforesaid | 71,390 77 | | |
| For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, as per document B aforesaid | 39,449 92 | | |
| For expenses of superintendents in visiting the light-houses annually, and reporting their condition | 2,000 00 | | |
| For superintendents' commissions on $494,143 81, at 2½ per centum | 12,353 60 | | |
| | | $506,497 41 | $478,603 33 |
| For payment to be made to Mexico on May 30, 1851, under 12th article of treaty of February 2, 1848, including interest | ..... | 3,360,000 00 | |
| For payment of 2d and 3d volumes of the 5th series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State | ..... | 35,000 00 | |
| For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission | ..... | 100,000 00 | |
| Total miscellaneous | ..... | $4,842,751 18 | |
| **INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.** | | | |
| THE SECRETARY OF STATE ESTIMATES, VIZ: | | | |
| For salaries of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309 | $72,000 00 | ..... | $81,000 00 |
| For salaries of Secretaries of Legation to the same places, per same act | 16,000 00 | ..... | 16,000 00 |
| For salary of the Minister Resident to Turkey, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300, section 9 | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| For salary of the dragoman to the legation of Turkey, per same act | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| For salaries of Chargés d'Affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309 | 72,000 00 | ..... | 76,500 00 |
| For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, per same act | 40,000 00 | | |
| For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, per same act | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 |
| For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, per same act | 9,000 00 | ..... | 9,000 00 |
| For salary of the consul at London, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 496 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 728 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland | 100 00 | ..... | 500 00 |
| For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, including the additional compensation under the act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China, and the Ottoman Porte, &c. | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 727 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| For compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang-Chow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai, per act August 11, 1848—page 127 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| For salary of a consul general at Alexandria, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 158 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per act February 28, 1803—3 Laws, pages 527-'8—and act February 28, 1811—4 Laws, page 329 | 125,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 |
| For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, per act January 19, 1836—9 Laws, page 286 | 2,800 00 | ..... | 2,800 00 |
| For salary of the consul at Beirout, per act August 3, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 81—act March 27, 1848, 1st session 30th Congress, page 15—and act August 12, 1848, page 160 | 500 00 | ..... | 500 00 |
| Total foreign intercourse | ..... | $398,900 00 | |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

### TO MEET EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE FROM SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | 128,070 00 | | |
| For expenses of depositing | 17,715 00 | | |
| For incidental expenses | 25,050 00 | | |
| | | 170,835 00 | |

### SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 |
| For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work | 2,000 00 | | |
| For the survey of private claims in Florida under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract | 15,000 00 | | |
| For surveying in Louisiana, viz: | | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district | 30,550 00 | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 3,212 00 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work | $17,000 00 | | |
| For proposed surveys, including office work in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 17,680 00 | | |
| For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847, (acts 2d session 29th Congress, pages 50 and 102,) viz: | | | |
| For compensation of geologists, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa | 20,000 00 | ..... | $16,000 00 |
| For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849 | 15,000 00 | | |
| For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota | 600 00 | | |
| For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom, on the application of the General Land Office, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the contingent fund of that office, for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund | 13,717 46 | | |
| | | $249,759 46 | |
| INDIAN DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| For the current expenses of the Indian department | ..... | 89,450 00 | |
| For payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes, viz: | | | |
| Christian Indians | 400 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Saginaw | 5,800 00 | | |
| Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians | 1,500 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi | 70,800 00 | | |
| Chickasaws | 3,000 00 | | |
| Choctaws | 43,945 00 | | |
| Creeks | 61,930 00 | | |
| Delawares | 10,244 00 | | |
| Florida Indians, or Seminoles | 7,000 00 | | |
| Iowas | 7,875 00 | | |
| Kickapoos | 5,000 00 | | |
| Kansas | 10,000 00 | | |
| Miamies | 42,580 00 | | |
| Eel Rivers, Miamies | 1,100 00 | | |
| Menomonies | 26,430 00 | | |
| Omahas | 1,440 00 | | |
| Ottoes and Missourias | 2,040 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ottowas | 4,300 00 | | |
| Ottowas and Chippewas | 59,840 00 | | |
| Osages | 26,656 00 | | |
| Piankeshaws | 800 00 | | |
| Pawnees | 1,000 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies of Huron | 400 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies | 115,180 00 | | |
| Quapaws | 4,420 00 | | |
| Six Nations of New York | 4,500 00 | | |
| Senecas of New York | 9,750 00 | | |
| Stockbridges | 2,825 00 | | |
| Sioux of Mississippi | 38,750 00 | | |
| Sacs and Foxes of Missouri | 7,870 00 | | |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi | 73,680 00 | | |
| Shawnees | 4,120 00 | | |
| Senecas and Shawnees | 1,000 00 | | |
| Senecas | 2,760 00 | | |
| Wyandots | 19,090 00 | | |
| Winnebagoes | 97,110 00 | | |
| Weas | 3,000 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi | 4,600 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies | 32,150 00 | | |
| Creeks | 1,257 85 | | |
| Iowas | 1,005 00 | | |
| Ottowas and Chippewas | 2,412 16 | | |
| Wyandots | 1,029 16 | | |
| Cherokees | 1,500 00 | | |
| Choctaws | 87,200 00 | | |
| | | 909,289 17 | |
| PENSIONS. | | | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818 | 47,883 00 | | |
| Invalid pensions | 300,000 00 | | |
| Widows' and orphans' pensions, per act July 4, 1836 | 111,000 00 | | |
| Widows' pensions, per act February 2, 1848 | 480,000 00 | | |
| Pensions to widows and orphans, per act July 21, 1848 | 249,600 00 | | |
| Widows' pensions, per acts July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844 | 80,000 00 | | |
| Widows' pensions, per act July 29, 1848 | 104,000 00 | | |
| Navy pensions | 43,000 00 | | |
| Half-pay pensions | 18,410 00 | | |
| | | 1,433,893 00 | |
| For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia | | 7,355 00 | 8,850 00 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the census of 1850—Appendix No. 14 | ..... | $1,116,000 00 | |
| For defraying the expenses of Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners—Appendix No. 15 | ..... | 557,537 00 | $439,971 04 |
| For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore | ..... | 8,600 00 | 6,400 00 |
| For the annual repairs of the Capitol, &c., and for expenses of Capitol grounds, &c | $20,000 00 | ..... | 17,000 00 |
| For the annual repairs of the President's House, &c | 4,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamplighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds and President's House | 11,000 00 | | |
| For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard | 6,775 00 | ..... | 6,775 00 |
| For repairs of the two bridges over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river, pay of two draw-keepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and levy court of Washington the sum of $650 advanced by them for repairs already made | 5,000 00 | | |
| For completing the improvements in Indiana avenue | 10,000 00 | | |
| For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street | 1,200 00 | | |
| For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient paupers, medical or surgical patients, in the Washington Infirmary | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence for their protection, the public mall from Seventh street westward to the Potomac river | 10,000 00 | | |
| For extending the sewers from the Executive Departments and the President's House to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's House | 25,000 00 | | |
| For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes, &c., between the Capitol and Fifteenth street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's House, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds | 4,500 00 | | |
| For completing the eastern wing of the Patent Office building | 200,000 00 | | |
| For progressing with the western wing of the Patent Office building | 150,000 00 | | |
| | | 449,975 00 | |
| FROM THE PATENT FUND. | | | |
| For collecting agricultural statistics, per act March 3, 1849, acts 2d sess. 30th Cong., page 364 | 3,500 00 | | |
| For analysis of breadstuffs, per same act | 1,000 00 | | |
| For books for library, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| For compensation of librarian | 500 00 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 6,500 00 | |
| Total under the direction of the Department of the Interior..... | ..... | 4,992,693 63 |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ESTIMATES, VIZ:

*1st.—Army proper.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For expenses of recruiting..... | 38,616 00 | |
| For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates..... | 10,000 00 | |
| For pay of the Army..... | 1,625,346 00 | |
| For commutation of officers' subsistence..... | 550,679 00 | |
| For commutation of forage for officers' horses..... | 103,776 00 | |
| For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants..... | 35,720 00 | |
| For subsistence in kind, (nothing wanted.) | | |
| For clothing of the Army, camp and garrison equipage, &c..... | 75,000 00 | |
| For regular supplies, Quartermaster's department..... | 740,000 00 | |
| For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's department..... | 400,000 00 | |
| For purchase of horses required for 1st and 2d regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen..... | 80,000 00 | |
| For barracks, quarters, &c..... | 430,000 00 | |
| For transportation of officers' baggage..... | 120,000 00 | |
| For transportation of troops and supplies..... | 1,600,000 00 | |
| For medical and hospital department..... | 55,000 00 | |
| For contingencies of the Army, (nothing wanted.) | | |
| | | $5,864,137 00 |

*2d.—Military Academy.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians..... | 79,764 00 | |
| For commutation of subsistence..... | 5,621 00 | |
| For forage for officers' horses..... | 2,592 00 | |
| For clothing for their servants..... | 420 00 | |
| For current and ordinary expenses..... | 28,884 00 | |
| For increase and expenses of the library..... | 1,000 00 | |
| For expenses of the board of visiters, including $517 47 for deficiency..... | 2,517 47 | |
| For barracks for cadets..... | 48,500 00 | |
| For new mess hall..... | 25,000 00 | |
| For hospital for enlisted men..... | 2,000 00 | |
| For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary store..... | 3,000 00 | |
| | | $199,298 47 |

*Estimate of Appropriations*—Continued.

| *3d.—Fortifications and other works of defence.* | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, (Fort Wayne) | $15,000 00 | | |
| For fort at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, (Fort Montgomery) | 15,000 00 | | |
| For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, (Fort Knox) | 20,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine | 5,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston harbor | 10,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Warren, Boston harbor | 30,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Independence | 5,000 00 | | |
| For protection of Great Brewster Island, Boston harbor | 15,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Adams, and permanent barracks and quarters thereat, Newport harbor, R. I. | 35,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut | 10,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York | 15,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. | 25,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor | 20,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York | 60,000 00 | | |
| For magazines at Battery Hudson | 5,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Delaware river | 50,000 00 | | |
| For fort on Sollers's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland | 50,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Monroe, including Artesian well, Hampton Roads, Virginia | 20,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe | 800 00 | | |
| For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor | 3,500 00 | | |
| For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor | 40,000 00 | | |
| For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor | 10,000 00 | | |
| For preservation of site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor | 5,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor | 4,500 00 | | |
| For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia | 15,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia | 20,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama | 15,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat | 35,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river | 20,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river | 35,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Pike and additional barracks thereat | 5,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Wood and additional barracks thereat | 10,000 00 | | |
| For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana | 4,000 00 | | |
| For Tower Dupré | 2,000 00 | | |
| For fort at Key West, Florida | 75,000 00 | | |
| For fort at Garden Key, Florida | 50,000 00 | | |
| | | $754,800 00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *4th.—Surveys.* | | |
| For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic | 15,000 00 | |
| For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes | 25,000 00 | |
| For survey of the harbor of Mobile, in reference to its improvement | 5,000 00 | |
| | | $65,000 00 |
| *5th.—Rivers and Harbors.* | | |
| For continuing the Delaware breakwater | 50,000 00 | |
| For improvement of Savannah harbor and the removals of the wrecks | 30,000 00 | |
| For repairs of sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York | 14,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus creek, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie | 30,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, Fairport, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie | 6,000 00 | |
| For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky City, and improvement, &c | 12,000 00 | |
| For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan | 14,000 00 | |
| For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Erie | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuation of breakwater at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of breakwater at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont | 15,000 00 | |
| For repairs, and working steam dredge on Lake Champlain | 9,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York | 40,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, New York | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York | 10,500 00 | |
| For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, New York | 20,000 00 | |
| For a steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Ontario | 20,000 00 | |
| For further improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana | 30,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of the town of Southport, Wisconsin | 15,000 00 | |
| For further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin | 15,000 00 | |
| For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Michigan | 20,000 00 | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers | $200,000 00 | | |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls at Louisville | 60,000 00 | | |
| For removing raft of Red river, and improvement of the river | 50,000 00 | | |
| For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis, together with the balance of old appropriation | 50,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, near Albany, New York | 50,000 00 | | |
| For connecting the waters of Indian river and Musquito lagoon at Haulover, Florida | 5,000 00 | | |
| For improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa | 20,000 00 | | |
| For the repairs and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast | 20,000 00 | | |
| | | $1,035,500 00 | |
| *6th.—Light-Houses.* | | | |
| For completing light-house on Waugoschance, Lake Michigan | 20,580 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor | 4,000 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay | 3,000 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida | 36,000 00 | | |
| | | 63,580 00 | |
| *7th.—Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.* | | | |
| For armament of fortifications | 100,000 00 | | |
| For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies | 100,000 00 | | |
| For current expenses of the ordnance service | 100,000 00 | | |
| For manufacture of arms at the national armories | 360,000 00 | | |
| For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory | 50,560 00 | | |
| For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Springfield armory | 56,000 00 | | |
| For arsenals | 117,586 00 | | |
| For purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal | 8,500 00 | | |
| | | 892,646 00 | |
| *8th.—Arrearages under act of 1st May, 1820.* | | | |
| For arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815, payable through Third Auditor | ..... | 2,000 00 | |
| Total under the direction of the War Department | ..... | $8,876,961 47 | |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of commission and warrant officers of the Navy, including the engineer corps, not on duty | $500,000 00 | |
| For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland | 28,200 00 | |
| For the transportation of the United States mail, per act August 3, 1848 | 874,600 00 | |
| For the Nautical Almanac, per act March 3, 1849 | 12,850 00 | |
| | | $1,415,650 00 |

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the Navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels | 1,975,000 00 | |
| For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the Navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp for the Navy | 1,750,000 00 | |
| For enumerated contingent expenses | 225,000 00 | |
| | | 3,950,000 00 |

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers on ordnance duty | 48,200 00 | |
| For ordnance and ordnance stores, &c | 196,900 00 | |
| For the support of the Hydrographical Office and National Observatory | 52,361 15 | |
| | | 297,461 15 |

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF NAVY-YARDS AND DOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers | 235,062 00 | |
| For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations | 73,960 00 | |
| For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations | 845,966 00 | |
| For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines | 19,550 00 | |
| For floating dry-docks, and for stone dock at New York | 1,265,562 00 | |

FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES THAT MAY ACCRUE DURING THE YEAR FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES, VIZ:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam-engines, and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and drawing teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for Government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and for clearing up yards; for flags,

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| awnings, and packing boxes; for watchmen and for incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation | $307,145 00 | | |
| | | $2,747,245 00 | |
| ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. | | | |
| For provisions for 7,500 men | | 756,200 00 | |
| ESTIMATE OF THE SUM REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. | | | |
| For medicines and hospital stores | | 36,800 00 | |
| MARINE CORPS. | | | |
| Pay and subsistence | 253,406 07 | | |
| Provisions for marines serving on shore | 20,000 00 | | |
| Clothing | 46,416 00 | | |
| Fuel | 10,000 00 | | |
| Military stores | 6,900 00 | | |
| Transportation | 9,000 00 | | |
| Repairs of barracks, &c | 6,000 00 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 20,000 00 | | |
| | | 371,722 07 | |
| Total under the direction of the Navy Department | | 9,575,078 22 | |
| EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS. | | | |
| Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 | | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 100,000 00 | | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c | 50,000 00 | | |
| Do. do. California | 200,000 00 | | |
| Annual increase for new districts, increase of business, &c | 100,000 00 | | |
| Weights and measures and contingent expenses | 100,000 00 | | |
| | | 2,750,000 00 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CIVIL LIST.** | | |
| Legislature | $764,944 90 | |
| Executive | 1,094,945 75 | |
| Surveyors General and their clerks | 52,400 00 | |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands | 1,500 00 | |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings, assistants, &c | 7,000 00 | |
| Mint of the United States and its branches | 135,877 00 | |
| Governments in the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota | 63,900 00 | |
| Judiciary | 140,200 00 | |
| | | $2,260,767 65 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Annuities and grants | 750 00 | |
| Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for | 5,000 00 | |
| Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks | 22,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, &c., of public revenue | 16,500 00 | |
| Compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books, and accounts, and money, on hand in the several depositories | 5,000 00 | |
| Expenses of loans and Treasury notes | 20,000 00 | |
| To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, &c | 200,000 00 | |
| Amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 00 | |
| Furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky | 7,000 00 | |
| Do. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania | 7,000 00 | |
| Do. Cleveland, Ohio | 7,000 00 | |
| Repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama | 2,330 00 | |
| Do. do. Key West, Florida | 600 00 | |
| Grading, piling, &c., marine hospital site at Cleveland | 5,000 00 | |
| Continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans | 200,000 00 | |
| Do. do. Charleston | 100,000 00 | |
| Survey of the coast of the United States | 186,000 00 | |
| Continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida | 30,000 00 | |
| Light-house establishment | 506,497 41 | |
| Payment to be made to Mexico on 30th May, 1851, under 12th article of treaty | 3,360,000 00 | |
| Payment for 2d and 3d volumes of fifth series of Documentary History | 35,000 00 | |
| Expenses of running and marking boundary line between the United States and Mexico | 100,000 00 | |
| To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to comply with former orders of the House, directing him to furnish members with certain books | 12,073 77 | |
| | | 4,842,751 18 |
| **INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.** | | |
| Salaries of Ministers of the United States | 72,000 00 | |

*Recapitulation of Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries of Secretaries of Legation | $16,000 00 | |
| Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey | 6,000 00 | |
| Salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey | 2,500 00 | |
| Salaries of Chargés d'Affaires of the United States | 72,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad | 40,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 30,000 00 | |
| Expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers | 9,000 00 | |
| Salary of the consul at London | 2,000 00 | |
| Salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands | 3,000 00 | |
| Interpreters, guards, &c., of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria | 1,500 00 | |
| Office rent of the consul at Basle, Switzerland | 100 00 | |
| Salary of commissioner to reside in China | 6,000 00 | |
| Salary of secretary and interpreter to said mission | 2,500 00 | |
| Compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China | 5,000 00 | |
| Salary of the consul general at Alexandria | 3,000 00 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries | 125,000 00 | |
| Clerk hire, office rent, &c., of the office of the American consul at London | 2,800 00 | |
| Salary of the consul at Beirout | 500 00 | |
| | | $398,900 00 |
| UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. | | |
| To meet the expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands | 170,835 00 | |
| Surveys of the public lands | 249,759 46 | |
| Current expenses of the Indian department | 89,450 00 | |
| Annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes | 909,289 17 | |
| Pensions | 1,433,893 00 | |
| Penitentiary in the District of Columbia | 7,355 00 | |
| Census of 1850 | 1,116,000 00 | |
| Expenses of courts of the United States, &c. | 557,537 00 | |
| Expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore | 8,600 00 | |
| Public buildings, grounds, bridges, &c., Washington | 449,975 00 | |
| | | 4,992,693 63 |
| UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Army proper | 5,864,137 00 | |
| Military Academy | 199,298 47 | |
| Fortifications and other works of defence | 754,800 00 | |
| Surveys | 65,000 00 | |
| Rivers and harbors | 1,035,500 00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light-houses | 63,580 00 | |
| Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war | 892,646 00 | |
| Arrearages under act 1st May, 1820 | 2,000 00 | |
| | | 8,876,961 47 |
| UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. | | |
| General service of the Navy | 9,203,356 15 | |
| Marine corps | 371,722 07 | |
| | | 9,575,078 22 |
| EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS. | | |
| Amount expended during the year ending 30th June, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 100,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c. | 50,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in California | 200,000 00 | |
| Annual increase from new districts, increase of business, &c. | 100,000 00 | |
| Weights and measures and contingent expenses | 100,000 00 | |
| | | 2,750,000 00 |
| Total estimates | | $33,697,152 15 |

*Statement of Appropriations, permanent and indefinite, estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, agreeably to former acts of Congress.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additional clerks in the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of October 12, 1837, and January 28, 1847 | | $10,800 00 | |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act May 20, 1836, viz: | | | |
| Principal | $60,000 00 | | |
| Interest | 47,850 00 | | |
| | | 107,850 00 | |
| Two, three, and five per cent. due to certain States under the several acts for their admission into the Union | | 117,000 00 | |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold, per act January 12, 1825 | | 30,000 00 | |
| Refunding purchase-money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act August 29, 1842 | | 8,000 00 | |
| Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act March 2, 1847 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida, per act June 26, 1834 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Refunding duties in certain cases where they are unascertained or paid under protest, per act March 3, 1839 | | 100,600 00 | |
| Marine Hospital fund, per act May 3, 1803 | | 100,000 00 | |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, for interest on $515,169, per act August 10, 1846 | | 30,910 14 | |
| Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the several Departments of Government, per 12th section act March 3, 1847 | | 200,000 00 | |
| | | | $724,560 14 |
| Arming and equipping the militia, per act April 23, 1808, (permanent) | | 200,000 00 | |
| Civilization of Indians, per act March 3, 1819, (permanent) | | 10,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary claims, per act May 15, 1828 | | 12,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act June 7, 1832 | | 340,000 00 | |
| Claims of the State of Virginia, per act July 5, 1832 | | 75,000 00 | |
| Unclaimed pensions, per act August 23, 1842 | | 18,000 00 | |
| Certain naval pensions, per act March 3, 1847 | | 12,000 00 | |
| Certain naval pensions, per act August 11, 1848 | | 16,000 00 | |
| | | | 683,000 00 |
| Public debt (old) payable at the Treasury, per act March 3, 1817 | | 2,000 00 | |
| Interest on the public debt created under acts of April 15, 1842, March 3, 1843, July 22, 1846, and March 31, 1848 | | 2,068,671 36 | |
| Interest on stock of the loan of January 28, 1847 | | 1,657,101 03 | |
| Purchase of the stock of the loan of January 28, 1847 | | 492,898 97 | |
| Interest on the Mexican indemnity stock | | 15,178 74 | |
| | | | 4,235,850 10 |
| | | | $5,643,410 24 |

*Statement accompanying the annual estimates of Appropriations, formed in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of May 1, 1820.*

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. | Am'nts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| President and Vice President of the United States, &c. | $7,500 00 | |
| New edition of the "Laws of the Post Office Department and List of Post Offices" | ..... | $1,670 93 |
| Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the late Territory of Florida | ..... | 2,798 88 |
| Expenses of the Legislative Council of the late Territory of Florida | ..... | 7,454 88 |
| Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the late Territory of Iowa | ..... | 2,876 09 |
| Expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory | ..... | 400 67 |
| Expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory | ..... | 10,130 72 |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory of Iowa | ..... | 175 00 |
| Chief Justice, Associate, and District Judges of the United States | 25,675 00 | |
| Chief Justice, Associate Judges, and Judges of Criminal and Orphans' Courts, District of Columbia | 2,675 00 | |
| District Attorneys and marshals | 3,500 00 | |
| Payment of certain annuities granted by special acts of Congress | 550 00 | |
| Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. | 150,000 00 | |
| Light-house at White Fish Point | ..... | 7 17 |
| Sundry light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c. | 100,000 00 | |
| Erection of marine hospital at St. Louis | 30,000 00 | |
| Erection of marine hospital at Napoleon | 27,000 00 | |
| Repairs of marine hospital at Norfolk | ..... | 4 96 |
| Building or purchasing a revenue cutter | ..... | 50 |
| Payment of mudding duties | ..... | 465 00 |
| To satisfy the State of Maine under treaty stipulations, act June 17, 1844 | ..... | 3,440 05 |
| Bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States | ..... | 3,196 00 |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution | ..... | 07 |
| Payment of instalment and interest payable under 12th article treaty with Mexico | ..... | 167,400 00 |
| Furniture for custom-house at Boston | ..... | 547 87 |
| Furniture and fixtures for custom-house at Wilmington, N. C. | ..... | 210 25 |
| Compensation of half per cent. to each designated depositary, under act of August 6, 1846 | 10,000 00 | |
| Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico | ..... | 15,771 87 |
| Northern boundary of Missouri | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| Payment for 1st volume, fifth series, Documentary History | ..... | 10 20 |
| Outstanding claims of the late mission to China | ..... | 1,245 53 |
| Survey of the boundary line between the United States and British provinces | ..... | 99 30 |

*Statement*—Continued.

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. | Am'nts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| Clerks and messenger in office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs | ..... | $866 67 |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings | $506 56 | |
| Surveyor General in Wisconsin and Iowa | ..... | 155 56 |
| Painting the Capitol | 5,235 10 | |
| Patent fund | 109,878 55 | |
| Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws | 9,801 07 | |
| Do. Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians | 1,914 17 | |
| Do. Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi | 24,374 77 | 34,000 00 |
| Do. Chippewas of Saginaw | 5,037 08 | |
| Do. Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river | 2,070 25 | |
| Do. Choctaws | 45,268 98 | |
| Do. Christian Indians | 200 00 | |
| Do. Creeks | 51,276 90 | |
| Do. Delawares | 9,968 50 | |
| Do. Florida Indians | 6,410 52 | |
| Do. Iowas | 2,932 50 | |
| Do. Kansas | 10,952 11 | |
| Do. Kickapoos | 2,500 00 | |
| Do. Menomonies | 84,500 50 | |
| Do. Miamies | 46,211 12 | |
| Do. Miamies of Eel river | 500 01 | |
| Do. Miamies, of 28th November, 1840 | 8,898 84 | |
| Do. Omahas | 870 00 | |
| Do. Osages | 22,558 90 | |
| Do. Ottawas | 3,034 00 | |
| Do. Ottawas and Chippewas | 55,647 43 | |
| Do. Ottoes and Missourias | 6,878 75 | |
| Do. Pawnees | 5,366 27 | |
| Do. Piankeshaws | 400 00 | |
| Do. Pottawatomies | 47,039 17 | |
| Do. Pottawatomies of the Huron | 400 00 | |
| Do. Quapaws | 3,730 22 | |
| Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi | 70,911 30 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | Sacs and Foxes of Missouri | 8,705 08 | |
| Do. | Senecas | 1,596 63 | |
| Do. | Senecas of New York | 4,875 00 | |
| Do. | Senecas and Shawnees | 1,611 80 | |
| Do. | Shawnees | 3,901 60 | |
| Do. | Shawnees, (proceeds of land) | 3,116 44 | |
| Do. | Sioux of Mississippi | 69,960 14 | |
| Do. | Six Nations of New York | 1,471 20 | |
| Do. | Stockbridges | 1,650 00 | |
| Do. | various Indian tribes | 9,848 52 | |
| Do. | Weas | 1,500 00 | |
| Do. | Winnebagoes | 56,862 40 | |
| Do. | Wyandots | 8,500 84 | |
| Carrying into effect treaties with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river | | 1,024 66 | |
| Interest on stocks due to Cherokees under treaty of 1835 | | | 13,799 82 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas and Ottawas | | | 2,115 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—education | | | 19,337 50 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—mills | | | 43,340 35 |
| Interest on stocks due to Creek orphans | | | 1,200 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Menomonies | | | 900 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Shawnees | | | 9,242 57 |
| Civilization of Indians | | 11,434 66 | |
| Provisions for Indians | | 14,816 00 | |
| Buildings at the several agencies | | 4,073 48 | |
| Removal of 250 New York Indians | | 9,942 34 | |
| Removal and subsistence of Creek Indians | | 7,831 51 | |
| Value of improvements on lands ceded by Miamies' treaty, November, 1838 | | 8,000 68 | |
| Awards for improvements surrendered by Senecas | | 15,032 68 | |
| Payment to Baptiste Powles | | 4,000 00 | |
| Payment to William Day | | 2,000 00 | |
| Payment for Creek Nation of balance claimed for award to citizens of Georgia | | 84,633 55 | |
| Interest on awards to Choctaw claimants | | 13,026 39 | |
| Holding treaty with Menomonies for land north of Fox river | | 1,019 70 | |
| Holding treaty with Pottawatomies of Missouri | | | 995 80 |
| Holding treaty with Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and Sioux, for lands in Iowa | | | 28 62 |
| Missions to the wild Indians of the prairie | | 9,643 81 | |
| Collecting and digesting statistics of Indian tribes | | 3,189 39 | |
| Agent for taking census of the North Carolina Cherokees | | | 126 00 |
| Expenses of certain Chippewas and their interpreter | | 1,000 00 | |
| Marking north and western boundary of Creek country | | 10,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818 | | 20,117 00 | |
| Mexican hostilities—Navy | | 23,000 00 | |

*Statement*—Continued.

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of the Navy | $90,153 31 | |
| Pay of superintendents | 15,000 00 | |
| Provisions | 127,000 00 | |
| Increase, repairs, armament, &c | 300,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses enumerated | 85,735 99 | |
| Clothing for the Navy | 406,995 65 | |
| Surgeon's necessaries and appliances | 242 00 | |
| Books, maps, &c., of the hydrographical office | 808 60 | |
| Stevens's war steamer | 183,521 22 | |
| Steam mail service | 500,000 00 | |
| Naval depot | 5,730 00 | |
| Improvements at Naval School, Annapolis | 12,283 36 | |
| Iron steamer, at Pittsburg, on Lieutenant Hunter's plan | ..... | $161 95 |
| Testing Professor Page's electro-magnetic power | 1,532 04 | |
| Pay and subsistence of marine corps | 8,520 49 | |
| Military stores do. | 980 87 | |
| Contingent expenses do. | 1,837 18 | |
| Repairs of barracks do. | 1,267 73 | |
| Fuel do. | 3,104 05 | |
| Transportation do. | 821 64 | |
| Provisions do. | 9,517 29 | |
| Pay of the Army | 500,000 00 | |
| Pay of ten regiments of regular troops | ..... | 103,690 12 |
| Subsistence of officers | 160,000 00 | |
| Subsistence department | 1,279,165 31 | |
| Forage | 30,000 00 | |
| Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants | 12,000 00 | |
| Three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers and expenses of recruiting | 100,000 00 | |
| Medical and Hospital department | 49,790 18 | |
| Contingencies of the Army | 17,792 48 | |
| Pay of eleven regiments of volunteers | 20,000 00 | |
| Pay of volunteers—resolution 8th August, 1846 | 10,000 00 | |
| Pay of volunteers—act 2d March, 1847 | 50,000 00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of three companies of Indiana militia | ..... | 174 21 |
| Pay of Florida militia on account of Medical department | 2,000 00 | |
| Fort Calhoun | 10,000 00 | |
| Contingencies of fortifications | 50,000 00 | |
| National armories | 70,000 00 | |
| Purchase of Colt's revolving pistols | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Arming and equipping militia | 38,000 00 | |
| Removing obstructions in the rivers Choctawhatchie and Holmes | 2,123 38 | |
| Surveys in reference to military defences of the frontier—inland and Atlantic | 5,000 00 | |
| Surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific | 22,000 00 | |
| Light-house at Sand Key, Florida | 30,000 00 | |
| Light-house on the Whale's Back, New Hampshire | 12,000 00 | |
| Screw-pile beacon on South Shoal, off Nantucket, Massachusetts | 12,000 00 | |
| Relief of Captain Vannetine & Co., per act March 3, 1839 | ..... | 129 82 |
| | $5,656,530 34 | $502,170 02 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November*, 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register*.

# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives estimates for the contingent expenses of the House, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing and binding | $100,000 00 |
| Stationery | 10,000 00 |
| Furniture | 3,000 00 |
| Librarian, four clerks, messengers, pages, and laborers | 32,000 00 |
| Horses and mail carriages | 2,549 00 |
| Fuel, oil, and candles | 2,400 00 |
| Newspapers | 4,600 00 |
| Engraving and lithographing | 25,000 00 |
| Alterations, repairs, and other miscellaneous items | 15,000 00 |
| Capitol police | 3,200 00 |
| | $197,749 00 |

## No. 2.

The Secretary of State estimates for the contingent expenses of his office, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and of the city of Washington, estimated for 70 papers, at $260 each | $18,200 00 |
| For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor, and transportation, &c. | 10,000 00 |
| For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing | 4,400 00 |
| For printing, (letter-press and copperplate,) book and maps | 2,000 00 |
| For newspapers | 200 00 |
| For extra clerk-hire and copying | 2,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 1,000 00 |
| | $37,800 00 |

## No. 3.

The First Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For furniture | $500 00 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor | 1,700 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 300 00 |
| | $2,500 00 |

## No. 4.

The Second Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved | $700 00 |
| For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items | 800 00 |
| | 1,500 00 |

NOTE.—The Intelligencer and Union are indispensably necessary in this office. Many of the laws passed at each session of Congress are to be carried into effect before the pamphlet edition of the laws issues from the press, and as they cannot be found except in the official paper, that must be resorted to. It is also frequently necessary to the understanding of a law, that the proceedings had in its progress through Congress—such as amendments offered and adopted or rejected—should be known, and the files are often referred to for this purpose; and information indispensable, in many cases, to the correct interpretation of a law cannot be obtained from any other source.

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## No. 5.

The First Auditor estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, and labor | $1,200 00 |
| For cases for the records, documents, and official papers preserved in the office, and indispensable to the public business, and necessary furniture for the office | 1,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 300 00 |
| | $2,500 00 |

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## No. 6.

The Second Auditor estimates for the contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office furniture, printing blanks, (including pay for the Republic and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office,) and miscellaneous items | $1,500 00 |

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## No. 7.

The Solicitor estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for reports of district attorneys, clerks of courts, marshals, and labor | $1,050 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 200 00 |
| For statutes and reports, including those of the several States | 1,000 00 |
| For official seal, with press and fixtures, per act February 22, 1849, ch. 61, sec. 2. | 250 00 |
| | $2,500 00 |

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## No. 8.

For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive building, the sum of $7,596 is added. Former appropriations inadequate, as appears from the additional estimates to make good deficiencies in former years, and the report of the superintendent of the building.

## No. 9.

Addition of $1,500 over former appropriation, wanted for the purpose of paying rent of vaults, with rooms, or purchase of safes for the use of designated depositories.

## No. 10.

Furnishing marine hospitals rendered necessary by acts of Congress establishing hospitals, and by the anticipated occupation of the buildings at the places indicated during the next fiscal year, to be expended in the purchase of usual hospital furniture.

## No. 11.

Necessary to the security of the hospital edifice. Amount required not accurately ascertained, and therefore conjectural.

## No. 12.

Increase over original estimate caused by a change in the plan of the building recommended by the chief of the Topographical Bureau.

## No. 13.

$22,515 of this estimate required to meet the increased expenditure at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Cleveland, resulting from the organization of the public hospitals at those places. The residue for extending the relief of the fund to other places where the present provision is inadequate, or where no provision has been authorized; and also for the increased charges upon the fund resulting from the establishment of hospitals at Chicago, Paducah, St. Louis, and Natchez, should the hospitals at those places be ready to be occupied during the fiscal year.

## No. 14.

*Census of* 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of United States marshals | $25,000 00 |
| For pay of clerks | 45,000 00 |
| For printing blanks, census, and compend | 211,000 00 |
| For binding | 20,000 00 |
| For statistical information | 150,000 00 |
| For deputy marshals, and all other expenses | 675,000 00 |
| | 1,126,000 00 |
| From which deduct appropriation of March 3, 1849 | 10,000 00 |
| Leaving the sum now required for this service | 1,116,000 00 |

## No. 15.

This estimate is based upon the best information obtained from the marshals, &c. Its excess over the last appropriation is caused by the increase of business in the United States courts, by the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and the anticipated organization of California and New Mexico, and by the insufficiency in the previous estimates of the amounts required for the miscellaneous expenditures chargeable to this fund.

## UNITED STATES MINT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, *November* 8, 1849.

SIR: I have sent to the Register of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations which will be required for the mint and branch mints for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. I have now the honor of sending you copies of these estimates, with the following remarks in regard to them.

The California gold brought to the mint in the present year for coinage has increased our expenses, not only by its large amount, (exceeding $3,200,000 in value,) but by the character of the gold itself, which contains combined with it a large portion of silver, which must be separated from it. This is done by a chemical process, requiring, for operations upon so large a scale, a great and expensive increase in the laboratory, and the employment of additional workmen.

In consequence of this, the funds available for the present fiscal year must certainly fall short of the expenses, so that there will not only be no balance on hand at the end of the year, but there will be a deficit, which must be supplied by an extra appropriation. What amount will be required for this purpose cannot be determined with accuracy until the wastage accounts of 1849 shall be settled; after which time an estimate of the sum required to supply deficiencies will be presented.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are estimated at | | $80,000 |
| Deducting therefrom the estimated profits on copper during the same period | $10,000 | |
| And the estimated deductions from deposites | 14,000 | |
| | | 24,000 |
| There will remain to be asked for the sum of | | $56,000 |

as per the estimate herewith presented.

In the appropriations asked for there are but two that vary from those heretofore presented. The first is an increase in the salary of the assistant assayer—from $1,300 to $1,500. By section seven of the mint act of January 18, 1837, it is enacted that "to the assistants and clerks such annual salaries shall be allowed as the director may determine, with the approbation of the President: *Provided*, That an assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars, and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars." The gentleman who fills the office of assistant assayer has performed the duties of his place most skilfully and faithfully for thirteen years, and, as I sincerely think, fully merits the small increase of salary provided. It may be added that the large proportion of California gold now deposited at the mint, in the amount of which no decrease is to be anticipated, has at least doubled the work in the assay department. I therefore beg, most respectfully, to submit the proposed salary, through you, to the approbation of the President.

The appropriation for the wages of workmen has, for a long time, been $24,000. The increase of labor at the mint has made it necessary to present an estimate for $25,200.

The appropriations required for the branch mint at New Orleans are founded on the "Grounds of Estimates" presented by the superintendent of that mint, and of which a copy is sent enclosed.

The appropriation presented for the branch mint at Charlotte is for the usual amount, except an item of $1,000 for certain repairs, of which the explanation given by the superintendent is sent enclosed.

The estimate for the branch mint at Dahlonega is of the usual amount, and does not require explanation.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,

R. M. PATTERSON, *Director.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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## UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY STATION,
MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, *near Portland, (Me.,) November*, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in advance of the report required by the regulations of the coast survey, a brief notice of the progress of the work up to this time, and of its progress during the past year, with the estimates for the cost of the work during the next fiscal year.

Some part of the operations of the survey (including field and office work) has been carried on in every State on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico during the past season, and a beginning has been made on the western coast.

The general progress of the coast survey may be thus summed up. In the first section, (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island,) the primary triangulation, and astronomical and other observations connected with it, have reached Portland, Maine; the minute reconnoissance extending to the Kennebec and the general reconnoissance to the Penobscot. One party uninterruptedly engaged in this work could finish it to the boundary in two to two and a half seasons. A base of verification has been measured on the Boston and Providence railroad. The secondary triangulation has reached New Hampshire, and the preparation of putting up signals has been carried to Kennebunk, in Maine. The topography has reached Cape Ann, with an interval to be filled on the eastern side of Massachusetts Bay from Harwich to Scituate. The hydrography of the south shore of Massachusetts is complete to Nantucket Sound, embraces nearly the whole of Nantucket Shoals, and has been completed in Hyannis, Bass river, and Wellfleet harbors of refuge, and in Boston harbor and its approaches. The rest of the work in this section, except the topography and hydrography of part of Narragansett Bay, is complete. Observations for difference of longitude by chronometer between Cambridge and Europe are in progress. The charts of New Bedford, Holmes' Hole, Tarpaulin Cove, Edgartown, and Nantucket harbors, have been published. The general coast chart from Narragansett Bay to Cuttyhunk, is engraving; so also the chart of Boston harbor. Muskeget Channel and the second sheet of the coast chart are in the hands of the draughtsman. Two manuscript charts, on a large scale, of

Boston harbor and its approaches, have been prepared for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston. Preliminary sketches and notices of dangers and facilities to navigation developed by the survey, have been published.

The whole field work of the survey is in general complete in the next section, (Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware,) parts of which require an extension of the work, and others verification and resurvey. This is done as parties are disposable. The chief expenditure in this section is for drawing and engraving. Two charts of New York Bay and harbor in six sheets, and one on a smaller scale in one sheet, have been published. The atlas of harbors of Long Island Sound is nearly completed. Charts of the harbors of New London, New Haven, Black Rock, and Bridgeport, Oyster Bay, Huntingdon Bay, Sawkins and Sheffield Islands, Captain's Islands, E. and W. of Fisher's Island Sound, have been published. The outline of Sachem's Head is engraved, leaving only the mouth of the Connecticut, the anchorage at Hart and City Islands, and perhaps an additional chart, to be engraved. The eastern sheet of the general chart of Long Island Sound has been published; the middle sheet is engraved, and the western is in the course of engraving. The western sheet of the south side of Long Island is engraved, and the middle and eastern sheets drawn. The off-shore chart, comprising the coast of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, from Block Island to the Capes of the Delaware, is drawn and nearly engraved. A chart of the passage between East river and Long Island Sound (Hell Gate) has been drawn. Buttermilk Channel, in New York harbor, has been resurveyed and a chart published. The Delaware Bay and river, in three sheets, including the approaches, has been published. A chart of Little Egg harbor, (of refuge,) on the coast of New Jersey, has been published. All these engraved plates are in general electrotyped, so as to use copies which are fac similes of the original.

In the next section, (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,) the primary triangulation, and secondary connected with it, will be completed in less than three years, having now reached the Rappahannock in its progress down the Chesapeake. The secondary triangulation, on the outer shore, is similarly advanced. The triangulation to connect the primary work and the Capitol requires the occupation of but one station to complete it. A base of verification has been measured on Kent Island. From the "Seaton station," at Washington, we expect to reach all the principal points on the coast through which the telegraph passes, determining the difference of longitude with a precision not heretofore attained. Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cambridge, and Cincinnati, (one of the steps to New Orleans by the western telegraph route,) have been thus connected, and the astronomical observations at Western Reserve College have been rendered available for our work by its telegraphic connection with Philadelphia. The topography in this section, both of the shores of the Chesapeake and ocean shore, has kept pace with the triangulation as nearly as the convenience of the work permits. The hydrography of the Chesapeake has rather pressed upon the land work, and that outside follows it closely. An efficient *steam vessel* is much wanted for this part of the work; otherwise, as the Chesapeake widens, and the

soundings come to embrace the mouth of the bay outside, the hydrography cannot keep pace with the rest of the work. With a steamer, which could keep the sea one hundred days during the working season, the main hydrography of this station could be completed in five years, and probably at no greater annual expense than now. Charts of Annapolis harbor and the entrance to Chester river have been published. A chart of the Patapsco and Baltimore harbor, in two sheets, is nearly engraved. The upper sheet of Chesapeake Bay is drawn and engraving, and the drawing of a second sheet is in progress. Materials for a third will, at the close of this season, be in the office, and will soon be reduced.

In the fourth section, (Virginia and North Carolina,) the main and secondary triangulation of Albemarle Sound, and the tertiary triangulation of the rivers emptying into it, except those at its head, and the topography of the shores, are completed. The triangulation of Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, and the topography of the shores, are nearly completed. A base line has been measured on Bodies' Island. The triangulation of Currituck Sound is in progress, and that of Pamlico Sound commenced. A small triangulation along the ocean shore has been carried to the inlet south of Cape Hatteras. The hydrography of Albemarle Sound is two-thirds done. Hydrographic reconnoissances have been made of the inlets between Nag's Head and Hatteras Inlet. The reductions are in progress for a map of Albemarle Sound. The chart of Pasquotank river has been drawn and is nearly engraved. This is the section having the smallest extent of shore line of the nine sections on the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and the progress of the land work in it, in four years, amounts probably to one-third of the whole. Had the steamer Jefferson answered our expectations, we should have been able to speak as positively in regard to the hydrography.

In section five (South Carolina and Georgia) a general reconnoissance has been made, so as to decide upon the plan of the work and to form an idea of the difficulties and facilities in different parts of the section, the work having been only commenced in it in the winter of 1847–'48. The land work of Charleston harbor has been completed, including the triangulation and topography, and the astronomical observations required have been made. The approaches to the harbor from the ocean have been sounded out. A hydrographic reconnoissance has been made of Bull's Bay, on the coast of South Carolina, important as a harbor of refuge. The recomputations required for the chart of Charleston harbor have been made, and the drawing is in progress. A sketch of the harbor of Bull's Bay has been published. The base line for the main work has been laid out on Edisto Island, and the arrangements for its measurement are in progress. The sides of the main triangles have been traced from the base to the stations east of Charleston. The small secondary triangulation will be pushed, both south into Georgia and north from the base, so as to serve as a minute reconnoissance for the primary.

The sixth section (part of Florida) was commenced last winter by a reconnoissance of the Florida reefs and keys, and a special appropriation being made by Congress, the triangulation was at once commenced near Key West and Bahia Honda, and astronomical observations for fixing the geographical position of Key West. The rapid advance of

summer, and other circumstances, necessarily prevented more than a beginning there, and the parties are now under instructions to resume work as early as the season will permit—two land parties (one a double one) and a hydrographic party being organized for the purpose. The plan of operations proposed and the reasons for it are described in my report. More than two-thirds of the part of the coast of Florida which is comprised in section seventh, has been reconnoitered, and work may be commenced there whenever the appropriations permits. A hydrographic reconnoissance of the entrance to the St. Mary's and St. John's rivers has been made.

The eighth section (Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana) was commenced by a reconnoissance in 1845, and the work has made very good progress in it. The triangulation for the city of Mobile and the bay, and Mississippi Sound to Cat Island, and the shores of Lake Borgne, is nearly complete, and the topography more than half advanced to completion. The positions of two points have been determined by astronomical observations. A base line for the work has been measured on Dauphin Island. The hydrography of nearly two-thirds of Mobile Bay is done, including the entrance; part of Mississippi Sound is done; and Cat and Ship Island harbors are complete. The charts of these harbors have been drawn, and the engraving is nearly completed. The chart of the entrance of Mobile Bay is in the hands of the draughtsman. Sketches of hydrographic reconnoissances of Cat and Ship Island harbors, and of Mobile entrance, have been engraved and distributed. The work in this section will be recommenced as soon as the season permits.

The ninth section (Louisiana and Texas) was commenced but two years since. Galveston upper and lower bay has been triangulated on a base approximately measured. Astronomical and magnetic observations have been made at one station, and it has been connected by chronometer differences with a station in section eighth. It is proposed this season to carry the triangulation south from Galveston, and to commence the topography and hydrography of Galveston Bay. The work will thus be in full activity.

Instructions for commencing section tenth (the coast of Oregon) were given by the Treasury Department in July, 1848, and in the course of the autumn a land and hydrographic party were organized to proceed to Oregon. The land party is complete within itself for all the operations of the survey. The very unexpected change in the relations of the western coast has of course interfered materially with the usefulness, and added greatly to the expense of the party. At the last advices, however, the schooner Ewing had arrived at San Francisco, having passed through the straits of Magellan, under the command of Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett. Lieutenant Commanding McArthur, U. S. N., the chief of the hydrographic party, had also, after many delays and difficulties, not to say dangers, reached the same point; and thus Assistant James S. Williams and his party (Brevet Major Hammond, Sub-assistant Joseph S. Ruth, and William Humphreys, Esq.) were furnished with the means of transportation, which had been entirely wanting before, to reach the coast of Oregon. I have no doubt, should our means prove adequate, to be able to give a good account of the labors of these parties.

This cursory glance at the work on our extended coast which has been done will, I trust, serve to give confidence in the steady advance towards completion of all the parts of the survey. In four sections data exist for a tolerable approximation towards the time of completion of the different parts of the work, with the means as they now exist; in four others they will be furnished in four years—making, at that time, eight of the sections in regard to which the estimates of the time of completion may be presented with reasonable pretensions to accuracy. I have endeavored in passing to indicate some of the times when, as now supposed, the operations will be completed.

As the sums directly appropriated for the coast survey, and those indirectly furnished by the War and Navy Departments in supplying officers, and the latter officers and men for the survey have increased, the rate of progress of the work has been an accelerated one, and I have endeavored, in former reports, to show the economy which thus resulted from thus enlarging the scale of the work, while the period at which its benefits were felt was hastened, as well as that of the entire completion of the work. Besides the general account just given there, it is proper to state the progress during the past year separately from that of former ones. This notice I shall endeavor to render as brief as possible, as a full detail will be given in the subsequent parts of the report of all the operations, derived from the reports of the officers engaged in them, and my own examinations. Each individual engaged in a work like this, has a right to claim that he shall, as far as the case admits, receive full credit for work done; and the public statement by the head of the survey of the amount of service rendered, is, at least in part, a fulfilment of his duty in the matter. With many, the opportunity of thus having their labors appreciated by the public, while it is a reward for exertion, also reacts as a stimulus. With all, the occasions of preparing annual reports serve as so many periods of reflection upon progress made, and of plans of operations, and their relative degrees of success.

The progress of the survey during the past year, classified under the heads of the different operations, has been as follows:

SECTION I.—*Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, to Point Judith, Connecticut.*

*Reconnoissance*, both preliminary and minute, has been carried one set of stations further eastward, reaching thus to Portland.

*Primary triangulation.*—Two stations have been occupied, at one of which observations for *latitude* and *azimuth* have been made, and at both observations for magnetic variation, (declination,) intensity, and dip.

*Magnetic observations* were made at six stations to furnish the variation for the harbor charts of Lynnhaven Bay, Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Annisquam.

*The difference of longitude*, by the transportation of chronometers, between Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Liverpool, England, is in course of determination. The observations of moon culminations and occultations for longitude have been contributed for the use of the survey from Cambridge and Nantucket, and of latitude from Nantucket.

*Secondary triangulation.*—The preparation by the erection of signals

has been completed to Kennebunk, Maine; the measurement of angles had been nearly completed (covering Cape Ann) to Seabrook, in New Hampshire.

*The topography* of the northern shore of Cape Cod has been carried to Harwich. The topography east of Boston has been carried from near Lynn to beyond Salem.

*The hydrography* of Nantucket Shoals has been continued. That of Bass river and Wellfleet harbors has been completed. The position of Cashe's Ledge has been determined. Tidal and current observations have been made in the Vineyard Sound. *Four* new shoals (McBlair's Shoals) have been discovered in the "main ship-channel over the Nantucket Shoals."

*The usual computations* of the work of the year have been made in this and the sections generally.

*Drawing.*—The manuscript maps of Boston harbor have been completed, including additional work to that originally designed, which renders the hydrography more perspicuous. The map of Boston, on a smaller scale for engraving, is more than half done. The chart of Muskeget Channel is two-thirds done.

*Engraving.*—The map of Hyannis harbor has been engraved. Some progress has been made on the general coast chart, eastern series, No. 1, and on the map of Boston harbor.

SECTION II.—*Point Judith to Cape Henlopen.*

*Triangulation* has been made to determine points for the hydrography of the south side of Long Island.

*Magnetic observations*, for the determination of the coefficients of the needles of two of the declinometers used in the survey, have been made.

*Soundings* have been made of the south side of Long Island, and in Little Hell Gate, and for a profile line from the entrance to New York harbor. A thorough comparative examination of specimens of the bottom in this section is in progress.

*Drawing.*—1. The reduction of the topography for the off-shore map from Point Judith to Cape Henlopen has been made. 2. A similar reduction for the map of the south shore of Long Island Sound has been completed. 3. The topography of the large scale map of Hell Gate is nearly completed.

*Engraving.*—1. The middle sheet of Long Island Sound has been completed. 2 and 3. The chart of Cawkin's Island and Sheffield Island harbors, and of Captain's Island, east and west, have been completed. 4. The reengraving of the entrance sheet of Delaware Bay is nearly completed. 5. The sketch of Buttermilk Channel has been engraved. 6 and 7. The western sheet of Long Island Sound, and the off-shore chart from Point Judith to Cape Henlopen, has made progress. 8 and 9. Sachem's Head harbor, and the anchorage at City Island, have been commenced.

SECTION III.—*Cape Henlopen to Cape Henry.*

*Triangulation.*—The primary and secondary work on the Chesapeake

has been extended south to the Rappahannock, in Virginia. The secondary on the outer coast has advanced to Assateague light-house. The tertiary triangulation of the Nanticoke has been made to Vienna.

*Astronomical and magnetic observations.*—Observations for latitude and azimuth, in connection with the triangulation between the Capitol and Chesapeake, have been made at one of the Chesapeake stations.

*Topography.*—The topography of the shores of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Wicomico, of Hooper's Strait and of Tangier Bay, has been completed. That of the ocean shore has been carried from Sinepuxent Bay to Assateague Island.

*The hydrography* outside has been carried south from the Isle of Wight Shoal to the mouth of Green River Inlet. In the Chesapeake, across the mouth of the Potomac to Smith's Point.

*Drawing.*—The topographical part of the upper sheet of Chesapeake Bay is three-fourths done. The results of the resurvey of the Patapsco are nearly reduced.

*Engraving*, Chesapeake Bay, No. 1.—The upper sheet has made some progress. The chart of Chester river entrance (harbor of refuge) has been engraved. The Patapsco river and Baltimore harbor, in two sheets, has advanced towards completion.

### Section IV.—*Cape Henry to Cape Fear.*

The *measurement* of a base line on Bodies's Island has been made.

The *triangulation*, main and secondary, of Croatan, Roanoke, and Currituck Sounds, has been in progress. A tertiary triangulation has been carried on the outer shore from Nag's Head south beyond Hatteras.

The *topography* of the shores of Albemarle Sound, of the Alligator and Yeopim rivers, has been completed. That of the shores of Croatan and Roanoke Sounds, and of the outer shore from Nag's Head south of the new light-house on Bodies' Island, has been completed.

The *hydrography* of about two-thirds of Albemarle Sound, and of the entrance to the Alligator river, has been completed. Hydrographic reconnoissances of the inlet of 1846, of "New Inlet," of Hatteras Cove, and of Hatteras Inlet, have been made.

*Drawing and engraving.*—The sketches of Hatteras Cove and Hatteras Inlet have been drawn and engraved. The engraving of the Pasquotank is nearly completed.

### Sections II, III, and IV.

Three lines of *off-shore soundings* have been run from the capes of the Delaware to south of Cape Henry.

### Section V.—*From Cape Fear to the St. Mary's.*

The minute *reconnoissance* has been in progress for tracing the triangle sides from the Edisto base to the stations beyond Charleston.

Preparations for the *measurement* of a base on Edisto Island are in progress.

*Astronomical* observations, &c., have been made in Charleston harbor, and those in the city have been continued.

The *triangulation* of Charleston harbor and its vicinity has been made.

The *topography* connected with this, and with the approaches from the ocean side, has been executed, and the plan of the city and wharves has been made, and copied for the city authorities.

The *hydrography* of the approaches to Charleston harbor from the ocean has been nearly completed. A reconnoissance of Bull's Bay, north of Charleston, has been made, and the sketch has been *drawn* and *engraved*.

SECTION VI.—*From the St. Mary's to St. Joseph's Bay.*

*Astronomical observations* have been made near Key West, and the *triangulation* has been commenced at Key West and Bahia Honda.

A *preliminary reconnoissance* has been made from Cape Florida to Carysfort, and from the Marquesas Keys eastward to Key Rodrigues.

A *hydrographic reconnoissance* of the entrance to the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's has been made. The work has been recommenced in this section by two land parties, (one a double party,) and a hydrographic party, having a steam vessel, is in part organized.

SECTION VII.—*From Mobile Bay to Vermilion Bay.*

*Triangulation.*—The triangulation of the delta near Mobile is complete, and of Bonsecour's Bay is nearly so, finishing very nearly this work in Mobile Bay.

*Topography.*—Parts of the islands south of Mississippi Sound, previously unfinished, have been completed. The north shore of Mississippi Sound, and part of the shore of Mobile Bay, are finished.

*Hydrography.*—The hydrography of two-thirds of Mobile Bay has been done. Tides and currents have been observed at Mobile Point, Cat Island, &c. Sailing directions for Cat and Ship Island harbors have been prepared. Information in regard to buoys, beacons, and landmarks in Mobile Bay at its entrance, and in Cat and Ship Island harbors, has been collected.

*Drawing and engraving*, 1 *and* 2.—The chart of Cat and Ship Island harbors has been drawn, and part of Mobile entrance is in preparation. The engraving of the first-named map, which is of the size of two of the usual harbor sheets, is nearly completed.

SECTION IX.—*From Vermilion Bay to the Rio Grande.*

The *triangulation* of Galveston lower and upper bays has been very nearly completed, so as to prepare for the commencement of the topography and hydrography which have been directed.

In six sections the work has been in full activity, and in three others preparations have been made for the execution of the work on the same scale. Should the appropriations asked for be made, including the special appropriation for the Florida reefs and keys, the continuation

of which is requested, I shall be able to keep up the work on the same footing during the next fiscal year. This supposes the same aid from the War and Navy Departments as in past years. Should this be withheld from any cause, I ought not to be considered as responsible for the consequent derangement of the operations proposed, and the necessary diminution of progress.

The estimates which I would respectfully request to be laid before Congress, are the same in amount and in division as those which last year received the sanction of the Department and of Congress. The minor details only differ in distribution, according to the change of circumstances in the different sections. The estimates include not only the cost of the field operations, as is usual in such works, but of all the computations and reductions, the drawing and engraving, the printing and publishing. They include, also, the compensations of all persons engaged, except officers of the Army and Navy, and the men from the Navy employed exclusively in the hydrographic part of the work.

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GENERAL ITEMS.

Rent, fuel, postage, materials for drawing, engraving, and printing; carpenter's work and materials; instrument maker's work and materials; blank books, stationery, printing, and ruling forms; binding; transportation of instruments, maps, and charts, and miscellaneous office expenses; purchase of new instruments, books, maps, and charts..... $15,500

SECTION I. *Field work.* To extend the primary triangulation in *Maine* eastward, and to make the reconnoissance, astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it; to complete the secondary triangulation of *Cape Ann*, of the coast of *New Hampshire*, and of part of *Maine* nearly to *Kennebunk*, and of part of *Casco Bay*, (Portland harbor;) to continue the topography of the western shore of *Massachusetts Bay* and of *Cape Ann;* to continue the hydrography of *Nantucket Shoals*, and of the ocean near *Nantucket*, and of part of *Massachusetts Bay*, and the harbors of *Gloucester* or Salem; to continue the observations of the *tides and currents* in Vineyard Sound, including the cost of repairs to vessel and engine, and the fuel for the steam-vessel used in the hydrography, and the hire of a vessel to aid in the soundings. *Office work.* To make the reductions and computations of the section; to complete the drawing of the general coast chart, eastern series, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2; to make the drawing of a chart of Bass river and of Wellfleet harbors, and to commence the engraving of the same, and to continue that of the general coast chart, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2; to continue the engraving of the chart of Boston harbor, will require..... 33,000

SECTION II. To continue the verification and filling-up of parts of the hydrography; to complete the engraving of the western sheet of *Long Island Sound;* to complete the engraving of the series of charts of harbors and anchorages of *Long Island Sound;* to complete the engraving of the chart of Hell Gate, near New York, will require about..... 9,000

SECTION III. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of the *Chesapeake* south of the *Rappahannock*, that of the outer shore south of Assateague Island in *Virginia;* to make the astronomical and magnetic observations required, the tertiary triangulation of parts of the rivers; to continue the topography of the shores of the *Chesapeake*, and of the ocean shores south of the *Virginia* line; to continue the hydrography of the *outside*, and of the *Chesapeake* south from the present limit, including the ordinary repairs merely of a steam-vessel, and the fuel for a steam-vessel, and hire of a tender for the outside work. *Office work.* To make the computations and reductions required of the work, the drawing of a third sheet of the *Chesapeake Bay;* to continue the engraving of the first sheet, and to commence that of the second, will require about..... 32,000

SECTION IV. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of *Pamlico Sound*, and of the ocean coast south of *Hatteras;* to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography of the shores of *Pamlico Sound* and of the ocean; to commence the hydrography of Hatteras Shoals, and to continue the exploration of the Gulf stream off this coast, including the current expenses of a steam-vessel and ordinary repairs. *Office work.* To complete the drawing of one

sheet of the chart of *Albemarle Sound* and its rivers, and to continue its engraving, will require about ..... 24,000

SECTION V. *Field work.* To complete the primary and secondary triangulation of the coast between the *Edisto* base and *Charleston*, and to continue it eastward; to commence the secondary triangulation westward from the same base, across *St. Helena Sound*, to the mouth of the *Savannah;* to make the requisite astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography; to complete the hydrography of Charleston harbor, and of its approaches, and to continue that of the coast of the section westward; to continue the exploration of the Gulf stream off this section. *Office work.* To make the required computations and reductions; to make the drawing of the map of Charleston harbor and its approaches, and to commence the engraving, will require ..... 20,000

SECTION VI. Provided for by special appropriation, as last year.

SECTION VIII. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of *Pontchartrain*, and the secondary triangulation, south of the *Chandeleur Islands*, the reconnoissance of the mouths of the *Mississippi;* to complete the topography of the northern shores of *Mississippi Sound*, and to commence that of *Lake Borgne;* to continue the hydrography of *Mississippi Sound*, and outside westward of *Mobile Bay.* *Office work.* To make the necessary calculations and reductions of the work of the section; to complete the drawing of the first coast sheet, and to commence the engraving; to commence the drawing of the second sheet of Mobile Bay, will require about ..... 20,000

SECTION IX. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation southward and westward towards the *Brazos;* to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography and hydrography of *Galveston Bay.* *Office work.* To make the necessary computations and to commence the drawing of the map of *Galveston Bay*, will require about ..... $18,500

SECTION X. *Field work.* To continue the general and minute reconnoissance of the western coast; to commence the triangulation and make astronomical observations in connection with it; to continue the topography and hydrography, will require at least ..... 14,000

Total, exclusive of SECTION VI., and including the current expenses, and ordinary repairs of steam-vessels when considered necessary in the hydrography ..... 186,000

SECTION VI. To continue the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, commenced under the appropriation of last session ..... 30,000

Should the men required for the survey not be furnished by the Navy Department, the additional sum of $56,000 will be necessary to cover the pay and rations of the number of petty officers and men according to the scale of numbers and grades heretofore allowed by the Navy Department on the applications of the chiefs of hydrographic parties. It would add much to the efficiency of the work if the men, instead of being discharged at the close of the surveying season, were transferred from one vessel to another, securing steady employment for good men, and that expertness in the particular duties of the survey only to be acquired by practice. This could readily be accomplished if the men were employed by the Coast Survey and from its funds. The plan has many other advantages, and would relieve the Navy Department from the difficulty which led to a delay in shipping men for the survey of the Florida coast and for Section VIII., that under the limitation by law of the number of seamen, the requirements of the vessels of war left none available for coast survey service.

Very respectfully submitted by

A. D. BACHE, *Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## A.

*Oil, &c., required for the use of Light-Houses in the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For 331 light-houses: | |
| 3,110 lamps, 35 gallons each, 108,850 gallons of oil, at $1 10 per gallon | $119,735 00 |
| 1,467 dozen tube glasses, at $1 50 per dozen | 2,200 00 |
| 1,182 gross of wicks, at 80 cents per gross | 945 60 |
| 27½ dozen buff skins, at $9 per dozen | 247 50 |
| 4,266 pounds of whiting, at 3 cents per pound | 127 98 |
| 6,935 yards of cotton cloth, at 6¼ cents per yard | 468 11 |
| Expenses of repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus | 12,250 00 |
| Expenses of transportation and deliveries at the light-houses, of oil and other annual supplies | 11,500 00 |
| | $147,474 19 |

## B.

*General expenses of Light-Houses, Floating Lights, Beacons, Buoys, &c., in the United States, as per accounts of Superintendents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.*

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAINE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $6,855 08 | ..... | $34 00 | John Anderson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 1,018 27 | ..... | 1,595 33 | Robert P. Dunlap and Luther Jewett. |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 225 01 | ..... | 37 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 157 99 | ..... | 385 90 | |
| | 454 89 | ..... | 63 70 | |
| | 8,711 24 | ..... | 2,115 93 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 174 52 | ..... | 36 18 | Augustus Jenkins and Lory Odell |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 5 62 | ..... | 40 50 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 50 | ..... | 44 31 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 3 72 | ..... | 24 63 | |
| | 184 36 | ..... | 145 62 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 7,830 39 | ..... | 4,544 59 | Marcus Morton and Philip Greely, jr. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 5,300 22 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 40 81 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 4,569 95 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| | 17,741 77 | ..... | 6,944 59 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 100 42 | 467 10 | 343 98 | Joseph T. Pease. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 348 17 | 1,844 22 | 300 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 71 12 | 2,305 88 | 230 03 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 70 16 | 1,936 66 | 478 59 | |
| | 589 87 | 6,553 86 | 1,352 60 | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848.... | $463 64 | $790 35 | $393 90 | Charles W. Rand and William R. Easton. |
| 4th quarter, 1848.... | | | | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 101 00 | 344 02 | 228 74 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849.... | ..... | 42 40 | 40 60 | |
| | 23 20 | 393 60 | 17 63 | |
| | 587 84 | 1,570 37 | 680 87 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 133 02 | ..... | 765 44 | Jos. T. Adams and William T. Russell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 179 72 | ..... | 474 61 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 4 90 | ..... | 421 28 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849.... | 875 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 136 01 | ..... | 605 84 | |
| | 1,328 65 | ..... | 2,267 17 | |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 508 29 | ..... | 396 12 | Edwin Wilbur. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 31 34 | ..... | 498 23 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 33 52 | ..... | 341 48 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 17 49 | ..... | 637 03 | |
| | 590 64 | ..... | 1,872 86 | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 212 27 | 557 28 | 658 64 | Thomas Mussey. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 78 09 | 441 50 | 233 93 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 29 18 | 460 19 | 4 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 6 79 | 843 76 | 311 04 | |
| | 326 33 | 2,302 73 | 1,207 61 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 260 49 | ..... | 40 74 | Norris Wilcox and James Donaghe. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 62 08 | ..... | 7 25 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 405 11 | ..... | 50 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 69 75 | ..... | 152 63 | |
| | 797 43 | ..... | 250 62 | |
| VERMONT. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Reuben G. Hopkinson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 3,012 94 | 2,223 19 | 903 00 | Cornelius W. Lawrence. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 2,104 14 | 1,154 13 | 632 33 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 1,546 42 | 2,325 57 | 842 75 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 5,471 76 | 2,093 70 | 672 74 | |
| | 12,135 26 | 7,796 59 | 3,050 82 | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $186 19 | ..... | ..... | Abel Huntington and Edwin Rose. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 31 08 | ..... | $36 39 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 51 41 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 5 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 222 75 | ..... | 87 80 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 108 74 | ..... | ..... | Henry W. Rogers and Levi Allen. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 205 90 | ..... | 70 48 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 105 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 8 10 | ..... | 70 00 | |
| | 3 38 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 431 60 | ..... | 140 48 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 311 74 | ..... | ..... | Otis N. Cole and Daniel McCulloch. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 199 42 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 20 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 531 41 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 27 98 | ..... | ..... | William F. Haile and Ezra Smith. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 30 73 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 16 49 | ..... | ..... | David C. Judson and Thomas Bacon. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 312 17 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 340 93 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 669 59 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 76 81 | ..... | ..... | Joseph Sibley. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 2 75 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 79 56 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Reuben H. Boughton. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 2 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 46 30 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 48 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 33 50 | ..... | ..... | Geo. H. McWhorter and Jacob Richardson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 33 63 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 173 94 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 232 33 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 473 40 | ..... | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848... | | | | |
| 4th quarter, 1848... | $324 34 | ..... | $174 60 | Stephen Willits. |
| 1st quarter, 1849... | | | | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 374 58 | ..... | 42 02 | |
| | 698 92 | ..... | 216 62 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 72 06 | Robert B. Risley and Richard C. Holmes. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 121 14 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 47 75 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849... | ..... | ..... | 23 77 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 255 49 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 520 21 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 77 50 | ..... | ..... | Murray Whallon and Wm. H. Gallagher. |
| 4th quarter, 1848... | 851 31 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849... | | | | |
| 2d quarter, 1849... | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 951 31 | ..... | ..... | |
| OHIO. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 91 25 | ..... | ..... | Smith Inglehart and Cornelius L. Russell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 129 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 61 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 43 75 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 325 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 36 16 | ..... | 118 13 | William Patterson and John Youngs. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 112 40 | ..... | 99 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 3 50 | ..... | 186 09 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 26 50 | ..... | 224 40 | |
| | 178 56 | ..... | 627 62 | |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 319 70 | ..... | ..... | Charles G. Hammond and Oliver M. Hyde. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 10 00 | ..... | 100 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 111 83 | ..... | 400 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849... | 96 51 | ..... | 175 37 | |
| | 2 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 540 54 | ..... | 675 37 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 177 73 | 473 42 | ..... | Samuel K. Haring and Charles E. Avery. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 20 00 | 276 45 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 68 53 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849... | 397 50 | 500 00 | ..... | |
| | 88 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 16 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 699 23 | 1,318 40 | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | $261 41 | ..... | ..... | John McReynolds and Henry B. Miller. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 671 96 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 129 40 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849.... | 139 80 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 325 82 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 1,528 39 | ..... | ..... | |
| DELAWARE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 2,220 21 | $1,085 00 | $831 66 | Henry Hicks and William P. Brobson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 886 12 | 1,616 30 | 712 41 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 694 53 | 1,400 24 | 563 63 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849.... | 2,241 08 | ..... | 387 50 | |
| | 186 67 | 711 79 | 1,037 28 | |
| | 6,228 61 | 4,813 33 | 3,532 48 | |
| MARYLAND. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 2,074 41 | 387 71 | 187 50 | Wm. H. Cole, jr., and George P. Kane. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 1,193 22 | 355 40 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 55 50 | 359 17 | 232 50 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 72 23 | 258 47 | 208 50 | |
| | 3,395 36 | 1,360 75 | 628 50 | |
| VIRGINIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 429 58 | 3,048 55 | 187 50 | Conway Whittle and William Garnett. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 457 42 | 2,310 97 | 247 06 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 470 75 | 2,194 42 | 467 10 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849.... | 129 25 | 1,162 63 | 195 38 | |
| | 79 64 | 1,274 75 | 356 20 | |
| | 1,566 64 | 9,991 32 | 1,453 24 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 299 91 | ..... | John A. Parker. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 299 50 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 202 50 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 371 18 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 1,173 09 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 444 21 | 423 20 | Edward Green. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 209 40 | 518 12 | 707 80 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 447 95 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 150 76 | 774 09 | ..... | |
| | 367 16 | 2,184 37 | 1,131 00 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 70 00 | Wm. C. Bettencourt. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 98 56 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 104 89 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 85 00 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 358 45 | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | $761 59 | ..... | William D. Pritchard and George W. Charles. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 641 72 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 876 76 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 716 80 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 2,996 87 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $225 00 | ..... | ..... | James K. Hatton. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 17 35 | ..... | $4 02 | |
| Year | ..... | ..... | 494 90 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1,700 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 1,942 35 | ..... | 498 92 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 2 44 | 1,972 89 | ..... | Thomas J. Pasteur and Joshua Taylor. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 4,339 42 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 48 | 2,019 26 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 2,119 59 | ..... | |
| | 2 92 | 10,451 16 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | James E. Gibble. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 22 50 | ..... | 20 50 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 18 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 40 50 | ..... | 20 50 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | 276 11 | ..... | Joseph Ramsey. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 511 74 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 274 97 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 297 15 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 1,359 97 | ..... | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 93 87 | ..... | 754 39 | William J. Grayson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 262 38 | ..... | 1,249 33 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 5 78 | ..... | 317 97 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 270 00 | |
| | 362 03 | ..... | 2,591 69 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 135 88 | Thomas L. Shaw. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 1,225 00 | ..... | 173 40 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 32 50 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 19 95 | |
| | 1,225 00 | ..... | 361 73 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | 240 00 | ..... | Benjamin K. Bythewood. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 3,254 72 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 309 64 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 276 50 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 4,080 86 | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | $8 00 | $527 38 | $125 00 | William B. Bulloch. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 158 80 | 354 67 | 330 68 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 188 90 | 784 92 | 200 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 726 00 | 706 85 | 342 47 | |
| | 1,081 70 | 2,373 82 | 998 15 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 100 00 | ..... | 180 00 | Arch'd Clarke and H. E. W. Clarke. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 10 07 | ..... | 101 62 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 125 00 | ..... | 50 00 | |
| | 235 07 | ..... | 331 62 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 150 00 | ..... | 300 00 | Armand Lefils. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 11 16 | ..... | 320 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 13 50 | |
| | 166 16 | ..... | 633 50 | |
| FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 12 44 | ..... | 87 50 | James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 5 12 | ..... | 144 55 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 148 15 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 154 50 | |
| | 17 56 | ..... | 534 70 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | George Centre and James R. Sanchez. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 180 00 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 24 00 | 2,077 02 | ..... | Stephen R. Mallory. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 153 18 | 1,767 11 | 171 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 42 25 | 1,958 33 | 100 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 127 31 | 1,951 75 | ..... | |
| | 346 74 | 7,754 21 | 271 00 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Nathaniel W. Walker and Robert W. Alston. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 28 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 386 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 464 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 202 73 | ..... | 50 00 | Samuel W. Spencer and Benjamin S. Hawley. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 14 65 | ..... | 75 20 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 101 06 | ..... | 141 69 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849... | 3 05 | ..... | 28 69 | |
| | 14 70 | ..... | 40 81 | |
| | 336 19 | ..... | 336 39 | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dillon Jordan and Robert Mitchell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | $72 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 27 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 99 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| ALABAMA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | James E. Saunders and John J. Walker. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 131 65 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 151 30 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 10 47<br>4 63 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 898 05 | ..... | ..... | |
| LOUISIANA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 7,644 42 | $839 37 | ..... | Denis Prieur and Samuel J. Peters. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 737 40 | 476 10 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1,185 00 | 256 45 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 8 40 | 1,672 01 | ..... | |
| | 9,575 22 | 3,343 93 | ..... | |
| TEXAS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | $82 33 | Hiram G. Runnels. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 117 24 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 27 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | ..... | ..... | 226 57 | |
| WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | William Easby, buoy contractor. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 634 80 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 1,725 04 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 2,359 84 | |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| States. | Superintendents. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | J. Anderson, R. P. Dunlap, and Luther Jewett | $8,711 24 | ..... | $2,115 93 |
| N. Hampshire | Aug. Jenkins and Lory Odell | 184 36 | ..... | 145 62 |
| Massachusetts | Mar. Morton and P. Greely, Jr. | 17,741 77 | ..... | 6,944 59 |
| | Joseph T. Pease | 589 87 | $6,553 86 | 1,352 60 |
| | C. W. Rand and Wm. R. Easton | 587 84 | 1,570 37 | 680 87 |
| | J. T. Adams and W. T. Russell | 1,328 65 | ..... | 2,267 17 |
| Rhode Island | Edwin Wilbur | 590 64 | ..... | 1,872 86 |
| Connecticut | Thomas Mussey | 326 33 | 2,302 73 | 1,207 61 |
| | Norris Wilcox and J. Donaghe | 797 43 | ..... | 250 62 |
| Vermont | Reuben G. Hopkinson | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York | Cornelius W. Lawrence | 12,135 26 | 5,702 89 | 2,378 08 |
| | Abel Huntington and Ed. Rose | 222 75 | ..... | 87 80 |
| | H. W. Rogers and Levi Allen | 431 60 | ..... | 140 48 |
| | Otis N. Cole and D. McCulloch | 531 41 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wm. F. Haile and Ezra Smith | 30 73 | ..... | ..... |
| | David C. Judson and Th. Bacon | 669 59 | ..... | ..... |
| | Joseph Sibley | 79 56 | ..... | ..... |
| | Reuben H. Boughton | 48 68 | ..... | ..... |
| | George H. McWhorter and Jacob Richardson | 473 40 | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | Stephen Willet | 698 92 | ..... | 216 62 |
| | R. B. Risley and R. C. Holmes | ..... | ..... | 520 21 |
| Pennsylvania | M. Whallon and W. M. Gallagher | 951 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | Smith Inglehart and C. L. Russell | 325 50 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wm. Patterson and J. Youngs | 178 56 | ..... | 627 62 |
| Michigan | C. G. Hammond and O. M. Hyde | 540 54 | ..... | 675 37 |
| | S. K. Haring and Ch. E. Avery | 699 23 | ..... | ..... |
| | J. McReynolds and H. B Miller | 1,528 39 | ..... | ..... |
| Delaware | H. Hicks and Wm. P. Brobson | 6,228 61 | 4,821 03 | 3,532 48 |
| Maryland | W. H. Cole, Jr., and G. P. Kane | 3,395 36 | 1,260 75 | 628 50 |
| Virginia | C. Whittle and Wm. Garnett | 1,566 64 | 9,991 32 | 1,453 24 |
| | John A. Parker | ..... | 1,173 09 | ..... |
| | Edward Green | 369 16 | 2,184 37 | 1,131 00 |
| North Carolina | Wm. C. Bettencourt | ..... | ..... | 358 45 |
| | William D. Prichard and George W. Charles | ..... | 2,996 87 | ..... |
| | James H. Hatton | 1,942 35 | ..... | 498 92 |
| | Th. J. Pasteur and Josh. Taylor | 2 92 | 10,451 16 | ..... |
| | James E. Gibble | 40 50 | ..... | 20 50 |
| | Joseph Ramsey | ..... | 1,359 97 | ..... |
| South Carolina | William J. Grayson | 362 03 | ..... | 2,591 69 |
| | Thomas L. Shaw | 1,225 00 | ..... | 361 73 |
| | Benjamin R. Bythewood | ..... | 4,080 86 | ..... |
| Georgia | William B. Bullock | 1,081 70 | 2,373 82 | 998 15 |
| | A Clarke and H. E. W. Clarke | 235 07 | ..... | 331 62 |
| | Armand Lefils | 166 16 | ..... | 633 50 |
| Florida | James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart | 17 56 | ..... | 534 70 |
| | Geo. Center and Jas. R. Sanchez | ..... | ..... | 180 00 |
| | Stephen R. Mallory | 346 74 | 7,754 21 | 271 00 |
| | N. W. Walker and R. W. Alston | 464 78 | ..... | ..... |
| | S. W. Spencer and B. S. Hawley | 336 19 | ..... | 336 39 |
| | Dillon Jordan and R. Mitchell | 99 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Alabama | J. E. Saunders and J. J. Walker | 898 05 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | Denis Prieur and Sam'l J. Peters | 9,575 22 | 3,243 93 | ..... |

B.—*General expenses of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Superintendents. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas..... | Hiram G. Runnels..... | ..... | ..... | $226 57 |
| Washington, D. of Columbia.. | Wm. Easby, buoy contractor.... | ..... | ..... | 2,359 84 |
| | | $78,857 10 | $67,821 23 | $37,932 33 |
| Estimated expenses of 22 new light-houses, 2 light-boats, and 44 buoys, (not included above)..... | | 5,873 50 | 3,569 54 | 1,517 59 |
| | | 84,630 60 | 71,390 77 | 39,449 92 |

## C.

*List of Light-Houses in the United States in October, 1849, with the number of Keepers and their annual salaries, and number of Lamps.*

### IN MAINE.

LUTHER JEWETT, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 15 |
| Seguin Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Whitehead | 1 | 1 | 410 00 | 10 |
| Franklin Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Wood Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| West Quoddy Head | 1 | 1 | 410 00 | 10 |
| Petit Menan | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 12 |
| Prospect Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Pond Isabel | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Burnt Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Libby Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 12 |
| Monhegan Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Owl's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Moose Peak | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Martinicus Rock | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 14 |
| Little River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Pemaquid Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Baker's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cape Elizabeth | 2 | 1 | 500 00 | 27 |
| Dice's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Headrick's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Mount Desert Rock | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 12 |
| Brown's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Marshall's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Goat Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Negro Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Fort Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Eagle Island Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Nash's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Saddleback Ledge | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Bear Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| | 33 | 31 | 11,670 00 | 320 |

### IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LORY ODELL, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Boon Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 12 |
| Whale's Back | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| White Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| | 4 | 4 | 2,150 00 | 55 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PHILIP GREELY, JR., *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | $400 00 | 14 |
| Thatcher's Island | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 22 |
| Baker's Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 11+15=26 |
| Plumb Island | 2 | 1 | 375 00 | 16 |
| Cape Cod | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Plymouth | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 16 |
| Minot's Rock | 1 | 1 and 2 as'ts. | 600 00<br>720 00 | say 13 |
| Wigwam Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Scituate | 2 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Race Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Long Island Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Ten Pound Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Billingsgate Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Sandy Neck | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 6 |
| Long Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Gloucester Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Straitsmouth Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Marblehead | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Ipswich | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 12 |
| Nauset Beach | 3 | 1 | 425 00 | 18 |
| Mayo's Beach | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 3 |
| Parmet Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| | 30 | 22 and 2 as'ts. | 9,270 00 | 257 |

LEAVITT THAXTER, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gayhead | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cutterhunk Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cape Poge | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Chatham | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 20 |
| Point Gammon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Holmes's Hole | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Tarpaulin Cove | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Monomoy Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Nobosque Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Edgartown | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Hyannis | 1 | 1 | 180 00 | 5 |
| | 12 | 11 | 3,780 00 | 112 |

WM. T. RUSSELL, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Bird Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Dumpling Rock | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Palmer's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Ned's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Wing's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 6 | 6 | 2,200 00 | 54 |

*C.—List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

## IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WILLIAM R. EASTON, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nantucket | 1 | 1 | $450 00 | 15 |
| Nantucket Beacon | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 8 |
| Nantucket Harbor | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 3 |
| Nantucket Cliff Beacons | 2 | 1 | 300 00 | 5 |
| Sancaty Head, (Fr. lens) | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | say 15 |
| | 6 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 46 |

## IN RHODE ISLAND.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Watch Hill | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Point Judith | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Goat Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Dutch Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Warwick Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Nayat Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Block Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| Poplar Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 10 | 9 | 3,200 00 | 86 |

## IN VERMONT.

ALBERT L. CATLIN, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Juniper Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |

## IN CONNECTICUT.

NICOLL FOSDICK, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New London | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Faulkner's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Lynde Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Stonington | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Morgan's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| North Dumpling | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 7 |
| | 6 | 6 | 2,150 00 | 55 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN CONNECTICUT.

JAMES DONAGHE, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Five Mile Point | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 12 |
| Stratford Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Fairweather Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Norwalk Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Great Captain's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| | 5 | 5 | 1,750 00 | 50 |

IN NEW YORK.

HUGH MAXWELL, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eaton's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Sands's Point | 2 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Execution Rocks | | 2ass'ts | 600 00 | 13 |
| Old Field Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Fire Island Inlet | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Throgg's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Stony Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Fort Tompkins | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Coxsackie | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 7 |
| Four Mile Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Passaic River | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 6 |
| Esopus Meadows | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Saugerties | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Stuyvesant | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Rondout Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Neversink, N. J. | 2 | 1 | 600 00 | 38 |
| | | 4ass'ts | 1,440 00 | |
| Sandy Hook, N. J., and two beacons. | 3 | 1 | 650 00 | 18+14=32 |
| Bergen Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 7 |
| Prince's Bay | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Robbin's Reef | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| | 23 | 19 and 6ass'ts | 9,890 00 | 221 |

FRANKLIN SPALDING, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Niagara Fort | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |

EDWIN ROSE, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montauk | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Little Gull Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| Plumb Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cedar Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,650 00 | 49 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN NEW YORK.

LEVI ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattaraugus Beacon | 1 | 1 | $180 00 | 1 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Portland Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | Natural gas. |
| Dunkirk (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 9+3=12 |
| Silver Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| | 5 | 5 | 1,680 00 | 25 |

ELIAS BOND, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Genesee (and temporary beacon) | 1 | 1 | 350 | 9+1=10 |

JACOB RICHARDSON, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oswego | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| Sodus Bay (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10+4=14 |
| Salmon River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,100 00 | 35 |

DANIEL MCCULLOCH, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galloo Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Tibbitt's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Horse Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Stony Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,450 00 | 41 |

JAMES C. BARTER, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ogdensburgh | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Rock Island Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Sunken Rock Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Cross Over Island Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,400 00 | 27 |

EZRA SMITH, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Split Rock | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 22 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

## IN NEW JERSEY.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnegat | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 11 |
| Tucker's Beach | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 26 |

## IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM M. GALLAGHER, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presque Isle | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Presque Isle Beacon | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 3 |
| | 2 | 2 | 650 00 | 11 |

## IN DELAWARE.

WILLIAM P. BROBSON, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Henlopen | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 18 |
| Cape Henlopen Beacon | 1 | 1 | 250 00 | 10 |
| Cape May, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Bombay Hook | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Maurice River, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Mahon's Ditch | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Mispillion Creek | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Christiana Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | Lit with gas. |
| Cohanzey Creek, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | |
| Egg Island, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | |
| Breakwater | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 4 |
| Reedy Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | Lit with gas. |
| Fort Mifflin | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| | 13 | 13 | 5,100 00 | 93 |

## IN MARYLAND.

GEORGE P. KANE, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bodkin Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| North Point | 2 | 1 | 600 00 | 18 |
| Thomas's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Pool's Island | 1 | 1 | 460 00 | 13 |
| Smith's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Concord Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Cove Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Point Look Out | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Lazaretto Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Clay Island | 1 | 1 | 375 00 | 10 |
| Turkey Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Little Watts's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Sharp's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Greenbury Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 15 | 14 | 5,385 00 | 160 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN VIRGINIA.

JOSEPH EACHES, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piney Point | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 10 |

WILLIAM GARNETT, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Henry | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 18 |
| Old Point Comfort | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Smith's Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| New Point Comfort | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Back River Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Assateague Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Smith's Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| | 7 | 7 | 3,000 00 | 85 |

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBERT G. RANKIN, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bald Head | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 18 |
| Federal Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Oak Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 10+10=20 |
| | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 49 |

R. H. J. BLOUNT, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Hatteras | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Boddy's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| Pamptico Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 39 |

JOSHUA TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ocracoke | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |

JAMES E. GIBBLE, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Look Out | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM J. GRAYSON, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keeper. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charleston (and beacon) | 2 | 1 | $600 00 | 12+1=13 |
| Racoon Key | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 11 |
| Morris's Island Beacons | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 2 |
| Sullivan's Island Beacons | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 2 |
| | 7 | 4 | 1,950 00 | 28 |

THOMAS L. SHAW, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |

IN GEORGIA.

ARMAND LEFILS, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Simon's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| Sapelo Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Wolf Island Beacon | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 12 |
| | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 36 |

HIRAM ROBERTS, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tybee | 1 | 1 | 533 33⅓ | 15 |
| Tybee Beacon | 1 | | | 8 |
| Fig Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 5 |
| Oyster Beds' Beacon | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | say 5 |
| Cockspur Island Beacons | 1 | | | 5 |
| | 5 | 3 | 1,333 33⅓ | 38 |

JOHN H. DILWORTH, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Cumberland Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |

IN OHIO.

CORNELIUS L. RUSSELL, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 13 |
| Cleveland (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 7+4=11 |
| Conneaut River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Ashtabula Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Cunningham Creek Beacon (disc'd.) | | | | |
| Black River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 5 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 45 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN OHIO—Continued.

JOHN YOUNGS, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turtle Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | $400 00 100 00 | 11 |
| Sandusky | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Port Clinton | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Huron River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Cedar Point Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Western Sister Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Vermilion Beacon | 1 | 1 | 180 00 | 1 |
| | 7 | 7 and 1 ass't | 2,430 00 | 53 |

IN LOUISIANA.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bayou St. John | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 300 00 | 9 |
| Frank's Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 30 |
| Southwest Pass | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 29 |
| South Point | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 14 |
| Pleasonton's Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 10 |
| Cat Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 350 00 | 10 |
| Tchefuncte Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Pass Christian | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 8 |
| Pass Manchac | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 300 00 | 9 |
| Port Ponchartrain | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| New Canal | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 9 |
| Vermilion Bay | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 360 00 | 14 |
| Point Defer | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| Chandeleur Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Bon Fouca | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 4 |
| | 15 | 15 and 9 as'ts | 11,310 00 | 189 |

IN FLORIDA.

JAMES R. SANCHEZ, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Augustine | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Cape Carnaveral | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 25 |

## C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

### IN FLORIDA—Continued.

ISAIAH D. HART, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. John's River | 1 | 1 | $400 00 | 14 |
| Amelia Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 28 |

SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tortugas | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 17 |
| Key West | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 13 |
| Cape Florida | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00<br>350 00 | 17 |
| | 3 | 3 and 1 ass't | 2,050 00 | 47 |

BENJAMIN S. HAWLEY, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape St. George | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 15 |
| Dog Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Cape St. Blas | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,450 00 | 39 |

ROBERT W. ALSTON, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mark's | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 15 |
| Egmont Key | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 400 00<br>200 00 | 13 |
| | 2 | 2 and 1 ass't | 1,050 00 | 28 |

ROBERT MITCHELL, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pensacola | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 10 |

### IN MICHIGAN.

OLIVER M. HYDE, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Gratiot | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Windmill Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Gibraltar | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Saginaw river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Clinton river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Point Aux Barques | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Mamajuda | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Grass Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| | 9 | 9 | 3,150 00 | 58 |

C.—*List of Light-Houses, &c.*—Continued.

## IN MICHIGAN.

CHARLES E. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pottawatomie | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 9 |
| Bois Blanc | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| Thunder Bay | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Manitou Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| South Manitou Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Presque Isle | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Copper Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Detour | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| White Fish Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| | 9 | 9 | 3,250 00 | 100 |

HENRY B. MILLER, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Joseph's River and Beacon | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 4+1= 5 |
| Chicago and Beacon, (Illinois) | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 5 |
| Kalamazoo River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| New Buffalo and Beacon | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 4+1= 5 |
| Milwaukie and Beacon, (Wisconsin) | 2 | 1 | 350 00 | 7+4=11 |
| Root River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Sheboygan | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Manitouwoc | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Michigan City, (Indiana,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Grand River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Southport, (Wisconsin,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Tail Point, (Wisconsin,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Port Washington, (Wisconsin,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Little Fort, (Illinois,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Port De Mort, (Wisconsin,) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 19 | 15 | 5,550 00 | 94 |

## IN ALABAMA.

JOHN J. WALKER, *Superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile Point | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 21 |
| Choctaw Point | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 11 |
| Round Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 11 |
| Sand Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Biloxi | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| | 5 | 5 | 2,400 00 | 66 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Districts. | Superintendents. | Lights. | Keepers and assist. keepers. | Annual salaries. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Luther Jewett | 33 | 31 | $11,670 00 | 320 |
| N. Hampshire. | Lory Odell | 4 | 4 | 2,150 00 | 55 |
| Massachusetts. | Philip Greely, Jr. | 30 | 22—2 | 9,270 00 | 257 |
| Do | Leavitt Thaxter | 12 | 11 | 3,780 00 | 112 |
| Do | William T. Russell | 6 | 6 | 2,200 00 | 54 |
| Do | William R. Easton | 6 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 46 |
| Rhode Island. | Edward W. Lawton | 10 | 9 | 3,200 00 | 86 |
| Vermont | Albert L. Catlin | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Connecticut | Nicoll Fosdick | 6 | 6 | 2,150 00 | 55 |
| Do | James Donaghe | 5 | 5 | 1,750 00 | 50 |
| New York | Hugh Maxwell | 23 | 19—6 | 9,890 00 | 221 |
| Do | Franklin Spalding | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Do | Edwin Rose | 4 | 4 | 1,650 00 | 49 |
| Do | Levi Allen | 5 | 5 | 1,680 00 | 25 |
| Do | Elias Pond | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Do | Jacob Richardson | 3 | 3 | 1,100 00 | 35 |
| Do | Daniel McCulloch | 4 | 4 | 1,450 00 | 41 |
| Do | James C. Barter | 4 | 4 | 1,400 00 | 27 |
| Do | Ezra Smith | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 22 |
| New Jersey | John D. Thompson | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 26 |
| Pennsylvania | William M. Gallagher | 2 | 2 | 650 00 | 11 |
| Delaware | William P. Brobson | 13 | 13 | 5,100 00 | 93 |
| Maryland | George P. Kane | 15 | 14 | 5,385 00 | 160 |
| Virginia | Joseph Eaches | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Do | William Garnett | 7 | 7 | 3,000 00 | 85 |
| North Carolina. | Robert G. Rankin | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 49 |
| Do | Richard A. J. Blount | 3 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 39 |
| Do | Joshua Taylor | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Do | James E. Gibble | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| South Carolina. | William J. Grayson | 7 | 4 | 1,950 00 | 28 |
| Do | Thomas L. Shaw | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Georgia | Armand Lefils | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 36 |
| Do | Hiram Roberts | 5 | 3 | 1,333 33⅓ | 38 |
| Do | John H. Dilworth | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Ohio | Cornelius L. Russell | 5 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 45 |
| Do | John Youngs | 7 | 7—1 | 2,430 00 | 53 |
| Louisiana | Samuel J. Peters | 15 | 15—9 | 11,310 00 | 189 |
| Florida | James R. Sanchez | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 25 |
| Do | Isaiah D. Hart | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 28 |
| Do | Samuel J. Douglas | 3 | 3—1 | 2,050 00 | 47 |
| Do | Benjamin S. Hawley | 3 | 3 | 1,450 00 | 39 |
| Do | Robert W. Alston | 2 | 2—1 | 1,050 00 | 28 |
| Do | Robert Mitchell | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 10 |
| Michigan | Oliver M. Hyde | 9 | 9 | 3,150 00 | 58 |
| Do | Charles E. Avery | 9 | 9 | 3,250 00 | 100 |
| Do | Henry B. Miller | 19 | 15 | 5,550 00 | 94 |
| Alabama | John J. Walker | 5 | 5 | 2,400 00 | 66 |
| Add salary of superintendents and inspector of lights on the lakes | | ..... | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... |
| | | 309 | 280—20 | 118,648 33⅓ | 2,890 |
| Add 22 new light-houses not included above—estimated | | 22 | 22 | 8,800 00 | 220 |
| | | 331 | 302—20 | 127,448 33⅓ | 3,110 |

D.

*List of Floating Lights in the United States in October, 1849, with the number of Keepers and their annual salaries, viz:*

| | Salaries. |
|---|---|
| **IN MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| WILLIAM R. EASTON, *Superintendent.* | |
| Tuckanuck Shoal, 1 keeper | $650 00 |
| WILLIAM T. RUSSELL, *Superintendent.* | |
| Vineyard Sound, 1 keeper | 650 00 |
| LEAVITT THAXTER, *Superintendent.* | |
| Pollock Rip, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| **IN CONNECTICUT.** | |
| Bartlett's Reef, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Eel Grass Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,000 00 |
| **IN NEW YORK.** | |
| HUGH MAXWELL, *Superintendent.* | |
| Stratford Point, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Sandy Hook, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,400 00 |
| **IN DELAWARE.** | |
| WILLIAM P. BROBSON, *Superintendent.* | |
| Five Fathom Bank, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Brandywine Shoal, (No. 1,) 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Upper Middle Shoal, (No. 2,) 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 3 keepers | 1,700 00 |
| **IN MARYLAND.** | |
| GEORGE P. KANE, *Superintendent.* | |
| Hooper's Straits, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| **IN VIRGINIA.** | |
| WILLIAM GARNETT, *Superintendent.* | |
| Craney Island, 1 keeper | 450 00 |
| Smith's Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Willoughby Spit, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Wolf Trap, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Windmill Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 5 keepers | 2,450 00 |
| JOSEPH EACHES, *Superintendent.* | |
| Lower Cedar Point, 1 keeper | 400 00 |
| Upper Cedar Point, 1 keeper | 400 00 |
| 2 keepers | 800 00 |

D.—*Keepers of Floating Lights, &c.*—Continued.

| | Salaries. |
|---|---|
| JEFFERSON MINOR, *Superintendent.* | |
| Bowler's Rock, 1 keeper | $400 00 |
| IN NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| GEORGE W. CHARLES, *Superintendent.* | |
| Roanoke Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Wade's Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,000 00 |
| JOSHUA TAYLOR, *Superintendent.* | |
| Long Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Royal Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Nine Feet Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Neuse River, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Brandt Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Harbor Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 6 keepers | 3,000 00 |
| JOSEPH RAMSEY, *Superintendent.* | |
| Roanoke River, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| IN SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| BENJAMIN R. BYTHEWOOD, *Superintendent.* | |
| St. Helena Bar, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| IN GEORGIA. | |
| HIRAM ROBERTS, *Superintendent.* | |
| Martin's Industry, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Tybee Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,200 00 |
| IN FLORIDA. | |
| SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, *Superintendent.* | |
| Carysfort Reef, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Key West, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Sand Key, (temporary,) 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 3 keepers | 2,100 00 |
| IN LOUISIANA. | |
| SAMUEL J. PETERS, *Superintendent.* | |
| Merrill's Shell Bank, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Atchafalaya Bay, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Ship Shoal, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 3 keepers | 1,700 00 |
| IN MICHIGAN. | |
| CHARLES E. AVERY, *Superintendent.* | |
| Michilimackinac Straits, 1 keeper | 500 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| States. | Superintendents. | Number of keepers. | Salaries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | W. R. Easton | 1 | $650 00 |
| Do. | W. T. Russell | 1 | 650 00 |
| Do. | L. Thaxter | 1 | 700 00 |
| Connecticut | | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| New York | H. Maxwell | 2 | 1,400 00 |
| Delaware | W. P. Brobson | 3 | 1,700 00 |
| Maryland | G. P. Kane | 1 | 500 00 |
| Virginia | W. Garnett | 5 | 2,450 00 |
| Do. | J. Eaches | 2 | 800 00 |
| Do. | J. Minor | 1 | 400 00 |
| North Carolina | G. W. Charles | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| Do. | J. Taylor | 6 | 3,000 00 |
| Do. | J. Ramsey | 1 | 500 00 |
| South Carolina | B. R. Bythewood | 1 | 500 00 |
| Georgia | H. Roberts | 2 | 1,200 00 |
| Florida | S. J. Douglass | 3 | 2,100 00 |
| Louisiana | S. J. Peters | 3 | 1,700 00 |
| Michigan | C. E. Avery | 1 | 500 00 |
| Add 2 new lights, not included in list | | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| | | 40 | 21,750 00 |

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Estimate for compensation of the Secretary of War and the clerks and messengers of his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of the Secretary of War, per act of February 20, 1819, Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 484 | $6,000 00 |
| Compensation of clerks, per act of April 20, 1818, Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 446, viz: | |
| Chief clerk | 2,000 00 |
| One clerk at | 1,600 00 |
| Three clerks at $1,400 | 4,200 00 |
| Three clerks at $1,000 | 3,000 00 |
| Compensation of messenger and assistant messenger, per act 25th May, 1824, Statutes at Large, volume 4, page 42 | 1,050 00 |
| | 17,850 00 |

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1849.

---

*Estimate for contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals | $1,450 00 |
| Books, maps, and plans | 1,000 00 |
| Extra clerks in the War Department | 1,500 00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 550 00 |
| | 4,500 00 |

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1849.

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*Estimate of expenses for the Northwest Executive Building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Compensation of superintendent and watchmen, per act of August 26, 1842, Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 524— | |
| One superintendent | $250 00 |
| Four watchmen, at $365 each | 1,460 00 |
| | 1,710 00 |

*Contingent expenses of said Building, per act of August 26, 1842.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor, fuel, and light | $2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous items, embracing repairs, furniture, care of grounds, fences, &c. | 1,600 00 |
| | 4,000 00 |
| Rent of additional rooms, (42 rooms,) at $175 each | $7,350 00 |

The number of rooms heretofore occupied was sixty, of which sixteen were for the Pension Office, now no longer a bureau of this Department. These being deducted, with two others not needed, there will be required but forty-two rooms for the next fiscal year.

For the rent of the sixty rooms the appropriation was $8,500, being at the rate of $141 66⅔ each, per annum. The estimate for each is now submitted at the rate of $175 each, for reasons explained in the following letter addressed by the Secretary of War to W. H. Winder, Esq.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *September* 5, 1849.

SIR: Your note of yesterday is before me, and I beg leave to say, in reply, that my note, to which you refer, was not sent, as its purpose was superseded by the result of our conversation. I, however, stated to you substantially its contents—that I was controlled by the appropriation for the rent of rooms adapted to the uses of this Department, and beyond which I would not go; and that I would take the necessary steps to procure others so as to surrender your rooms according to the terms of the contract.

In respect to the future rent of your rooms, I stated that I would estimate for each at the rate of $175 per annum, for the ensuing fiscal year, because my predecessor had done so immediately after the completion of your building, and that, according to your estimate of the cost and outlays in building, repairing, and warming your rooms, you were in the annual receipt of something less than five per cent. net; but in these matters it was reserved to Congress to decide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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*Copy of an extract from the letter of Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, addressed to Hon. S. F. Vinton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, referred to in preceding letter, dated War Department, Washington, May* 4, 1848.

* * * * "A building has recently been erected at a convenient distance from this office, fire-proof, and containing all the rooms now needed, with other advantages, and such accommodation as this Department needs is offered at the rate of $175 per annum, for each room, including fuel, which, for sixty rooms, amounts to $10,500, the sum stated in the estimate herewith." * * *

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, *October* 10, 1849.

SIR: The following estimate to meet the expenses incident to the Commanding General's office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, is respectfully submitted:

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of clerk, per act of May 9, 1836, page 44, chapter 60, section 1 | $1,000 00 |
| For compensation of messenger, per act of March 3, 1845, page 44, chapter 60, section 1 | 500 00 |
| For contingent expenses—miscellaneous items—per act of August 26, 1842, page 136, chapter 202 | 300 00 |
| | 1,800 00 |

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

*Estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger employed in the Adjutant General's office, and contingent expenses for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *October* 15, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit, herewith, the annual estimate for the salaries of the clerks and messenger employed in the Adjutant General's office, and for the contingent expenses of the office, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 75, ch. 72, sec. 3 | $1,150 00 |
| One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 75, ch. 72, sec. 3 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act March 2, 1827, page 56, ch. 50, sec. 4 | 800 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,200 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act Aug. 12, 1848, page 142, ch. 166, sec. 1 | 1,400 00 |
| *One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 74, ch. 82, sec. 3 | 1,400 00 |
| One messenger, act March 3, 1845, page 67, ch. 71, sec. 5 | 500 00 |
| | 10,450 00 |

*Contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's Office.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For printing Army Registers, "General Orders," circulars, &c | $700 00 |
| Blank books, binding, and stationery | 500 00 |
| Miscellaneous, including office furniture | 300 00 |
| | 1,500 00 |

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *October* 15, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following estimate of the expenses of the recruiting service of the Army for the year commencing July 1, 1850:

| | |
|---|---|
| "*Three months' extra pay*" allowed by the act of July 5, 1838, to each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private soldier, who may reënlist into his company or regiment, to wit: For 400 reënlisted non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates | $10,000 00 |
| "*Expenses of recruiting*," including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, stationery, compensation to citizen surgeons for examination and medical attendance, premiums, magistrates' fees for administering the oath of allegiance to recruits, and all other expenses on their account, until put in march to rejoin their regiments, at $12 per man, for 3,218 recruits | 38,616 00 |
| | 48,616 00 |

*Recapitulation.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount required for "three months' extra pay" | 10,000 00 |
| Amount required for "expenses of recruiting" | 38,616 00 |
| | 48,616 00 |

Respectfully submitted,
R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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*Provided for the War Office, but transferred to the Adjutant General's Office during the late war.

## [*Remarks and Explanations.*]

The number of recruits (3,618) required to fill the rank and the file of the Army for the year commencing July 1, 1850, is calculated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of recruits required for the several regiments of the Army, September 30, 1849, as nearly as can be ascertained, is | 500 |
| To which add the number of discharges that will take place by expiration of service, from October 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 769 |
| Add also the estimated number of casualties by *death*, *desertion*, and *discharges for disability*, &c., for the same period | 1,500 |
| | 2,769 |
| From the above (2,769) deduct the estimated number that may be enlisted from October 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 2,250 |
| Number of recruits required to complete the military establishment, June 30, 1850 | 519 |
| To the above number of vacancies (519) add the number of discharges on account of expiration of service in the year commencing July 1, 1850 | 1,099 |
| Add also the estimated number of vacancies by *death*, *desertion*, and *discharges for disability*, &c., for the same period | 2,000 |
| Total number of recruits (inclusive of reënlisted soldiers) required for the military establishment, exclusive of the enlisted men of the Ordnance department, for the year commencing July 1, 1850 | 3,618 |

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, *September* 27, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the estimates for the branches of service under the direction of this office for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and terminating the 30th of June, 1851.

A is the estimate for the Quartermaster's department. This estimate is large, but I do not think it could be safely reduced if the objects of expenditure are to remain as at present. The expenditures in Texas, Oregon, and New Mexico, are as great in proportion to the number of troops employed as they were during the war; and from the peculiar circumstances existing in California, they are much greater there than during the war.

B is an estimate of clothing, equipage, &c., which is rendered necessary by the act of Congress of 3d of March last, requiring that the proceeds of the sales of public property shall not, as heretofore, be carried to the credit of the several appropriations, but shall go into the Treasury as a part of its means, and not be used unless appropriated.

C is an estimate for the salaries of clerks and messengers, and the contingencies of this office and the office of purchase at Philadelphia; and

D is an estimate submitted for extra clerk hire, necessary to close the business of the department growing out of the war with Mexico.

There will be a considerable arrearage to be provided for during the present year, but I have not the data on which to make an estimate of it. It is known from a letter received from General Riley, that half a million of dollars are required to replace the civil fund already applied to the service of the Quartermaster's department in California, not a cent of which can be spared from the appropriation for the present year. The operations in Florida, and the expense incurred in calling out volunteers in Texas, and mounting infantry in both States, neither of which was provided for in the appropriations for the present year, will swell the amount. The arrearage cannot fall short of a million of dollars. I apprehend it will greatly exceed that amount.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War, Washington city.*

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*List of Estimates presented by the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

A.—Estimate for the Quartermaster's department.

B.—Estimate for clothing and equipage.

C.—Estimate of salaries of clerks and messengers, and of contingencies.

D.—Estimate for extra clerk hire.

A.

Estimates of funds required for the service of the Quartermaster's department of the Army of the United States for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851, made in accordance with the following acts and regulations, viz:

The act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Approved March 16, 1802. Laws of the United States, vol. 3, page 450.

The act to regulate the pay of the Army when on fatigue duty. Approved March 2, 1819. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 378.

The act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. Approved March 2, 1821. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 553.

The 3d section of an act to establish a Quartermaster's department. Approved the 28th of March, 1812. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 396.

The 3d section of an act to amend the above. Approved the 22d of May, 1812. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 437.

The 5th section of an act of the 3d March, 1813, the better to provide for the supplies of the Army, &c. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 520.

The 9th section of an act organizing the general staff, &c. Approved 22d of April, 1816. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 91.

The 10th section of an act to increase the present military establishment. Approved July 5, 1838. Laws of the United States, vol. 9, page 824.

The act for the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers. Approved May 15, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 19.

The act for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen. Approved May 19, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 20.

The 6th, 8th, and 11th sections of an act supplemental to the act providing for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. Approved June 18, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 24.

The act making additions to the Pay department of the Army. Approved June 17, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 27.

The 3d, 4th, 8th, and 10th sections of the act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes. Approved February 11, 1847. Pamphlet laws, 2d session 29th Congress, page 12.

The 2d, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sections of the act making provision for an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1847. Pamphlet laws, 29th Congress, 2d session, page 109.

And the regulations of the War Department made in conformity with these acts.

### 1.—*Regular supplies.*

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the Army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blanks for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations..... $740,000

### 2.—*Incidental expenses.*

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judges advocate, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March 16, 1802; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of 2d March, 1819; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's department; compensation of clerks to the officers of the Quartermaster's department; compensation to forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of the 5th of July, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for horses and mules, and hire of guides, interpreters, and spies..... 400,000

### 3.—*For mounts and remounts.*

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen..... 80,000

### 4.—*For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c.*

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways, at the several posts and depôts; for temporary cantonments, gunhouses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers; barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; for store-houses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds, summer cantonments, and encampments..... 430,000

### 5.—*For mileage of officers of the Army.*

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty without troops..... 120,000

### 6.—*For transportation of troops and supplies.*

For transportation of the Army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depôts at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depôts; of subsistence, from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depôts, freights, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons,

mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; drayage and carriage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the Pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it..... $1,600,000

$3,370,000

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 27, 1849.

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## B.

*Estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Horse Equipments, for the Army of the United States, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments..... $75,000

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 27, 1849.

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

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## C.

*Estimates of Salaries of Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Quartermaster General, and in the office of Purchases in Philadelphia, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851, and of office contingencies for the same period.*

*In the office of the Quartermaster General.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, at $1,600 per annum | $1,600 |
| One clerk, at $1,200 per annum | 1,200 |
| Four clerks, at $1,000 per annum | 4,000 |
| One messenger, at $500 per annum | 500 |
| Per act of Congress, May 9, 1836. | 7,300 |

*In the office of Purchases, Philadelphia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, at $1,550 per annum | 1,550 |
| One clerk, at $1,000 per annum | 1,000 |
| One clerk, at $950 per annum | 950 |
| One messenger, at $540 per annum | 540 |
| Per acts of Congress, May 26, 1824, and August 23, 1842. | 4,040 |

*For contingencies of Quartermaster General's office.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One blank book, binding, and stationery | 500 |
| For labor | 150 |
| For printing | 200 |
| For miscellaneous objects | 400 |
| | 1,250 |

*For contingencies of the office of Purchases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For office rent | 500 |
| For blank books, stationery, &c. | 200 |
| | 700 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerks and messenger, Quartermaster General's office | 7,300 |
| Clerks and messenger, office of Purchases | 4,040 |
| Contingencies of Quartermaster General's office | 1,250 |
| Contingencies of office of Purchases | 700 |
| | 13,290 |

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 27, 1849.
TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

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## D.

*Estimates of extra clerk hire in the office of the Quartermaster General, in the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For extra clerk hire | $5,000 |

To close the business of the war with Mexico, the above sum, for extra clerk hire, will be required.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 27, 1849.
TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

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*Estimate of the probable amount that will be required for the Clerks' Salaries, Compensation to Messengers, and for Contingencies in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular clerks and messenger | $5,300 00 |
| Temporary clerk, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851 | 1,500 00 |
| Blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor | 2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 150 00 |
| Total required | 9,350 00 |

*Data upon which this estimate is made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, per act March 3, 1835, vol. 9, page 244, ch. 326 | 1,600 00 |
| One clerk | 1,200 00 |
| One clerk | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 1,000 00 |
| One temporary clerk, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 1,500 00 |
| One messenger, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 500 00 |
| Blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor, per act August 26, 1842, page 128, chapter 202 | 2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous, per act August 26, 1842, page 128, chapter 202 | 150 00 |
| | 9,350 00 |

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, *October* 24, 1849.
GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, *October* 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the amount of funds now in the Treasury, and applicable to "Army subsistence," is more than sufficient to subsist the Army from this date to June 30, 1851; and that no appropriation by Congress on account of Army subsistence will be necessary to be made for that period.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subsistence funds now in the Treasury | $1,579,034 08 |
| From which deduct the amount required to subsist the Army from November 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 336,936 60 |
| Leaving in the Treasury on June 30, 1850, applicable to Army subsistence | 1,242,097 48 |
| From which deduct the probable amount that will be required to subsist the regular Army in the service of the United States, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851 | 544,488 75 |
| Leaving in the Treasury June 30, 1851 | $697,608 73 |

---

*Data upon which the estimate of the probable amount that will be required to subsist the regular Army from July* 1, 1850, *to June* 30, 1851, *has been made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One company of engineers | 100 men. |
| Two regiments of dragoons | 1,230 " |
| One regiment of riflemen | 765 " |
| Four regiments of artillery | 2,608 " |
| Eight regiments of infantry | 5,192 " |
| Ordnance men at arsenals | 500 " |
| Women to companies and detachments | 550 women. |
| | 9,945 persons. |
| 9,945 persons, at 15 cents per diem, 365 days | $544,488 75 |

It will be thus seen that, after subsisting the Army during the remainder of the present fiscal year, (to June 30, 1850,) and for the next fiscal year, (from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851,) there will remain in the Treasury the sum of $697,608 73; which will be applicable to the subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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*Estimates of the Pay Department for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*September* 15, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the estimates of the Pay department for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and terminating the 30th of June, 1851.

Paper A is an estimate of the amount required to pay the several regiments, corps, &c., of the Army proper, agreeably to the organization

provided for by law. Paper B is the estimate for the Military Academy; and paper C an estimate of the expenses of the Paymaster General's office.

Each estimate is made out in detail, and a reference given to the law authorizing the allowance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

A.

*Estimate of the pay of the Army, subsistence of officers, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money, for the year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Major General | $2,400 | $1,095 | $288 | ..... | $3,783 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 336 | 292 | ..... | $120 | 748 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line | 576 | 146 | 192 | ..... | 914 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 2 | Brigadiers | 2,496 | 1,752 | 576 | ..... | 4,824 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 6 | Servants | 504 | 438 | ..... | 180 | 1,122 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line | 480 | ..... | 192 | ..... | 672 | April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 1 | Adjutant-General | 1,080 | 438 | 480 | ..... | 1,998 | March 2, 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant Adjutant General, (lieutenant colonel,) in addition to pay in the line | 420 | 73 | 288 | ..... | 781 | March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 | 73 | ..... | 30 | 199 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Assistant Adjutants General, (majors,) in addition to pay in the line | 960 | ..... | 1,152 | ..... | 2,112 | July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 286. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Assistant Adjutants General, (captains,) in addition to pay in the line | 1,920 | ..... | 768 | ..... | 2,688 | July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 286; March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 2 | Inspectors General | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | March 2, 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | sec. 4, p. 126; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; January 12, 1846, sec. 1, p. 293. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Chaplains | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 | July 5, 1838, sec. 18, p. 265. |
| 1 | Quartermaster General | 1,248 | 876 | 288 | ..... | 2,412 | March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 3, p. 201; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 3 | Servants | 252 | 219 | ..... | 90 | 561 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Assistant Quartermasters General | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Deputy Quartermasters General | 1,800 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Quartermasters | 5,760 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,400 | March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; February 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 16 | Servants | 1,536 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 3,184 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 19 | Assistant quartermasters | 11,400 | 5,548 | 1,824 | ..... | 18,772 | March 2, 1821, sec. 4, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 262; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 19 | Servants | 1,824 | 1,387 | ..... | 570 | 3,781 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 19 | Assistant quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 4,560 | ..... | 1,824 | ..... | 6,384 | March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; February 11, 1847, sec. 10. |
| 2 | Military storekeepers, (purchasing department.) | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 276. |
| 1 | Paymaster General | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1849. |
| 2 | Deputy Paymasters General | 1,800 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | March 3, 1847, sec. 12; July 19, 1848, sec. 3; March 2, 1849. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 25 | Paymasters | 18,900 | 7,300 | 7,200 | ..... | 32,500 | April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; July 4, 1836, sec. 1, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3 and 24, p. 262 and 5; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; June 17, 1846, sec. 1 and 2; March 3, 1847, sec. 12; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 50 | Servants | $4,800 | $3,600 | ..... | $1,500 | $9,950 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 27 | Paymasters' clerks | 18,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,900 | April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; July 5, 1838, sec. 20, p. 265; August 12, 1848, sec. 2. |
| 1 | Commissary General of subsistence | 1,080 | 438 | $288 | ..... | 1,806 | March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 6, p. 201; July 5, 1838, sec. 13, p. 264; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant Commissary General | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Commissaries of subsistence, majors | 1,440 | 584 | 576 | ..... | 2,600 | March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Commissaries of subsistence, captains | 2,400 | 1,168 | 384 | ..... | 3,952 | March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 50 | Assistant commissaries, in addition to pay in the line | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214. |
| 1 | Surgeon General | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 2, p. 201. |
| 14 | Surgeons of ten years' service | 10,080 | 8,176 | 4,032 | ..... | 22,288 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 30, 1834, sec. 2 and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 28 | Servants | 2,688 | 2,044 | ..... | 840 | 5,572 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Surgeons | 5,760 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,400 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; Aug. 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; Mar. 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 16 | Servants | 1,536 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 3,184 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 25 | Assistant surgeons of ten years' service | 15,000 | 14,600 | 2,400 | ..... | 32,000 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 25 | Servants | 2,400 | 1,825 | ..... | 750 | 4,975 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 18 | Assistant surgeons of five years' service | 10,800 | 5,256 | 1,728 | ..... | 17,784 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 18 | Servants | 1,728 | 1,314 | ..... | 540 | 3,582 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 19 | Assistant surgeons | 7,600 | 5,548 | 1,824 | ..... | 14,972 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 19 | Servants | 1,824 | 1,387 | ..... | 570 | 3,781 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Hospital stewards, at posts of more than four companies | 4,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,320 | July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263. |
| 40 | Hospitals stewards | 7,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,680 | July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263. |
| 40 | Hospital matrons | 2,880 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,880 | March 16, 1802, sec. 5, p. 101; pay fixed by regulation at $6 per month. |
| | | 199,948 | 78,694 | 33,504 | 7,170 | 319,316 | |
| | CORPS OF ENGINEERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Lieutenant colonels | 1,890 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Majors | $2,880 | $1,168 | $1,152 | ..... | $5,200 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | $240 | 1,592 | April 24,1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Captains | 7,200 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 11,856 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 138, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | First lieutentants | 4,800 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 9,456 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Second lieutenants | 4,800 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 9,456 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Sergeants | 3,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,600 | Sappers, miners, and pontoniers, authorized by act of May 15, 1846. |
| 10 | Corporals | 1,920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 | |
| 2 | Musicians | 216 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 216 | |
| 39 | Privates of the 1st class | 6,084 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,084 | |
| 39 | Privates of the 2d class | 4,212 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,212 | |
| | | 43,392 | 16,498 | 5,472 | 1,500 | 66,862 | |
| | TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262, March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Captains | 6,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 9,880 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | First lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 7,870 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Second lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 7,880 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| | | 22,892 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 42,557 | |
| | ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227, July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Captains | 7,200 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 11,856 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1847, sec. 16; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 18 | Lieutenants | 7,200 | 5,256 | 1,728 | ..... | 14,184 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1847, sec. 16; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 18 | Servants | $1,728 | 1,314 | ..... | $540 | $3,582 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 3 | Military storekeepers at "arsenals of construction" | 3,750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,750 | August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275. |
| 10 | Military storekeepers | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275. |
| 59 | Sergeants | 12,744 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,744 | April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227. |
| 500 | Enlisted men, at $16, $13, and $9 per month. | 76,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,000 | April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227; June 18, 1846, sec. 11, p. 287. |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of companies, $10 per month each) | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | July 5, 1838, sec. 14, p. 264. |
| | | 124,986 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 144,651 | |
| | TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Colonels | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 225; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Lieutenant colonels | 1,800 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 225; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Adjutants | 1,040 | 584 | 384 | ..... | 2,008 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | February 11, 1847, sec. 4. |
| 2 | Sergeant majors | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 2 | Quartermaster sergeants | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |
| 2 | Chief musicians | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |
| 4 | Chief buglers | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | |
| 20 | Captains | 12,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 21,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,980 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | First lieutenants | 8,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 17,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,980 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Second lieutenants | 8,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 17,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 332; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,980 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | First sergeants | 3,840 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,840 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; December 12, 1812, sec. 1, p. 155; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282. |
| 60 | Sergeants | 9,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,360 | |
| 80 | Corporals | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 | |
| 40 | Buglers | 4,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,320 | |
| 20 | Farriers and blacksmiths | 2,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,640 | |
| 1000 | Privates | 96,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96,000 | |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 20 companies, ($10 per month each) | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 173,808 | 26,572 | 14,208 | 2,340 | 216,928 | |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | $1,080 | $438 | $288 | ..... | $1,806 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | $60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Majors | 1,440 | 584 | 576 | ..... | 2,600 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Adjutant | 520 | 292 | 192 | ..... | 1,004 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 | 73 | ..... | 30 | 199 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Regimental quartermaster, in addition to pay in the line | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 4. |
| 1 | Sergeant major | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 1 | Quartermaster sergeant | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | |
| 1 | Principal musician | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | |
| 2 | Chief buglers | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |
| 10 | Captains | 6,000 | 2,920 | 1,920 | ..... | 10,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April, 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | First lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 1,920 | ..... | 8,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Second lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 1,920 | ..... | 8,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | First sergeants | 1,920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 284. |
| 30 | Sergeants | 4,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,680 | |
| 40 | Corporals | 4,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,800 | |
| 20 | Buglers | 2,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,160 | |
| 20 | Farriers and blacksmiths | 2,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,640 | |
| 640 | Privates | 61,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,440 | |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | companies, at $10 per month each..... | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 101,664 | 13,286 | 7,104 | 1,170 | 123,224 | |
| | FOUR REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Colonels..... | 3,600 | 1,752 | 1,152 | ..... | 6,504 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants..... | 672 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,496 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Lieutenant colonels..... | 2,880 | 1,460 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,492 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100. |
| 8 | Servants..... | 672 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,496 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Majors..... | 4,800 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 9,440 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3. |
| 16 | Servants..... | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 2,992 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Adjutants, in addition to pay in the line.... | 480 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 864 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100. |
| 4 | Regimental Quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line..... | 480 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 864 | February 11, 1837, sec. 4. |
| 4 | Sergeant majors..... | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 313; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 4 | Quartermaster sergeants..... | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 8 | Principal musicians..... | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | March 3, 1847, sec. 18. |
| 48 | Captains..... | 24,000 | 14,016 | 1,536 | ..... | 39,552 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 16, 1802, sec. 4, and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; March 3, 1847, sec 18 and 19. |
| 48 | Servants..... | 4,128 | 3,504 | ..... | 1,440 | 9,072 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 96 | First lieutenants..... | 35,200 | 28,032 | 3,072 | ..... | 66,304 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Servants..... | 8,256 | 7,008 | ..... | 2,880 | 18,144 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 48 | Second lieutenants..... | 16,000 | 14,016 | 1,536 | ..... | 31,552 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1, p. 261; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 48 | Servants..... | 4,128 | 3,504 | ..... | 1,440 | 9,072 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 48 | First sergeants..... | 9,216 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,216 | March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; March 3, 1847. |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 144 | Sergeants | $22,464 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $22,464 | March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; March 3, 1847. |
| 192 | Corporals | 21,120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,120 | Same same sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Artificers | 12,672 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,672 | Same same and August 23, 1842. sec. 1, p. 275; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Musicians | 9,408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,408 | Same same March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 2016 | Privates | 173,376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173,376 | March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; July 7, 1838, sec. 5, p. 268; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19; August 14, 1848, sec. 2. |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 48 companies, ($10 per month each) | 5,760 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,760 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 363,920 | 77,964 | 11,520 | 6,720 | 460,124 | |
| | EIGHT REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY. | | | | | | |
| 8 | Colonels | 7,200 | 3,504 | 2,304 | ..... | 13,008 | |
| 16 | Servants | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 2,992 | |
| 8 | Lieutenant Colonels | 5,760 | 2,920 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,984 | |
| 16 | Servants | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 2,992 | |
| 16 | Majors | 9,600 | 4,672 | 4,608 | ..... | 18,880 | |
| 32 | Servants | 2,688 | 2,336 | ..... | 960 | 5,984 | |
| 8 | Adjutants, in addition to the pay of lieuts. | 960 | ..... | 768 | ..... | 1,728 | |
| 8 | Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 960 | ..... | 768 | ..... | 1,728 | |
| 8 | Sergeant majors | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | |
| 8 | Quartermaster sergeants | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | |
| 16 | Principal musicians | 3,264 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,264 | The laws referred to under the head of Artillery apply also to the same grades in the Infantry. |
| 80 | Captains | 38,400 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 61,760 | |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | First lieutenants | 28,800 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 52,160 |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 |
| 80 | Second lieutenants | 24,000 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 47,360 |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 |
| 80 | First sergeants | 15,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,360 |
| 240 | Sergeants | 37,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,440 |
| 320 | Corporals | 34,560 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,560 |
| 160 | Musicians | 15,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,360 |
| 3360 | Privates | 282,240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282,240 |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 80 companies, ($10 per month each) | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 |
| | | 542,304 | 103,368 | 10,752 | 9,120 | 665,544 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| | For extra rations to officers commanding departments and posts.* | ..... | 30,000 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 |
| | For compensation of 106 supernumerary second lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy | 39,432 | 38,690 | ..... | 3,180 | 81,302 |
| | For the brevet compensation of such officers as are by law entitled to the allowance | 13,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 | 35,000 |
| | For additional rations to officers for length of service | ..... | 130,013 | ..... | ..... | 130,013 |
| | | 52,432 | 206,703 | 12,000 | 5,180 | 176,315 |

*The actual expenditure on account of extra rations will depend on the rank of commanding officers, and the number who may receive the allowance. This estimate is founded upon the present distribution of the Army.

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the Army, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General staff | $199,948 | $78,694 | $33,504 | $7,170 | $319,316 |
| Corps of engineers | 43,392 | 16,498 | 5,472 | 1,500 | 66,862 |
| Corps of topographical engineers | 22,892 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 42,557 |
| Corps of ordnance | 124,986 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 144,651 |
| Two regiments of dragoons | 173,808 | 26,572 | 14,208 | 2,340 | 216,928 |
| Regiment of mounted riflemen | 101,664 | 13,286 | 7,104 | 1,170 | 123,224 |
| Four regiments of artillery | 363,920 | 77,964 | 11,520 | 6,720 | 460,124 |
| Eight regiments of infantry | 542,304 | 103,368 | 10,752 | 9,120 | 665,544 |
| Miscellaneous | 52,432 | 206,703 | 12,000 | 5,180 | 276,315 |
| | 1,625,346 | 550,679 | 103,776 | 35,720 | 2,315,521 |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

B.

*Estimate of the pay of the Military Academy, subsistence of Officers and Cadets, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money, for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and ending the 30th of June, 1851.*

| Number. | For what object. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's Compilation of Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Professor of natural and experimental philosophy | $900 00 | $365 00 | $288 00 | ..... | $1,553 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | $60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, in addition to pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Professor of mathematics | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of mathematics, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Professor of the art of engineering | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of the art of engineering, in addition to pay of 2d lieutenant of engineers | 200 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 296 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Chaplain and professor of ethics | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 14, 1818, sec. 2. p. 201; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of ethics, in addition to the pay of 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers | 200 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 296 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 3, p. 270. |
| 1 | Professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of chemistry, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265. |
| 2 | Teachers of the French language | 1,200 00 | 584 00 | 192 00 | ..... | 1,976 00 | February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106, and regulation of War Department, October 11, 1817. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 00 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Teacher of drawing | 600 00 | 292 00 | 96 00 | ..... | 988 00 | February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 00 | 73 00 | ..... | 30 00 | 199 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Commander of the corps of cadets, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 288 00 | ..... | 528 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 00 | 73 00 | ..... | 30 00 | 199 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery | 120 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 216 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270. |
| 1 | Master of the sword | 320 00 | 146 00 | ..... | ..... | 466 00 | June 26, 1812, sec. 3 and 4, p. 153. |
| 240 | Cadets | 69,120 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,120 00 | March 1, 1843, sec. 2; March 3, 1845, sec. 2. |
| 20 | Musicians | 1,920 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 3, p. 146. |
| | Additional rations to officers for five years' service | ..... | 2,044 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,044 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 15, p. 264. |
| | | 79,764 00 | 5,621 00 | 2,592 00 | 420 00 | 88,397 00 | |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

## C.

*Estimate of the expenses of the Paymaster General's Office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

*Clerks, Messenger, and contingent expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of clerks, per 3d section of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818: | |
| One chief clerk, at $1,700 per annum | $1,700 00 |
| One clerk, at $1,400 per annum | 1,400 00 |
| Two clerks, at $1,150 per annum, each | 2,300 00 |
| Three clerks, at $1,000 per annum, each | 3,000 00 |
| One clerk, at $800 per annum | 800 00 |
| | 9,200 00 |
| For compensation of a messenger, per second section of the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824, at $700 per annum | 700 00 |
| For clerks and messenger | 9,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses | 1,400 00 |
| Total | 11,300 00 |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

---

*Estimate of the expenses of the Medical and Hospital department of the regular Army, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, per act of March 3, 1799, Laws of the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For medicines, instruments, dressings, &c. | $12,500 00 |
| For hospital stores, bedding, &c. | 15,000 00 |
| For furniture for hospitals, and equipments for the field | 2,000 00 |
| For medical books, stationery, and printing | 1,000 00 |
| For extra supplies on account of losses, &c., of regular supplies | 8,000 00 |
| For private physicians, and medicines furnished by them | 13,500 00 |
| For hire of clerks, laborers, &c., in the purveying departments | 3,000 00 |
| | 55,000 00 |

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

---

*Estimate of the expenses of the Surgeon General's Office for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, Laws of the United States, volume 3, page 446, section 3, transferred from the War Department, per act March 3, 1841 | $1,000 00 |
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71 | 1,150 00 |
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 100, section 1, page 51 | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of one messenger, per act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71 | 500 00 |
| | 3,650 00 |

*Contingencies per act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, Laws of the United States, volume 5, page 529, section 22, No. 14.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, and stationery | $100 00 |
| For printing | 75 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 100 00 |
| For arrearages for office furniture, consequent upon occupying Winder's building | 225 00 |
| | 500 00 |

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

*Estimate of funds required by the Engineer department for Fortifications now existing, or in course of construction, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, and ending on the 30th June 1851.*

| Designation of the works estimated for. | References to laws by which the construction or repair of the work estimated for was authorized. | | | | Amount requir'd to be appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | |
| For defensive works and barracks near Detroit—Fort Wayne | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 459 | 1 | $15,000 |
| For fort at outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.—Fort Montgomery | .....do..... | 5 | 459 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For defensive works and barracks at Narrows of Penobscot river—Fort Knox | Mar. 3, 1843 | 5 | 609 | 2 | 20,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Me | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 407 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston harbor | May 31, 1844 | 5 | 658 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Fort Warren, Boston harbor | Mar. 2, 1833 | 4 | 641 | 1 | 30,000 |
| For Fort Independence, Boston harbor | Feb. 24, 1832 | 4 | 498 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For protection of the Great Brewster Island, Boston harbor | July 20, 1848 | Pam. | 75 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For Fort Adams, and permanent barracks and quarters thereat, Newport harbor, R. I. | Apr. 24, 1824 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 35,000 |
| For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 458 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York | Mar. 2, 1833 | 4 | 645 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Wood, and for sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 458 | 1 | 25,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York | Mar. 3, 1849 | Pam. | 72 | 1 | 60,000 |
| For magazines at Battery Hudson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| For Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Delaware river | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 50,000 |
| For fort on Sollers's Point flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland | Aug. 8, 1846 | Pam. | 103 | 1 | 50,000 |
| For Fort Monroe, including artesian well, Hampton Roads, Virginia | Mar. 3, 1821 | 3 | 633 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For repair of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 800 |
| For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor | May 31, 1844 | 5 | 659 | 1 | 3,500 |
| For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 40,000 |
| For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina | Sept 9, 1841 | 5 | 459 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For preservation of site of Fort Johnston, Charleston harbor | Mar. 3, 1845 | 5 | 744 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnston, South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,500 |
| For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia | May 9, 1828 | 4 | 256 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia | Mar. 3, 1845 | 5 | 744 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat | May 15, 1846 | Pam. | 18 | 1 | 35,000 |
| For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana | .....do..... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 35,000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Fort Pike, Louisiana, and additional barracks thereat | .....do..... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For Fort Wood, Louisiana, and additional baracks thereat | .....do..... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana | .....do..... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 4,000 |
| For Tower Dupré, Louisiana | .....do..... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 2,000 |
| For fort at Key West, Florida | July 17, 1844 | 5 | 703 | 6 | 75,000 |
| For fort at Garden Key, Florida | .....do..... | 5 | 703 | 6 | 50,000 |
| | | | | | $754,800 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

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*Estimate of funds required by the Engineer department for the United States Military Academy during the fiscal year commencing on the* 1st *July*, 1850, *and ending on the* 30*th June*, 1851.

| Object of estimate. | Reference to law by which the objects estimated for have heretofore been authorized. | | | | Amount requir'd to be appropriated. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | | |
| For current and ordinary expenses | Feb. 19, 1849 | Pam. | 23 | 1 | $28,884 00 | |
| For library | .....do..... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 1,000 00 | |
| For board of visiters, including $517 47 for deficiency of appropriation for last fiscal year | .....do..... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 2,517 47 | |
| | | | | | | $32,401 47 |
| For barracks for cadets | .....do..... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 48,500 00 | |
| For new mess-hall | .....do..... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 25,000 00 | |
| For hospital for enlisted men | .....do..... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 2,000 00 | |
| For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary's store | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 78,500 00 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,901 47 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

*Estimate of funds required for the Office of the Chief Engineer during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 1st June, 1851.*

| Object of estimate. | References to laws by which the objects estimated for have heretofore been authorized. | | | | Amount required to be appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | |
| Salary of clerks and messenger | May 9, 1836 | 5 | 27 | 1 | $1,200 |
| | May 26, 1824 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 1,150 |
| | Do | 4 | 41 | 1 | 1,000 |
| | May 9, 1831 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 1,000 |
| | March 24, 1827 | 4 | 233 | 4 | 800 |
| | April 26, 1842 | 5 | 523 | 1 | 500 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing | March 3, 1849 | Pamphlet | 52 | 1 | 600 |
| For miscellaneous items, including $20 for one year's subscription for two daily Washington newspapers, the same being necessary and proper to carry on the business of the Engineer department | March 3, 1849 | Pamphlet | 52 | 1 | 400 |
| | | | | | 6,560 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | |
| Amount of estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,650 |
| Amount of estimate for contingent expenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| Total amount of estimate | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,650 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
*Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

*Estimate for the Engineer department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For forts now existing, or in process of construction | $754,800 00 |
| For Military Academy— | |
| Current and ordinary expenses, Library, Board of Visiters | 32,401 47 |
| Buildings | 78,500 00 |
| For the office of chief engineer | 6,650 00 |
| Total amount of estimate | 872,351 47 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
*Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

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*Estimate of funds required for the payment of salaries to the Clerks and Messenger, and for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, during the year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Objects of expenditure. | Amount required. |
|---|---|
| For clerks and messenger, per acts of May 9, 1836, volume 9, pages 322 and 332, section 1; of March 3, 1841, volume 10, page 112, section 1; and of December 24, 1842, volume 10, page 409, section 1 | $4,900 00 |
| CONTINGENCIES. | |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor—act of March 3, 1849, section 1, page 53 | 750 00 |
| For miscellaneous items—same act | 500 00 |
| | 1,250 00 |

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, *October* 27, 1849.

J. J. ABERT,
*Colonel, Corps Topographical Engineers.*

*Estimate of funds that will be required for the prosecution of certain works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Object of expenditure. | Amount required. | Reference to act making last appropriations. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Volume. | Page. | Section. | Date. |
| *Surveys* | | | | | |
| For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic | $15,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi | 20,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes | 25,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For a survey of the harbor of Mobile in reference to its improvement | 5,000 | | | | |
| Total | $65,000 | | | | |
| *Rivers and Harbors.* | | | | | |
| For continuing the Delaware breakwater | $50,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the improvement of Savannah harbor and the removal of the wrecks | 30,000 | 9 | 842 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the repair of the sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York | 14,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, New York | 15,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie | 30,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the further improvement of Grand river harbor, (Fairport,) in the State of Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio | 10,000 | 9 | 839 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio | 10,000 | 9 | 839 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie | 6,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky City, O., and improvement of the same | 12,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the further improvement of river Raisin harbor, Michigan | 14,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Erie | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the repairs and working of the steam-dredge on Lake Champlain | 9,000 | | | | |
| For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, N. Y. | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, N. Y. | 40,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement at Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y. | 10,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the work at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y. | 10,500 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of N. Y. | 20,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Ontario | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana | 30,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of the town of Southport, Wisconsin | 15,000 | 10 | 707 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin | 15,000 | 10 | 561 | 1 | June 15, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows for Lake Michigan | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers | 200,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls of Louisville | 60,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For removing the raft of Red river, and improvement of the river | 50,000 | 10 | 127 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1841. |
| For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis | 50,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river near Albany, State of N. Y. | 50,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For connecting the waters of Indian river and Mosquito Lagoon at the Haulover, Florida | 5,000 | 10 | 564 | 1 | June 15, 1844. |
| For the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa | 20,000 | 10 | 750 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For the repair and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast | 20,000 | | | | |
| Total | $1,035,500 | | | | |
| *Light-Houses.* | | | | | |
| For completing the light-house on Waugoshance, Lake Michigan | $20,580 | Pam. | 156 | 1 | Aug. 12, 1848. |
| For completing the light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor | 4,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| For completing the light-house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay | 3,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| For completing the light-house on Carysfort Reef, coast of Florida | 36,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| Total | $63,580 | | | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For surveys | $65,000 |
| For rivers and harbors | 1,035,500 |
| For light-houses | 63,580 |
| Total | $1,164,080 |

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, *October* 27, 1849.

J. J. ABERT, *Colonel, Corps Topographical Engineers.*

*Estimate of funds required for the service of the Ordnance department for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1850, and ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Objects. | Amounts. |
|---|---|
| 1. For the armament of fortifications, (see remarks) | $100,000 |
| 2. For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, (see remarks) | 100,000 |
| 3. For the current expenses of the ordnance service, (see remarks) | 100,000 |
| 4. For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, (see remarks) | 360,000 |
| 5. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, (see remarks) | 50,560 |
| 6. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, (see remarks) | 56,000 |
| 7. For arsenals, (see remarks) | 117,586 |
| 8. For the purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal, (see remarks) | 8,500 |
| | $892,646 |
| *Expenses of the Ordnance office, viz:* | |
| For compensation of clerks and messenger, per act of 20th April, 1808, vol. 6, page 319, sec. 3; of 9th May, 1836, vol. 9, page 44, sec. 1; and of 26th August, 1842, vol. 10, page 299, sec. 1 | $8,650 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing | 500 |
| For miscellaneous items | 350 |
| Amount of office expenses | $9,500 |

EXPLANATIONS AND DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1.—*Armament of Fortifications.*

The general object of this item of the estimate is to arm the permanent fortifications of the country, constructed or in progress; and to keep in repair and good order the armament which has already been provided. The appropriation will be applicable to the procurement of sea-coast and garrison artillery; projectiles, timber, iron, and other materials used in preparing the armament of forts; and to the construction, preservation, and repairs of gun-carriages, pent-houses, implements, and equipments. With the machinery, power, tools, and workshops now available, the product will increase in a greater ratio than the amount expended.

2.—*Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, and Supplies.*

Under this head is included the amount estimated to be requisite for the siege and field trains; the accoutrements and equipments of the Army. The appropriation is applicable to the procurement of siege and field artillery; of timber, iron, leather, and other materials for siege and field carriages, implements, equipments, and harness; of accoutrements for cavalry, artillery, infantry, and riflemen; to the fabrication, repairs, and preservation of the same, and to the purchase of materials for, and the preparation of, siege and field ammunition. It is the usual estimate for a year's service.

### 3.—*Ordnance Service.*

The amount required under this head is the ordinary annual estimate, applicable to defraying the expenses of receiving, issuing, repairing, and keeping in order, the arms and other ordnance stores and public property at the various arsenals and ordnance depôts throughout the country; to the purchase of the usual supplies of fuel, stationery, and forage, and to the incidental expenses of the service.

### 4.—*National Armories.*

The amount of this item of the estimate is necessary for carrying on operations at the two national armories on the usual scale. It is to be applied to the manufacture of small arms, and to be divided equally between the two establishments.

### *Repairs and Improvements at the National Armories.*

The details and explanations of this part of the estimate are as follows, viz:

### 5.—*Harper's Ferry Armory.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. To complete the stocking and machine shops at the musket factory | $6,300 |
| 2. For repairing the store-house at the musket factory | 505 |
| 3. For repairing damage to the lumber house at the musket factory | 495 |
| 4. For filling up low grounds, and grading around the buildings at the musket and rifle factories, and for filling under the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to make a depository for coal | 880 |
| 5. For building a guard wall, to prevent the wash of dirt into the canal | 725 |
| 6. For repairing the dam across the Potomac, the guard wall at canal gate, the lock and sluice gates and abutment wall, and for cleaning out the canal | 1,500 |
| 7. For repairing and keeping in order the water-wheel, fore-bays, and tilt-hammers at the musket and rifle factories | 2,070 |
| 8. To complete the finishing shop at the rifle factory | 9,580 |
| 9. For building a bridge across the armory canal | 645 |
| 10. For building a machine shop, including the requisite machinery, at the rifle factory | 16,980 |
| 11. For repairs of public buildings and all other objects heretofore paid from money received for rents of dwelling houses, including arrearages on this account for the fiscal year 1849–'50 | 10,880 |
| Amount | $50,560 |

*Remarks.*

1. This building requires about $4,300 to finish it, and the balance of the estimate to put up the necessary driving machinery.

2. The wooden floor of this building having fallen in from the decay of the timber, it becomes necessary to provide a new flooring, which is to be made permanent by filling in with quarry spalls to the level of the floor, and paving with rough flagging.

3. The end walls of this building were thrown down by a violent hurricane just as the roof framing was ready to be put on, and many of the timbers were broken. The amount of damage to be made good is stated in the estimate.

4. These grounds are lower than the general level of the armory yard, and must be raised to be above ordinary freshets. About the new buildings this raising and grading is particularly necessary.

5. To construct a rough stone wall at the foot of the hill, about forty feet from the canal bank, to prevent the wash of earth and rubbish into the canal, which has hitherto caused inconvenience by filling up, and expense in cleaning it out. The road to be graded so as to allow the water from the hill to be conducted by a drain to the tail race.

6. The sluice gates are entirely decayed, and require renewing. The repairs to the dam and wall are necessary, and the sooner they are done the less expensive they will be.

7. The iron segment and spur wheel of the large iron overshot wheel have been so worn by grit, that it is necessary, for the safety of the wheel, to renew them. The old wooden wheels, &c., which have not yet been replaced, are badly decayed, and require constant repairs to keep them going.

8. When the estimate for this building was made, it was supposed that the driving machinery which was in use would answer to be put up in the finishing shop. It has been found that very little of it was serviceable, and that it was necessary to provide a much greater quantity of this machinery than was supposed to be requisite. This, with fitting up benches, forms, closets, &c., in this shop, has overrun the original estimate, and makes the amount of this item requisite for completing the shop.

9. To build a wooden bridge, on stone piers, in the place of the old bridge, which is out of position, abutting immediately upon the workshops, and over which all domestic supplies, for those living upon the island, have to pass. The new position for the bridge is above the workshops, so as to admit of the armory yard being properly enclosed.

10. The present shop is old, and is only a *make-shift*, like all the other old buildings at this factory, and entirely too small to accommodate the machines necessary to keep up the work—some of which have now to be set up in sheds and other out-houses.

11. By the act of 3d March, 1849, (Pamphlet Laws, p. 105,) all moneys received for rent of the public buildings have to be paid directly into the Treasury from the 1st of July, 1849. Consequently, for the necessary repairs, &c., to be made during the present and next fiscal years, no funds will be available. This item is only for a reappropria-

tion of the rents turned into the Treasury, instead of being credited, as heretofore, to the appropriation for repairs of the armory.

### 6.—*Springfield Armory.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For building a forging shop on the hill | $15,000 |
| 2. For making new and repairing old machinery | 15,000 |
| 3. For gun racks | 10,000 |
| 4. For general repairs and improvements | 15,000 |
| 5. For the purchase of a spring of water issuing from the head of the ravine, north of the forging shop on the hill | 1,000 |
| Amount | 56,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. The present forging shop is too contracted for this branch of work, and additional shop room is necessary.

2. There is but a small sum now available for these objects, and the full amount of this estimate is thought requisite. Expenditures for improving machinery are more than returned by the reduction thereby effected in the cost of manufacturing.

3. Required for the proper storage of the muskets as they are finished. Before the expiration of the fiscal year the racks now put up will be filled, and it is proposed to provide an additional number sufficient to hold 100,000 muskets.

4. This item includes the repairs of dwelling-houses, shops, storehouses, fences, culverts, side-walks, roads, and drains, laying water-pipes, and the grading and improvement of the grounds generally. It is, partly, an estimate for the reappropriation of rents, &c., turned into the Treasury, by act of 3d March, 1849, (Pamphlet Laws, page 105,) instead of being credited to the appropriation for repairs, &c., at the armory.

5. This spring, although on land now owned by the Government, belongs to the Western Railroad Corporation, who, being about to obtain a supply of water from another source, will dispose of their right to it. It is highly important to secure it for the use of the armory, which may be done for the sum estimated.

### 7.—*Arsenals.*

The amount of this item is made up from the estimates of the commanding officers of the arsenals and ordnance depôts, as revised and modified at the Ordnance office. The details and explanations are as follows, viz:

*Allegheny Arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For a new forging shop, of brick, with iron roof, for twenty forges | $5,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. For completing the new magazine | $300 | |
| 3. For relaying the main pipes from the reservoir for supplying water | 1,700 | |
| 4. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, and improvement and repairs of machinery | 1,800 | |
| | | $8,800 |

*Remarks.*

1. The present shop is too contracted and inconvenient in its arrangement for the operations of so extensive an arsenal. Any attempt to enlarge and alter it would involve a useless expense. The erection of such a building is recommended by the inspector of arsenals, in his last report, as a measure of primary importance. The operations of the arsenal will be greatly economized thereby.

2. This is a magazine just built, and requiring this amount to finish it, viz: for doors, enclosing and grading the grounds around it.

3. The main pipes now leading from the reservoir are too small to furnish an adequate supply of water, particularly in cases of fire; they are about three inches in diameter, and should be at least six; of which dimension it is proposed to make the new ones.

4. The roofs of the barracks, and other buildings, require extensive repairs; for which, as well as for keeping the machinery and the post generally in good order, the above amount is estimated.

*Appalachicola Arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, culverts, &c. | $500 |

*Remarks.*

To keep the post in good order.

*Baton Rouge Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the construction of an artillery store-house | $12,500 | |
| 2. For a new floor to the old magazine | 500 | |
| | | $13,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. A large permanent store-house, suitable for the storage and preservation of artillery, implements, and equipments, should be erected at this arsenal, which is the proper place of deposite for munitions of war for the South and Southwest. It is proposed to construct one 200 by 45 feet, after the plan of those at some of the arsenals of construction, which has been tried and approved. The amount estimated for the next year will be sufficient to put up one-half, or 100 feet, to which the additional length can be joined the year following, or at any future time.

2. The immense mass of ammunition which it was necessary to place in this, the only magazine at the arsenal during the Mexican war, has crushed the flooring, rendering it necessary to renew it.

*Champlain Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To construct barracks for enlisted men | $2,000 | |
| 2. For repairs and preservation of public buildings and fences | 500 | |
| | | $2,500 |

*Remarks.*

1. There are not accommodations at this arsenal for the few enlisted men regularly kept there; and, in case of a temporary increase of force, they would have to be quartered elsewhere. It is proposed to erect a small building to quarter the permanent garrison, and capable of receiving more in case of an increase.

2. To keep the post in good order, and to set up and repair some of the fences which have been thrown down by the action of the frost.

*Charleston Arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For taking down the old "Arsenal" building, and cleaning and preserving the bricks and other useful materials | $1,200 |

*Remarks.*

This is an old building, belonging to the former ordnance depôt, and on the site of the new arsenal. In its present condition, it is useless and unsightly; and, not being worth what it would cost to repair and convert it into a useful building, it should be taken down, and the materials disposed of for some useful purpose, or sold.

*Fort Monroe Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For repairs and extension of the wharf | $600 | |
| 2. For repairs and painting public buildings | 750 | |
| 3. For filling in and grading ground for carriage sheds | 750 | |
| 4. Alteration of quarters | 2,850 | |
| | | $4,950 |

*Remarks.*

1. Rendered necessary by the accumulation of sand around the wharf and the receding of the channel.

2. To put in good order and preserve the public buildings.

3. To reclaim a marshy piece of ground for the purpose of erecting sheds for gun-carriages, additional storage room for which is much required.

4. To raise the back buildings of these quarters one story—an alteration essential to furnish the necessary rooms—and to erect a piazza on the west end of the main building, requisite in this climate during summer.

*Frankfort Arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For the erection of two buildings for workshops, each 65 by 26 feet, one story, brick, with slate roof | $3,800 |
| 2. For building an office, one story, brick, with slate roof, 34 by 19½ feet | 1,000 |
| 3. For building a fire-engine and hose-house, one story, brick, with slate roof, 20 feet square | 550 |
| 4. For permanent gun skidding, cast-iron, on piers of masonry, after the established pattern | 1,100 |
| 5. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, enclosures, and grounds | 750 |
| | $7,200 |

*Remarks.*

1. These two buildings are intended to furnish shops for blacksmiths, armorers, saddlers, carriage-makers, and carpenters. The building now used for armorers' and smiths' shops is of two stories, with the smiths' shops below and the armorers' shop on the second floor. It is very inconvenient for these purposes, but from its position and character well adapted for barracks, into which it is proposed to convert it, the health and comfort of the garrison of this post requiring an additional building for their accommodation. The kitchens and mess-rooms are now in the basement of the barracks, which is damp and unhealthy. The building now used for carriage-makers' and carpenters' shops is the second story of the south gun-shed. It is approached by a steep and inconvenient stairway from the exterior, and is in all respects an inconvenient and uncomfortable workshop. Its proximity to the magazine, and being over a gun-house filled with carriages, are additional objections. The building, without alteration, would answer well the lower part for a lumber-house, and the upper for a tool-room, both of which are much wanted.

2. The inspector of arsenals states, in his inspection report of this post, dated March last, that a building for an office is wanted here, the room now used for the purpose being inconveniently situated, and having been erected originally for a laboratory.

3. This building is required for the preservation and safe-keeping of a new fire-engine lately purchased, and of the hose and hose carriages of the post. A good fire apparatus is very requisite for this post, from the large quantity of saltpetre, and other valuable property, in deposit.

4. Pursuant to the recommendation of the inspector of arsenals, who states, in his inspection report, that there are many iron, as well as bronze, guns at this arsenal. They require new skids, and, as it is not likely that they will be soon removed, permanent iron skids are recommended. The old skids are decayed.

5. To keep the buildings and post in good order.

*Kennebeck Arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairing and painting public buildings, culverts, water-pipes, drains, and roads | $1,550 |

*Remarks.*

The wood-work of several of the buildings requires painting to preserve them. Some of them will be painted this year, but additional means are required to do the whole of this work that is necessary. The culverts, drains, and pipes, as also the roads, are more or less injured by the frosts of winter, and require repairs to keep them in order. A portion of the quarters No. 1 requires repairs to the roof; and the carriage-makers', armorers', and blacksmiths' shops, which have had no money expended on them since their construction, are in want of repairs.

*Little Rock Arsenal.*

For enclosing the arsenal grounds..... $1,100

*Remark.*

This is a new arsenal, nearly completed; the public land at which has not yet been enclosed.

*Mount Vernon Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For building a gun-carriage shed..... | $600 | |
| 2. For repairs and additions to barracks and hospital .... | 1,525 | |
| 3. For lathe and horse-power..... | 400 | |
| 4. For cisterns in the stable yard..... | 200 | |
| 5. For repairs and preservation of public buildings ..... | 2,375 | |
| 6. For repairs and preservation of wharf, bridges, roads, walls, and fences..... | 1,100 | |
| | | $6,200 |

*Remarks.*

1. For the preservation and storage of sea-coast gun-carriages.

2. Required for the health and comfort of the enlisted men. The flooring wants renewing; the wood-work requires painting; some additional barrack and mess-room is wanted; and privies for both barracks and hospital should be built—there being none for the latter building, and that for the former requiring to be rebuilt.

3. The lathe is required for the armorer's shop for cleaning arms, and the horse-power to drive the lathes in the different shops.

4. To supply water for the stable, where there is none at present.

5. Required to put the public buildings in good order, and for their preservation. It includes repairs and painting of arsenal store-house, quarters, office, commissary's stores, guard-house, laboratories, warehouse, and smith's shop.

6. To keep them in good order.

*New York Arsenal.*

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, grounds, and fences ..... $300

*Remark.*

To keep the post in good order.

*North Carolina Arsenal.*

For continuing the construction of this arsenal ..... $16,000

*Remarks.*

This is an unfinished arsenal, in course of construction. The amount estimated for is to erect a magazine for powder, and for putting up an enclosing wall to connect the several buildings on the sides of the square, which will complete the construction of the arsenal as far as it is deemed advisable to carry it at present, leaving it capable of extension at any future time when the wants of the service may require it.

*Pikesville Arsenal.*

1. For the purchase of a forcing and suction fire-engine, with 500 feet of hose ..... $750
2. For arranging suction apparatus to the three pumps at the arsenal ..... 250
3. For repairs and preservation of public store-houses, barracks, quarters, &c. ..... 500

$1,500

*Remarks.*

1. The small fire-engine at this post is old and insufficient, and the purchase of a new one, with sufficient hose to secure a supply of water at any of the buildings, is requisite for the safety and preservation of the public buildings and property.

2. Necessary for securing a proper supply of water in case of fire.

3. For incidental expenditures to keep the public buildings at the post in good order.

*Rome Arsenal.*

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, and grounds ..... $500

*Remark.*

To keep the post in good order.

*St. Louis Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For building a carriage-maker's shop | $5,590 | |
| 2. For raising the east end of the enclosing wall | 200 | |
| 3. For taking down the old gun-shed and the connecting wall between the office, barracks, and hospital | 216 | |
| 4. For repairing the main arsenal building | 1,385 | |
| 5. For cast-iron pipe to conduct water to the cistern | 298 | |
| 6. For steam-engine and machinery for new armorer's shop | 3,447 | |
| 7. For repairs and preservation of buildings, fences, grounds, &c. | 500 | |
| | | $11,636 |

*Remarks.*

1. This being an arsenal where very extensive repairs to field-carriages are required, and where a great many are turned in for that purpose after use at the western posts, it is important to provide a suitable shop of this kind.

2. Since the completion and filling in of the river wall, this end of the main wall where it joins is too low.

3. To afford a site for the carriage-maker's shop, and to remove interior walls of no use; both are dilapidated, and would cost to repair them more than the amount of this item. The material obtained from them will be used in the construction of other buildings.

4. The floor of this building is sunk in the centre, from the settling of the foundation and the shrinkage of the timbers. It also requires painting, plastering, and repairs to windows and wood-work.

5. To conduct water from the new carriage-maker's shop to the cistern, and to carry off the waste water from the main well, to prevent its sinking and injuring the walls and capping.

6. The large number of arms sent to this arsenal for repairs and cleaning renders it advisable, for economy and other reasons, to have the aid of proper power and machinery in doing the work.

7. For incidental expenditures required to keep the public buildings and other property in good order.

*Washington Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the erection of a storehouse for tools and stores in current service, and for the fire-engine | $2,000 | |
| 2. For contingent repairs and preservation of public buildings, and improvements of grounds about the new magazine | 2,000 | |
| | | $4,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. The fire-engine and tools, &c., in current use, are now kept in rooms partitioned off from the paint shop, and the space so occupied is required for the use of the painters in painting artillery carriages. It is,

therefore, proposed to put up a separate permanent building for the objects stated.

2. To keep the post in good order.

*Watertown Arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For erecting a permanent store-house for timber | $15,750 | |
| 2. For erecting a brick stable | 3,000 | |
| 3. For a permanent coal-house | 1,000 | |
| 4. For stripping and reslating the roofs of the north and south arsenals | 800 | |
| 5. For steam pipes to warm the armorer's shop | 300 | |
| 6. For repairs of buildings, and grading the public grounds | 800 | |
| | | $21,650 |

*Remarks.*

1. At this arsenal there is now a large supply of valuable gun-carriage timber, and more is to be delivered. Much of this timber has to be stored in old sheds, of wood, built long since and much decayed. These sheds, besides being unfit for storing timber, are liable to take fire at any time, which would destroy their valuable contents, and endanger the other buildings and property at the arsenal. They should be removed, and replaced by a safe permanent store-house, such as is proposed to be constructed. The inspector of arsenals, in his inspection report of this post, in June last, states: "A large brick timber-house has recently been erected, and is now pretty well stored with carriage timber of good quality. The building is not sufficiently capacious to store the timber at present on hand, although the quantity is not so great as it ought to be; and another house of at least equal capacity should be erected with as little delay as possible."

2. The present stable is an old wooden building, and will have to be removed to make a site for the additional timber-house. It is unsafe, from liability to fire, to have wooden buildings of any considerable size in the vicinity of public stores. For these reasons it is deemed best to erect a brick stable when it becomes necessary to remove the present one.

3. A proper place for the storage of coal or other fuel is wanted at this post. It has heretofore been stored in the cellar of the north arsenal, which building contains a large quantity of valuable property, including two hundred and sixty tons of saltpetre, exposed to destruction by making the cellar a fuel depôt.

4. The roofs of the north and south arsenals require extensive and thorough repairs. It is upwards of thirty years since they were slated, and the slates are, many of them, loose from the decay of the nails by which they were fastened.

5. The application of steam to warming the workshops is found the most economical, comfortable, and safe method of effecting that object.

6. For the incidental expenditures requisite to keep the buildings in good repair, and for grading the south front of the arsenal grounds which require it.

*Watervleit Arsenal.*

For building a hospital for this post..... $5,000

*Remarks.*

The number of enlisted men at this post requires hospital accommodation for fifteen or twenty men, with the authorized attendants. At present a part of the old barracks (originally a workshop) is used as a hospital; but its construction and position with regard to outbuildings, yards, &c., are unsuitable for this purpose. It is proposed to erect a suitable permanent building properly located.

Contingencies ..... $10,000

*Remarks.*

To provide for such unforeseen expenditures as may become necessary during the year.

Total for arsenals..... $117,586

8.—*Purchase of Land at Springfield Armory.*

This is the only lot not owned by the United States on the two squares between Byers and Prospect streets, and its ownership includes a right of way through a portion of the armory grounds, and prevents their being enclosed except by consent of the owner. He declines relinquishing his right of way only, but is willing to sell the whole property. Its purchase is recommended by the inspector of arsenals and armories in his last inspection report of this armory, in order to get rid of the inconvenience of this passage through the public land; in which recommendation I concur.

G. TALCOTT,
*Brevet Brig. Gen., Col. of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *October* 17, 1849.

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No. 11.

*Estimate of the amount that will be necessary to be appropriated for "arrearages prior to the first of July, 1815," payable through the office of the Third Auditor, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

For arrearages prior to July 1, 1815, per act of the 1st May, 1820, vol. 6, Laws of the United States, chapter 568, in addition to an unexpended balance of $1,627 18 remaining in the Treasury $2,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *October* 24, 1849.
JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor.*

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October* 29, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, estimates for the support of this Department and its bureaus, and for the support of the Navy and Marine corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## SCHEDULE.

No. 1. Estimates, Office of the Secretary of the Navy.
No. 2. Do. Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.
No. 3. Do. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
No. 4. Do. Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.
No. 5. Do. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
No. 6. Do. Bureau of Medicines and Surgery.
No. 7. Aggregate of estimates.
No. 8. General estimate, office Secretary of the Navy and bureaus.
No. 9. Estimate of the expenses of Southwest Executive Building.
No. 10. General estimate for the support of the Navy.
No. 11. Estimate for the support of the Pay and Quartermaster's departments of the Marine corps.
No. 12. General estimate for the support of Marine corps.

## No. 1.

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salary of the | Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819 | | $6,000 00 |
| Do. | chief clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 2,000 00 |
| Do. | principal corresponding clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,500 00 |
| Do. | registering clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,400 00 |
| Do. | warrant clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,200 00 |
| Do. | two assistant corresponding clerks, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 2,400 00 |
| Do. | two additional clerks, per act of August 26, 1842 | | 2,400 00 |
| Do. | three recording clerks, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 3,000 00 |
| Do. | miscellaneous clerk, per acts of August 26 and 31, 1842 | | 1,000 00 |
| Do. | messenger, per act of April 30, 1822 | | 650 00 |
| Do. | assistant messenger, per act of April 30, 1822 | | 400 00 |
| | Total for salaries for fiscal year 1850–'51 | | 21,950 00 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50 | | $21,950 00 | |

*Contingent expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blank books, binding, and stationery | $1,000 00 | |
| Printing | 400 00 | |
| Labor | 400 00 | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 200 00 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 840 00 | |
| For rent of additional offices, fuel, &c. | 2,250 00 | |
| | | 5,090 00 |
| Total estimate for fiscal year 1850–'51 | | 27,040 00 |
| Total estimate for 1849–'50 | | 26,790 00 |

NOTE.—The difference in the two estimates arises from a demand for an increase in the rent of the ten rooms rented by the Department in "Winder's building." One hundred and fifty dollars per annum per room is now paid; one hundred and seventy-five is asked for.

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*Estimate for the pay of commission and warrant officers of the Navy, including the Engineer corps, (not on duty,) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| Object. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For pay of commission and warrant officers of the Navy, &c. | $500,000 00 |

*Estimate for the improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland | $28,200 00 | $28,200 00 |

*Estimate of the sums required for the transportation of the United States mail, as authorized by the act of Congress approved August 3, 1848, for the fiscal year 1850–'51.*

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| E. K. Collins's contract, from New York to Liverpool and back, per annum | $385,000 00 |
| A. G. Sloo's contract, from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back | 290,000 00 |
| Arnold Harris's contract, from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon, and back | 199,000 00 |
| Contingent for pay of constructor, &c. | 600 00 |
| | $874,600 00 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50 | $874,600 00 |

*Estimate for the Nautical Almanac for the fiscal year 1850–'51, authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1849.*

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For eighteen computers, viz: For Mercury and Venus, 1; for the Sun, 1; for Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, 2; for Uranus and Neptune, 1; for the Moon, 5; for the Asteroides, 2; for the Fixed Stars, Moon culminating, &c., 1; for occultations, 1; for theoretical investigations, computation of tables, &c., 4; making in all 18 computers, at $600, averaged | $10,800 00 |
| For printing tables of Mercury | 300 00 |
| For clerk hire | 500 00 |
| For books | 200 00 |
| For stationery | 200 00 |
| For furniture | 200 00 |
| For messenger, $150, (fuel and rent omitted) | 150 00 |
| For contingent | 500 00 |
| | $12,850 00 |
| For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, viz: For computers, printing tables, books, stationery, and clerk hire, &c., twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars | $12,850 00 |

No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
*September* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you an estimate of the amount of moneys required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for the maintenance of a force equal to that now in commission and preparing for service; also, a statement of the cost and estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards July 1, 1848, and all articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, until June 30, 1849; also those

remaining on hand at that period; accompanied by a statement of the number of days' labor, and cost, from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, at the respective yards, for building, repairing, and equipping vessels, receiving and securing stores, materials, &c.

The state and condition of the vessels composing the Navy of the United States will be furnished on the first day of November next, with the annual report from this bureau.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

To Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

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A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the Expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| | Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1851. |
|---|---|
| For salaries of the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger | $13,600 00 |
| For chief naval constructor | 3,000 00 |
| For engineer-in-chief | 3,000 00 |
| | $19,600 00 |
| For contingent expenses of the bureau for blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor | $700 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 300 00 |
| | $1,000 00 |
| Total estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850 | $20,600 00 |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

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B.

*Estimate for the pay of Commission, Warrant, and Petty Officers, and Seamen, including the Engineer Corps of the Navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For officers, seamen, and engineer corps of the Navy | $1,975,000 00 | $1,939,900 00 |

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

C.

*Estimate of the amount required for objects under the direction of this Bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the Navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers and the purchase of hemp for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the Navy, and the purchase of hemp..... | $1,750,000 00 | $1,436,000 00 |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

D.

*Estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures under the head of "Enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For enumerated contingent expenses..... | $225,000 00 | $200,000 00 |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

F.

*Statement of the cost or estimated value of Stores on hand at the several Navy-Yards, July* 1, 1848, *and of the articles received and expended from June* 30, 1848, *to June* 30, 1849; *also, of those remaining on hand July* 1, 1849, *under the direction of this Bureau.*

| Yards. | On hand July 1, 1848. | Received. | Expended. | On hand July 1, 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth..... | $575,647 76¾ | $111,026 96 | $37,554 45 | $649,120 27¾ |
| Boston..... | 1,742,332 71 | 489,593 39 | 510,999 42 | 1,720,926 68 |
| New York..... | 1,385,215 84 | 270,774 46 | 279,289 20 | 1,376,701 10 |
| Philadelphia..... | 423,622 02 | 86,875 40 | 96,422 46 | 414,074 96 |
| Washington..... | 497,882 82 | 169,453 42 | 214,686 38 | 452,649 86 |
| Norfolk..... | 1,642,062 11 | 544,954 91 | 485,153 71 | 1,701,863 31 |
| Pensacola..... | 210,917 55 | 46,591 19 | 31,862 12 | 225,646 62 |
| Total..... | $6,477,680 81¾ | $1,719,269 73 | $1,655,967 74 | $6,540,982 80¾ |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

G.

*Statement of the number of days' labor, and its cost, from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, for the respective Navy-Yards, for building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the Navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.*

| Navy-Yards. | No. of days' labor. | Cost of labor. | Av'rage per diem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kittery | 20,759.00 | $31,726 56 | $1,528 00 |
| Charlestown | 94,584.50 | 160,706 02 | 1,699 00 |
| Brooklyn | 116,850.25 | 171,306 51 | 1,466 00 |
| Philadelphia | 31,874.50 | 48,825 03 | 1,532 00 |
| Washington | 72,416.00 | 96,380 47 | 1,303 00 |
| Gosport | 210,382.50 | 298,937 91 | 1,421 00 |
| Pensacola | 8,182.75 | 13,734 58 | 1,678 00 |
| Aggregate | 555,049.50 | $819,617 08 | Av. $1,477 00 |

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $19,600 00 |
| For contingents | 1,000 00 |
| | $20,600 00 |

NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of the Navy | $1,975,000 00 |
| For repairs of vessels | 1,750,000 00 |
| For contingents | 225,000 00 |
| | $3,950,000 00 |

No. 3.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, conformably to your direction of the 6th August last, the estimates for the ordnance and hydrographical service for the ensuing fiscal year, which commences on the 1st of July, 1850.

The estimates for ordnance have been prepared with care, and under a belief that they will be sufficient for all the demands which may be made in consequence of them, for the period they are intended to embrace. They are also less in amount than those for the last year, as the requisite expenditures for cannon, carriages, and various necessaries of the ordnance, are steadily diminishing by the supply which is annually afforded.

The estimates for the Observatory have likewise been made out with particular attention to the wants of that important branch of service.

They are less in amount than those for the last year, but provide for all the usual demands, as hitherto.

In concluding this brief statement, I must take the liberty of again expressing my satisfaction at the results of the labors of the officers of Ordnance and of the Observatory, in their regular course of experiment, observation, and calculation. Those of the first have been more fully exhibited by the experiments in gunnery at the navy-yard, and by the compilation of a system (nearly complete) of regulations for the uniform preparation, arrangement, and instruction in all matters relating to gunnery and its practice afloat. Those of the latter have been made manifest by repeated calls for information, its frequent communication, and the urgent desire to obtain charts and sailing directions, the last of which are original and eminently advantageous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

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*Schedule of Papers containing the Estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June* 30, 1851.

A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
B. Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., for the general service of the Navy.
D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy-yards July 1, 1848; and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1849.
E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy-yards during the year ending June 30, 1849, and the cost thereof.
F. Estimate of the amount required for the support of the National Observatory and Hydrographical Office, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

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A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June* 30, 1851, *as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August* 31, 1842, *and March* 3, 1847.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of chief of bureau | $3,500 00 |
| For salary of 1st clerk | 1,200 00 |
| For salary of 2d clerk | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of 3d clerk | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of 4th clerk | 1,000 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of draughtsman | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of messenger | 700 00 |
| | $9,400 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | $9,400 00 |

*Contingent expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, stationery, miscellaneous items, and labor | $520 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | $520 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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## B.

*Estimate of pay required for Officers on Ordnance Duty for the year ending June* 30, 1851.

| | |
|---|---|
| One captain, as inspector | $3,500 00 |
| Two commanders, as assistants, at $2,100 each | 4,200 00 |
| Six lieutenants, as assistants, at $1,500 each | 9,000 00 |
| | $16,700 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | $24,800 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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## C.

*Estimate of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., required for the general service of the Navy for the year ending* 30*th June*, 1851.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 90 32-pounder cannon, of 57 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound | $37,400 00 |
| For 50 8-inch cannon, of 55 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound | 20,000 00 |
| For 300 gun-carriages, for the various sized guns, at $150 each | 45,000 00 |
| For boat-guns and field-pieces | 4,300 00 |
| For copper and labor for powder-tanks | 23,200 00 |
| For labor at the different navy-yards in the preparation of the various articles of ordnance for service; for swords, machinery, primers, caps, locks, and other requisites for ordnance | 37,500 00 |
| For contingent expenses, viz: drawings and models, postage, inspecting instruments, &c., hire of agents, and rent of store-houses on the northern lakes; for advertising; for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; for powder, ball, and targets for experimental gunnery practice at the Washington navy-yard, and for all incidental ordnance expenses | 29,500 00 |
| | $196,900 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | $257,000 00 |
| Ordnance, &c. | $167,400 00 |
| Contingent | 29,500 00 |
| | $196,900 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

## D.

*Statement of cost or estimated value of Stores on hand at the several Navy-Yards, July 1, 1848, of articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849, and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

| Navy-yards. | On hand July 1, 1848. | Receipts. | Expenditures. | On hand July 1, 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | $87,346 67 | $161 57 | $220 57 | $87,286 67 |
| Charlestown | 433,325 84 | 159,447 08 | 95,617 23 | 497,155 69 |
| Brooklyn | 808,172 47 | 210,618 63 | 127,764 76 | 891,026 34 |
| Philadelphia | 79,331 60 | 58,087 49 | 55,789 81 | 81,629 28 |
| Washington | 144,545 91 | 90,003 01 | 81,292 64 | 153,256 28 |
| Gosport | 560,155 09 | 292,872 44 | 192,207 65 | 658,819 88 |
| Pensacola | 100,926 93½ | 3,466 26 | 2,650 15½ | 101,743 04 |
| Memphis | ..... | 102 70 | 6 43 | 96 27 |
| On the lakes | 38,746 48 | ..... | ..... | 38,746 48 |
| Total | $2,252,550 99½ | $812,759 18 | $555,549 24½ | $2,509,759 93 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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## E.

*Statement of the number of days' labor, and cost thereof, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, at the respective Navy-Yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

| Navy-Yards. | No. of days' labor. | Cost of labor. | Average per day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | 38 | $60 49 | $1 59⅜ |
| Charlestown | 9,065 | 13,424 09 | 1 48 |
| Brooklyn | 11,479 | 15,820 23 | 1 37¾ |
| Philadelphia | 483 | 589 27 | 1 22 |
| Washington | 24,062½ | 33,029 18 | 1 37¼ |
| Gosport | 18,522½ | 25,771 82 | 1 39 |
| Pensacola | 1,297 | 1,421 17 | 1 09⅜ |
| Memphis | 65 | 75 16 | 1 15⅜ |
| Total | 65,012 | $90,191 41 | Av. $1 38¾ |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

## F.

*Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Hydrographical Office and National Observatory for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the purchase and repair of instruments | | $10,500 00 |
| For the purchase of books, maps, and charts | | 8,250 00 |
| For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations | | 9,200 00 |
| For models, drawings, and copying | | $1,000 00 |
| For postage, stationery, freight, and transportation | | 1,500 00 |
| For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals | | 1,300 00 |
| For planting trees, sodding, and keeping grounds and buildings in order | | 1,000 00 |
| For pay of porter, at $25 per month | | 300 00 |
| For pay of gardener, at $30 per month | | 360 00 |
| For pay of watchman, at $60 per month | | 720 00 |
| For pay of instrument-maker, at $2 per day | | 730 00 |
| For fuel and lights | | 1,500 00 |
| For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c. | | 15,000 00 |
| For an outstanding claim of Coburn & Dove for work done at the Observatory in 1844 and 1845 | | 1,001 15 |
| | | $52,361 15 |
| Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1850 | | $64,260 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850, including $10,000 for Dr. Lock's magnetic clock | | $68,260 00 |

*Officers employed at Observatory.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One lieutenant, as superintendent, at $3,000 | $3,000 00 |
| Eight lieutenants, at $1,500 | 12,000 00 |
| Seven professors of mathematics, at $1,500 | 10,500 00 |
| Eight passed midshipmen, at $750 | 6,000 00 |
| | $31,500 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | $31,500 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $9,400 00 |
| For contingent | 520 00 |
| | $9,920 00 |

NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of the Navy | $48,200 00 |
| For ordnance, ordnance stores, &c. | 196,900 00 |
| For hydrographical office, &c. | 52,361 15 |
| | $297,461 15 |

YARDS AND DOCKS.

No. 4.

*Schedule of papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

Y. & D.—A. General estimates for yards and docks.
Y. & D.—No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
Y. & D.—No. 2. Recruiting stations.
Y. & D.—No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
Y. & D.—No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
Y. & D.—No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make the 1st and 2d items in paper A.
Y. & D.—No. 6. Improvements and repairs of hospitals and magazines.
Y. & D.—No. 7. Estimate of the sums required for the stone and floating docks.
Y. & D.—No. 8. List of contracts made and received during the year ending September 30, 1849, under the act of April 21, 1808.
Y. & D.—No. 9. Abstract of offers received for the supply of articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, required by the act of March 3, 1843.

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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Y. & D.—No. 1.

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June* 30, 1851, *under the act of August* 3, 1842, *and August* 12, 1848.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Commodore Joseph Smith | $3,500 |
| For William G. Ridgely, chief clerk | 1,400 |
| For Stephen Gough, clerk | 1,000 |
| For William P. Moran, clerk | 1,000 |
| For James M. Young, clerk | 800 |
| For W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer | 2,000 |
| For George F. de la Roche, draughtsman | 1,000 |
| For Charles Hunt, messenger | 700 |
| For contingent expenses | 1,000 |
| | 12,400 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

NOTE.—The excess of estimate for contingent for the bureau is for books and binding, plans of buildings and machinery, furniture for office, &c.

## Y. & D.—No. 2.

*Estimate of pay of officers attached to the recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1851, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.*

| Rank. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | Norfolk. | New Orleans. | Total. | Aggregate amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commanders | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | $12,600 00 |
| Lieutenants | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9,000 00 |
| Surgeons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10,500 00 |
| Passed midshipmen | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4,500 00 |
| Total | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 36,600 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—No. 3.

*Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy-yards and stations for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| No. | PORTSMOUTH, N. H. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 288 00 | |
| | | | $16,188 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 6 | Seamen, at $144 each | 864 00 | |
| 12 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 1,440 00 | |
| | | | 3,282 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,400 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Foreman and inspector of timber | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 7,650 00 |
| | Total | | 27,120 00 |

## Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | Boston. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $21,020 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 2 | Nurses, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | 180 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 3 | Watchmen, at $240 each | 720 00 | |
| | | | 4,668 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Measurer and inspector of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 10,700 00 |
| | Total | | 36,388 00 |

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | New York. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | NEW YORK—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | $1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $21,020 00 |
| | *Hospitals.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Apothecary | 420 00 | |
| 1 | Hospital steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 4 | Nurses, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 144 00 | |
| 1 | Gatekeeper | 360 00 | |
| | | | 5,172 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 10,700 00 |
| | Total | | 36,892 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | PHILADELPHIA. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 700 00 | |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | PHILADELPHIA—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Purser | $2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 288 00 | |
| | | | $17,338 00 |
| | *Naval Asylum and Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | 3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Secretary | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (purser's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | 10,470 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 7,800 00 |
| | Total | | 35,608 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to attend to the marines and the receiving vessels.

| No. | WASHINGTON. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $17,460 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | 228 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 288 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 10 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 1,200 00 | |
| | | | 2,694 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | Washington—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Steam engineer and machinist | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Master tank and camboose maker | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Master chain-cable and anchor maker | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Pyrotechnist | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Keeper of the magazine | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $13,080 00 |
| | Total | ..... | 33,234 00 |

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | Norfolk. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 2 | Masters, at $1,000 each | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $22,020 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 2,250 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 3 | Nurses, at $120 each | 360 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 4 | Boatmen, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | 96 00 | |
| | | | 5,204 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | Norfolk—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Kepeer of the magazine | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $11,180 00 |
| | Total | | 38,404 00 |

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | Pensacola. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $20,520 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 2 | Boatswain's mates, at $228 each | 456 00 | |
| 10 | Seamen, at $144 each | 1,440 00 | |
| 60 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 7,200 00 | |
| | | | 10,824 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 250 00 | |
| 4 | Nurses, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 4 | Washers, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Baker | 420 00 | |
| 1 | Carter | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Messenger | 144 00 | |
| 3 | Watchmen, at $360 each | 1,080 00 | |
| 1 | Gardener | 250 00 | |
| | | | 6,572 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | PENSACOLA—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $9,000 00 |
| | Total | ..... | 46,916 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

| No. | MEMPHIS. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| | | | $10,910 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 3,850 00 |
| | Total | ..... | 14,760 00 |

| No. | SACKETT'S HARBOR. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commander | $2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| | Total | ..... | $3,100 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Yards. | Naval. | Ordinary. | Hospital. | Civil. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth, N. H..... | $16,188 00 | $3,282 00 | ..... | $7,650 00 | $27,120 00 |
| Boston..... | 21,020 00 | ..... | $4,668 00 | 10,700 00 | 36,388 00 |
| New York..... | 21,020 00 | ..... | 5,172 00 | 10,700 00 | 36,892 00 |
| Philadelphia..... | 17,338 00 | ..... | 10,470 00 | 7,800 00 | 35,608 00 |
| Washington..... | 17,460 00 | 2,694 00 | ..... | 13,080 00 | 33,234 00 |
| Norfolk..... | 22,020 00 | ..... | 5,204 00 | 11,180 00 | 38,404 00 |
| Pensacola..... | 20,520 00 | 10,824 00 | 6,572 00 | 9,000 00 | 46,916 00 |
| Memphis..... | 10,910 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,850 00 | 14,760 00 |
| Sackett's Harbor..... | 3,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,100 00 |
| Total..... | 149,576 00 | 16,800 00 | 32,086 00 | 73,960 00 | 272,422 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 4.

*Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, and completion of works at the several Navy-Yards, and for the necessary current repairs at the same, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851, *as follows, viz:*

*Portsmouth, N. H.*

For brick stables, lime-house, coal-house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf west of timber-shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds..... $31,673 00

*Boston.*

For store-house on No. 36, stone skids in timber-shed No. 33, stone skids in timber-shed No. 38, paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shops, completing sail-loft and cordage store, mast-makers' shed N. Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber-sheds, and repairs of all kinds..... 108,500 00

*New York.*

For 1 officer's house, 1 work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam, and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds..... 119,500 00

*Philadelphia.*

For extending wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4, extending ways in ship-house G, moving ship-house F, and extending ways, two culverts, and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber-shed 5, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds..... 80,093 00

*Washington.*

For a building and machinery for a copper-rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds..... 51,300 00

## Y. & D.—No. 4.—Continued.

*Norfolk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For store-house No. 19 and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery and machinery, iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keepers' house, filling in space enclosed by quay walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds | $122,500 00 |

*Pensacola.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For completing permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber shed, coal-house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, lime-house, muster-house, and office for the clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds | 197,700 00 |

*Memphis.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, ropewalk and boiler-house, sawmill, one wing of store-house, blacksmith shop, joiner's shop, tarring house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for sawmill, and for constructing a hemp-house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pavements, drains, and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds | 134,000 00 |

*Sackett's Harbor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For fences and repairs, of all kinds | 700 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Portsmouth, N. H | 31,673 00 |
| Boston | 108,500 00 |
| New York | 119,500 00 |
| Philadelphia | 80,093 00 |
| Washington | 51,300 00 |
| Norfolk | 122,500 00 |
| Pensacola | 197,700 00 |
| Memphis | 134,000 00 |
| Sackett's Harbor | 700 00 |
| | 845,966 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 5.

*Statement showing the several sums which make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June* 30, 1851—*marked Y. & D.—A.*

*First item.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Recruiting stations | $36,000 00 |
| Naval branch at yards and stations | 149,576 00 |
| Hospital branch at yards and stations | 32,086 00 |
| Ordinary branch at yards and stations | 16,800 00 |
| | 235,062 00 |

*Second item in general estimate A.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The civil branch at all the yards and stations | 73,960 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—No. 6.

*For Hospitals and Magazines.*

| | |
|---|---|
| At Boston.—For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c. | $1,000 00 |
| At New York.—For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence around burying ground, and current repairs. | 16,000 00 |
| At Pensacola.—For general repairs. | 1,750 00 |
| Total for hospitals. | 18,750 00 |

*Magazines.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston | 150 00 |
| New York | 500 00 |
| Washington | 150 00 |
| | 800 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 7.

*Estimate of the sums required to complete the stone dry-dock at New York, and for the completion of the floating dry-docks authorized by law to be built at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola Navy-Yards.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the stone dry-dock at New York | $180,000 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Kittery | 300,000 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Philadelphia | 371,242 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Pensacola | 414,320 00 |
| Total | 1,265,562 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—A.

*General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1851, in addition to the balance remaining unexpended on the 1st July, 1850.*

| | Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see Y. & D.—No. 5) | $235,062 00 | $263,392 00 |
| 2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 5.) | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 |
| 3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 4.) | 845,966 00 | 846,310 58 |
| 4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see Y. & D.—No. 6.) | 19,550 00 | 16,350 00 |
| 5. For floating dry-docks and stone dock, New York, (see Y. & D.—No. 7.) | 1,265,562 00 | 1,140,000 00 |
| 6. For contingent expenses that may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam-engines and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for Government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen, and for incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation | 307,145 00 | 308,000 00 |
| | 2,747,245 00 | 2,648,012 58 |

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

*4th item.*—The excess for New York hospital is for completing sewers and wall around burying ground, &c.

*5th item.*—The excess for floating docks is to meet payments on the contracts authorized by the law of 3d August, 1848.

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### CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $11,400 00 |
| For contingent | 1,000 00 |
| | 12,400 00 |

### NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of Navy | 235,062 00 |
| For pay of superintendents, &c. | 73,960 00 |
| For improvements, &c., at yards and stations | 845,966 00 |
| For hospital buildings, &c. | 19,550 00 |
| For dry-docks | 1,265,562 00 |
| For contingent | 307,145 00 |
| | 2,747,245 00 |

## No. 5.

*Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau, per act of August 31, 1842 | $1,400 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | 1,200 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | 800 00 |
| For compensation to one messenger, per act of August 31, 1842 | 700 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1845 | 1,200 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1847 | 1,000 00 |
| | *6,300 00 |

*Contingent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For printing blank books and stationery | 450 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 200 00 |
| For one laborer, at $10 per month | 120 00 |
| | 770 00 |

*Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger, provided by law | 9,300 00 |
| For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department | 770 00 |
| | 10,070 00 |

*Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the bureau | 6,300 00 |
| For contingent | 770 00 |
| | 7,070 00 |

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *October* 4, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

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*The salary of the chief of the bureau is provided for by the act of August 12, 1848—therefore not embraced in this estimate. A purser of the Navy having been assigned to duty as head of said bureau.

## No. 5.—Continued.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1850, and terminating June 30, 1851.*

*Estimate for Provisions for 7,500 men.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One ration per day, for 7,500 men, would be, for the year, 2,737,500 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | $547,500 00 |
| One ration per day, for 750 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," for the year, would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | 54,750 00 |
| One ration per day, for 750 officers and marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | 54,750 00 |
| Additional sum required for an estimated number of 4,000 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 3, 1848 | 29,200 00 |
| Additional sum required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 70,000 00 |
| Aggregate amount required in this estimate | 756,200 00 |

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *September* 22, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The additional sum of $70,000 estimated for, for provisions, is to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. This deficiency grew out of the fact that, at the close of the war with Mexico, the number of men to be continued in the service was reduced to 7,500, but, from the very nature of the service at the time, most of the force (10,000 men) then employed being on foreign and distant stations, the reduction could not be made in season to meet the views of Congress in reducing the sum estimated for, $903,813, to $677,860, per act of August 3, 1848. WM. S.

### CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $6,300 00 |
| For contingent | 770 00 |
| | 7,070 00 |
| For provisions (Navy) | 756,200 00 |

## No. 6.—A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1851, under act of Congress approved August 31, 1842.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of chief of bureau | $2,500 00 | |
| Increase intended to be provided for by section 1, act of March 3, 1849 | 500 00 | |
| | | $3,000 00 |
| Salary of assistant to chief | | 1,400 00 |
| Salary of one clerk | | 1,200 00 |
| Salary of one clerk | | 1,000 00 |
| Salary of messenger | | 700 00 |
| | | $7,300 00 |

*Contingent Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Labor | $120 00 | |
| Blank books and stationery | 350 00 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 100 00 | |
| | | 570 00 |
| Total required | | $7,870 00 |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

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## B.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the amount required for the support of the medical department of ships afloat, navy-yards, naval stations, and coast survey, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

*Ship-of-the-line*—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1, at $3,000 | | $3,000 00 |

*Razee*—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1, at $1,400 | | 1,400 00 |

*Frigates*—5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5, at $1,200 each | | 6,000 00 |

*Sloops-of-War*—16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8, at $800 each | $6,400 00 | |
| 8, at $700 each | 5,600 00 | |
| | | 12,000 00 |

*Steamers*—8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3, at $700 each | 2,100 00 | |
| 1, at $600 | 600 00 | |
| 2, at $400 each | 800 00 | |
| 2, at $300 each | 600 00 | |
| | | 4,100 00 |

*Brigs*—4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4, at $500 each | | 2,000 00 |

*Schooners*—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2, at $300 each | | 600 00 |

*Storeships*—6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2, at $250 each | 500 00 | |
| 4, at $225 each | 900 00 | |
| | | 1,400 00 |

*Receiving Ships*—4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1, at $600 | 600 00 | |
| 1, at $500 | 500 00 | |
| 1, at $400 | 400 00 | |
| 1, at $300 | 300 00 | |
| | | 1,800 00 |

*Navy-Yards*—8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth, N. H. | $100 00 | |
| Boston | 350 00 | |
| New York | 250 00 | |
| Philadelphia, including receiving ship "Union" | 450 00 | |
| Washington | 250 00 | |
| Norfolk | 200 00 | |
| Pensacola | 250 00 | |
| Memphis, Tennessee | 100 00 | |
| | | $1,950 00 |

*Naval Stations*—3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marine barracks, Washington | 1,000 00 | |
| Naval School | 250 00 | |
| Observatory, and general relief of officers | 400 00 | |
| | | 1,650 00 |

*Coast Survey.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Steamer | 150 00 | |
| 2 Steamers, at $125 each | 250 00 | |
| 2 Schooners, at $75 each | 150 00 | |
| 1 Steamer | 50 00 | |
| Temporary relief of sick seamen in vessels having no medical officers | 300 00 | |
| | | 900 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Ship-of-the-line | $3,000 00 |
| 1 Razee | 1,400 00 |
| 5 Frigates | 6,000 00 |
| 16 Sloops | 12,000 00 |
| 8 Steamers | 4,100 00 |
| 4 Brigs | 2,000 00 |
| 2 Schooners | 600 00 |
| 6 Storeships | 1,400 00 |
| 4 Receiving ships | 1,800 00 |
| 8 Navy-yards | 1,950 00 |
| 3 Naval stations | 1,650 00 |
| Coast survey | 900 00 |
| Total required | $36,800 00 |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

For medicines, hospital stores, &c. $36,800 00

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $7,300 00 |
| For contingent | 570 00 |
| | 7,870 00 |

## C.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the number of medical officers required for duty, and the general disposition of the corps, for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

SURGEONS.

*Sea Service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Line-of-battle-ship | 1 | |
| 1 Razee | 1 | |
| 5 Frigates | 5 | |
| 16 Sloops | 16 | |
| 8 Steamers (two having assistant surgeons only) | 6 | |
| | | 29 |

*Home Service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 1 | |
| 4 Receiving ships | 4 | |
| 8 Navy-yards | 8 | |
| 5 Rendezvous | 5 | |
| 4 Hospitals | 4 | |
| 2 Naval stations | 2 | |
| Naval asylum | 1 | |
| | | 25 |
| Number required for sea and home service | | 54 |
| Number of surgeons in service | | 69 |
| Number required for duty as above | | 54 |
| Remaining | | 15 |

PASSED ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

*Sea Service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Line-of-battle-ship | 3 | |
| 1 Razee | 2 | |
| 5 Frigates | 10 | |
| 16 Sloops | 16 | |
| 8 Steamers, (two having surgeons only) | 6 | |
| 4 Brigs | 4 | |
| 2 Schooners | 2 | |
| 6 Storeships | 6 | |
| 6 Surveying vessels | 6 | |
| | | 55 |

*Home Service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 1 | |
| 4 Receiving ships (one having surgeon only) | 3 | |
| 1 Navy-yard, including receiving ship | 1 | |
| 4 Hospitals | 6 | |
| Naval asylum | 1 | |
| Marine barracks, headquarters | 1 | |
| Observatory | 1 | |
| | | 14 |
| Number required for sea and home service | | 69 |
| Number of passed assistant and assistant surgeons in service | | 80 |
| Number required for duty as above | | 69 |
| Remaining | | 11 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complement of entire medical corps | 149 |
| Required for service | 123 |
| Remaining, of all grades | 26 |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

No. 7.

*Aggregate of Estimates for fiscal year* 1850–'51.

| Heads. | Office of Secretary of the Navy. | Southwest Executive Building. | Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair. | Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. | Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks. | Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. | Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | $21,950 00 | $1,345 00 | $19,600 00 | $9,400 00 | $11,400 00 | $6,300 00 | $7,300 00 | $77,295 00 |
| Contingent | 5,090 00 | 2,825 00 | 1,000 00 | 520 00 | 1,000 00 | 770 00 | 570 00 | 11,775 00 |
| | 27,040 00 | 4,170 00 | 20,600 00 | 9,920 00 | 12,400 00 | 7,070 00 | 7,870 00 | 89,070 00 |
| NAVY. | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of the Navy | 500,000 00 | ..... | 1,975,000 00 | 48,200 00 | 235,062 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,758,262 00 |
| Pay of superintendents | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73,960 00 | ..... | ..... | 73,960 00 |
| Provisions | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 756,200 00 | ..... | 756,200 00 |
| Surgeons' necessaries, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,800 00 | 36,800 00 |
| Increase, repairs, &c. | ..... | ..... | 1,750,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750,000 00 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores | ..... | ..... | ..... | 196,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 196,900 00 |
| Nautical books, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,361 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,361 15 |
| Contingent | ..... | ..... | 225,000 00 | ..... | 307,145 00 | ..... | ..... | 532,145 00 |
| Naval School, Annapolis | 28,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,200 00 |
| Mail service | 874,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 874,600 00 |
| *Navy-Yards, improvements, viz:* | | | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,673 00 | | | |
| Boston | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,500 00 | | | |
| New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119,500 00 | | | |
| Philadelphia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80,093 00 | | | |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,300 00 | | | |

*Aggregate of Estimates for fiscal year* 1850–'51—Continued.

| Heads. | Office of Secretary of the Navy. | Southwest Executive Building. | Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair. | Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. | Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks. | Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. | Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Navy-Yards, improvements, viz:*—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122,500 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 197,700 00 | | | |
| Memphis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134,000 00 | | | |
| Sackett's Harbor | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... | 845,966 00 |
| Hospitals—Boston | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | | | |
| New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,000 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 | | | |
| Magazines—Boston | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | | | |
| New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 00 | | | |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,550 00 |
| Dry-dock—New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180,000 00 | | | |
| Floating-dock—Kittery | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300,000 00 | | | |
| Philadelphia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 371,242 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 414,320 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,265,562 00 |
| Nautical Almanac | 12,850 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,850 00 |
| | $1,415,650 00 | ..... | $3,950,000 00 | $297,461 15 | $2,747,245 00 | $756,200 00 | $36,800 00 | $9,203,356 15 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil | $89,070 00 |
| Naval | 9,203,356 15 |
| Total | $9,292,426 15 |

## No. 8.

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several Bureaus of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Offices and Bureaus. | Salaries. | Contingent. | Submitted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary of the Navy | $21,950 | $4,840 | $250 |
| Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair | 19,600 | 1,000 | |
| Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography | 9,400 | 520 | |
| Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks | 11,400 | 650 | 350 |
| Bureau of Provisions and Clothing | 6,300 | 770 | |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 6,800 | 570 | 500 |
| | 75,450 | 8,350 | 1,100 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $75,450 |
| Contingent | 8,350 |
| Submitted | 1,100 |
| | 84,900 |

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## No. 9.

*Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive Building, for the fiscal year* 1850–'51.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| Salary of superintendent | $250 |
| Salaries of three watchmen | 1,095 |
| Labor | 325 |
| Fuel and light | 1,350 |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,150 |
| Total estimates for fiscal year 1850–'51 | 4,170 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50 | 4,170 |

No. 10.—*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the Navy for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.*

| Heads. | Estimated for 1850–'51. | Estimated for 1849–'50. | Appropriated for 1849–'50. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the Navy | $2,758,262 00 | $2,671,512 00 | $2,462,500 00 |
| Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and civil establishments of navy-yards and stations | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 |
| Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers, also marines attached to vessels for sea service | 756,200 00 | 811,164 00 | 686,200 00 |
| Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the Navy, including the marine corps | 36,800 00 | 38,500 00 | 38,500 00 |
| Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the Navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp | 1,750,000 00 | 1,436,000 00 | 1,436,000 00 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses | 196,900 00 | 257,000 00 | 257,000 00 |
| Nautical books, maps, charts, and binding, instruments and repairs thereof, and all expenses of the Hydrographical office | 52,361 15 | 64,260 00 | 58,260 00 |
| Improvement and repair of navy-yards | 845,966 00 | 846,310 58 | 846,310 58 |
| Dry-dock at New York | 180,000 00 | 490,000 00 | 490,000 00 |
| Floating docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola | 1,085,562 00 | 650,000 00 | 650,000 00 |
| Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds, and of magazines | 19,550 00 | 16,350 00 | 16,350 00 |
| Improvement and repair of buildings and grounds at the Naval School at Annapolis, Md. | 28,200 00 | 28,200 00 | 28,200 00 |
| Transportation of the mail, authorized by the act of March 3, 1847 | 874,600 00 | 874,600 00 | 874,600 00 |
| Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for Government houses; fuel, and oil, and candles, for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up navy-yards; pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, and labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores on foreign stations; duties and custom-house charges; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses; commissions, hire of clerks, agents, and store keepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judges advocate; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance to vessels in distress; bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in foreign ports | 532,145 00 | 508,000 00 | 508,000 00 |
| Nautical Almanac, publication of, authorized by act approved March 3, 1849 | 12,850 00 | | |
| | 9,203,356 15 | 8,765,856 58 | 8,425,880 58 |

## No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
*October* 17, 1849.

SIR: Herewith you will receive estimates in triplicate for pay of the United States Marine Corps for the year ending June 30, 1851.

The items for pay of captains, first and second lieutenants, additional rations to officers, and rations and clothing to officers' servants, are greater in amount than the same items in my estimates for the previous year, owing to the increase of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants last winter.

The pay of the clerks is made up as follows:

| | Per year. |
|---|---|
| One clerk to brigadier general | $598 68 |
| One clerk to adjutant and inspector | 712 68 |
| One additional clerk to adjutant and inspector | 598 68 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 733 80 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 712 68 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 598 68 |
| One clerk to paymaster | 650 00 |
| One clerk to paymaster | 598 68 |
| One clerk to assistant quartermaster | 534 00 |

The messenger at headquarters receives $358 56 per year, and the hospital nurse $318 60; these two are included in one item.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WALKER,
*Paymaster Marine Corps.*

Brigadier General A. HENDERSON,
*Commandant Marine Corps, Headquarters.*

*Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, pay for undrawn clothing and rations, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, inclusive, and three months' extra pay under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848.*

| Rank and grade. | Number. | Pay. | | | | Subsistence. | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pay per month. | No. of servants at $7 p. month. | No. of servants at $8 p. month. | Total. | No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration. | No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration. | Total. | |
| Brigadier general commandant | 1 | $75 00 | 2 | .... | $1,068 00 | 6 | 6 | $876 00 | $1,944 00 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 1 | 60 00 | 2 | .... | 888 00 | 5 | 5 | 730 00 | 1,618 00 |
| Majors | 4 | 50 00 | 2 | .... | 3,072 00 | 4 | 4 | 2,336 00 | 5,408 00 |
| Adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster | 3 | 60 00 | .... | 2 | 2,736 00 | 4 | ..... | 876 00 | 3,612 00 |
| Assistant quartermaster | 1 | 50 00 | .... | 1 | 696 00 | 4 | ..... | 292 00 | 988 00 |
| Captains commanding posts and at sea | 12 | 50 00 | 1 | .... | 8,208 00 | 4 | 4 | 7,008 00 | 15,216 00 |
| Captains | 5 | 40 00 | 1 | .... | 2,820 00 | 4 | ..... | 1,460 00 | 4,280 00 |
| First lieutenants commanding guards at sea | 6 | 40 00 | 1 | .... | 3,384 00 | 4 | ..... | 1,752 00 | 5,136 00 |
| First lieutenants | 18 | 30 00 | 1 | .... | 7,992 00 | 4 | ..... | 5,256 00 | 13,248 00 |
| Second lieutenants | 24 | 25 00 | 1 | .... | 9,216 00 | 4 | ..... | 7,008 00 | 16,224 00 |
| Sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant | 2 | 17 00 | .... | .... | 408 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 00 |
| Drum and fife majors | 2 | 16 00 | .... | .... | 384 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 384 00 |
| Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea | 34 | 16 00 | .... | .... | 6,528 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,528 00 |
| Sergeants | 46 | 13 00 | .... | .... | 7,176 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,176 00 |
| Corporals | 80 | 9 00 | .... | .... | 8,640 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,640 00 |
| Drummers and fifers | 60 | 8 00 | .... | .... | 5,760 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,760 00 |
| Privates | 1,000 | 7 00 | .... | .... | 84,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84,000 00 |
| Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster | 9 | ..... | .... | .... | 5,737 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,737 88 |
| Hospital steward | 1 | 30 00 | .... | .... | 360 00 | 1 | ..... | 73 00 | 433 00 |
| Additional rations to officers for five years' service | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 197 | ..... | 14,381 00 | 14,381 00 |
| Bounty for reënlistment, (non-commissioned officers) | 25 | ..... | .... | .... | 819 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 819 00 |
| Bounty for reënlistment, (musicians and privates) | 125 | ..... | .... | .... | 1,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 |
| Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | .... | .... | 1,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 |
| Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 1* | ..... | 1,448 75 | 1,448 75 |
| Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 625 00 | 625 00 |
| Officers' servants, at $8 50 per month for rations and clothing | 84 | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,568 00 | 8,568 00 |
| Undrawn clothing and rations | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Messenger to assistant quartermaster | 1 | 1 00† | .... | .... | 365 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 00 |
| Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk | 1 | 23 44‡ | .... | .... | 281 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 28 |
| Messenger and hospital nurse at headquarters | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | 677 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 677 16 |
| Three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848, and the opinion of the Attorney General of September 17, 1849 | 1,500 | 20 00§ | .... | .... | 30,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 00 |
| | | | | | 194,716 32 | | | 58,689 75 | 253,406 07 |

* At 19 cents. † Per day. ‡ Per month. § Average per quarter.

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, *October* 17, 1849.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WALKER, *P. M. M. C.*

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
*October* 19, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your wishes, I have reëxamined my estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1851, and have the honor to submit them with alterations and explanations thereto.

The estimates herewith exhibit a reduction, in their total amount, from those first transmitted to the Department, of $14,611 30, and from those for the present year of $6,964 80.

The reduction of $14,611 30 from the estimates first forwarded to the Department, is as follows: From provisions $10,674 80, and from fuel $3,936 50.

The estimates herewith, although reduced in their total amount, vary from those for the current year in an increase, under various heads, as follows:

Clothing is increased from $33 to $36 per annum for each man. This is for the purchase of two flannel shirts per annum for each marine, (by authority of the Navy Department.)

Transportation is increased $1,000, and

Contingencies $1,816, to defray the expenses under these heads of an increase of the corps by the addition of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants. The amounts are of course conjectural, it being impossible to arrive at them with any accuracy, inasmuch as this office cannot foresee the amount of travel or incidental expenses consequent on this increase. The greater part, however, of the increase under "contingencies" is for a supposed increase of house rent in lieu of quarters, and the increase under "transportation" is moderate in proportion to the addition, as the sums previously called for were inadequate.

Military stores is increased by $900, added by sanction of the Department, and is to compensate a contractor with this office for preparing to alter 300 muskets to "Maynard's patent primers." The contract was entered into by authority of the Hon. John Y. Mason, when Secretary of the Navy, and could not be carried out in consequence of the refusal of the War Department to furnish the muskets, unless their cost could be refunded to the Army by the corps. This condition could not be complied with for want of an appropriation for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Q. M. M. C.*

*Estimate of the expenses of the Quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps for one year, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.*

There will be required for the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps for one year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

| Object. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| 1. For provisions | $20,000 00 |
| 2. For clothing | 46,416 00 |
| 3. For fuel | 10,000 00 |
| 4. For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments | 6,000 00 |
| For damage sustained by contractor, in preparing to alter 300 muskets, included by authority of the Navy Department | 900 00 |
| 5. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting | 9,000 00 |
| 6. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices of commanding officers | 6,000 00 |
| 7. For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a house for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwomen, and porter, at the hospital headquarters | 20,000 00 |
| | 118,316 00 |

*Provisions.*

| For whom required. | Enlisted men. | Washerwomen. | Matron. | Total. | Rations per diem at 16 cents. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen | 512 | 34 | 1 | 547 | 1 | $30,674 80 |
| Deduct supposed surplus on hand at the end of the year | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10,674 80 |
| | | | | | | 20,000 00 |

*Estimate for the Marine Corps*—Continued.

*Clothing.*

| For whom required. | Enlisted men. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $36 per annum .... | 1,156 | 41,616 |
| 600 watch-coats, at $8 ..... | ..... | 4,800 |
| | | 46,416 |

*Fuel.*

| For whom required. | Number. | Cords. | Feet. | Inches. | Cords. | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commandant ..... | 1 | 36 | 4 | .... | 36 | 4 | .... |
| Lieutenant colonel ..... | 1 | 26 | .... | .... | 26 | .... | .... |
| Majors ..... | 4 | 26 | .... | .... | 104 | .... | .... |
| Staff majors ..... | 3 | 26 | .... | .... | 78 | .... | .... |
| Staff captain ..... | 1 | 21 | 2 | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| Captains ..... | 12 | 21 | 2 | .... | 255 | .... | .... |
| Lieutenants, 1st and 2d ..... | 24 | 16 | 4 | .... | 396 | .... | .... |
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen ..... | 547 | 1 | 4 | .... | 820 | 4 | .... |
| Matron to hospital headquarters ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... |
| Hospital headquarters ..... | 1 | 33 | .... | .... | 33 | .... | .... |
| Hospitals ..... | 5 | 16 | 4 | .... | 82 | 4 | .... |
| Armory at headquarters ..... | 1 | 30 | .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| Mess rooms ..... | 6 | 3 | 4 | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| Offices of the commandant and staff and commanding officers of posts ..... | 11 | 7 | .... | .... | 77 | .... | .... |
| Guard rooms at barracks ..... | 6 | 21 | .... | .... | 126 | .... | .... |
| Guard rooms at navy-yards ..... | 3 | 21 | .... | .... | 63 | .... | .... |
| Clothing stores ..... | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... |
| One-fourth additional on 546 cords, the quantity supposed to be required for stations north of latitude 39° .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 136 | 4 | .... |
| Total cords required ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | * 2,322 | 6 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| * Which, at $6 per cord, is ..... | $13,936 50 |
| Deduct supposed surplus at the end of the year ..... | 3,936 50 |
| | 10,000 00 |

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Q. M. M. C.*

## No. 12.

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.*

| Heads. | Estimated for 1850–'51. | Estimated for 1849–'50. | Appropriated for 1849–'50. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, servants, &c.; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence, and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations; for three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who served with the Army in the war with Mexico, and for bounty for reënlistments, and for unexpired terms of previous enlistments | $253,406 07 | $209,012 00 | $209,012 00 |
| For provisions for marines serving on shore | 20,000 00 | 30,674 00 | 30,674 00 |
| For clothing | 46,416 00 | 42,948 00 | 42,948 00 |
| For fuel | 10,000 00 | 13,158 00 | 13,158 00 |
| For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, and for claim of contractor for damages in preparing to alter three hundred muskets | 6,900 00 | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting | 9,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| For contingent expenses, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, expense of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter, for the hospital at headquarters | 20,000 00 | 18,184 00 | 18,184 00 |
| | 371,722 07 | 333,976 00 | 333,976 00 |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Estimates of Appropriations required by the Department of the Interior, to meet deficiencies for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1849 and 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—Act of March 3, 1849, Laws, 2d session 30th Congress, page 101.*

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.** | | |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849— | | |
| For the salary of the Secretary | $1,900 00 | |
| For the salary of the chief clerk | 611 11 | |
| For the salaries of the other clerks and clerical aid | 1,957 21 | |
| For the salaries of the messenger and laborer | 269 36 | |
| | | $4,737 68 |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850— | | |
| For salary of the Secretary | 6,000 00 | |
| For salary of the chief clerk | 2,000 00 | |
| For salaries of the other clerks | 10,000 00 | |
| For messenger and laborers | 2,000 00 | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies | 5,000 00 | |
| Library, maps, &c. | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 30,000 00 |
| For the fiscal year ending June, 1851— | | |
| For the salary of the Secretary | 6,000 00 | |
| For the salary of the chief clerk | 2,000 00 | |
| For the salaries of the other clerks | 14,200 00 | |
| For the messengers and laborers | 2,500 00 | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies | 8,000 00 | |
| Library, maps, &c. | 1,000 00 | |
| Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen | 1,710 00 | |
| Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building | 2,200 00 | |
| | | 37,610 00 |
| **GENERAL LAND OFFICE.** | | |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For compensation of the Commissioner, recorder, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, clerks, messengers, and packers in said office, including eight additional clerks, provided for by the act of August 12, 1848; acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 139; section 10, act 4th July, 1836, S. L., volume 5, page 111; act 3d March, 1837, same volume, page 164 | 92,150 00 | |
| For compensation of assistant messenger, at the rate of $1 75 per diem; act 17th June, 1844, 1st session 28th Congress, page 77 | 638 75 | |
| | | 92,788 75 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For tract books, patent records, parchment, records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices; advertising land sales, binding plats, field-notes, &c.; office furniture, and repairs of same; laborers and other miscellaneous items | 25,625 00 | |
| For compensation of three temporary clerks, (their services being indispensable,) authorized by 7th section act of March 3, 1849; acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68 | 3,756 00 | |
| | | 29,381 00 |
| Carried forward | | 194,517 43 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| *General Land Office*—Continued. | | |
| Brought forward | ..... | $194,517 43 |
| To meet expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of the public lands in the several States and Tertory of Minnesota, as required per act of 3d of March, 1849; acts of 2d session 30th Congress, page 398; and which, prior to June 30, 1849, were paid out of the proceeds of such sales before the same were paid into the Treasury, viz: | | |
| For the last half of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850— | | |
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | $62,185 00 | |
| Expenses of depositing | 9,115 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 12,550 00 | |
| | | 83,850 00 |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | 128,070 00 | |
| Expense of depositing | 17,715 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 25,050 00 | |
| | | 170,835 00 |
| SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS. | | |
| For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, to wit: | | |
| 1st. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of Ohio, per 10th section act 18th May, 1796, Laws United States, volume 2, page 537 | 2,000 00 | |
| 2d. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 6,300 00 | |
| 3d. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section act 3d April, 1818, Laws United States, volume 6, pages 266 and 267 | 2,000 00 | |
| 4th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 3,820 00 | |
| 5th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th section act 3d March, 1831, Laws United States, volume 8, page 500 | 2,000 00 | |
| 6th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 2,500 00 | |
| 7th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 7th section act 3d March, 1833, Laws United States, volume 7, page 149 | 2,000 00 | |
| 8th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act of 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 3,500 00 | |
| 9th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of 8th August, 1846; acts 1st session 29th Congress, page 118 | 2,000 00 | |
| 10th. For clerks in his office, per act of 8th August, 1846, same page | 6,300 00 | |
| 11th. For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and if necessary to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government | 20,000 00 | |
| | | 52,420 00 |
| Carried forward | ..... | 501,622 43 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. | | |
| Brought forward | | $501,622 43 |
| In addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, to wit: | | |
| For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates | $115,000 00 | |
| For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work | 2,000 00 | |
| For the survey of private claims in Florida, under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract | 15,000 00 | |
| For surveying in Louisiana, to wit: | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district | 30,550 00 | |
| For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work | 17,000 00 | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 3,212 00 | |
| For proposed surveys, including office work, in the Greensburg district | 17,680 00 | |
| For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847.—Acts 2d session 29th Congress, pp. 50 and 102, to wit: | | |
| For compensation of geologist, assistant geologist, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa | 20,000 00 | |
| For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849 | 15,000 00 | |
| For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota | 600 00 | |
| For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom on the application of the General Land Office by the Secretary of the Treasury to the contingent fund of that office, for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th of March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund | 13,717 43 | |
| | | 249,759 46 |
| INDIAN OFFICE. | | |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851: | | |
| For salary of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, act July 9, 1832, Laws United States, vol. 8, p. 654, sec. 1 | 3,000 00 | |
| For salary of chief clerk, acts April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4 | 1,700 00 | |
| For one clerk, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 1,600 00 | |
| For one clerk, act April 20, 1818, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3 | 1,400 00 | |
| For three clerks, at $1,400 each, acts May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142 | 4,200 00 | |
| For two clerks, at $1,200 each, act May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142 | 2,400 00 | |
| Carried forward | 14,300 00 | 751,381 89 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $14,300 00 | $751,381 89 |
| For one clerk, acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4 | 1,200 00 | |
| For two clerks, at $1,000 each, act of May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 2,000 00 | |
| For two messengers, one at $700, and the other at $500, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 18,700 00 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For blank books, binding, and stationery | 500 00 | |
| For labor | 100 00 | |
| For miscellaneous items | 400 00 | |
| | | 1,000 00 |
| To meet current expenses of the Indian department, and the payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes: | | |
| *Current expenses of the Indian department.* | | |
| Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., and Indian agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 2; act of March 3, 1837, sec. 3; act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 8, pp. 137, 621 | 18,000 00 | |
| Pay of Indian sub-agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 5, vol. 8, p. 137 | 12,750 00 | |
| Pay of Indian interpreters, same act, sec. 9, p. 129 | 13,000 00 | |
| Pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11 | 1,200 00 | |
| Pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, act June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11 | 1,000 00 | |
| Buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof | 2,000 00 | |
| Presents to Indians, act June 30, 1834, sec. 15, vol. 11 | 5,000 00 | |
| Contingencies of the Indian department | A 36,500 00 | |
| | | 89,450 00 |
| ANNUITIES, &c. | | |
| *Christian Indians.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, acts May 26, 1824, and May 20, 1826, vol 7, pp. 309 and 504 | 400 00 | |
| | | 400 00 |
| *Chippewas of Saginaw.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, art. 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties, vol. 1, p. 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Carried forward | | 860,931 89 |

A.—The items for superintendents and agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, presents to Indians, and contingencies of the Indian department, are greater by $54,550 than last year, in consequence of there being then on hand unexpended balances from previous appropriations, which it is deemed proper to absorb. The estimates of the amounts required for the agents and interpreters are based on the number now in service—those for presents and contingencies on the probable wants of the service. The expenditures for contingencies, for the last four or five years, have averaged from $23,000 to $25,000 per annum; but, owing to the removal of the Winnebagoes, and the probable removal of the Menomonies, to the Chippewa country, the expenses of transportation of their annuity, goods, and provisions, will be greatly increased. This, together with the change of the rule requiring the delivery of annuity goods for the tribes of Osages, Sioux, Chippewas, and Winnebagoes, to be made at New York instead of St. Louis, as heretofore, and the establishment of sub-agencies in, and the transfer of agencies to, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will, it is believed, require the full amount specified for this object.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | ..... | $860,931 89 |
| Permanent annuity, art. 2, treaty November 17, 1807; treaties, vol. 1, p. 137 | $800 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, art. 4, treaty September 24, 1819; treaties, vol. 1, p. 278 | 1,000 00 | |
| Support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, art. 8 of treaty of September 24, 1819, vol. 1, p. 278, and art. 7, treaty of Jan. 14, 1837; Laws U. S., vol. 6 p. 542 | 2,000 00 | |
| Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 6, treaty of August 5, 1826; treaties, vol. 1, p. 397 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 5,800 00 |
| *Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.* | | |
| Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 5, treaty of August 11, 1827; treaties, vol. 1, p. 414 | 1,500 00 | |
| | | 1,500 00 |
| *Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.* | | |
| Payment in money, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19 | 9,500 00 | |
| Payment in goods, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19 | 19,000 00 | |
| Establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting 3 smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, p. 20, fixed by treaty. | 3,000 00 | |
| Support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, same article, &c. | 1,000 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of tobacco, same article, &c | 500 00 | |
| Limited annuity in money for 25 years, 4th article treaty of 4th October, 1842, pamphlet, p. 130 | 12,500 00 | |
| Limited annuity in goods for 25 years, same article, &c | 10,500 00 | |
| Support of two smiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 2,000 00 | |
| Pay of two farmers, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 1,000 00 | |
| Pay of two carpenters, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 1,200 00 | |
| Support of schools, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions and tobacco, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity in goods for five years, 1st August, 1847 | 3,600 00 | |
| Limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, 3d article treaty 2d August, 1847. | B 1,000 00 | |
| | | 70,800 00 |
| *Chickasaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, act 25th February, 1799; Laws U. S., volume 3, page 126 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Carried forward | ..... | 942,031 89 |

B.—The amount required for fulfilling treaties with this tribe is less by $34,000 than was appropriated last year—an erroneous appropriation having, to that extent, been made. This sum appropriated in error, has therefore been designated for the surplus fund.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $942,031 89 |
| *Choctaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th November, 1805, treaties, volume 1, page 130 | $3,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 13th article treaty 18th October, 1820, treaties, volume 1, page 290—support of light-horseman | 600 00 | |
| Life annuity to Chief Bob Cole, 10th article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 322 | 150 00 | |
| Permanent annuity for education, 2d article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 321 | 6,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to three district chiefs, 15th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 457 | 750 00 | |
| Life annuity to one Wayne warrior, 21st article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 460 | 25 00 | |
| Limited annuity for twenty years, 17th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 458 | 20,000 00 | |
| Education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, $2,500; 20th article same treaty, page 460, estimated at $250 for each boy | 12,500 00 | |
| Blacksmith, 6th article treaty 18th October, 1820, pages 288 and 322; pay fixed by law 30th June, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, 9th article treaty 20th January, 1825; estimated by the agent | 320 00 | |
| | | 43,945 00 |
| *Creeks.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 7th August, 1790, volume 1, page 30 | 1,500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th June, 1802, volume 1, page 88 | 3,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 392 | 20,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity for twenty years, 8th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 498 | 10,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 393, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron and steel for shops, estimated by agent | 270 00 | |
| Two blacksmiths and assistants, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 499, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 1,680 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops, estimated by agent | 540 00 | |
| Wheelwright, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, page 393, pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Education, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, page 499 | 3,000 00 | |
| Interest at 5 per cent. on $350,000, 3d article treaty 23d November, 1838, pamphlet, page 67 | 17,500 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 4th January, 1845 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 61,930 00 |
| *Delawares.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795, treaties, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th September, 1809, treaties, volume 1, page 149 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 5, treaty of October 3, 1818, treaties, volume 1, page 255 | 4,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, treaties, volume 1, page 444 | 1,000 00 | |
| Carried forward | 6,500 00 | 1,047,906 89 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $6,500 00 | $1,047,906 89 |
| Life annuity to chiefs, private article to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, to treaty of October 3, 1818, p. 444 | 200 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, supplementary article to treaty October 26, 1832, page 542 | 200 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, page 97, estimated by Indian office | 100 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 6, treaty October 3, 1818, page 255; pay fixed by law June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Interest on $46,080, at 5 per cent., being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of 1829 for education; resolution Senate, January 19, 1838 | 2,304 00 | |
| | | 10,244 00 |
| *Florida Indians, or Seminoles.* | | |
| Blacksmith's establishment, article 6, treaty September 18, 1823; treaties, volume 1, page 309, fixed by treaty; article 4, treaty May 9, 1832; treaties, vol. 1, p. 501, fixed by treaty | 1,000 00 | |
| Annuity in goods, article 6, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 2,000 00 | |
| Annuity in money, article 4, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 3,000 00 | |
| Agricultural implements, article 7, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 7,000 00 |
| *Iowas.* | | |
| Interest on $157,500, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty October 19, 1838; treaties, volume 2, page 65 | 7,875 00 | |
| | | 7,875 00 |
| *Kickapoos.* | | |
| Limited annuity, article 4, treaty Oct. 24, 1832, vol. 1, p. 533 | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 5,000 00 |
| *Kanzas.* | | |
| Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty January 14, 1846, pamphlet | 10,000 00 | |
| | | 10,000 00 |
| *Miamies.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826; treaties, volume 1, page 409 | 25,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 5, treaty October 6, 1818; treaties, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the Indian office | 220 00 | |
| 1,000 pounds of tobacco, 2,000 pounds of iron, 1,000 pounds of steel, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826, volume 1, page 410, estimated by Indian office | 770 00 | |
| Pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| 160 bushels of salt, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, estimated by agent | 320 00 | |
| Education and support of the poor during pleasure of Congress, article 6, treaty of October 23, 1826, vol. 1, page 410 | 2,000 00 | |
| Tenth of twenty instalments in money, article 2, treaty of November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107 | 12,500 00 | |
| Payment in lieu of laborers, article 6, treaty November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107 | 250 00 | |
| Agricultural assistance, article 5, treaty October 6, 1818, volume 1, page 257 | 200 00 | |
| | | 42,580 00 |
| Amount carried forward | | 1,130,605 89 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,130,605 89 |
| *Eel Rivers, (Miamies.)* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties volume 1, page 58 | $500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty August 21, 1805; treaties volume 1, page 119 | 250 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d and separate articles of treaty of September 30, 1809; treaties, volume 1, pages 150 and 152 | 350 00 | 1,100 00 |
| *Menomonies.* | | |
| Limited annuity for twenty years, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, volume 1, page 670 | 20,000 00 | |
| Two blacksmiths and assistants, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836; pay fixed per act of June 30, 1834 | 1,440 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836 | 440 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page | 3,000 00 | |
| 2,000 pounds of tobacco, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page | 300 00 | |
| Farming utensils, cattle, &c., article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page | 500 00 | |
| 30 barrels salt, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page | 150 00 | |
| Salary of miller, (for 15 years,) article 4, treaty Oct. 18, 1848. | C 600 00 | 26,430 00 |
| *Omahas.* | | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 15th July, 1830; treaties, vol. 1, p. 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Agricultural implements, same article, &c. | 500 00 | 1,440 00 |
| *Ottoes and Missourias.* | | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1833, volume 1, pages 447 and 582 | 500 00 | |
| Pay of farmer, 5th article treaty 21st September, 1833, vol. 1, pages 447 and 582; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 15th July, 1830, volume 1, page 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c. for shop; estimated by Indian office | D 220 00 | 2,040 00 |
| *Ottowas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 17th November, 1807, treaties, volume 1, page 137 | 800 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, treaties, volume 1, page 243 | 1,500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th August, 1821; treaties, volume 1, page 300 | 1,000 00 | 4,300 00 |
| Carried forward | | $1,165,915 89 |

C.—Estimate from last year increased $600, as it is supposed the services of the miller provided by the treaty of 1848 will be needed.

D.—For this tribe the sum required is less by $3,000 than last year; that amount, being for annuity and agricultural implements, having expired by limitation with the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | ..... | $1,165,915 89 |
| *Ottowas and Chippewas.* | | |
| Limited annuity, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836; treaties, volume 1, page 651 | $30,000 00 | |
| Interest to be paid as annuity on $200,000, per resolution Senate, 27th May, 1836, volume 1, page 658; see amendment by the Senate to the treaty | 12,000 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 5,000 00 | |
| Missions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 3,000 00 | |
| Vaccine, medicines, and pay of physicians, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 300 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 2,000 00 | |
| 6,500 pounds of tobacco, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 500 00 | |
| 100 barrels salt, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 200 00 | |
| 500 fish barrels, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 400 00 | |
| Three blacksmiths and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 653; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 2,160 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by agent | 660 00 | |
| Gunsmith at Mackinac, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by act June 30th, 1824 | 600 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Two farmers and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department | 1,600 00 | |
| Two mechanics, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 59,840 00 |
| *Osages.* | | |
| Interest (at 5 per cent.) on $69,120, being the valuation of 54 sections of land, set apart by treaty of 2d June, 1825, for education purposes, per resolution of the Senate, 19th January, 1838; treaties, volume 1, page 330 | 3,456 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 11th January, 1839, volume 2, page 70 | 20,000 00 | |
| Two smiths' establishments, same article, &c.; pay fixed by law and treaty | 2,000 00 | |
| Pay of two millers, same article, &c., volume 2, page 71; fixed by law of June 30, 1834 | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 26,656 00 |
| *Piankeshaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 58 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th December, 1805, treaties, volume 1, page 131 | 300 00 | |
| | | 800 00 |
| *Pawnees.* | | |
| Agricultural implements, 4th article treaty 9th October, 1833, volume 1, page 604 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 1,000 00 |
| Carried forward | ..... | 1,254,211 89 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,254,211 89 |
| *Pottawatomies of Huron.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article, treaty 17th November, 1807, volume 1, page 137 | $400 00 | 400 00 |
| *Pottawatomies.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty September 30, 1809, volume 1, page 150 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty October 2, 1818, volume 1, page 253 | 25,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty September 2, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 2,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chief, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 100 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436 | 16,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529 | 15,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529 | 400 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 26, 1832, volume 1, page 536 | 20,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 585 | 14,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 586 | 700 00 | |
| Limited annuity, supplementary article 2 to treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 596 | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office | 140 00 | |
| Purchase of 160 bushels salt, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404 | 320 00 | |
| Education, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404 | 2,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404; fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Education, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 1,000 00 | |
| Payment of money in lieu of tobacco, &c., article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432; and article 10, treaty of June 5, 1846 | 300 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828; pay fixed by act of June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436; pay fixed by law of 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Purchase of 50 barrels of salt, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, same page | 250 00 | |
| Education, article 4, treaty October 27, 1832, volume 1, page 545 | 2,000 00 | |
| Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent., article 7, treaty June 5, 1846 | 32,150 00 | |
| | | 115,180 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,369,791 89 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | ..... | $1,369,791 89 |
| *Quapaws.* | | |
| Limited annuity, article 4, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 577 | $2,000 00 | |
| Education, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576. | 1,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Pay of farmer, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| | | 4,420 00 |
| *Six Nations of New York.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 6, treaty November 11, 1794, volume 1, page 50 | 4,500 00 | |
| | | 4,500 00 |
| *Senecas of New York.* | | |
| Permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act February 19, 1831; Laws United States, volume 8, page 414 | 6,000 00 | |
| Interest in lieu of investment on $75,000, at 5 per cent., per act June 27, 1846 | 3,750 00 | |
| | | 9,750 00 |
| *Stockbridges.* | | |
| Interest on $16,500, at 5 per cent., article 9, treaty November 24, 1848 | 825 00 | |
| Second of ten instalments in money, supplement to treaty November 24, 1848 | E 2,000 00 | |
| | | 2,825 00 |
| *Sioux of Mississippi.* | | |
| Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24 | 15,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24 | 10,000 00 | |
| Purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, &c., same article | 8,250 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, same article, page 25 | 5,500 00 | |
| | | 38,750 00 |
| *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* | | |
| Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent., 2d article treaty October 21, 1837, volume 2, page 32 | 7,870 00 | |
| | | 7,870 00 |
| *Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 3d November, 1804, volume 1, page 110 | 1,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509 | 20,000 00 | |
| Gunsmith, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509; pay fixed by law June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article same treaty; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834, volume 1, page 509 | 840 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Carried forward | 22,880 00 | 1,437,906 89 |

E.—Estimate from last year increased $2,825, being for new items under a new treaty.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $22,880 00 | $1,437,906 89 |
| Forty barrels of salt, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509 | 200 00 | |
| Forty kegs of tobacco, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509 | 600 00 | |
| Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent.; 2d article treaty 21st October, 1837, volume 2, page 28 | 10,000 00 | |
| Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent.; 2d article, 11th October, 1842, volume 2, page 135 | 40,000 00 | |
| | | 73,680 00 |
| *Shawnees.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 2d August, 1795, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217 | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, 3d article treaty 7th June, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office | 60 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 8th August, 1831, volume 1, page 485; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| | | 4,120 00 |
| *Senecas and Shawnees.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 1,000 00 |
| *Senecas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243 | 500 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 28th February, 1831, volume 1, page 476; fixed by act of 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop; estimated by agent | 320 00 | |
| Pay of miller, 4th article treaty 28th September, 1831, volume 1, page 476; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| | | 2,760 00 |
| *Wyandots.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121 | 17,500 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 122; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 370 00 | |
| Education, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121 | F 500 00 | |
| | | 19,090 00 |
| *Winnebagoes.* | | |
| Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 439 | 18,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504 | 10,000 00 | |
| 50 barrels salt, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office | 250 00 | |
| 3,000 lbs. tobacco, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office | 350 00 | |
| Carried forward | 28,600 00 | 1,538,556 89 |

F.—Increased $100—the estimate for the past year for the purchase of iron, steel, &c., having been ascertained not to be sufficient.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $28,600 00 | $1,538,556 89 |
| 1,500 lbs. tobacco, 5th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505; estimated by Indian office | 175 00 | |
| Three blacksmiths and assistants, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; pay fixed by act of 1834 | 2,160 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 660 00 | |
| Laborers and oxen, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440 | 365 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504 | 3,000 00 | |
| Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, 5th article treaty of 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505 | 2,500 00 | |
| Pay of two physicians, same article | 400 00 | |
| Interest on $1,100,000, at 5 per cent., 4th article treaty 1st November, 1837, volume 2, page 37 | 55,000 00 | |
| Interest on $85,000, at 5 per cent., 4th article treaty 13th October, 1846 | 4,250 00 | |
| | | 97,110 00 |
| *Weas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 5th article treaty 2d October, 1818, volume 1, page 252 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 3,000 00 |
| Additional items required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851: | | |
| *Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.* | | |
| Limited annuity in goods for five years, payable to the Pillager band, per article 4, treaty August 1, 1847 | 3,600 00 | |
| Limited annuity for 46 years, payable to Chippewas of Mississippi, per article 3, treaty of August 2, 1847 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | G 4,600 00 |
| *Pottawatomies.* | | |
| Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent., per article 7, treaty June 5, 1846 | 32,150 00 | G 32,150 00 |
| *Creeks.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks," June 30, 1847, per surplus fund, warrant No. 19 | 1,257 85 | |
| | | H 1,257 85 |
| *Iowas.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Iowas," June 30, 1847, per same warrant | 1,005 00 | |
| | | H 1,005 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,677,679 74 |

G.—These sums are required to make the appropriations regular, and to conform to the fiscal instead of the calendar year, as in the case of the other appropriations for the service. The first appropriations for these objects, made on the 29th July, 1848, were for the calendar year 1848, and another appropriation, in the same amount, should also have been made for the year 1849, but was omitted. These sums are therefore an increase over the estimate of last year.

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,677,679 74 |
| *Ottowas and Chippewas.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas," June 30, 1847; per same warrant | $2,412 16 | H 2,412 16 |
| *Wyandots.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots," June 30, 1847; per same warrant | 1,029 16 | H 1,029 16 |
| *Cherokees.* | | |
| Compensation and expenses of the committee of Old Settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provision contained in the 5th article treaty of August 17, 1846 | 1,500 00 | I 1,500 00 |
| *Choctaws.* | | |
| Interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt Creek, of September 27, 1830, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of August 24, 1842, and joint resolution of Congress of August 3, 1846, not deliverable east by the 3d section of said law; per act March 3, 1845 | 87,200 00 | K 87,200 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,769,821 06 |

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited.

I.—This is a new item, and not embodied in any previous estimate.

K.—No appropriation was asked or made last year for this object, in consequence of an unexpended balance being on hand from appropriations previously made.

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $1,769,821 06 |
| PENSION OFFICE. | | |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850— | | |
| For temporary clerks, at $3 33 per diem..... | $6,529 78 | |
| | | 6,529 78 |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, under act of the 12th August, 1848, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1849; pamphlet acts, 1st sess. 30th Cong., p. 142.. | 3,000 00 | |
| One clerk, at $1,600 per annum, under act of April 20, 1818. [This clerk, who had been assigned by the Secretary of War to the Pension office, was, in 1841, by Mr. Secretary Bell, transferred to the War office. In consequence of the press of business, the Secretary of War, in 1846, ordered him back to the Pension office. It is, therefore, proper now that we should include his salary in our estimate]..... | 1,600 00 | |
| One clerk transferred from the office of the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of March 4, 1840:—See pamphlet laws, 26th Congress, 1st session, page 6..... | 1,600 00 | |
| Compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836, page 331, volume 9, Laws United States, to wit: | | |
| Three clerks, at $1,400 per annum each—one of whom has been employed since March, 1849, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior..... | 4,200 00 | |
| Two clerks, at $1,200 per annum each..... | 2,400 00 | |
| Three clerks, at $1,000 per annum each..... | 3,000 00 | |
| One clerk, at $800 per annum..... | 800 00 | |
| For compensation to two messengers, at $500 per annum each; page 129, pamphlet laws, 2d session 27th Congress..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Fifteen temporary clerks, employed on the bounty land and pension business, at $3 33 per diem each..... | 15,634 00 | |
| Two temporary messengers, at $400 per annum each..... | 800 00 | |
| | | 34,034 00 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For stationery..... | 1,600 00 | |
| For printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising..... | 2,500 00 | |
| For furniture for the office..... | 200 00 | |
| For miscellaneous items..... | 300 00 | |
| For binding books..... | 200 00 | |
| | | 4,800 00 |
| *Revolutionary pensioners, under act of March 18, 1818.* | | |
| As the number now on the rolls under the act of March 18, 1818, considerably exceeds the number of pensioners paid during the present year, the last-mentioned number is taken as the basis of the calculation, making allowance for deaths in 1850 and 1851. In the course of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, the number of pensioners under this law will most probably be reduced to 700. These, at an average of $98 per annum for each pensioner, will require about $68,000; but, as a balance of $20,117 will remain in the Treasury unexpended on the 30th June next, an appropriation will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, of only..... | 47,883 00 | |
| | | 47,883 00 |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | 1,863,067 84 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $1,863,067 84 |
| *Invalid pensioners.* | | |
| Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four invalid pensioners have been paid during the first two quarters of the present calendar year. These, at an average of $100 per annum for each pensioner, would require $295,000; but as the number will unquestionably be increased during the ensuing fiscal year, we shall require sufficient to pay at least 3,000 pensioners, at an average of $100 per annum per man. An appropriation for those pensioners will therefore be necessary of.. | $300,000 00 | |
| | | 300,000 00 |
| *Widows and orphans' pensions under act of July 4, 1836.* | | |
| Under the first section of the act of July 4, 1836, there will probably be on the rolls, during the ensuing fiscal year, the widows and children of fifty deceased officers and soldiers, whose husbands or fathers died several years since, and who will be entitled to the whole five years' pension at one payment. These, at an average of $60 per annum each, for five years, will require for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.. | 15,000 00 | |
| To pay pensions of widows who now receive stipends under the third section of the act of July 4, 1836, who will probably be on the rolls in 1851, making due allowance for deaths, there will be required for 800 widows, at an average of $80 each per annum, the sum of..... | 64,000 00 | |
| And for 20 more, who will probably be added to the pension list within the ensuing fiscal year, arrears for 20 years, at an average of $80 each per annum, there will be required the sum of..... | 32,000 00 | |
| | | 111,000 00 |
| *Widows' pensions under the act of February 2, 1848.* | | |
| The first section of the act of February 2, 1848, gives a pension during widowhood to every widow of a revolutionary officer or soldier who was married prior to the year 1794. It embraces, of course, the cases of all widows heretofore pensioned under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844. It is not, therefore, necessary to ask for any appropriation to pay, under the three last-mentioned acts, any pensioners still living. They are all merged in the act of February 2, 1848. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 6,000 will receive the benefits of this act. These, at an average of $80 per annum for each widow, will require.... | 480,000 00 | 480,000 00 |
| *Pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of July 21, 1848.* | | |
| This act (chapter 108, p. 77, Pamphlet Laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension for five years to the widows or orphans, as the case may be, of all officers and soldiers, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who died in the war with Mexico of wounds or disease originating in the line of their duty; and the act of February 22, 1849, (chapter 62, p. 29, Pamphlet Laws, 2d session 30th Congress,) extends the provisions of the act of July 21, 1848, to the cases of those who had died from like causes, after they reached their respective homes. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 1,000 of this description of pensions will be granted. These, at an average of $60 per annum each for three years, will amount to $180,000, and before | | |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | 2,754,067 84 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $2,754,067 84 |
| the termination of the present fiscal year, there will be added at least 400 to the present number, (760,) making 1,160, at an average of $60 each per annum, for one year only, amounting to $69,600, making an aggregate of..... | $249,600 00 | 249,600 00 |
| *Widows' pensions, under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.* | | |
| A number of cases under these laws, in which the original claimants are dead, yet remain unsatisfied. In many instances the proofs are not yet completed, but may be perfected in the course of the ensuing fiscal year. The claims may be from one to ten years' pension, and it is estimated that not less than 200 of this description will be allowed. These, at an average of $400 each, will require..... | 80,000 00 | 80,000 00 |
| *Widows' pensions under act of July 29, 1848.* | | |
| This act (chapter 120, p. 102, Pamphlet Laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension during widowhood to every widow whose husband served six months during the Revolution, provided she was married before the 2d. January, 1800. Under this act 400 have already been allowed, and these, at an average of $60 each for one year, will require $24,000, and 100 more will probably be allowed during the present fiscal year, and during the ensuing fiscal year 300 more will probably be added, making 400, at an average of $60 per annum for each pensioner, but as they are to be paid from March 4, 1848, according to the provisions of the law, each is calculated at an average of $200, for three years and four months, which will amount to $80,000, making an aggregate of..... | 104,000 00 | 104,000 00 |
| *Navy pensions.* | | |
| To pay Navy invalid pensions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, there will be required the sum of..... | 40,000 00 | |
| To pay pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, the sum of..... | 3,000 00 | 43,000 00 |
| *Half-pay pensions.* | | |
| For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, per act of March 16, 1812, (volume 3, Laws of the United States, section 15, p. 454,) and act of April 16, 1816, (volume 6, section 1, p. 62,) in addition to an unexpended balance of $5,279 50 remaining in the Treasury, there will be required. | 18,410 00 | 18,410 00 |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | $3,249,077 84 |

*Estimate of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $3,249,077 84 |
| **PENITENTIARY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** | | |
| For the support and maintenance of this institution, independent of its receipts, there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, the sum of $7,355, as per following estimate of disbursements and receipts: | | |

| Disbursements. | Amt. | Receipts. | Amt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For rations, clothing, medicine, &c. | $1,330 | From shoe factory | $5,500 | | |
| For fuel, light, horse and carriage, &c. | 600 | From carpenters' and blacksmith's shops | 200 | | |
| For raw materials to be worked up in shoe, joiners', broom, and wheelwright shops, and oakum | 3,500 | Oakum | 100 | | |
| For books and stationery | 25 | Broom factory | 100 | | |
| For incidental expenses, building and repairs | 250 | | | | |
| SALARIES OF OFFICERS. | | | | | |
| For warden | 1,500 | | | | |
| For three inspectors, at $100 each | 300 | | | | |
| For physician | 500 | | | | |
| For chaplain | 250 | | | | |
| For clerk | 1,000 | | | | |
| For two assistant keepers, at $750 each | 1,500 | Amount to be appropriated by Congress | 7,355 | | |
| For 4 guards, at $550 each | 2,200 | | | | |
| For porter, &c. | 300 | | | | |
| | 13,255 | | 13,255 | $7,355 00 | 7,355 00 |
| CENSUS OF 1850. | | | | | |
| For pay of the United States marshals | | | | 25,000 00 | |
| For pay of clerks | | | | 45,000 00 | |
| For printing blanks, census, and compendium | | | | 211,000 00 | |
| For binding | | | | 20,000 00 | |
| For statistical information | | | | 150,000 00 | |
| For deputy marshals and all other expenses | | | | 675,000 00 | |
| | | | | 1,126,000 00 | |
| From which deduct appropriation of March 3, 1849 | | | | 10,000 00 | |
| Leaving the sum now required for the service | | | | 1,116,000 00 | 1,116,000 00 |

The amount now required for this service exceeds that expended in taking the census of 1840 by $208,617 82, but it is believed that the increased extent of territory and population of the United States will render said additional sum necessary.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carried forward | | 4,372,432 84 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $4,372,432 84 |
| *Expenses of U. S. courts.* | | |
| For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, the sum of..... | $557,537 00 | 557,537 00 |
| This estimate is based upon the best information obtained from the marshals, &c.; its excess over the last appropriation is caused by the increase of business in the United States courts by the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and the anticipated organization of California and New Mexico, and by the insufficiency in the previous estimates of the amounts required for the miscellaneous expenditures chargeable to this fund. | | |
| *Pauper lunatics.* | | |
| For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital, at Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851..... | 8,600 00 | |
| To meet deficiencies for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850..... | 1,328 00 | 9,928 00 |
| *Public buildings.* | | |
| For annual repairs of Capitol, attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleansing rotundo; for public gardener and laborers, cartage on Capitol grounds; tools, wire, twine, leather, nails, chains and posts, boxes, straw, whitewashing, manure, trees for grounds, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c.; keeping in order iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing damages by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades, and shovelling snow, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, enclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, and west of the Capitol, and the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue..... | 20,000 00 | |
| *President's House and grounds.* | | |
| For annual repairs of President's House, gardener and laborers, gravelling the walks of the President's square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c., and repairs of the fence of Lafayette square, Fountain square, President's square and President's garden, cartage, &c..... | 4,500 00 | |
| *Lighting lamps on Pennsylvania avenue.* | | |
| For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamp-lighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and President's House..... | 11,000 00 | |
| Carried forward..... | 35,500 00 | 4,939,897 84 |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $35,500 00 | $4,939,897 84 |
| *Auxiliary Guard.* | | |
| For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard | 6,775 00 | |
| *Potomac Bridge.* | | |
| For compensation of four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood and repairs | 5,000 00 | |
| *Eastern Branch Bridges.* | | |
| For repairs of the two bridges over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river, pay of two drawkeepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and levy courts of Washington the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by them for repairs already made | 5,000 00 | |
| For completing the improvements on Indiana avenue | 10,000 00 | |
| For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street | 1,200 00 | |
| For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper, medical or surgical, patients in the Washington Infirmary | 2,000 00 | |
| Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence for their protection, the public mall from 7th street westward to the Potomac river | 10,000 00 | |
| For extending the sewers from the Executive departments and the President's House to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's House | 25,000 00 | |
| For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes, &c., between the Capitol and 15th street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's House, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds | 4,500 00 | |
| For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings | 2,000 00 | |
| For completing the eastern wing of the Patent Office building | 200,000 00 | |
| For progressing with the western wing of the Patent Office building, per estimate of the superintendent of the building | 150,000 00 | |
| | | 456,975 00 |
| *From the Patent Fund.* | | |
| For collecting agricultural statistics, act 3d March, 1849, Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 3,500 00 | |
| For analysis of bread stuffs, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 1,000 00 | |
| For books for library, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 1,500 00 | |
| For compensation of librarian, act 3d March, 1849; Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 500 00 | |
| | | 6,500 00 |
| Total | | 5,403,372 84 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Department of the Interior | $72,347 68 |
| For the land service | 679,034 21 |
| For Indian affairs | 1,018,439 17 |
| For pensions, &c. | 1,479,256 78 |
| For taking census of 1850 | 1,116,000 00 |
| For expenses of United States courts | 557,537 00 |
| For public buildings, &c., in Washington | 456,975 00 |
| For pauper lunatics | 9,928 00 |
| From patent fund | 6,500 00 |
| For penitentiary of District of Columbia | 7,355 00 |
| Total | 5,403,372 84 |

## RECAPITULATION

*Of the persons employed, and the expenses incurred, in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the several collection districts of the United States, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 5 | Deputy collectors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Auditor | 3,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | 2,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant auditor | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant cashier | 2,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 7 | Do. | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 32 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 25 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 21 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | 700 00 | | | |
| 10 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 400 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for Collector's department | ..... | ..... | $82,363 95 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 5 | Deputies do. | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 11 | Do. | 1,050 00 | | | |
| 7 | Do. | 950 00 | | | |
| 20 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 700 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do. | 400 00 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Do. | 800 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 750 00 | | |
| 1 | Porter | 450 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for Naval Officer's department | | | 12,205 48 |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | |
| 2 | Deputy surveyors | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 700 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 850 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 170 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 600 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters and messengers | 600 00 | | |
| | Amount expended in Surveyor's department | | | 462 93 |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | |
| 197 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | 203,318 00 |
| 11 | Do. | | 1 50 | |
| 83 | Night inspectors | | 1 50 | 39,808 50 |
| 19 | Weighers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | 26,958 80 |
| | Official expenses of weighers | | | 25,399 31 |
| 9 | Gaugers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | 11,954 16 |
| | Official expenses of gaugers | | | 4,868 98 |
| 18 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | 25,518 54 |
| | Official expenses of measurers | | | 1,706 09 |
| 4 | Markers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | 4,971 50 |
| | Official expenses of markers | | | 2,980 30 |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | | 347,484 18 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | |
| 3 | Principal appraisers | 2,000 00 | | |
| 5 | Assistant appraisers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks to appraisers | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,050 00 | | |
| 16 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 800 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| 7 | Clerks to storekeeper | $1,000 00 | | | |
| 85 | Laborers | 520 00 | | | |
| 1 | Laborer | 676 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | $137,321 06 | |
| | *Public Warehouses.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 14 | Assistant storekeepers | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 8 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 900 00 | | | |
| 9 | Clerks | 800 00 | | | |
| 14 | Night watchmen | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Register, &c. | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Superintendent | 1,800 00 | | | |
| | Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | | 105,584 40 | |
| | REVENUE CUTTERS POLK AND JEFFERSON. | | | | |
| | *Items of expense.* | | | | |
| | Officers and men (pay) | $7,068 86 | | | |
| | For rations | 674 61 | | | |
| | For ship chandlery | 715 09 | | | |
| | For disbursement account | 979 32 | | | |
| | For ship chandlery | 385 40 | | | |
| | Entertainment at Montreal | 283 59 | | | |
| | Engineers' account | 194 97 | | | |
| | Plumbers' account | 228 37 | | | |
| | Coals and pilotage | 1,103 22 | | | |
| | Wharfage | 119 44 | | | |
| | Pilotage and engineering | 60 00 | | | |
| | Rations | 219 50 | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ship chandlery | 1,383 68 | | |
| Repairs, materials, and labor | 19,793 12 | | |
| Do. do. | 8,388 85 | | |
| Painter | 1,055 76 | | |
| Sailmakers | 1,683 53 | | |
| Marine railway and labor | 2,114 64 | | |
| Plumber | 327 67 | | |
| Materials and labor | 240 50 | | |
| Windlass and purchase | 200 00 | | |
| Cabin furniture | 241 78 | | |
| Repairing boats | 151 74 | | |
| Ship chandlery | 132 16 | | |
| Superintending engineer | 935 00 | | |
| Sundries | 827 09 | | |
| Whole expenditure for Polk and Jefferson | | | 49,507 89 |
| *Steamer Dallas.* | | | |
| Pay of officers and men | 2,475 62 | | |
| Repairs, materials, and labor | 25,785 04 | | |
| Coal, pilotage, and engineering | 817 06 | | |
| Sundries | 538 42 | | |
| Travelling expenses of seamen | 245 05 | | |
| Coal and rations | 273 60 | | |
| Superintendent, &c. | 1,456 00 | | |
| Keeper | 161 00 | | |
| Wharfage | 134 74 | | |
| Sundries | 418 41 | | |
| Whole expenditure for steamer Dallas | | | 32,304 94 |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | |
| Pay of officers and men | 205 55 | | |
| Advanced wages to seamen | 1,160 59 | | |
| Labor | 759 29 | | |
| Ship chandlery | 525 12 | | |
| Iron chest, &c. | 63 00 | | |
| Furniture, &c. | 245 54 | | |
| Medicines | 234 33 | | |
| Medical services | 250 00 | | |
| Stationery | 198 47 | | |
| Freights | 182 47 | | |
| Mattresses | 146 72 | | |
| Charts | 156 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Surgical instruments | $126 00 | | | |
| | Adjusting compasses | 101 40 | | | |
| | Rent of warehouse | 104 87 | | | |
| | Towing | 100 00 | | | |
| | Board of crew | 102 55 | | | |
| | Sundries, materials, and labor | 5,175 87 | | | |
| | Painting copper pumps, &c. | 380 00 | | | |
| | Stationary sails, sundries, &c. | 3,865 03 | | | |
| | Whole expenditure for brig Lawrence | | | $14,080 80 | |
| | *Schooner Ewing.* | | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men | 3,287 38 | | | |
| | Rations | 929 43 | | | |
| | Ship chandlery | 1,672 83 | | | |
| | Repairs | 191 16 | | | |
| | Sails | 321 00 | | | |
| | Medicines | 47 58 | | | |
| | Sundries | 99 86 | | | |
| | Whole expenditure for schooner Ewing | | | 6,459 24 | |
| | *Schooner Morris.* | | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men | 1,161 81 | | | |
| | Rations | 265 29 | | | |
| | Chandlery | 129 84 | | | |
| | Pilotage | 53 13 | | | |
| | Sundries | 39 53 | | | |
| | Whole expenditure for schooner Morris | | | 1,649 60 | |
| | *Schooner Forward.* | | | | |
| | For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries | | | 4,928 12 | |
| | *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | |
| | For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries | | | 2,290 61 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *General revenue service.* | | | | |
| | For travelling expenses of officers | | | 1,496 14 | |
| | For pay, quarters, &c., of officers and men | | | 9,835 29 | |
| | For ship chandlery and riggers | | | 2,830 02 | |
| | For repairs of steamer "Legaré" | | | 477 07 | |
| | For boats sent to Washington | | | 805 00 | |
| | For superintending disbursements | | | 344 00 | |
| | For sundries | | | 1,949 17 | |
| | Whole amount of revenue service account | | | 17,736 69 | |
| 4 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 4 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 8 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Chief engineer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | First engineer | 960 00 | | | |
| 4 | Second engineers | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third engineer | 720 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 15 | Firemen | 300 00 | | | |
| 9 | Coal-heavers | 240 00 | | | |
| 3 | Boatswains | 240 00 | | | |
| 3 | Gunners | 240 00 | | | |
| 6 | Carpenters | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 240 00 | | | |
| 5 | Cabin stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 11 | Wardroom stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 10 | Cooks | 216 00 | | | |
| 160 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 48 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 96 00 | | | |
| 6 | Do | 72 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount of expense of revenue cutters and service, after deducting proceeds of sales of cutter furniture, &c. | | | 126,647 50 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | 600 00 | | | |
| | Paid for boat office | $25,145 13 | | 40,489 27 | |
| | Contingencies | | | 16,215 76 | |
| | Total amount expended in the district of New York | | | | 868,774 53 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Deputy collectors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 2,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,800 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 1,407 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,257 30 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,232 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,182 23 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,064 46 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 986 48 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 982 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 886 48 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | $2 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | $23,389 10 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy officer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,050 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Messenger | 500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 302 47 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 77 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 27 | Night inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 700 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 920 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 75,751 81 | |
| | *Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | |
| 13 | Weighers and gaugers<br>Official expenses of do | 1,500 00 | maximum. | 32,269 87 | |
| 8 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | | 15,924 43 | |
| 1 | Marker | 1,500 00 | | 190 67 | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers, gaugers, measurers, and marker | | | | 49,384 97 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Assistant do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 8 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 15 | Laborers | | 1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 24,361 89 | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 75 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Laborers | ..... | $1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | ..... | ..... | $24,887 30 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | ..... | ..... | 16,674 43 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 3,240 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 14,651 74 | |
| | Whole amount expended in district of Boston and Charlestown | ..... | ..... | ..... | $232,643 80 |
| | DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Deputy collectors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do. | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 850 00 | | | |
| 6 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 760 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 27,465 50 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy do. | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 720 00 | | | |
| | Wholeamount expended in naval officer's department | ..... | ..... | 6,647 04 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyor.* | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 950 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 4,035 71 |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | |
| 44 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | |
| 24 | Night inspectors | | 1 50 | |
| 4 | Principal night inspectors | 800 00 | | |
| 16 | Agents | | 2 00 | |
| 1 | Laborer | 500 00 | | |
| | *Weighers.* | | | |
| 2 | Weighers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 2 | Deputy weighers | 1,200 00 | | |
| 2 | Deputy weighers | 1,000 00 | | |
| | *Gaugers.* | | | |
| 4 | Gaugers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 6 | Laborers, at various wages. | | | |
| 4 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 90,518 40 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 3 00 | |
| 3 | Clerks | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 500 00 | | |
| 3 | Laborers | | 1 50 | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 10,646 32 |
| | *Public Warehouses.* | | | |
| 2 | Assistant storekeepers | 840 00 | | |
| 1 | Watchman | 420 00 | | |
| 2 | Laborers | 460 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 590 64 |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | |
| 3 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Am'nt paid. | Total am'nt expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | First lieutenants | $960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Constructor | | $4 00 | | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 240 00 | | | |
| 10 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | $7,070 52 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Boatmen | 360 00 | | | |
| 7 | Boatmen | 320 00 | | | |
| 8 | Transient boatmen, at various prices. | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 3,594 17 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 7,717 46 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Philadelphia | | | | $158,285 76 |
| | DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | | 1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 7,261 32 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | 1,200 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 2,296 21 |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 300 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 2,593 03 |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | |
| 31 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Deputy weigher | | 3 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant deputy weigher | | 1 00 | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 2 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | 600 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 45,119 00 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant appraiser | | 2 00 | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 6,320 18 |
| | *Public Warehouses.* | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | 1,150 00 | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 600 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 3 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant storekeeper | | 2 00 | |
| 2 | Porters | | 1 50 | |
| 1 | Watchman | 644 00 | | |
| 25 | Do. | 552 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 3,354 86 |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | |
| 8 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | |
| 8 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | |
| 9 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 20,300 32 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Am'nt paid. | Total am'nt expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 8 | Boatmen | | $1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | $4,428 75 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 15,073 07 | |
| | Amount expended for standard weights and measures | | | 14,000 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Baltimore | | | | $120,746 74 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 2,200 00 | | | |
| 6 | Clerks | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 9 | Do. | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 9 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 13 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 740 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 336 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 29 59 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 33,271 93 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Clerks | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 672 58 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| 7 | Deputies | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 3,290 62 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers, and Markers.* | | | | |
| 99 | Inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 23 | Night inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Weighers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Assistant | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | 420 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Assistant gauger | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | 420 00 | | | |
| 1 | Marker | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Assistants | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Watchmen | ..... | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | ..... | ..... | 95,676 67 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | ..... | ..... | 7,266 32 | |
| | *Public Warehouses.* | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | ..... | ..... | 5,780 19 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | ..... | ..... | 1,761 48 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Boatmen | 540 00 | | | |
| 27 | Do | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Messengers | 540 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 7,342 01 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 28,742 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of New Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... | 183,804 05* |

* This amount includes estimates to make up for withheld accounts.

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Am't paid. | Total am't expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | $5,943 66 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant naval officer | 625 00 | | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 27 | Inspectors | ..... | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | ..... | 35,346 82 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | 365 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 320 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | ..... | ..... | 4,753 33 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 2 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 2,492 24 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 7 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 2,204 47 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1,152 07 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Charleston | | | | 51,892 59 |
| | DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy and inspector | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,069 13 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | | 14,201 18 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter and night watch | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 2,923 64 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 1,220 12 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 969 60 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Am'nt paid. | Total am'nt expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | $360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | $1,460 15 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1,189 09 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Savannah | | | | $23,332 91 |
| | DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 3,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 5 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 200 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Temporary inspectors | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher and measurer | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | | 11,963 38 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 20 00 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 96 00 | | | |
| 15 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 196 00 | | | |
| 6 | Ordinary seamen | 168 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 13,361 67 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 5 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,172 56 | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 585 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 307 01 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy | | | | 27,609 76 |
| | DISTRICT OF MACHIAS. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 267 94 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 2 50 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,233 99 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 969 60 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 797 64 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 2 45 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Machias | | | | 3,271 62 |
| | DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 166 65 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 500 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Inspectors | ..... | $3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | ..... | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | $2,604 99 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | $860 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | ..... | ..... | 977 72 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 180 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do. | 144 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 132 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 108 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 96 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 1,227 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 57 28 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | $5,033 78 |
| | DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 336 70 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | ..... | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | ..... | 4,910 84 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | ..... | ..... | 28 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | 144 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Steward | 96 00 | | | |
| 2 | Seamen | 156 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 264 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 132 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 2,841 93 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 187 47 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Penobscot | | | | 8,304 94 |
| | DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO'. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 289 05 | |
| | *Inspectors and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | | 2 50 | | |
| 3 | Do. | | 1 75 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| 4 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 4 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | | | 4,828 32 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 42 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 425 07 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Waldoboro' | | | | 5,584 44 |
| | DISTRICT OF WISCASSET. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 217 63 | |
| 9 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 4,366 07 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount expended for revenue boats, with estimated addition for April and May | | | $420 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies, with estimated addition for April and May | | | 366 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Wiscasset | | | | $5,369 70 |
| | DISTRICT OF BATH. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 434 26 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 11 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | $600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 250 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 350 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| 8 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 9,968 92 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 75 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,055 09 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 281 48 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Bath | | | | 11,854 75 |
| | DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,679 10 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 150 00 | |
| 16 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | Fees. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | ..... | 15,438 78 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | ..... | ..... | 925 00 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | ..... | ..... | 332 44 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 752 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 545 58 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,823 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF SACO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 252 13 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | ..... | ..... | 606 30 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 2 99 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 42 30 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Saco | ..... | ..... | ..... | 903 72 |
| | DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | |
| 4 | Inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | 712 00 | |
| 1 | Measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for measurer | ..... | ..... | 29 59 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 36 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Kennebunk | ..... | ..... | ..... | 820 59 |
| | DISTRICT OF YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 250 69 | |
| 1 | Inspector | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $297 50 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of York | | | | $548 19 |
| | DISTRICT OF BELFAST. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 119 72 | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher, gauger, and measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,149 90 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 68 18 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Belfast | | | | 3,337 80 |
| | DISTRICT OF BANGOR. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees and commissions. | | | |
| | Amount expended in the collector's department | | | 167 54 | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| 3 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 4,330 17 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 106 86 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bangor | | | | 4,604 57 |
| | DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 224 63 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 300 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Do. | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 400 00 | | | |
| 5 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| 6 | Night watch | ..... | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | ..... | 7,465 16 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First Lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third Lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | ..... | ..... | 1,908 68 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 126 35 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Portsmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,014 82 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Whole amount of collector's department | ..... | ..... | 290 42 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | ..... | ..... | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weigher, Gauger, and Measurer.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | ..... | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | 2,763 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher (maximum compensation) | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | ..... | ..... | 1 80 | |
| 1 | Measurer (maximum compensation) | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for measurer | ..... | ..... | 663 21 | |
| 1 | Gauger (maximum compensation) | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for gauging | ..... | ..... | 195 72 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 150 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount paid revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 404 49 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | ..... | ..... | $10 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 6 50 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Newburyport | ..... | ..... | ..... | $4,735 14 |
| | DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $1,070 57 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 1,070 57 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | ..... | ..... | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weigher, and Gauger.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | ..... | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in inspectors' department | ..... | ..... | 2,636 66 | |
| 2 | Weighers and gaugers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in weighers and gaugers' department | ..... | ..... | 1,129 97 | |
| | | | | 3,766 63 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 144 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 276 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | ..... | ..... | 155 83 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 315 65 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Gloucester | | | | 5,834 68 |
| | DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 729 15 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 729 15 | |
| | *Naval Officer's office.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 880 00 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 400 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 13 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 5 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers' department | | | 13,913 62 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisers | | | 323 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 300 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 741 84 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 536 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Salem and Beverly | | | | 17,524 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF MARBLEHEAD AND LYNN. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 92 92 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | $365 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 275 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 55 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, gauger, and msasurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | ..... | $1,755 70 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 144 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 170 04 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | ..... | ..... | 47 20 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Marblehead and Lynn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,065 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | ..... | ..... | 174 70 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, at the rate of | 800 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 160 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | ..... | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | 2,955 00 | |
| | *Measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for measurers | ..... | ..... | 195 39 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | ..... | ..... | 72 50 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Plymouth | | | | 3,397 59 |
| | **DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER.** | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 447 86 | |
| | *Inspectors, Measurers, and Weighers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | | 5,001 12 | |
| | *Revenue Barge.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 266 77 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 288 08 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Fall River | | | | 6,003 83 |
| | **DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE.** | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 46 45 | |
| | *Deputy Collectors and Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Deputy collectors | 250 00 | | | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | | | 5,032 96 | |
| | *Public Warehouse.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 93 75 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 100 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 136 03 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 732 15 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Barnstable | | | | 6,041 34 |
| | **DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.** | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clerk | $500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | $871 72 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector at the rate of | 60 00 | | | |
| 3 | Weighers and measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 6,162 13 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 420 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 682 65 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 96 91 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of New Bedford | | | | $7,933 41 |
| | DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 263 98 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,829 33 | |
| | *Measurer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer, (special,) whole amount expended for | | | 7 50 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 10 00 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 60 00 | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 643 12 | | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for store rent | | | 80 00 | | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 140 32 | | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Edgartown | | | | 2,974 25 | |
| | DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET. | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | 251 78 | | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,825 00 | | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Superintendent, (special) | 144 00 | | | | |
| | For repairs | 387 28 | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for revenue boats | | | 531 28 | | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Nantucket | | | | 2,608 06 | |
| | DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE. | | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 600 00 | | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 1,196 16 | | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | 250 00 | | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Surveyors | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 450 00 | | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 450 00 | | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Am'nt paid. | Total am'nt expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Inspector | $300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Weigher | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | $8,397 85 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 625 38 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 213 45 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Providence | | | | $11,132 84 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN, RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 657 74 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 8 | Inspectors | | $1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,511 00 | |
| 2 | Weighers | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Gaugers | Fees. | | | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for appraisements | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 120 00 | | | |
| | Repairs of boats | | | 776 07 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 472 29 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren | | | | 4,467 10 |

| | DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 121 00 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 950 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and boatman | | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,245 04 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 12 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | 132 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 12,860 64 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 308 64 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 154 32 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Boatman | $141 36 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | $774 30 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 78 54 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Newport | | | | $18,279 52 |
| | DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 210 15 | Com. | 210 15 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Surveyors | 250 00 | | 750 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,546 50 | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | | | 19 31 | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | max. com. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for gaugers | | | 66 24 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 160 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 100 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 39 52 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Middletown | | | | 2,891 72 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 31 53 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 31 53 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and weigher | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and weigher | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors and weighers | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector and weigher | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in Inspector's department | | | 2,125 25 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,383 17 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 360 00 | | | |
| | Expense of boat | 40 11 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 400 11 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 15 75 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at New London | | | | 4,205 81 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1,084 93 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | 200 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Measurers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 14 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 4 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 5,774 17 | |
| 4 | Weighers | | Fees. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | | | 450 79 | |
| 2 | Measurers | | Fees. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for measurers | | | 844 31 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount exported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Gaugers | | Fees. | | |
| | Whole amount paid gaugers | | | $1,070 88 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | $360 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for revenue-boats | | | 539 30 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 100 00 | | | |
| | Rent of store | 475 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | | | 364 98 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 364 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven | | | | $10,693 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 423 24 | |
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c. | | $3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid weighers, inspectors, &c. | | | 1,719 39 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 69 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Fairfield | | | | 2,211 63 |
| | DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 4 60 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 | | 150 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 800 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 144 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 316 72 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 70 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Stonington | | | | 1,272 02 |
| | DISTRICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 407 94 | |
| | Contingent | | | 10 50 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid inspectors | | | 216 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expenses of revenue boats | | | 7 68 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sag Harbor | | | | 642 12 |
| | DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 275 13 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 600 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount of expenses of collector's office | | | 875 13 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid inspectors | | | 2,059 66 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for contingencies | | | 3 20 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid surveyors | | | 150 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Perth Amboy | | | | 3,087 94 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | $267 36 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for contingencies | | | 2 75 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bridgetown | | | | $270 11 |
| | DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid surveyor | | | 257 86 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Camden | | | | 257 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 158 31 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington | | | | 158 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $250 00 | | 263 14 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 374 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 182 43 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 90 46 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Great Egg Harbor | | | | 910 03 |
| | DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 262 82 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 253 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor | | | | 526 32 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 276 69 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, &c.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, &c. | | | 454 44 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers (temporary) | | | | |
| | Amount paid appraisers | | | 3 00 | |
| | *Public Store.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Boatmen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount paid for revenue boats | | | 48 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Newark | | | | 832 13 |
| | DISTRICT OF DELAWARE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 697 35 | | | |
| 4 | Messengers | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,447 35 | |
| | *Inspectors and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| 4 | Do. do. | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors and measurers | | | 4,304 20 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rents | | | 125 00 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| | SCHOONER FORWARD. | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 4 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Second lieutenants | $860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Boatswains | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Gunners | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 45 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 2 | Cabin stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 2 | Wardroom stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 3 | Cooks | 216 00 | | | |
| 3 | Cabin boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 3 | Wardroom boys | 96 00 | | | |
| 11 | Boys | 96 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for schooner Forward | | | $5,876 55 | |
| | Paid officers and men | $7,854 41 | | | |
| | Paid for rations | 1,109 30 | | | |
| | Paid for ship chandlery | 519 92 | | 9,610 40 | |
| | Paid for sundries | 126 77 | | | |
| | SCHOONER GALLATIN. | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 23 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cabin boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boys | 96 00 | | | |
| 3 | Boys | 72 00 | | | |
| 2 | Pay for officers and men | $3,891 08 | | | |
| | Paid for rations | 317 32 | | | |
| | Paid for ship chandlery | 261 00 | | | |
| | Paid for sundries | 79 66 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutter Gallatin | | | 4,549 06 | |
| | *General Revenue Service.* | | | | |
| | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 5 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Travelling expenses of do | 381 19 | | | |
| | Pay of officers | 1,732 72 | | | |
| | Amount expended for general revenue service | | | 2,113 91 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue service | | | 16,273 37 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Bargemen | 192 00 | | | |
| 9 | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 768 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 847 09 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware | | | | 23,765 01 |
| | DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MD. | | | | |
| | *Collector* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 282 80 | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 1,095 00 | |
| | Sundries | | | 68 55 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyors | | | 497 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for revenue boats | | | 79 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis | | | | 2,022 35 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MD. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | $258 07 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 27 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford | | | | $285 57 |
| | DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MD. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $200 00 | | 219 08 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyor | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna | | | | 469 08 |
| | DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, D. C. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Comm'ns. | | 539 41 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | | 2,010 70 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 60 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 7 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C. | | | | 2,767 36 |
| | DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 282 40 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, &c. | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, weighers, &c. | | | 4,488 08 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for rents | | | 650 00 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount of expense of revenue marine | | | 590 67 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 18 78 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond | | | | 6,079 93 |
| | DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,181 66 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | 620 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 620 00 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 1,000 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 3 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 6,021 52 | |
| | *Public Warehouses.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 929 45 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 14 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | $17,564 71 | |
| | *Revenue Barge.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 300 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 1,061 26 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 126 44 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth | | | | $28,505 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 269 95 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Surveyors | | | | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | $3 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Do. | 300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 315 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 137 05 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 4 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Tappahannock | | | | 726 70 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 200 00 | | 212 83 | |
| | *Inspector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Special inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 12 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 6 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 0 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone | | | | 231 08 |
| | DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 200 00 | | 210 76 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor | | | | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 96 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown | | | | 306 76 |
| | DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | 269 99 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's office | | | 730 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, &c. | | | 3,447 39 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 1 | Appraiser (special) | | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | $5 65 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for rent | | | 129 16 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 95 72 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1 30 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor | | | 300 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg | | | | $4,249 21 |
| | DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 193 57 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | $300 00 | | | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, &c. | | | 4,541 94 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 249 31 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 8 06 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Alexandria | | | | 4,992 88 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 264 34 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 264 34 | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 176 96 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 14 25 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C. | | | | 455 55 |
| | DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 291 04 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 294 01 | |
| 3 | Temporary inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 301 26 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, North Carolina | | | | 592 30 |
| | DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 233 99 | |
| | Contingent | | | 88 03 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 347 63 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyor | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Whole expense of revenue boats | | | 73 26 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth, North Carolina | | | | 892 91 |
| | WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | 290 48 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | *1,377 12 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 75 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Washington, North Carolina | | | | 1,742 60 |

*This sum includes $750 for previous years.

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | ..... | $53 74 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, &c.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | $250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | 375 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for weighing | ..... | ..... | 19 59 | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for measuring | ..... | ..... | 255 90 | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for gauging | ..... | ..... | 9 12 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 135 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern, North Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | $848 35 |
| | DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,000 00 | ..... | 1,001 47 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | ..... | ..... | 240 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Boatmen | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 720 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke, North Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,961 47 |
| | DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | ..... | 265 07 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, gauger, and measurer | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | | | 111 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 120 00 | | | |
| | Expense of boat | | | 12 25 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 132 25 | |
| | *Public Store.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 36 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, North Carolina | | | | $544 32 |
| | DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 353 33 | |
| | *Naval Officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 480 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,398 58 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 4 | Boat hands | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 990 96 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 45 17 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, North Carolina | | | | 5,188 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 253 46 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors and Weighers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher | $125 00 | | | |
| 1 | Occasional inspector | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | | | $265 79 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 105 47 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 6 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, South Carolina | | | | $631 12 |
| | DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 250 20 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, South Carolina | | | | 250 20 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 528 01 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 62 50 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 262 50 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 75 42 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 303 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 312 00 | | | |
| | Expense for boats | | | 103 36 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,063 12 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 38 33 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's | | | | 2,270 38 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 24 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia | | | | 764 00 |
| | DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 2,134 22 | |
| | *Inspectors, Weighers, Measurers, and Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 22 | Inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended in inspector's, &c., department | | | 14,136 54 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 1,710 00 | |
| | REVENUE MARINE. | | | | |
| | *Schooner Walcott.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | First lieutenants | $960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | Pilots | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Carpenters | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 34 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | 168 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 2 | Cabin boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Ward-room boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second cabin boy | 96 00 | | | |
| 7 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | $11,839 10 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 543 93 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Mobile | | | | $30,363 79 |
| | DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 502 33 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for storage | | | 50 00 | |
| | Rent of office | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 13 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez | | | | 685 33 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in district of Vicksburg | | | | 502 29 |
| | DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 255 65 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river | | | | 505 65 |
| | DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 501 07 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,661 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 5 | Boatmen | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 826 62 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 276 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola | | | | 3,265 09 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 534 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,154 19 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 6 | Boatmen | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,080 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 300 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | $ 62½ | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine | | | | $3,035 15 |
| | DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 851 14 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector | $550 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,606 00 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 151 00 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,221 85 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,710 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 22 30 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Key West | | | | 5,562 29 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1 80 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,739 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 920 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 300 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's | | | | 3,970 80 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 500 77 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 300 00 | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,584 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 370 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 300 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 3 68 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's | | | | 2,758 45 |
| | DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 792 88 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,902 02 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 7 | Boatmen | 300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 576 97 | |
| | *Public Store.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 213 60 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Apalachicola | | | | 3,485 47 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF TECHE, LOUISIANA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | $255 31 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Teche | | | | $505 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF TEXAS, (GALVESTON.) | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1,750 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and storekeeper | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 4,785 13 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Matagorda | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Velasco | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Port Caballo | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyors | | | 3,336 25 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 373 51 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 384 00 | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,089 29 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 274 28 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Texas (Galveston) | | | | 11,608 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1,250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,309 06 | |
| | *Surveyors and Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Matagorda | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Port Lavaca | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Capono | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyors and inspectors | | | 1,706 09 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 180 00 | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,558 12 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria | | | | 5,823 27 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 170 66 | | | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago | | | | 170 66 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 866 84 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 866 84 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 480 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 360 00 | | 1,207 00 | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Traveling expenses of secret inspector | | | 511 10 | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 1,718 10 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 68 47 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | $14 87 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago | | | | $2,658 28 |
| | DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO. | | | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | $350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 750 00 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 22 61 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Cincinnati | | | | 772 61 |
| | DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 616 76 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 14 95 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Louisville | | | | 731 71 |
| | DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor (designated collector) | 350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 377 33 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 4 80 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg | | | | 482 13 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 350 00 | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 396 42 | | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 9 11 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville | | | | 405 53 | |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 348 50 | | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 927 06 | | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 240 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 3 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,074 00 | | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 250 00 | | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 631 60 | | |
| | *Costs of Suits.* | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 26 35 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis | | | | 2,909 01 | |
| | DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA. | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 362 22 | | |
| | DISTRICT OF VERMONT. | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,408 14 | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,408 14 | | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 570 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Do. do. | 500 00 | | | | |
| 4 | Do. do. | 360 00 | | | | |
| 4 | Do. do. | 240 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 200 00 | | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Inspectors | $500 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do. | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 160 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $6,550 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Boatmen | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 720 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 43 10 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 392 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont | | | | $9,114 01 |
| | DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 750 21 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | $2 00 | | |
| 5 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 3 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 8,712 92 | |
| | *Revenue Cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutter | | | 960 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 101 58 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sackett's Harbor | | | | 10,524 71 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **DISTRICT OF GENESEE, NEW YORK.** | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 784 24 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 784 24 | |
| | *Deputy Collectors and Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | | | 3,532 00 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 3 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public store | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 168 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 622 50 | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 233 53 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 42 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee | | | | 5,268 04 |
| | **DISTRICT OF OSWEGO, NEW YORK.** | | | | |
| | *Collectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 961 85 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 1,741 85 | |
| | *Deputy Collectors, Watchmen, and Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 750 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | | 1 37½ | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 12½ | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 82 | | |
| 2 | Secret inspectors | | 1 00 | | |
| 1 | Night watch | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| 1 | Secret night watch | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen | | | 6,632 86 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Pilots | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 192 00 | | | |
| 4 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boy | 72 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | $2,111 90 | |
| | *Revenue Barge.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | | 240 00 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 240 00 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 99 02 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Oswego | | | | $10,825 63 |
| | DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,359 14 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,451 68 | |
| | *Deputy Collectors and Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | | $2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 200 00 | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 5,518 15 | |
| | *Night Watch.* | | | | |
| 10 | Night watch | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for night watch | | | 1,043 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue Boat.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 714 63 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 56 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara | | | | 7,332 18 |
| | DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 2,017 41 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 2,017 41 | |
| | *Clerks.* | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for clerks | | | 1,050 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. do. | | 2 00 | | |
| 3 | Do. do. | 250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 540 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | | | 7,414 42 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,661 70 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 500 73 | |
| | *Night Watch.* | | | | |
| 8 | Night watch | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for night watch | | | 2,510 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 8 | Boatmen | | 1 00 | | |
| 5 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 75 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,808 21 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek | | | | 17,962 47 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | $1,460 10 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | $900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 358 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 350 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | ..... | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | ..... | 1 50 | | |
| 6 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | ..... | ..... | 4,331 76 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | ..... | ..... | 240 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | ..... | ..... | 21 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie | ..... | ..... | ..... | $6,053 56 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,050 71 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | ..... | ..... | 1,608 46 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Clerks | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 750 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do. do. | 500 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Do. do. | 450 00 | | | |
| 5 | Do. do. | 400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. do. | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 5,225 27 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 353 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 71 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain | | | | 7,258 50 |
| | DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,014 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,063 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 730 00 | | | |
| 5 | Do. do. | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Night watch | | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and night watch | | | 3,634 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent | | | | 4,697 00 |
| | DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 381 28 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 381 28 | |
| | *Inspector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 730 00 | |
| | REVENUE MARINE. | | | | |
| | *Cutters Erie and Dallas.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 8 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Boy | $96 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ward-room boy | 120 00 | | | |
| | Officers and men—pay | $9,500 40 | | | |
| | Rations | 593 78 | | | |
| | Traveling expenses | 312 54 | | | |
| | Construction and repairs | 587 51 | | | |
| | Sundries | 2,835 74 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | $13,830 06 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Presque Isle | | | | $14,941 34 |
| | DISTRICT OF MIAM, OIHIO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 325 46 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | $3 00 | | |
| | Do | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 1,800 00 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rents | | | 160 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Miami | | | | 2,285 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY, OHIO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 459 53 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 300 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Do. | 200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,300 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 123 90 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 101 08 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky | | | | 2,084 51 |
| | DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA, OHIO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 591 23 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do. | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,618 92 | |
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for rents | | | 250 00 | |
| | Costs of suits | | | 20 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga | | | | 3,840 15 |
| | DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,618 42 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,618 42 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 1,095 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 480 00 | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | 360 00 | | | |
| 23 | Do. | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, (secret) | | 3 00 | | |
| | Traveling expenses of secret inspector | 113 40 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 9,850 40 | |
| | *Revenue Marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant (waiting orders) | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 412 07 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Public Stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | $243 75 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 50 82 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Michigan | | | | $12,175 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $840 85 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 840 85 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | | | 661 91 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 50 00 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 10 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 6 52 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac | | | | 1,569 28 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the United States, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, per accounts rendered | $2,152,757 48 |
| Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of 7th July, 1838, estimated at | 15,000 00 |
| Expenses incurred, but not paid on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at | 32,242 52 |
| Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849 | $2,200,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, *November* 30, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

D.

# STATEMENT

REQUIRED

BY THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE ACT

OF

MARCH 3, 1849.

D.

*Statement of the amount of money expended at each Custom-House in the United States during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849; *and, also, the number of persons empolyed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said Custom-Houses, during the period aforesaid; required by the* 6*th section of the act of March* 3, 1849.

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Cornelius W. Lawrence | Collector | New York | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles S. Clinch | Deputy collector | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Cargill | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Parke Godwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Davis | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James T. Talman | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel G. Ogden, jr | Auditor | do | 3,000 00 | | |
| Henry T. Kiersted | Cashier | do | 2,500 00 | | |
| John W. Hunter | Assistant auditor | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William D. Robinson | Assistant cashier | do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Elbert Dixon | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Richard B. Connolly | do | do | 1,400 00 | | |
| Ebenezer B. Billings | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John M. Catlin | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas Gillelan | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Moses F. Odell | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James L. Sawyer | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Mortimer Lent | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| M. S. Swartwout | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Nathan Olcott | Debenture clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John Y. Van Fuyl | Abstract clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| George Hammeken | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Stephen P. Russell | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Edward L. Mathews | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Edwin G. Livingston | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Jaffray | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James Purdy | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Elias D. Ogden | Entry clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| George A. Brown | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Joseph E. Lawrence | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Peter R. Ogden | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James Gray | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles Monell | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William C. Dayton | Order clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Theodore W. Jenkins | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Isaac Bluxome | Bond clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles J. Cannon | License, &c., clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Tobias V. Mumford | Export clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward A. Bibby | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| John Z. Hartt | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Leonard G. Van Kleeck | Liquidating clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward Stephens | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edwin L. Garvin | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Willis Patten | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Lewis S. Bayard | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| D. B. McNiel | Examiner of invoices | do | 1,000 00 |
| Thomas Shankland | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 |
| Peter V. Remsen | Warehouse clerk | do | 900 00 |
| Samuel Beman | do | do | 900 00 |
| Henry Doane | do | do | 900 00 |
| Robert S. Newby | do | do | 900 00 |
| James Auchincloss | do | do | 900 00 |
| William H. Van Dalsen | do | do | 900 00 |
| Archibald McVickar | do | do | 900 00 |
| Patrick J. Devine | do | do | 900 00 |
| Jesse H. Pratt | do | do | 900 00 |
| Caleb Lyon | do | do | 900 00 |
| James H. Brady | Export clerk | do | 900 00 |
| John B. Satterthwaite | Clearance clerk | do | 900 00 |
| William H. Brown | Protection clerk | do | 900 00 |
| Hamilton Bruce | Liquidating clerk | do | 900 00 |
| John D. Spader | Invoice clerk | do | 900 00 |
| Rudolph Bunner | Cashier | do | 900 00 |
| John J. Rowan | Abstract clerk | do | 900 00 |
| Ingham Corryell | do | do | 900 00 |
| Thomas S. Allison | do | do | 900 00 |
| Peter C. Sharp, jr. | do | do | 900 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—Contin'd. | | | | | |
| Charles Price | Abstract clerk | New York | $900 00 | | |
| William Frean | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Horatio N. Kilby | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Thomas G. Wait | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Ogden P. Edwards | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter S. Henry | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George Taylor | License, &c., clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| John P. Haff | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Fraley C. Niebuhr | Register clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| James P. Wright | Export clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| George F. H. Youngs | Invoice clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Charles Wood | Keeper of records | do | 800 00 | | |
| M. B. Bigelow | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| John A. Pleasants | Cashier's clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Matthew F. Pleasants | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Alfred W. Upham | Examiner of invoices | do | 800 00 | | |
| Melchor B. Mason | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| William H. H. Prall | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter S. Hoes | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Enoch E. Camp | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Matthew Clarkson | Register of bonds | do | 800 00 | | |
| Samuel R. Kip | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| William A. Leffingwell | Keeper of records | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter Charles | Clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Joshua L. Pell | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Marshall Bryan | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| James B. Stewart | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| H. P. Randolph | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| George C. Walker | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Augustus C. Graham | do | do | 600 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algernon S. Smith | do | do | 600 00 | |
| John McNerhany | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel Jackson, jr. | do | do | 600 00 | |
| William S. Dallas | do | do | 600 00 | |
| George E. Kirby | do | do | 500 00 | |
| James B. Kinslow | do | do | 500 00 | |
| Thomas D. Battelle | do | do | 400 00 | |
| Henry S. Blackman | Abstract clerk | do | 900 00 | |
| Ezra Reed | Clerk | do | 600 00 | |
| William T. Van Zandt | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| George W. Gantz | Warehouse clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John A. Mitchell | Register of bonds | do | 800 00 | |
| John A. Boyle | License, &c., clerk | do | 700 00 | |
| Clinton Graham | Clerk | do | 600 00 | |
| Charles S. Baldwin | Export clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Samuel G. Ogden | Examiner of invoices | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William H. Woolley | Invoice clerk | do | 800 00 | |
| **NAVAL OFFICER.** | | | | |
| Michael Hoffman | Naval officer | New York | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time. |
| Cornelius S. Bogardus | do | do | 5,000 00 | |
| Philip Hone | do | do | 5,000 00 | |
| Francis E. Spinner | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John Cockle | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Leonard Lee | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Jacob B. Pentz | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | |
| Cornell S. Franklin | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Edward W. Telfair | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Gideon Ostrander | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Wade Hough | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Stephen Paret | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Thomas Hays | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Samson M. Isaacs | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| George W. Gantz | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Tunis S. Barkeloo | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Daniel R. Hitchcock | do | do | 1,050 00 | |
| Thomas Seaman | do | do | 950 00 | |
| James M. Hemaghan | do | do | 950 00 | |
| John F. Doyle | do | do | 950 00 | |
| James G. Maclay | do | do | 950 00 | |
| Peter Fairchild | do | do | 950 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL OFFICER—Continued. | | | | | |
| William B. Sickels | Clerk | New York | $950 00 | | |
| Peter F. Burroughs | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Dodge, jr | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Harvey Barmore | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Ernest A. Sterneberg | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William B. Sickels | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Barnabas Hallock | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William Jarvis | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Thomas J. Jones | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Paul Grout | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Theodore Frost | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Michael Hoffman, jr | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Charles Kathern | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Samuel H. Graham | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| James Hoffman | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William Handley | Porter | do | 450 00 | | |
| Edward Sanford | Deputy naval officer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Jacob I. Cohen | Clerk | do | 400 00 | | |
| Alexander Bogardus | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| James B. Greenman | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| Charles L. Vaupell | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Edward W. Corbett | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Henry C. Kilburn | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Peter F. Borroughs | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Henry G. Martin | do | do | 950 00 | | |
| Cornelius W. Oakley | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Edward Strahan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Isaac S. Hone | Deputy naval officer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert S. Hone | do do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James H. Pinkney | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| George W. Blackstock | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Darling | do | do | 900 00 | |
| William Callender | do | do | 900 00 | |
| J. A. Rich | do | do | 900 00 | |
| P. C. Adendorph | do | do | 900 00 | |
| George W. Thatcher | do | do | 900 00 | |
| William M. Cooke | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Samuel M. Graham | do | do | 750 00 | |
| William J. Neagle | do | do | 750 00 | |
| John Duer, jr | do | do | 750 00 | |
| Charles A. Gray | Messenger | do | 50 00 | |
| Horatio Dorr | Clerk | do | 900 00 | |
| M. E. Fanagan | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. | | | | |
| Elijah F. Purdy | Surveyor | do | 4,500 00 | Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time. |
| Zebedee Ring | do | do | 4,500 00 | |
| Daniel D. Briggs | Dep. surveyor & inspector | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Joseph C. Potter | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| Thomas M. Gahagan | Examining clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Charles F. Lineback | Import and account clerk. | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James H. Blasdell | Certificate clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Hachaliah Purdy | Entry clerk | do | 700 00 | |
| Augustus Purdy | Examiner inspectors' accounts | do | 850 00 | |
| W. D. Robinson | Collecting fees | do | 170 00 | |
| Hiram Riddle | Porter and messenger | do | 600 00 | |
| William P. Moss | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| James H. Tate | Additional dep. surveyor | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Harrison Lynch | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| William Jones, jr | Certificate clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William S. Reese | Copying clerk | do | 600 00 | |
| John F. Edmonds | Porter and messenger | do | 600 00 | |
| *Contingent Expenses.* | | | | |
| John Freemyer | Night watch, assistant treasurer's office | | | $2 50 |
| Thomas L. Bouck | do do | | | 2 50 |
| John J. Manning | Measuring foreign vessels | | | 3 00 |
| David A. Hall | do do | | | 3 00 |
| Thomas D. Howe | do do | | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| | Inspector | | | | |
| John F. Davis | do | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Daniel Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ira B. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William W. Dean | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew B. Decker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Del Vecchio | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles A. Denike | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Denyse Denyse | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William De Peyster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Moses E. Dewitt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elbert A. Dibble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cornelius Dickinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jesse O. Dissosway | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Dodge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen M. Drew | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Eccleston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James English | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David Feeks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Ferris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles W. Fitch | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Fitch | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Francis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Donald Frazer | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Frazee | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Freeman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles R. Friedricks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Gallagher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Gamble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Leonard Gansevoort | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David Gardiner | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin Gilmore | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George G. Glasier | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William T. Godfrey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Gustavus A. Goodrich | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William R. Gorham | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Abner Greenleaf, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Grogan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Goldey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Walter Heyer | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hillgar | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Allen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander G. Anderson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Herman Atwill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles W. Atwood | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Bailey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Baker | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edwin Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles S. Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Barton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William A. Beach | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Asahel Beach | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William S. Bennett | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Cornelius B. Bergen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Hobart Berrian | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Gilbert M. Bogardus | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John R. Bowne | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander Boyles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lowndes Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William J. Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry C. Boswell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sturges Brewster | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Fitz William Birdsall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John T. Cairnes | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Carter | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph F. Casserly | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lockwood K. Campbell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Nathan Chamberlain | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Cheavens | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles B. Childs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Augustus F. Childs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James G. Clinton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lewis P. Clover | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| John J. Clute | Inspector | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Jacob D. Clute | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Coad | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Gershom Cohen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Colvin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John V. Coon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Warmuldus S. Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas A. Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George S. Messerve | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Ming | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Ming, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George G. Mitchell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Michael Moloney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Moser | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Murphy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Orville J. Nash | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Nichols, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Archibald Noble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel W. Norris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James M. Oakley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ajah G. Palmer | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Naphtali Phillips | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel A. Phillips | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William V. Porter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Abraham B. Purdy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Raymond | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Raymond | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Reed | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Reilley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Riell | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Rodgers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Rush | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Squire H. Russ | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William D. Scally | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jerome Scofield | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Shields | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John B. Sickles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Sickles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Smyth | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sylvester S. Southworth | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George P. Stedman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James R. Steers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John H. Stuart | do | do | | 3 10 |
| Henry A. Talman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James H. Tate | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William R. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Thorne | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edward C. Thurston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Peter Hogeboom | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Howard Holdridge | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Honay | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George F. Hopkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Hopkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John C. Houston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Hubble | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Frederick R. Hulbert | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John H. Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John E. Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Hyatt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James E. Hyde | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sidney P. Ingraham | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Oscar Irving | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edgar Irving | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Pierre Jarvis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Jenkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles P. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry D. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Andrew A. Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. Alvaton Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William G. Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William W. Kidder | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| Thomas Kirk | Inspector | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Andrew Lester | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Horatio G. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Lieberan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Lloyd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard A. Locke | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas H. Lyell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elam Lynds | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Leroy McEvers | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry McKinstry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Dennis McMahon | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Hugh McNally | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James McNespic | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Marston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Mersereau | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Towne | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Trenor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Tucker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Tyson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John L. Van Boskerck | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Van Bussom | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Lawrence L. Van Kleeck | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles W. Van Ness | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William L. Vanzandt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Vethake | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob M. Vreeland | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Ward | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen Ward | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Weir | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob Westervelt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Wheeler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Wiswall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel M. Wolfe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Wood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac N. Wooley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Wright | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Albert J. Zabriskie | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Zeiss | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas J. Barr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Coggeshall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Cox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Lewis M. Decamp | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Edgar | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Avery Green | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Glover | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas W. Hall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John H. Hyde | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Jackson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John D. Kellogg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles D. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edwin Nichol | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Yard | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Smith Rider | do | Long Island | | 2 00 | |
| Raynor R. Smith | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Edward Bissell | do | New York | | 2 00 | |
| Morton Fairchild | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jeremiah T. Hallett | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles Harris | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| George H. Healey | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Lee | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Mordecai M. Noah | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William D. Patterson | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Joseph O. Hasbrouck | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Albert Gallup | Deputy collector | Albany | | 3 00 | |
| William Seymour | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Perry | Surveyor | do | 300 00 | | |
| Charles Van Benthuysen | Rent of store | do | | | 100 00 |
| Darius Allen | Deputy collector | Troy | | 3 00 | |
| Martin Russell | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| John Angus | Night Inspector | New York | | $1 50 | |
| George C. Barbarin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Winnebald Bissenger | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel B. Boden | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Samuel Boggs | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac L. Carpenter | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph Clark | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick Dalton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry C. Day | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Lewis M. Decamp | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Abraham G. Depew | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Moran Dugan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Leonard Dunkley | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Hiram Engles | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Fagan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Fagan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel Fisher | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph P. Flynn | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Freeland | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Frey | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Gannon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Matthias H. Gooderson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Ira C. Gardner | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| David T. Gray | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Edward Green | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Greham | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James L. Henry | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Philo F. Hoyt | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John S. Hyett | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Isaacs | do | do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philip Keeler | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| William Kelley | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| David H. Kelley | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Manus Kelly | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| John Ketchum | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Harman Lefferts | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Thaddeus L. Lewis | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| John McDonald | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| James McKeon | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Peter McLaughlin | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| James McNally | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| James McGuire | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Hugh McGuire | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Edward Mallaly | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Abram E. Miller | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Charles A. Molan | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Andrew Morrisson | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| John Malowney | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Andrew Nesbit | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Christopher Netzel | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Daniel C. Nichols | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Clark Nodine | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| William Philips | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| David Pollock | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Francis Post | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| John Quinn | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Asahel Reed | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Isaac W. Ricker | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Richard Rikeman | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Jacob W. Shultz | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Gilbert P. Sherwood | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Matthew H. Spittle | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| John Swartcope | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Philip Tabele | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Odell Trenchard | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Albro Vale | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Aaron Vanderbilt | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Peter Vandervoort | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Garrett Vanvelsor | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| James R. Waldron | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| William Wasson | do | do | do | 1 50 |
| Frederick Watkins | do | do | do | 1 50 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS—Contin'd. | | | | | |
| William O. Webb | Night inspector | New York | | $1 50 | |
| Thomas Wheelan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac C. Cooper | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John L. Fink | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Gallagher | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Dennis Mullins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Fabree | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Griffin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| David Scannell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William B. Shaw | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel Simkins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| WEIGHERS. | | | | | |
| Joseph W. Bouck | Weigher | New York | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| James Campbell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William E. Cruger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert Dumont | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert Gornlay | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Nathan B. Graham | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Anson Herrick | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas Herring | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William Holdredge | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James Kelly | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Louis Loutrel | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George S. Mann | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John J. Mumford | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John Orser | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John W. Richardson | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Andrew J. Smith | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John M. Thorne | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Calvin C. Waller | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| James H. Tate | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Morris Roche | Monthly man | do | 360 00 | |
| Jemmy Hayes | do | do | 360 00 | |
| James Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Francis Pickins | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Edward Schillar | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Adam Friz | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Robert Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Hayes | do | do | 360 00 | |
| William Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Patrick Ryan | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Mordant Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Menihan | do | do | 360 00 | |
| M. Roche | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Levi Fuller | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Devany | do | do | 360 00 | |
| William Healy | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Michael Haugh | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Owen Daly | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Lawrence T. Layton | do | do | 360 00 | |
| M. Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| GAUGERS. | | | | |
| Henry C. Atwood | Gauger | New York | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Peter Chivis | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas W. Donovan | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas Morris | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Henry M. Nichols | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Charles Radcliff | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Joseph Rose, jr. | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John S. Vosburgh | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John C. Vandenheuvel | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| William P. Holland | Assistant Gauger | do | 480 00 | |
| J. D. Meeker | do | do | 480 00 | |
| Isaac Smith | do | do | 480 00 | |
| Rodman F. Wright | do | do | 360 00 | |
| F. A. Nichols | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John C. Walker | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John Golding | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John Vosburg | do | do | 480 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| John Alwaise | Measurer | New York | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Barnabas Bates | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George E. Baldwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Joseph Cunningham | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Peter Crawford | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William M. Eddy | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| B. R. Hasbrouck | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Stephen B. Hoffman | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas K. Killinger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John F. Ropes | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John J. B. Rowan | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Isaiah Rynders | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Sharp | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Isaac B. Smith | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Arthur H. Snowden | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Conrad Swackhamer | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George C. Thomas | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Reuben Ellis | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| MARKERS. | | | | | |
| James B. Glover | Marker | New York | 1,500 00 | | |
| John D. Kellogg | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| David Martin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Vandewater | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John V. Hartt | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Gilbert Golding | Assistant marker | do | 600 00 | | |
| Albert S. Ely | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| W. R. Howe | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Robert C. Agnew | do | do | 600 00 | | |

| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George W. Pomeroy | Appraiser | do | 2,000 00 |
| Samuel J. Willis | do | do | 2,000 00 |
| George F. Thompson | do | do | 2,000 00 |
| John S. McKibbon | Assistant appraiser | do | 1,500 00 |
| Abraham B. Mead | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| John W. Manly | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Isaac Phillips | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Edward Vincent | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Robert Sargent | Clerk to appraisers | do | 1,200 00 |
| Henry M. Graham | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| Richard H. Teller | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| Montgomery J. Bailey | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| William T. White | do | do | 1,100 00 |
| Michael Burnham | do | do | 1,050 00 |
| John A. Baush | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| George W. Bleeker | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Warren Carter | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Thomas Chatterton | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Jacob Foster | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Henry B. Gay | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| John R. S. Huggett | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles W. Huntington | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James W. McCulloch | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William B. McGucken | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward H. Nichols | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William T. Prall | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Frederick A. Sterling | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William W. Thomas | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| John Townsend, jr. | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William H. Walton | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James O. Lawrence | do | do | 900 00 |
| Michael R. Walsh | do | do | 800 00 |
| Charles J. Chipp | Clerk to storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 |
| Alexander Edgar | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward B. Fellows | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Munson Gray | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Philip Livingston | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Jacob R. Lonzada | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Benjamin F. Morren | do | do | 1,000 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISERS OFFICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| John R. Peters | Owner of store | New York | | | $18,000 00 |
| Charles March | do | do | | | 10,630 00 |
| Benjamin L. Swan | do | do | | | 4,648 00 |
| George G. Glasier | Amount paid for cartage and labor | do | | | 13,923 55 |
| John Adams | Laborer | do | $520 00 | | |
| Thomas H. Alaire | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas C. Burns | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Boyer | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Andrew Brady | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John H. P. Blanchard | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Briggs | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Jacob M. Bodell | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas Brady | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Robert Bristow | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| W. E. Blanchard | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Abram Bogart, jr | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Gurdon H. Barton | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Michael Christal | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Samuel S. Coles | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| David B. Cook | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Patrick Coyle | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Francis Clark | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John P. Curran | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Clear | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Joseph Dreyfour | do | do | 676 00 | | |
| Edward Doudeau | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Robert Earl | do | do | 520 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnard Finigan | do | do | 520 00 |
| Samuel Frost | do | do | 520 00 |
| H. Allen Fox | do | do | 520 00 |
| Peter L. Fierty | do | do | 520 00 |
| James Fitz Gibbon | do | do | 520 00 |
| James F. Godfrey | do | do | 520 00 |
| M. Gregory | do | do | 520 00 |
| Thomas Gaynor | do | do | 520 00 |
| P. Gillen | do | do | 520 00 |
| Edward Gallagher | do | do | 520 00 |
| George Gordon | do | do | 520 00 |
| John Griffin | do | do | 520 00 |
| Thomas W. Hall | do | do | 546 00 |
| J. W. Hyatt | do | do | 520 00 |
| Joseph H. Hamilton | do | do | 520 00 |
| G. H. Henley | do | do | 520 00 |
| William Hoffman | do | do | 520 00 |
| John Hayden | do | do | 520 00 |
| Charles Keeler | do | do | 520 00 |
| Benjamin F. Lee | do | do | 520 00 |
| Patrick Murphy | do | do | 520 00 |
| John Morgan | do | do | 520 00 |
| James F. Marsh | do | do | 520 00 |
| William Murray | do | do | 520 00 |
| John Monas | do | do | 520 00 |
| B. T. Morren | do | do | 520 00 |
| James McKibbon | do | do | 520 00 |
| George McKinly | do | do | 520 00 |
| Daniel McAudley | do | do | 520 00 |
| Michael McKinnie | do | do | 520 00 |
| Alexander McDougal | do | do | 520 00 |
| James McNulty | do | do | 520 00 |
| James McLaughlin | do | do | 520 00 |
| Bernard McParlin | do | do | 520 00 |
| Thomas Nealis | do | do | 520 00 |
| M. Neary | do | do | 520 00 |
| Michael O'Conner | do | do | 520 00 |
| Andrew Pearce | do | do | 520 00 |
| William Patterson | do | do | 520 00 |
| C. Penniston | do | do | 520 00 |
| Jesse Rodgers | do | do | 520 00 |
| William Rodgers | do | do | 520 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| Lewis Rodgers | Laborer | New York | $520 00 | | |
| John Ridder | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Michael Smith | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| J. Selleck | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Sanford | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Levi Springsteen | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John D. Snednor | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Henry W. Smith | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Barney Smith | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Henry F. Sands | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| James C. Stoneall | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Edward G. Topping | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas Van Buren | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Samuel B. Wilie | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Edgar Welch | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| George Wallace | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Wentworth | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Wills | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Joseph Yeamans | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| Curtis & Ruggles | Rent of warehouses | New York | | | $67,358 33 |
| Asa Fitch | do | do | | | 39,795 00 |
| Nathaniel Pearce | do | do | | | 4,420 00 |
| Henry Chanfrau | Night watch | do | | $1 50 | |
| Hugh McDonell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Shirkey | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Scott | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac C. Cooper | do | do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Johnson | do | do | | 1 50 |
| E. Martin | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Benjamin D. Welsh | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Sidney Wetmore | Storekeeper | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Edward Bleecker | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Jesse Bush | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Fitz H. Fay | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John C. Given | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James H. Greenfield | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Nicholas C. Hunter | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Daniel Munroe | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| George M. Wetmore | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Titus W. Hutchinson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Henry Arcularius | Assistant storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James B. Cisco | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William P. Coles | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John J. Earle | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Francis B. Fitch | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| D. Henderson, jr. | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Thomas Jeremiah | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John Lawrence | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William Lee | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Isaac A. Isaacs | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John P. Mumford | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Robert S. Robertson | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Joseph D. Stewart | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Salmon Simmons | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Samuel P. Goldson | Clerk | do | 900 00 | |
| William Brown | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Aaron Clark | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William J. Coffin | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Jacob L. Dickinson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Philip Grandin | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William W. Hooper | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Addison P. Lyon | do | do | 800 00 | |
| John H. Tyler | do | do | 800 00 | |
| John Ricker, jr. | do | do | 800 00 | |
| David P. Barhydt | Register, &c. | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Charles C. Walden | Superintendent | do | 1,800 00 | |
| Dennis P. Tincot | Night watch | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles C. Contrell | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Bernard McElroy | do | do | | 1 50 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Shields | Night watch | New York | | $1 50 | |
| Charles B. Ellis | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| B. McCahill | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John H. Williams | Clerk to storekeeper | do | $1,000 00 | | |
| William J. Coffin | Assistant storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Thomas Jeremiah | For cartages | do | | | $6,222 88 |
| John J. Parcells | Watchman | do | | 1 50 | |
| James F. Webb | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Cantine Hoes | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George H. Biddle | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick McKenna | Relief watchman | do | 180 00 | | |
| Patrick McKenna | Chief porter | do | 480 00 | | |
| Bernard Keggin | Porter | do | 540 00 | | |
| B. Ackerman | Aid to appraisers | do | 480 00 | | |
| M. Gouldin | Laborer | do | 405 00 | | |
| L. Keegan | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| D. O'Brien | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| David Godfrey | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Ithamer Ayres | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Patrick Hagan | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| David Roach | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Clement Hayden | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John Cotton | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Dennis Cavanaugh | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John McKenna | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Leander Baum | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| T. O'Connor | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| M. Martin | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Timothy Carman | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| William Leggett | do | do | 405 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. Knowlton | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| C. Donoho | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| William W. Wells | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Bryan Daily | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Henry Simpson | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| George Burt | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| William H. Delaney | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John Donnelly | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| C. W. Barnard | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| George Skinner | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| M. Van B. Wilcoxen | Watchman | do | | 1 50 | |
| Waldron Shear | Laborer | do | 405 00 | | |
| Patrick Gunning | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John J. Fisse | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| A. McElroy | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| William O'Conner | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Caleb Pell | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| D. Gardner | For cartage | do | | | 1,400 00 |
| Nelson Miller | Laborer | do | 390 00 | | |
| James C. Kimmons | do | do | 390 00 | | |
| Kiernan Egan | do | do | 390 00 | | |
| John Palmer | do | do | 390 00 | | |
| Edward Ferry | do | Brooklyn | 365 00 | | |
| John Bonner | do | do | 365 00 | | |
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | |
| *Steamer Jefferson.* | | | | | |
| John B. Fulton | First lieutenant | New York | 960 00 | | |
| Joseph Noyes | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John A. Webster | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Henry Wilkinson | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Lightall | Chief engineer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John T. Buckber | First engineer | do | 960 00 | | |
| George W. Pinney | Second engineer | do | 790 00 | | |
| John Simmonds | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Alexander Jacklin | Third engineer | do | 720 00 | | |
| John S. Coney | Fireman | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Oades | do | do | 300 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Steamer Jefferson.*—Continued. | | | | | |
| James P. Thompson | Fireman | New York | $300 00 | | |
| Edward Thayer | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Patrick Kelly | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| James R. Thompson | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Dewar | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| William Wade | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Michael McNeil | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Louis Rosseau | Coal heaver | do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Rankin | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James McFetridge | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mickelson | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| N. C. Stafford | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| H. C. Vaughn | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Francisco Alexandro | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Caleb Delenback | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Anderson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| James Jackson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| T. J. Peckam | Ship's cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Peckam | Ward-room cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Henry Ross | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Dustan | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Abram Brown | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Parker | Quartermaster | do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael Frank | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Stafford | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Duncan Ross | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dolan | do | do | 195 00 | | |
| John W. Dunsmore | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Abner Millon | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander Davidson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Farquhar | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Bath | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Rogers | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| William Wright | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Warner | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Griffin | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Johnson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| Peter Allen | do | do | 192 00 |
| Robert Geddys | do | do | 192 00 |
| Enoch Chase | do | do | 192 00 |
| Godfrey Estlin | do | do | 192 00 |
| Peter Cota | do | do | 192 00 |
| Lewis Woodward | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Richardson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Alexander Carncross | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Castor | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Foster | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Sutherland | do | do | 192 00 |
| Philip Aslett | do | do | 192 00 |
| Hugh Keenan | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Armstrong | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Edgar | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Farr | do | do | 192 00 |
| Robert Devalin | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Lassel | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Martin | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Davidson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Fowler | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Wells | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Willan | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francisco Alexandro | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Warren | do | do | 192 00 |
| Heman Colby | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Welsh | do | do | 192 00 |
| Michael Sullivan | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Valder | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Matthews | do | do | 192 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS.—*Steamer Jefferson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| William St. Clair | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| Francis Perry | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Small | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Johnson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Johnson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Brady | Boy | do | 144 00 | | |
| Edward McKittrick | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Williams | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Hyrst | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Jones | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Rouse | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Breckley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Edgar | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Richard Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John M. Ewin | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Brincha | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Smith | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Connelly | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Gilligan | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| James German | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Dunsmore | Quartermaster | do | 192 00 | | |
| *Steamer Polk.* | | | | | |
| Henry D. Hunter | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| Joseph Noyes | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Cuffe | Steward | do | 216 00 |
| Henry Green | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Henry Donavan | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Fitzgerald | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Sheppard | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| *Steamer Dallas.* | | | |
| Douglass Ottinger | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Joseph Amazeen | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| Charles A. Mack | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| David B. Webster | Second engineer | do | 790 00 |
| Abraham Miller | Third engineer | do | 720 00 |
| M. J. Liddell | Fireman | do | 300 00 |
| H. H. Pool | do | do | 300 00 |
| John Trimble | do | do | 300 00 |
| Alexander Jacklin | do | do | 300 00 |
| Abraham Miller | do | do | 300 00 |
| John Hussey | do | do | 300 00 |
| James Boyne | do | do | 300 00 |
| James Harris | Coal heaver | do | 240 00 |
| James Boyne | do | do | 240 00 |
| Edward Hemsworth | do | do | 240 00 |
| Jonathan Dinsmore | do | do | 240 00 |
| Murtag Whallen | do | do | 240 00 |
| William G. Arbuckle | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| George Riddette | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| Michael O'Brien | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| William O'Roque | do | do | 216 00 |
| Charles Anderson | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Robert Davis | do | do | 216 00 |
| Joseph Cooper | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cummins | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Barrett | do | do | 192 00 |
| Richard Lloyd | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Robinson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| Andrew Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| Alexander Gray | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jenness Minor | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Power | do | do | 192 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS.—*Steamer Dallas*—Continued. | | | | | |
| John W. Lawson | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| Michael Phalen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Patrick Welsh | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Rolans | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Shurlbain | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William C. Raymer | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael Doran | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Murray | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Denity | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Arthur Bremer | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Davis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Usher | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Arthur Brennan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Wickley | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Sanludis | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Arthur Anger | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Lovett | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thaddeus Webster | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Charles Wickley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Williams | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Rodgers | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Gardiner | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| David Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Boyne | Boy | do | 72 00 | | |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | | | |
| James Walker | Boatswain | New York | 240 00 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Brown | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| John Adams | Sailmaker | do | 240 00 |
| James Smith, 1st | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| William Washington | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| George Webster | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Peter Williams | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Antoine Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Christian Mundst | do | do | 192 00 |
| J. H. Peterson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Nicholas Bergen | do | do | 192 00 |
| Robert Newman | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Nichols | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Frame | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Dodd | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Roberts | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry M. Balleau | do | do | 192 00 |
| T. T. Shenens | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry V. Willlams | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Eitherington | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francis Pick | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 |
| William L. Ellis | do | do | 168 00 |
| James Smith, 2d | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Jos. Hall | do | do | 120 00 |
| Peter White | do | do | 120 00 |
| Daniel Clarke | do | do | 120 00 |
| Gilbert Davis | do | do | 120 00 |
| John King | do | do | 120 00 |
| Jacob Gibson | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| George Hays | Cabin boy | do | 72 00 |
| John Tetu | Boy | do | 72 00 |
| Charles Lemon | do | do | 72 00 |
| Jos. R. Brown | do | do | 72 00 |
| James Smith, 3d | do | do | 72 00 |
| *Schooner Ewing.* | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Francis Martin | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| John Faunce | do | do | 960 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Schooner Ewing*—Continued. | | | | | |
| John Carson | Third lieutenant | New York | $790 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| R. P. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Layton | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Jos. Shorter | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Earle | Master-at-arms | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Jackson | Quartermaster | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Simons | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lewis Dadd | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Glasgoe | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Christian Mundst | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wells | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Antonio Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robinson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wheeler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Frederick Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John O. Peterson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Foster | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Leonard | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Durkins | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Wilcox | do | do | 192 00 |
| Hiram Spencer | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Layny | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Kings Mills | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Haddison | do | do | 192 00 |
| John McDonald | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Crosby | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Matthews | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Brady | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Andrew Keen | do | do | 120 00 |
| John Musgraves | do | do | 120 00 |
| Samuel Benstead | do | do | 120 00 |
| Robert Gibson | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Hastings | do | do | 120 00 |
| Edward Fitzsimons | do | do | 120 00 |
| Peter White | do | do | 120 00 |
| Joseph Hall | do | do | 120 00 |
| Charles Quirple | do | do | 120 00 |
| Jacob Gibson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| William H. Schuyler | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| William Wright | do | do | 120 00 |
| *Schooner Morris.* | | | |
| Ezekiel Jones | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Jos. Noyes | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| William H. Brown | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| R. J. H. Handy | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| Jos. H. Kellogg | do | do | 790 00 |
| Robert E. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| William Chemings | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| William Priner | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| George H. Sanford | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| James Stoddart | do | do | 240 00 |
| Henry E. Little | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| Lewis Merrett | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| John Fields | Cook | do | 216 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Schooner Morris*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Charles H. Pray | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| William Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Elias Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Clark | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jos. Rose | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Matwell | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Ross | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Nee | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William C. Gardiner | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Zephania Pierce | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| M. Patterson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jesse Hatch | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Martin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Francis Olive | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Alfred T. Walton | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Henderson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Stephens | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| George Dixon | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Charles Simons | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Sha | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Faunce | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| William H. Brown | Second Lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| J. C. Murden | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Rogers | do | do | 790 00 |
| Robert T. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| William Layter | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| William Smith | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| John Young | do | do | 216 00 |
| William Jackson | Ship's cook | do | 216 00 |
| John Earle | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John McDonald | do | do | 192 00 |
| Michael Frank | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 |
| Martin Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Davidson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Pritchard | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Roberson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francis Perry | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Valder | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 |
| M. Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Gunnison | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Thompson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Elplick | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas King | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Woolley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jeremiah Palmer | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| Edward Fitsimmons | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Joseph Bradey | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Hastings | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Schooner Forward*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Harvey Cappell | Boy | New York | $120 00 | | |
| John Dowley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Faunce | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Kirby S. Woodward | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| Robert T. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| John W. Layton | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Joseph Shorter | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | Ship's cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Francis Perry | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Earle | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John McDonalds | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith, 1st | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Crosby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Boen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robeson | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Haderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Hastings | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| James Brady | do | do | 120 00 |
| John Musgrave | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Schuyler | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| Jerry Palmer | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| **GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE.** | | | |
| Douglass Ottinger | Capt., pay, quarters, &c. | New York | 1,087 00 |
| Do. | Traveling expenses | do | 43 40 |
| Henry D. Hunter | Capt., pay, quarters, &c. | do | 1,088 30 |
| Alexander V. Fraser | do | do | 798 40 |
| Do. | Traveling expenses | do | 288 04 |
| Ezekiel Jones | Capt., pay, quarters, &c. | do | 135 20 |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | do | do | 99 80 |
| Do. | Traveling expenses | do | 111 80 |
| William A. Howard | do | do | 116 20 |
| J. S. S. Chaddock | Lieut., traveling expenses | do | 45 00 |
| John Faunce | do | do | 19 30 |
| John Carson | do | do | 11 00 |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | do | do | 15 60 |
| K. S. Woodward | do | do | 63 60 |
| J. R. Brown | do | do | 600 00 |
| W. H. Gladding | do | do | 85 70 |
| Samuel Wilcox | do | do | 25 50 |
| William H. Brown | do | do | 13 00 |
| John T. Stoneall | Lieut., pay, quarters, &c. | do | 500 29 |
| Francis Martin | do | do | 871 20 |
| John B. Fulton | do | do | 239 40 |
| J. S. S. Chaddock | do | do | 572 23 |
| E. C. Kennedy | do | do | 471 54 |
| William R. Pierce | do | do | 431 54 |
| Richard H. Bowlin | do | do | 468 18 |
| Andrew J. Gwinn | do | do | 385 00 |
| K. S. Woodward | do | do | 742 05 |
| John Carson | do | do | 65 63 |
| Henry Wilkinson | do | do | 65 63 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| J. R. Brown | Lieut., pay, quarters, &c. | New York | $393 78 | | |
| John A. Webster | do | do | 142 94 | | |
| William H. Gladding | do | do | 65 63 | | |
| Albert G. Cook | do | do | 262 52 | | |
| F. Grundy Mayon | do | do | 313 01 | | |
| R. T. Keeney | Pilot, traveling expenses. | do | 13 00 | | |
| William A. Lightall | Engineer, do | do | 22 50 | | |
| John Miller | do | do | 22 50 | | |
| George A. Booth | Gunner, quarters, fuel, &c | do | 458 85 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner, pay | do | 30 00 | | |
| Benjamin Brown | Carpenter, pay | do | 30 00 | | |
| Edward A. Patterson | Carpenter, pay | do | 18 17 | | |
| William Washington | Steward, pay | do | 26 00 | | |
| William L. Ellis | Seaman, pay | do | 28 00 | | |
| Gilbert Davis | Boy, pay | do | 21 00 | | |
| John King | do | do | 14 00 | | |
| Charles A. Secor & Co. | Ship chandlery | do | 1,566 50 | | |
| Abraham Gordon | Boats | do | 805 00 | | |
| R. D. Frye | Nautical instruments | do | 89 16 | | |
| Richard Blake | Pilotage | do | 56 25 | | |
| Stephen Warren | Labor, &c | do | 137 38 | | |
| John Miller | Rigger | do | 558 00 | | |
| John Ericsson | Steam engine, pump, &c. | do | 925 00 | | |
| William G. McNeill | Sup't of disbursements | do | 344 00 | | |
| J. G. Bruff | Draughts for schedule | do | 100 00 | | |
| Advertising | | do | 308 35 | | |
| Charles A. Secor | Cash paid riggers, &c | do | 705 52 | | |
| Hogg & Delamater | Repairs, &c., steamer Legare. | do | 477 07 | | |
| Sundry persons | For sundries | do | 433 03 | | |

| REVENUE BOATS.* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solomon C. Canfield | Bargeman | do | 600 00 | | |
| Elias Carter | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Edwards | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Heath | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Letts | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas McDonald | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Stewart | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| William H. Thomas | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| David Vanosdall | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Michael Wiseman | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Jacob Berbank | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Hamilton | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Anthony Ludlane | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles McLean | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Murray | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Sharrott | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Stillwell | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Van Buskirk | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Lockman | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Casilear | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Van Pelt | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| George Fritner | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Estate of D. Vandervoot | Purchase of barge office. | do | 600 00 | | |

*Expenses of revenue boats, $25,145 13.

RECAPITU

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | New York. | $6,400 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| 5 | Deputies | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Auditor | ....do.... | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Cashier | ....do.... | 2,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Assistant auditor | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Assistant cashier | ....do.... | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 1,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Clerks | ....do.... | 900 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | Clerks | ....do.... | 800 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Clerks | ....do.... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Clerks | ....do.... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Clerks | ....do.... | 500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 400 00 | 103 clerks | ..... |
| Whole amount of | expenses of collector's office | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Naval officer's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | New York. | $5,000 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| 5 | Deputies | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,050 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Clerks | ....do.... | 950 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | Clerks | ....do.... | 900 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Clerks | ....do.... | 400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Clerks | ....do.... | 800 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Clerks | ....do.... | 750 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Porter | ....do.... | 450 00 | 54 clerks | ..... |
| Whole amount of | expenses of naval officer's office | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Surveyor's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | New York. | $4,900 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| 2 | Deputies | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Clerks | ....do.... | 1,100 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 850 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 170 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ....do.... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Messenger | ....do.... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Porter | ....do.... | 600 00 | 11 clerks | ..... |
| Whole amount of | expenses of surveyor's office | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | | |
| 197 | Inspectors | New York. | ..... | $3 00 | ..... |
| 11 | Inspectors | ....do.... | ..... | 1 50 | $203,318 00 |
| Whole amount of | expenditure for inspectors | | ..... | ..... | ..... |

LATION.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | $99,954 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $113,826 05 | $68,071 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 29,780 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,066 95 | 28,424 69 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 8,533 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,300 87 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 203,318 00 | ..... |

RECAPITULATION—

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inspectors, &c:*—Con'd. | | | | | |
| 83 | Night inspectors | New York | | $1 50 | $39,808 50 |
| Whole amount of | expenditure for night | watch | | | |
| 19 | Weighers | New York | $1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of | | | | |
| | weighers | do | | | |
| Whole amount of | expenses of weighing | | | | |
| 9 | Gaugers | do | 1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of | | | | |
| | gaugers | do | | | |
| Whole amount of | expenses of gauging | | | | |
| 18 | Measurers | do | 1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of | | | | |
| | measurers | do | | | |
| Whole amount of | expenses of measuring | | | | |
| 4 | Markers | do | 1,500 00 | m. com. | 4,971 50 |
| | Official expenses of | | | | |
| | markers | do | | | 2,980 30 |
| Whole amount of | expenses of marking | | | | |
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | |
| 3 | Principal appraisers | New York | $2,000 00 | | |
| 5 | Asst'nt appraisers. | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Cl'ks to appraisers. | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| 16 | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| 7 | Cl'ks to storek'per. | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 85 | Laborers | do | 520 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | do | 676 00 | | |
| Whole expense of | appraisements | | | | |
| *Public Warehouses.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | New York | 1,500 00 | | |
| 14 | Assistants | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 8 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| 9 | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| 1 | Register, &c | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Superintendent | do | 1,800 00 | | |
| 14 | Night watchmen | do | | 1 50 | |
| Whole amount of | expense of public stores | | | | |
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | |
| *Polk and Jefferson.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| Abraham Leggett | Rations | do | | | |
| Chas. A. Secor & Co. | Ship chandlery | do | | | |
| Carter, Cowan, & Co. | Disbursement acc't | Montreal. | | | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $39,808 50 | ..... |
| $26,958 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25,399 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,358 11 | ..... |
| 11,954 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4,868 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,823 14 | ..... |
| 25,518 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,706 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,224 63 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,951 80 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137,321 06 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
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| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | $191,759 77 | ..... | 191,759 77 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $7,068 86 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 674 61 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 715 09 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 979 32 | ..... | ..... |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Polk and Jefferson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Carter, Cowan, & Co. | Ship chandlery.... | .Montreal.. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Entertainment..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Engineers' account. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Plumbers' account. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chas. E. Levy & Co. | Coals and pilotage. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| J. B. Livingston..... | ..do.....do.... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| P. Faude & T. Conklin | Pilotage..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Dock Com'y. | Wharfage..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L. Smith & G. W. Penney..... | Pilotage & engine'g | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| H. R. Purdy..... | Rations..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collis & Mitchell..... | Ship chandlery.... | New York.. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gouverneur Kemble.. | Repairs, materials, and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McCulloch & Rainer. | Repairs, materials, and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Robert Layton..... | Repairs, materials, and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Francis Secor..... | Repairs, materials, and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L. L. Livingston..... | Painter..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| S. S. & J. O. Thorp.. | Sailmakers..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| T. S. Marvel..... | Marine railway and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Farr & Briggs..... | Plumbers..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L. Wood..... | Materials and labor. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dereau, Sellick, & Co. | Windlass & purc'se | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Doremus & Nixon... | Cabin furniture... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eugene Farr..... | Repairing boats... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| J. N. Phillips..... | Ship chandlery.... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wm. H. Lighthall... | Superintending engineer..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sundry persons..... | For sundries..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of *Steamer Dallas.* | cuttters Polk and | Jefferson.... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Officers and men..... | Pay..... | .New York. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wm. A. Lighthouse. | Repairs, &c..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Engineer..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chas. E. Levy & Co. | Coals and pilotage. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| John McGuire..... | Pilotage..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wm. Lyman &. Co . | Sundries..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Douglass Ottinger.... | Traveling expenses of seamen..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ethan Campbell..... | Repairs, materials, and labor..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A. Chum..... | Coal..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A. Leggett..... | Rations..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wm. Gibbs McNeill. | Superintendent, &c. | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expense of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $385 40 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283 59 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 194 97 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 228 37 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 627 88 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 84 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 50 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 44 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 219 50 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,383 68 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,793 12 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,053 17 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,992 10 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,343 58 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,055 76 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,683 53 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,114 64 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 327 67 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 50 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 241 78 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 151 74 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 16 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 935 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 827 09 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,507 89 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,475 62 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,580 07 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 370 31 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 396 75 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 538 42 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 245 05 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,204 97 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 60 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,456 00 | ..... | ..... |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Steamer Dallas*—Con. | | | | | |
| Wm. O'Roque | Keeper | New York. | | | |
| Atlantic Dock Comp'y | Wharfage | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | For sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | steamer Dallas | | | | |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York. | | | |
| A. F. Frazer | Advanced wages to seamen | do. | | | |
| Myers, Nichols, & Billes | Advanced wages to seamen | do. | | | |
| Wm. Stafford and 17 others | Labor | do. | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co | Iron chest, &c. | do. | | | |
| James Skimming | Furniture, &c. | do. | | | |
| V. Harburg | Medicines | do. | | | |
| J. T. Overstreet | Medical services | do. | | | |
| Wm. F. Bayly | Stationery | do. | | | |
| F. & A. H. Dodge | Freights | do. | | | |
| P. M. Wetmore | Mattresses | do. | | | |
| A. V. Frazer | Charts | do. | | | |
| C. C. Reinhardt | Surgical inst'ments | do. | | | |
| A. D. Frye | Adjust'g compasses | do. | | | |
| J. W. Fearson | Rent of warehouse | do. | | | |
| Samuel Baker | Towing | do. | | | |
| John F. Boyle and Wm. Easby | Board of crew | do. | | | |
| William Easby | Sundries, materials and labor | do. | | | |
| John F. Boyle | Painting | do. | | | |
| A. J. Allaire & Co. | Copper pumps, &c. | do. | | | |
| W. F. Bayly | Stationery, &c. | do. | | | |
| John Whittington | Sails, &c. | do. | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co | Ship chandlery | do. | | | |
| Rice & Davis | do. | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | brig Lawrence | | | | |
| *Schooner Ewing.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York. | | | |
| Abm. Leggett | Rations | do. | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co. | Ship chandlery | do. | | | |
| F. Secor | Repairs | do. | | | |
| E. Crolius | Sails | do. | | | |
| Henry Trimmer | Medicines | do. | | | |
| Rushton & Co. | do. | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | schooner Ewing | | | | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $161 00 | | |
| | | | | 134 74 | | |
| | | | | 418 41 | | |
| | | | | 32,304 94 | | |
| | | | | 205 55 | | |
| | | | | 672 00 | | |
| | | | | 488 59 | | |
| | | | | 757 29 | | |
| | | | | 63 00 | | |
| | | | | 245 54 | | |
| | | | | 234 33 | | |
| | | | | 250 00 | | |
| | | | | 198 47 | | |
| | | | | 182 47 | | |
| | | | | 146 72 | | |
| | | | | 156 00 | | |
| | | | | 126 00 | | |
| | | | | 101 40 | | |
| | | | | 104 87 | | |
| | | | | 100 00 | | |
| | | | | 102 55 | | |
| | | | | 5,175 87 | | |
| | | | | 25 00 | | |
| | | | | 355 00 | | |
| | | | | 363 22 | | |
| | | | | 3,363 94 | | |
| | | | | 363 19 | | |
| | | | | 161 93 | | |
| | | | | 137 87 | | |
| | | | | 14,080 80 | | |
| | | | | 3,287 38 | | |
| | | | | 929 43 | | |
| | | | | 1,672 83 | | |
| | | | | 191 16 | | |
| | | | | 231 00 | | |
| | | | | 24 98 | | |
| | | | | 22 60 | | |
| | | | | 99 86 | | |
| | | | | 6,459 24 | | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Schooner Morris.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men..... | Pay..... | New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A. Leggett..... | Rations..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collis & Mitchell .... | Chandlery..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Francis Perkins..... | Pilotage..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sundry persons..... | Sundries..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | schooner Morris... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men..... | Pay..... | New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A. Leggett..... | Rations..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collis & Mitchell .... | Ship chandlery... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amer Conen ..... | Pilotage..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sundry persons..... | Sundries..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | schooner Forward. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men..... | Pay..... | New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| William Leggett..... | Rations..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amer Conen..... | Pilotage ..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| C. A. Secor & Co.... | Ship chandlery... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sundry persons..... | Sundries..... | ....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | schooner Gallatin.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Gen'l Revenue service.* | | | | | |
| 4 captains..... | Traveling expenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 lieutenants..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 pilot..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 engineers..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 officers..... | Pay, quarters, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 gunners..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 carpenters..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 seaman..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 boys..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 steward..... | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Secor & Co., & Miller. | Ship chandlery and riggers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hogg & Delmater.... | Repairs, steamer Legare..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| A. Gordon..... | Boat sent to Washington..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wm. G. McNeill.... | Superintendent of disbursements... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sundry persons..... | Sundries..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | general revenue service..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | revenue marine service..... | | ..... | ..... | ..... |

—Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rent of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $1,161 81 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 265 29 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 84 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 13 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 53 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,649 60 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,063 61 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 307 65 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 411 06 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 25 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 87 55 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,928 12 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,624 27 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 363 58 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 227 50 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 26 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,290 61 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 559 44 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 878 70 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | 1,496 14 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,835 29 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,830 02 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 477 07 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 805 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 00 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,949 17 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,736 69 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $128,957 89 | ..... |

RECAPITULATION—

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Captains | New York. | $1,200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | First lieutenants | ....do.... | 960 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | ....do.... | 860 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Third lieutenants | ....do.... | 790 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Chief engineer | ....do.... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | First engineer | ....do.... | 960 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Second engineers | ....do.... | 790 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Third engineer | ....do.... | 720 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Pilot | ....do.... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Firemen | ....do.... | 300 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Coal heavers | ....do.... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Boatswains | ....do.... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Gunners | ....do.... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Carpenters | ....do.... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | Sailmaker | ....do.... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Cabin stewards | ....do.... | 216 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Ward-room stewards | ....do.... | 216 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Cooks | ....do.... | 216 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 160 | Seamen | ....do.... | 192 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 48 | Boys | ....do.... | 120 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..do | ....do.... | 96 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | ..do | ....do.... | 72 00 | ..... | ..... |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | ....do.... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| | Purchase of boat office, $25,145 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense of | revenue boats | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Contingencies.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Night watch, assista't treasurer's office | ....do.... | ..... | $2 50 | ..... |
| 3 | Measurers of foreign vessels | ....do.... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expenses of collecting the revenue in the district of New York, in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $113,826 05 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 31,462 10 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $82,363 95 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department* | 40,966 53 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 28,761 05 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 12,205 48 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 14,300 87 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 13,837 94 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 462 93 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | 347,484 18 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 137,321 06 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 191,759 77 | |
| Deduct amount received for fees, storage, labor, &c | 86,175 37 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 105,584 40 |
| Amount expended on account of revenue cutters' service | 128,957 89 | |
| Deduct proceeds of sale of cutters, furniture, coal, &c | 2,310 39 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for revenue cutters | | 126,647 50 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats, (of this sum, $25,145 13 expended for boat office) | | 40,489 27 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 16,215 76 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New York | | 868,774 53 |
| Amount of hospital money received | | 27,652 54 |
| Amount of hospital money expended | | 16,248 44 |

*To the fees and compensation of the naval office additions have been made, to make up for a part of a quarter's accounts not on file, as follows: to the fees, the sum of $336 36; to the expenses, $1,899 58.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTORS. | | | | | |
| Marcus Morton | Collector | Boston | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Philip Greely, jr. | do | do | 6,400 00 | | |
| Adams Bailey | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. A. Wellman | do | do | 1,500 00 | From 1st qr. 1849, clerk at | $2,000 per annum. |
| E. L. Frothingham | Clerk | do | 1,800 00 | | |
| Henry D. Clary | do | do | 1,407 23 | | |
| William Williams | do | do | 1,407 24 | | |
| Joel Scott | do | do | 1,400 00 | From 1st qr. 1849, dep. col'r at | $1,500 per annum. |
| R. S. S. Andros | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| William Alline | do | do | 1,257 30 | | |
| C. D. Lincoln | do | do | 1,250 00 | | |
| N. M. Cutler | do | do | 1,232 23 | | |
| E. L. Frothingham, jr. | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Samuel Andrews | do | do | 1,182 23 | | |
| Jos. W. Wright | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| Enoch Osgood, jr. | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| John E. Billings | do | do | 1,064 46 | | |
| L. P. Davis | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. E. Moulton | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Thornton A. Merrick | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| M. M. Ballou | do | do | 986 48 | | |
| George B. Wellman | do | do | 982 23 | | |
| William H. Emery | do | do | 982 23 | | |
| A. Hanscom | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Robert S. Smith | do | do | 886 78 | | |
| Milton Andros | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| J. O. Shaw | do | do | 886 48 | | |
| H. A. S. D. Paine | do | do | | $2 50 | |
| Amount paid clerks | | | 29,352 35 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL OFFICERS. | | | | | |
| W. Parmenter | Naval officer | Boston | $5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles Hudson | do | do | 5,000 00 | | |
| Rufus M. Gay | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George H. Cutter | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| N. D. Hyde | do | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| W. H. Burbeck | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| A. J. Locke | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| J. McNeil | Surveyor | Boston | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Hugh Jameson | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. W. Parker | Clerk | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| D. H. Dustin | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| J. H. Prince | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. Prince | Messenger | do | 500 00 | | |
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| Wm. B. Duggan | Dep'y collect'r & inspect'r | Boston | 800 00 | | |
| H. J. Turner | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| John K. Corbett | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Edward Cazneau | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Eli A. Yale | Clerk | do | 920 00 | | |
| William R. Stacey | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| L. S. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| N. P. Banks, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Dickinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Branning | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William A. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abner Child, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Stephen L. White | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lewis Josselyn | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. O. Dearborn | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Harrison | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. N. Sibley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| David Saville | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sullivan Thayer | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James W. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry J. Wild | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Merrill Pettingill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Perkins Kimball | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Edmonds | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William English | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. A. Roberts | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George W. Young | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. S. Bartlett | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Calvin Torrey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Walley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Adam Harrington | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Kettell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Muzzey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. G. Foster | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Cushing | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Newton Talbut | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. A. Durivage | do | do | | 3 00 |
| David Thatcher | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Nathan Whitten | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel W. Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John P. Lord | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry K. May | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. W. Robinson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alfred Bragg | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. R. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel R. B. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Abm. Lansing | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles A. Morgan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Hiram Ferry | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. W. Flagg | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. Tuckerman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. S. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| James M. Stone | Inspector | Boston | | $3 00 | |
| Benjamin Whipple | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Chase | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| G. H. O'Reilley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Treadwell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| O. M. Randell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John C. Tucker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. C. Merriam | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert S. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Kuhn | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Atkins | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Albert G. Tenney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Theo. Stanwood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Wentworth | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Bird | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac Newton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Richardson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew J. Loud | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel A. Cushing | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Homer A. Cook | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Timothy Munroe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles A. Mann | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Russell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Clark S. Bixby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Brewster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. F. Willmar | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. S. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elisha S. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. W. Robinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS. | | | | |
| C. W. McLellan | Night inspector | do | 600 00 | |
| George Blish | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel D. Hartley | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Joseph Buxton, jr | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Enoch Phillips | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Moses Stearns | do | do | 600 00 | |
| William Alexander | do | do | 600 00 | |
| F. W. Hall | do | do | 600 00 | |
| T. R. Page | do | do | 600 00 | |
| W. B. Moffatt | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Theo. C. Leeds | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Watson Hastings | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Ebenezer S. Price | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Joseph C. Bartlett | do | do | 600 00 | |
| George B. Proctor | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Lebeus Leech | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Shadrack Dickson | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jesse D. Bates | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Seth W. Barton | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jonathan Burnham, jr | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel B. Haynes | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Job Tower | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Thomas Richardson | do | do | 600 00 | |
| David Homer | do | do | 600 00 | |
| George P. Marston | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Orrick Look | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Nathaniel B. Shaw | do | do | 600 00 | |
| WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS. | | | | |
| Andrew H. Ward | Weigher and gauger | Boston | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Horatio N. Crane | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Chauncey Clark | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Nathaniel Sweet | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| F. R. Gourgas | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| James Baker | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Luther Hamilton | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Henry A. Mitchell | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas J. Marsh | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| L. M. Barker | do | do | 1,500 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WEIGHERS & GAUGERS—Cont'd. | | | | | |
| James H. Berrett | Weigher and gauger | Boston | $1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel Walker | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Edwin F. Bunnell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Joseph W. Arnold | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| FOREMEN TO WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS. | | | | | |
| Richard Keefe | Foreman | Boston | | $1 25 | |
| G. Crane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| William Palfrey | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| William R. Barker | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| H. A. Hyde | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. McFarlane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| Denis Cane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| P. Scholfield | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. M. Rowell | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. W. Rowell | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| MEASURERS AND MARKER. | | | | | |
| Samuel C. Allen | Measurer | Boston | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Nahum Ball | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Dennett | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Andrew Greene | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Charles Howard | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Hosea Illsley | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William Snow | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry E. Baldwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel D. Partridge | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Lewis Josselyn | Marker | do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| C. J. F. Allen | Appraiser | Boston | 1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel J. Bridge | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| S. Everleth | Assistant appraiser | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Gibson | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| William Hardwick | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| C. Dana Lincoln | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Isaac Howe | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Isaac T. Ripley | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Charles W. Spofford | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| M. Riley, jr. | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George F. Emery | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Edward Hamilton | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George C. Stearns | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Joseph Bradlee | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| William Allen | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Joseph B. Frost, jr. | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles M. Kingsley | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Samuel Preston | Laborer | do | | | 1 50 |
| Thomas O'Brien | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| John Williams | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| Henry Selby | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| C. Peters | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| Jesse Allen | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| Jonathan Littlefield | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| John Redding | do | do | | | 2 00 |
| B. B. Roberts | do | do | | | 2 00 |
| John W. Neason | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| George M. Kenny | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| R. Smith | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| Thomas O'Brien | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| N. Pettee | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| W. Snow | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| Richard Cole | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| James Williams | do | do | | | 1 50 |
| For rents, $6,650. | | | | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| J. W. Arnold | Storekeeper | Boston | 1,400 00 | | |
| Thomas J. Marsh | do | do | 1,400 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES—Continued. | | | | | |
| John C. Brown | Clerk | Boston | $1,100 00 | | |
| T. Brown Dix | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| W. P. Brown | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Israel C. Trow | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. A. Melvin | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| George P. Burnhams | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Isaac N. Riddle | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Muzzey | Laborer | do | | $2 00 | |
| L. C. Ferry | do | do | | 1 75 | |
| James Thomas | do | do | | 1 75 | |
| Pierce Harvey | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Corlew | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Rogers | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| J. H. Berret | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| F. P. Burnham | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Rufus L. Harvey | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| H. J. Butterfield | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George McGregor | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George Melvin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles C. Hill | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Redding | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| D. Harrington | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| W. Toggerty | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Campbell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Andrew K. Towne | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles C. Hill | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| J. B. Bullock | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James McAuley | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Whittemore | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Michael McAllister | do | do | | 1 50 | |

REVENUE CUTTERS.

*Schooner Hamilton.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Josiah Sturges | Captain | Boston | 1,200 00 |
| Caleb Prouty | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| James J. Morrisson | do | do | 960 00 |
| Arnold Burrough | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| John M. Jones | do | do | 860 00 |
| Charles F. Wood | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| Amasa L. Hyde | do | do | 790 00 |
| A. J. Simms | do | do | 790 00 |
| William C. Dunman | do | do | 790 00 |
| James B. Yates | do | do | 790 00 |
| John A. Underwood | do | do | 790 00 |
| Benjamin Sweatt | Pilot | do | 480 00 |
| Samuel Sawer | do | do | 360 00 |
| Elias Butler | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| John Anderson | do | do | 240 00 |
| John D. Sutton | do | do | 240 00 |
| William Bayley | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| Frederick Gibson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| John H. Williams | do | do | 240 00 |
| John Smith | do | do | 240 00 |
| Peter Smith | do | do | 240 00 |
| William Wales | do | do | 240 00 |
| Archon | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| Hiram P. Nickerson | do | do | 216 00 |
| George Tucker | do | do | 216 00 |
| Samuel Wiley | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| Henry Williams | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Nicholas Willetts | do | do | 216 00 |
| Michael Boyer | do | do | 216 00 |
| William O. Wallace | do | do | 216 00 |
| Benjamin Ashley | do | do | 216 00 |
| William Hopkins | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| F. L. Pichot | do | do | 120 00 |
| Grenville W. Robinson | do | do | 120 00 |
| Henry Slack | do | do | 120 00 |
| John Thomas | do | do | 120 00 |
| Daniel S. Welber | do | do | 120 00 |
| Thomas Grimes | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| Antonio Zero | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE SERVICE—*Schooner Hamilton*—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Barrell | Ward-room boy | Boston | $120 00 | | |
| William Jones | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| James McCauly | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Francis Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Bloxom | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Joseph Smith | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Peter Peterson | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Nastrom | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Hudson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lorenzo Krounland | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Colby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Norwood | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Carleson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Mitchell | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Michaelson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Reel | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dixon | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Maydler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Austin Edwards | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Plageman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Lasson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Scott | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Ayres | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Curtis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Regan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Carter | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Nicholas Willetts | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Potter | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Price | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Osborne | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Christian Peterson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Nicholdson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| W. O. Wallace | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Pierce | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Nathan Stone | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dillon | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Stephen Plegg | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Green | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Stetson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Johnson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Jones | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Hussey | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Aques McDonald | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Winn | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Hardin P. Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James L. Dunstan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Fisher | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Enoch Jacques | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Hope R. Henderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Enoch Woodman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Stephen Webber | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George G. Nower | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William E. Denison | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Reuben Rider | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henrick Drager | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Furguson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Anthon Kline | Boatman | Boston | 540 00 | | |
| George Horner | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| Joshua C. Grafton | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| Michael D. Herben | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| Charles Winter | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| Samuel Wiswell | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| Reuben Harriott | do | do | 540 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measusers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | | 1,500 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,800 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | do | | 1,407 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,400 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,300 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,257 30 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,250 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,232 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,200 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,182 23 | | | | | |
| 2 | do | | 1,100 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 1,064 46 | | | | | |
| 3 | do | | 1,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 986 48 | | | | | |
| 2 | do | | 982 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 900 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 886 48 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | | $2 50 | | | | |
| Amount paid deputies and clerks | | | | | | $29,352 35 | | |
| Whole am'nt of expenditures in collector's department | | | | | | | $37,432 87 | $13,844 19 |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | Deputy..... | ..... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | Clerk..... | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | ..do..... | ..... | 1,150 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | ..do..... | ..... | 1,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | ..do..... | ..... | 1,050 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amount paid de | puty and clerks..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Whole am'nt of | expenditure in naval officer | 's departm't. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,585 18 | 12,937 34 |
| *Surveyors.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1..... | Surveyor..... | ..... | 4,900 00 | Maximum com | pensation. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | Deputy..... | ..... | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | Clerk..... | ..... | 1,150 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2..... | ..do..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | Messenger..... | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amount paid de | puty and clerks..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,127 36 | ..... | ..... |
| Whole am'nt of | expenditure in surveyor's | department.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,906 22 | 8,603 75 |
| *Inspectors.* | | | | | | | | |
| 77..... | Inspectors..... | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 27..... | Night inspectors..... | ..... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3..... | Deputy collectors and in- | spectors..... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1..... | Clerk..... | ..... | 920 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Amount paid cl | erk..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 912 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense | of inspectors..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,751 81 | ..... |
| *Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers, and Markers.* | | | | | | | | |
| 13..... | Weighers and gaugers... | ..... | 1,500 00 | Max. comp'n. | $19,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Official expenses of weigh- | ers and gaugers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,769 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense | of weighers and gaugers.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,269 87 | ..... |
| 8..... | Measurers..... | ..... | 1,500 00 | ..... do..... | 15,924 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense | of measurers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,924 43 | ..... |
| 1..... | Marker..... | ..... | 1,500 00 | ..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Official expenses of | marker..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Whole expense | of marker..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 67 | ..... |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, '49. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | ..... | $1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Clerks | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..do | ..... | 900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | ..do | ..... | 800 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..do | ..... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Laborers | ..... | ..... | $1 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..do | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | $8,687 87 | ..... | ..... |
| *Public Warehouses.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | ..... | 1,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Clerks | ..... | 1,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..do | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..do | ..... | 900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..do | ..... | 800 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..do | ..... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Laborers | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..do | ..... | ..... | 1 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | ..do | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | 6,495 00 | ..... | ..... |

D—Continued.

*Final recapitulation of the expenses of collecting the Revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department.....$37,433 38 | | |
| Deduct fees received by collector..... 13,844 19 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.... | $23,389 19 | |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department...$11,585 18 | | |
| Fees received by naval officer..... 12,937 34 | | |
| Excess of fees received by naval officer..... | ..... | $1,352 16 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department.....$8,906 22 | | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor..... 8,603 72 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department.... | 302 47 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers..... | 125,136 78 | |
| Amount expended for appraisements: (of this sum $6,650 are for rents, and $167 58 to examiner of drugs)..... | 24,361 89 | |
| Amount expended for public warehouses.....$76,284 56 | | |
| Deduct amount received for fees, storage, &c.... 51,397 26 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses..... | 24,887 30 | |
| Amount expended on account of revenue cutters..... | 16,674 43 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats..... | 3,240 00 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies..... | 14,651 74 | |
| Whole expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown..... | 232,643 80 | |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| James Page | Collector | Philadelphia | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| William D. Lewis | do | do | 6,400 00 | | |
| Charles Treichel | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Leonard K. Bell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Ellis B. Schnabell | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George W. Page | do | do | 1,400 00 | | |
| William Harbeson | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| Thomas Ashmead | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John McAdam | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Robert Steel | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Jno. S. Cummings | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| Shelden N. Hopkins | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| William B. Johns | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Stephen B. Kingston | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Daniel T. Jenks | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| John D. Miles | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Aug. C. Salignac | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Jos. B. Howell | do | do | 850 00 | | |
| Isaac S. Bonsall | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter A. Grotjan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Jos. T. Thompson | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Charles Watkin | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| R. S. H. George | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George W. Grotjan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Henry Ovenshine | do | do | 760 00 | | |
| Samuel J. Pearson | do | do | 760 00 | | |
| James Fisher | do | do | 600 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NAVAL OFFICER.** | | | | |
| Henry Welsh | Naval officer | Philadelphia | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| P. C. Ellmaker | do | do | 5,000 00 | |
| Jno. D. George | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | |
| George Nagle | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Henry Hay | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| W. H. Welsh | do | do | 860 00 | |
| S. N. Bailey | do | do | 860 00 | |
| E. Barton | do | do | 720 00 | |
| **SURVEYORS.** | | | | |
| William B. Norriss | Surveyor | Philadelphia | 4,900 00 | |
| John Davis | do | do | 4,900 00 | |
| R. T. Conrad | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John W. Forney | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| David Marple | Clerk | do | 950 00 | |
| M. P. Eyre | do | do | 950 00 | |
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | |
| Levi Bardin | Inspector | Philadelphia | | $3 00 |
| John Benner | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William T. Blackman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James R. Ruckler | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Miles N. Carpenter | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Coleman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Dallam | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. Donaldson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas J. Donelson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas D. Dougherty | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Edwards | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. V. Erechart | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Robert Ford | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. J. Fougeray | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Gideon | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jacob F. Hachnlen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sandy Harris | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Heiss | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas J. Hestor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. L. Kay | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| Daniel M. Keim | Inspector | Philadelphia | | $3 00 | |
| R. W. Harrison | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Carey F. Kneass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Lane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. P. Lescure | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. J. Logue | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Bernard Maguire | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Middleton, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Miles | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel K. Miller | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James McCully | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles McKanaher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Napier | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Oldenburg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Pascall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Levi Reynolds, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Simpson, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Weaver | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Simson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. L. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ottinger W. Streper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Weaver, 2d | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David P. Alden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Allen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hugh Brigham | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Castor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles J. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John G. Dyer | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frederick Emhardt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| M. H. Hagerty | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. Little | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles D. Lybrand | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alex. Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alex. McKeever | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Myers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. Mort | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Uzziel Shillaber | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jas. Sanders | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Riston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Stephens | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Ottinger G. Streper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Troxell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Richard L. West | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Wooley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| NIGHT INSPECTORS. | | | | |
| Peter Cullen | Principal night inspector | Philadelphia | $800 00 | |
| Thomas McGittigan | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William H. Gibson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| James Newall | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Joseph Abel | Night inspector | do | | 1 50 |
| Geooge Alexander | do | do | | 1 50 |
| William Barnholt | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Robert F. Rowee | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Boyle | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Georgr Carpenter | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Theo. W. Custis | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James M. Davis | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Thomas Downing | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Patrick Garngan | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James Karnes | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John W. Kean | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Keisley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Daniel A. Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles Kenal | do | do | | 1 50 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTOS—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Lamb | Night inspector | Philadelphia | | $1 50 | |
| Michael Lawrence | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Logan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Luke McGlue | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Potts | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Matthew Quinn | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Scott | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Trexler | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Anthony Tully | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Winterburg | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Castledine | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Samuel Clark | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Washington Conrad | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Philip Danz | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Frazer | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Alexander M. Gilbert | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Heller | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Hames | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Landon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Lyndall | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Owen Marron | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Robert McLean | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James O. Rourke | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Sheller | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Smith | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Thackara | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John M. Vannsman | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Winterberg | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Payne | Agent | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. B. Vaughn | do | do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elisha W. Cook | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Haverstick | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Hedderly | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Kelly | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George Riston, jr. | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Martin W. Alexander | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles B. Barrett | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Steel | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Hugh Harberson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac M. Cake | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William R. Power | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Nathan W. Rowley | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Patrick Sharp | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Richard R. Young | do | do | $720 00 | | |
| Benjamin Barger | Sampler | do | | 1 50 | |
| Jacob R. Hibbs | Messenger | do | 600 00 | | |
| John C. McCoy | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| George Reed | Weigher | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Benjamin Mifflin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Charles H. Fisher | First deputy weigher | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| William Bonsall | Second do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Benjamin F. Crispin | Third do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| George Guier, jr. | Fourth do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Philip Hoffman | Foreman monthly labor's | do | 540 00 | | |
| Benjamin F. Christy | Monthly laborer | do | 360 00 | | |
| William Gillin | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Hugh Maldoon | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Lorrenge | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| William Buck | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. M. Butler | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| William M. Cooper | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| A. Diamond | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| H. D. Lentz | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John Bush | Laborer | do | 108 00 | | |
| George H. Bryan | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| James Clarke | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| R. Bacon | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| G. Hergesheimer | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Merrick | Laborer to marker | do | 508 33 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Benjamin E. Carpenter | Appraiser | Philadelphia | $1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas Stewart | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Reuben Hanse | Assistant appraiser | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| William Little | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Alfred B. Taylor | Examiner of drugs, &c. | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John McGrath | Clerk | do | 1,104 00 | | |
| Henry J. Horn | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| George Kern, jr | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| George Kern | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Hugh McClellan | Laborer | do | 552 00 | | |
| Peter Snyder | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| John Snyder | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| Louis Thirion | Assistant storekeeper | Philadelphia | 840 00 | | |
| Robert M. Quayle | do | do | 840 00 | | |
| William M. Byrne | Laborer | do | 460 00 | | |
| William Hoover | do | do | 460 00 | | |
| John Haviland | Watchman | do | 420 00 | | |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| *Cutters Duane and Crawford.* | | | | | |
| M. Conner | Captain | Philadelphia | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Supply C. Foss | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| John B. Fulton | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John M. Jones | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| John A. Webster | do | do | 860 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. F. Hyatt | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| Wesley H. Slack | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William J. Rogers | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Michael Brady | Boatswain's mate | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Henderson | Carpenter's mate | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Nichols | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Ball | Seaman | do | 216 00 | | |
| Lawrence Croasdale | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Kenney | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Byron Bennett | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Robert Shaw | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Williamson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Charles Aulton | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Cotton | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Haney | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| James Davis | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Edward Kenney | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Francis Cloud | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Stephen Gilbert | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Nixon White | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| A. C. Carpenter | Constructor | | | $4 00 | |
| N. L. Coste | Captain, (traveling expenses, $90 30.) | | | | |
| W. C. Pease | Lieutenant, (traveling expenses, $34 00.) | | | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| John Adams | Boatman | Philadelphia | 360 00 | | |
| Lewis Jennis | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Johnson | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| William Pote | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Conrad Carpenter | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| Thomas Corgee | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| John Doyle | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| Jacob Hayne | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| John Seatheman | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| Andrew Sagee | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| William P. Thompson | do | do | 320 00 | | |
| Eight transient | do | Philadelphia, received | 163 30 | | |
| CONTINGENT EXPENSES. | | | | | |
| Estate of Henry Pratt, for rent of | old custom-house, $3,500. | | | | |
| Sundry persons, for other contin | gencies, $4,561 13. | | | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Philadelphia | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,400 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,300 00 | | | | |
| 4 | do | do | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,100 00 | | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 900 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 850 00 | | | | |
| 6 | do | do | 800 00 | | | | |
| 2 | do | do | 760 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | | |
| Whole amount paid deputies and clerks | | | | | | | $22,451 72 |
| *Naval Officer.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Philadelphia | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| 2 | do | do | 860 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 720 00 | | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | Philadelphia | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 950 00 | | | | |
| Amount paid deputy and clerks | | do | | | | | 2,193 63 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Inspectors | ...Philadelphia... | | 3 00 | | | |
| 24 | Night inspectors | .....do..... | | 1 50 | | | |
| 4 | Principal inspectors | .....do..... | 800 00 | | | | |
| 16 | Agents | .....do..... | | 2 00 | | | |
| 1 | Laborer | .....do..... | 500 00 | | 68,324 83 | | |
| *Weighers.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Weighers | ...Philadelphia... | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | .....do..... | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 2 | ....do..... | .....do..... | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| | Transient laborers | .....do..... | | | | 12,751 10 | |
| *Gaugers.* | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gaugers | ...Philadelphia... | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 6 | Laborers, at various wages | .....do..... | | | | 3,235 38 | |
| *Measurers.* | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Measurers | ...Philadelphia... | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | 6,207 09 | |
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | ...Philadelphia... | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | .....do..... | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | .....do..... | | 3 00 | | | |
| 3 | ..do..... | .....do..... | 900 00 | | | | |
| 1 | ..do..... | .....do..... | 500 00 | | | | |
| 3 | Laborers | .....do..... | | 1 50 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | .....do..... | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant storekeepers | ...Philadelphia... | 840 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Watchman | .....do..... | 420 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | .....do..... | 460 00 | | | | |

## D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | | | |
| *Schooner Duane and Crawford.* | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Captains | | $1,200 00 | | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Constructor | | | $4 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | | 240 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | | 240 00 | | | | |
| 10 | Seamen | | 192 00 | | | | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | | | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Boatmen | | 360 00 | | | | |
| 7 | ....do | | 320 00 | | | | |
| 8 | Transient, various prices | | | | | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $32,984 62 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 5,519 12 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $27,465 50 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 12,070 02 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 5,422 98 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 6,647 04 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 6,693 63 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 2,657 92 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 4,035 71 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, agents, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 90,518 40 |
| Amount expended on account of appraisements | | *10,646 32 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 9,907 89 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage, fees, &c | 9,317 25 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 590 64 |
| Amount expended for revenue cutters | | 7,070 52 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 3,594 17 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 7,717 46 |
| Whole expense for collecting the revenue in the district of Philadelphia | | 158,285 76 |

*Including $804 64 for examiner of drugs.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| William H. Marriott | Collector | Baltimore | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John C. Van Wyck | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. H. Van Wyck | Cashier | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| E. A. Slicer | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James Hamilton | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| H. R. Pratt | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| N. R. Waters | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| C. Soran | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| T. Williams | Porter | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. Latham | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| William H. Cole, jr | Surveyor | Baltimore | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Elias T. Griffin | do | do | 4,900 00 | | |
| J. F. Chase | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert M. Welch | Deputy Surveyor | do | 300 00 | | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | | |
| James Polk | Naval officer | Baltimore | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Thomas K. Carroll | do | do | 5,000 00 | | |
| William L. Polk | Deputy | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| B. A. Vickers | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | |
| William R. Hook | Inspector | Baltimore | | 3 00 |
| T. Kendall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. Thomas | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. C. Barry | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. Hunker | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. M. Welch | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. R. Diggs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. Duvall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| M. McDonald | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. Randall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. E. Toole | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. Marriott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. McDonell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Spinger | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. H. Pratt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. N. Snowden | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. A. Jenkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. R. Mister | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Toner | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Lester | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. Muth, jr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| D. S. Biser | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. Baines | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. H. Marriott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. W. Ringold | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. Steele | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. C. Roszell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. Ellicott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. M. Wilde | do | do | | 3 00 |
| **WEIGHERS.** | | | | |
| J. Hankey | Weigher | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Henry Klinefelter | Deputy | do | | 3 00 |
| Andrew J. Hankey | Assistant deputy | do | | 1 00 |
| **GAUGER.** | | | | |
| E Stansbury | Gauger | Baltimore | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| P. Lawrenson | Measurer | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| W. Eichelberger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James P. Lawrenson | Assistant measurer | do | 600 00 | | |
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| M. McBlair | Appraiser | Baltimore | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. Poultney | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| H. W. Evans | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. R. J. Fuse | Assistant appraiser | do | | $2 00 | |
| P. McConn | Porter | do | 300 00 | | |
| A. Young | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| R. Neilson | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| L. Handy | Public storekeeper | Baltimore | 1,150 00 | | |
| R. D. Hewett | do | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| John Mortimer | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| J. P. Heath | Assistant storekeeper | do | | 2 00 | |
| George W. Burke | Storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. W. Lee | Porter | do | | 1 50 | |
| R. Forsyth | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| WATCHMEN. | | | | | |
| E. Weminan | Watchman | Baltimore | 644 00 | | |
| William Durham | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| J. Wyaham | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| J. C. Murry | do | do | 552 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Cox | do | do | 552 00 |
| A. Harrigan | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. R. Scott | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. D. Wellslager | do | do | 552 00 |
| P. R. Fayer | do | do | 552 00 |
| W. H. Gordon | do | do | 552 00 |
| R. McElwee | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Myers | do | do | 552 00 |
| D. McDonald | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Bookhultz | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Smith | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. J. Laty | do | do | 552 00 |
| A. McKinley | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Kemp | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. Hynes | do | do | 552 00 |
| E. Ourslur | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. C. Hennick | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Fons | do | do | 552 00 |
| O. Webster | do | do | 552 00 |
| William V. Jenkins | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Bishop | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. D. Marriott | do | do | 552 00 |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | |
| A. V. Frazer | Captain | Baltimore | 1,200 00 |
| R. Evans | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| J. A. Webster | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| N. W. Foulk | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| E. Jones | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| J. Nimmo | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| T. Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| B. Diggo | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. Faunce | do | do | 960 00 |
| G. Hays | do | do | 960 00 |
| G. S. S. Chaddock | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. B. Fulton | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. Noyes | do | do | 960 00 |
| W. R. Pierce | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| E. C. Kennedy | do | do | 860 00 |
| J. R. H. Carran | do | do | 860 00 |
| C. W. Bennett | do | do | 860 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—Continued. | | | | | |
| R. H. Bowlin | Third lieutenant | Baltimore | $790 00 | | |
| R. H. Richie | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. H. Handy | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. H. Gladding | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. Wilcox | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Tennison | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. B. Redimond | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. B. Yates | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. Carson | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. W. Polk | Captain | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| G. More | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| J. Carson | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| O. Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Peter Cornelius | Boatman | Baltimore | | $1 50 | |
| John M. Condon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| G. W. Goodshell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Pitt | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Brown | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Allen | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Scarf | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Minchu | do | do | | 1 50 | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Baltimore | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | do | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | do | | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | do | | 1 50 | | |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Baltimore | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | Baltimore | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | | |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | | | |
| 31 | Inspectors | Baltimore | | 3 00 | $31,056 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant deputy | do | | 1 00 | | $5,475 85 |
| 1 | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | 1,469 45 |
| 2 | Measurers | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | do | 600 00 | | | 3,603 20 |
| Amount paid porters and clerks for weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | | | | 3,514 50 |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant | do | | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | do | 300 00 | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | Baltimore | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assist'nt storekeeper | do | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | do | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Watchman | do | 644 00 | | | |
| 25 | do | do | 552 00 | | | |
| *Revenue marine.* | | | | | | |
| 8 | Captains | Baltimore | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 8 | First lieutenants | do | 960 00 | | | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | do | 860 00 | | | |
| 9 | Third lieutenants | do | 790 00 | | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bargemen | Baltimore | | 1 50 | | |

## D—Continued.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $12,044 39 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 4,783 07 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $7,261 32 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 6,455 46 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 4,159 25 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 2,296 21 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 4,811 82 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 2,218 79 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 2,593 03 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 45,119 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 6,320 18 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 10,907 62 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage | 7,552 76 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 3,354 86 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 20,300 32 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 4,428 75 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 15,073 07 |
| Amount paid A. D. Bache, superintendent and disbursing agent of standard weights and measures | | 14,000 00 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore | | 120,746 74 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTORS. | | | | | |
| Dennis Prieur | Collector | New Orleans | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Samuel J. Peters | do | do | 6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| David O. Hinks | Assistant collector | do | 2,200 00 | | |
| John W. Hinks | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| A. D. Dowonscourt | Registering clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| L. H. Desforges | Assitant clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| E. Colfax | Impost bookkeeper | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. M. Ozanrue | Debenture clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Aug. H. Gilland | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James Campbell | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. B. Bernard | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| G. Montamat | Cashier clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Generez | Assistant clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| H. Castarede | Bookkeeper | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| S. M. Read | Impost clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Brainard | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Charles Le Carpentier | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| A. C. Woemiger | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| A. J. Wagner | Corresponding clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Paul Cucullen | Permit clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John P. White | Assistant clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| C. B. H. Dupisis | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| John H. Wilson | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| W. S. Dallas | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| E. Montamat | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| A. Blondeau | Bookkeeper | do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Hagan, jr. | Permit clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Henry Puck | Porter and messenger | do | | | $2 00 |
| Samuel C. Rane | Register's clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Daniel Frederick | Debenture clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Josiah Daniel | Abstract clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Charles Porter | Impost clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| O. Le Blanc | Permit clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Jules Cassard | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John Inskeep | Assistant clerk | do | 900 00 | | |
| O. Bondet | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Richard Prichard | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| John H. Allison | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| **NAVAL OFFICERS.** | | | | | |
| A. La Branch | Naval officer | New Orleans | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Manuel J. Garcia | do | do | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| S. M. Read* | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. Somat | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| **SURVEYORS.** | | | | | |
| David Hayden | Surveyor | New Orleans | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| R. B. Stille | do | do | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| James Graham | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| N. Harris | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| J. M. Vandegriff | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. P. Reyburn | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| S. H. Page | Assistant deputy | Port Ponchartrain | 250 00 | | |
| Charles B. Lines | do | Bayou St. John | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Killum | do | Madisonville | 250 00 | | |
| Henry Castarede | Clerk | New Orleans | | | 2 00 |
| Armand Pellerin | do | do | | | 2 00 |
| G. L. Turgeau | do | do | | | 2 00 |
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | | |
| D. Farrar | Inspector | New Orleans | | | 3 00 |
| P. Gentin | do | do | | | 3 00 |
| M. W. Carter | do | do | | | 3 00 |

* S. M. Read appears in the collector's accounts as a clerk at $1,200 per annum.

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| V. Duplessis | Inspector | New Orleans | | $3 00 | |
| H. B. Shellay | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jules Durive | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Heyl | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. S. Upsham | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| C. Hurst | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. St. Cyr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. W. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. G. Pearson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John G. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. L. Harpero | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Egan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. P. Berry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. E. Crogat | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Evans | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Russeau | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Wilcox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. E. Waldo | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. R. Godwin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Inden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. J. Genkin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. Rust | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| B. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Harris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Genois | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. J. Nicholas | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. Ronaldson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. A. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Jones | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. P. Purcey | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. Regua | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. W. Campbell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. J. Lynd | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Isaac A. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Wasson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Guy Dreux | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. L. B. Duplessis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. A. Daunce | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. W. Vandergriff | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Tainturier | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. Sinnat, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. E. Leggott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. W. Kenneday | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles L. Cruzat | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. J. Becke | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. R. Knight | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles N. Tallam | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. B. Bowditch | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. Theard | do | do | | 3 00 |
| O. A. Kirkland | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. N. Smythe | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Nieomide | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. Lamdun | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. B. D. Voissin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. J. Fallon | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| C. L. Breed | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Dolan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Crane | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Gillaspie | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Barnes | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Ballman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Silk | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. P. Ross | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. A. Noble | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. Rica | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Tuscages | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. B. Mortedo | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Angil Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. H. Harper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. E. Dennet | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| | | | | $3 00 | |
| A. H. Cochott | Night inspector | New Orleans | | 3 00 | |
| James Brooks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. H. Brum | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ulysses L. Mengrue | Boarding officer | Pointe à la Hache | | 3 00 | |
| William R. Knight | do | Balize | | 3 00 | |
| Hugh Peters | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Taylor | do | New canal | | 3 00 | |
| G. W. Bowditch | do | Southwest Pass | | 3 00 | |
| W. W. Wiggins | do | Balize | | 3 00 | |
| A. Sartigue | do | Pointe à la Hache | | 3 00 | |
| John Anderson | Custom-house watchman | New Orleans | | 3 00 | |
| T. Ducoing | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. L. Danvray | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Whitlock | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| N. B. Outlaw | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Just Trudian | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. B. Dameron | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. M. Perkins | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Glendenning | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Haggin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. S. Relf | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. Armstrong | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Butterfield | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. N. Bowen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. J. Coison | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George S. Cooledge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. Cagnolese | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ignaii Dugas | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Eugenio Delazzerd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Duerceon | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. E. Parker | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sinion Green | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. Galpin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. B. Haughton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Louis J. Herris | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Victor Kerr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. H. La Roche | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. A. Maurin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexis Marks | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Cassimer Prieto | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. E. Piernass | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Omer Reand | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Roper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Relf | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Z. Trudeau | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. H. Wikoff | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Wibray | do | do | | 3 00 |
| **WEIGHERS.** | | | | |
| George Pollock | Weigher | New Orleans | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Samuel Boyd | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| William S. Brown | Assistant weigher | do | 1,200 00 | |
| Herman Schroeder | Laborer | do | 420 00 | |
| Claus Brace | do | do | 420 00 | |
| G. H. Schroeder | do | do | 200 00 | |
| Lewis Decker | do | do | 200 00 | |
| **GAUGERS.** | | | | |
| N. D. Rind | Gauger | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| J. E. Quin | Assistant gauger | do | 1,200 00 | |
| **MEASURERS.** | | | | |
| C. W. Duhy | Measurer | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Charles S. Hayden | Assistant measurer | do | | 3 00 |
| Jacob D. Smith | Laborer | do | 420 00 | |
| **MARKERS.** | | | | |
| N. G. Snethen | Marker | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| R. C. Vandegriff | Assistant marker | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Ernest Murphy | Appraiser | New Orleans | $1,500 00 | | |
| Jno. Duncan | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| N. Duncan | Clerk | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. Peychand | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. A. Bertrand | Examiner of drugs | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Hy. Mader | Porter | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Rhodes | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| W. E. Wells | Storekeeper | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | | |
| F. Ducyet | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| M. Walker | Deputy storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| Sundry persons | For rents of stores | do | | | $7,500 00 |
| W. E. Wells | For store expenses | do | | | 800 00 |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| Winslow Foster | Captain | New Orleans | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Osmond Peters | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| W. G. Shannon | Boatman | New Orleans | 540 00 | | |
| John Price | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| W. M. Burton | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Carroll | do | Southwest Pass | 360 00 | | |
| Peter Peterson | do | do | 360 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles F. Martin | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Jos. Johnson | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| George Hale | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Christianzen | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Richard Herd | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Wilson | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Dallar | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Smith | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| F. Barringer | ....do | .....Balize | 360 00 | | |
| A. Yarbrough | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Hy. Schroeder | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| William Smith | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Reed | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| John Preeble | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| John Peter | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Smith | ....do | ...Pointe à la Hache | 360 00 | | |
| T. Devier | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| David Davis | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Menier | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| James Watson | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| A. L. Mongue | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| A. Lartigue | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| R. Fontinelle | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| William Wilson | Messenger | .....New Orleans | 540 00 | | |
| Martin Fearing | ....do | .....do | 540 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | New Orleans | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Deputy | | 2,200 00 | | | |
| 6 | Clerks | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 9 | do | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 9 | do | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 13 | do | | 900 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | | 740 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | | 336 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | | 29 59 | | | |
| Amount paid deputy and clerks | | | | | | $31,910 98 |
| *Naval Officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | New Orleans | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Deputy | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Clerks | | | $2 00 | | |
| Official expenses of naval officer | $445 55 | | | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | New Orleans | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| Official expenses of surveyor | 801 25 | | | | | |
| 7 | Deputy surveyors | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers:* | | | | | | |
| 99 | Inspectors | New Orleans | | 3 00 | $67,497 00 | |
| 23 | Night inspectors | | | 3 00 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Weighers | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Assistant weigher | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | | 420 00 | | | |
| 2 | ...do | | 200 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of weighers | $526 15 | | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Assistant gauger | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of gaugers | $21 75 | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | | 420 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of measurers | $425 89 | | | | |
| 1 | Marker | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 2 | Assistant markers | | | 3 00 | | |
| | Official expenses of markers | $257 75 | | | | |
| 2 | Watchmen | | | 2 00 | | |
| *Appraiser's office.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | | | 3 00 | | |
| *Revenue marine.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 540 00 | | | |
| 27 | ...do | | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Messengers | | 540 00 | | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expenses for collecting the revenue in the district of New Orleans, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $41,404 39 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 8,132 46 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $33,271 93 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 7,663 03 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 6,990 45 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 672 58 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 8,746 46 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 5,455 84 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 3,290 62 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers— | | |
| For inspectors | 56,727 00 | |
| For night inspectors | 10,770 00 | |
| For weighing | 4,060 62 | |
| For gauging | 2,620 75 | |
| For measuring | 3,288 89 | |
| For marking | 2,762 75 | |
| For boarding officers and watchmen | 5,471 00 | |
| Estimated addition to inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers, to make up for withheld accounts from April 1 to May 13 | 9,975 66 | |
| | | 95,676 67 |
| Amount expended for appraisements, including estimate as above | | 7,266 32 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 32,778 93 | |
| Amount received for storage | 22,568 26 | |
| | | 10,210 67 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine, including estimate as above | | 1,761 48 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats, including estimate as above | | 7,342 01 |
| Amount expended for contingencies, including estimate as above | | 28,742 25 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New Orleans | | $188,234 53 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| William J. Grayson | Collector | Charleston | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles Bouckeneau | Clerk | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Yates, jr | Assistant clerk | do | 600 00 | | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | | |
| Henry H. Howard | Naval officer | Charleston | 5,000 00 | Maximum compentation. | |
| Lee Howard | Assistant naval officer | do | 625 00 | | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| Myer Jacobs | Surveyor | Charleston | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| Charles Pinckney | Inspector | Charleston | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Steedman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. Cantrell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward S. Courtney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Peter M. Ehney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neil McNeill | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Stillman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Perry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James C. Jervis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Marshburn | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James A. Miller | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Elf | do | do | | 3 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS—Continued. | | | | | |
| John Cudworth | Inspector | Charleston | | $3 00 | |
| George W. Wilkie | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. G. Stoney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. P. Waties | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John M. Wrighton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Levin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Harleston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| G. Lazarus | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. J. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John B. White | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Sparnich | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William A. Plane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel J. Wagner | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Champlain | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Yates, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas D. Jervey | Dep. collector & inspect'r. | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| William T. McCready | do do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| Isaac N. Cardozo | Weigher | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John P. Ellsworth | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Theodore Gilliard | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| John Bryan | Appraiser | Charleston | 1,500 00 | | |
| Arthur F. Holmes | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John M. Clapp | Examiner of drugs | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. M. Robertson | do do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Yorrick | Porter | do | 320 00 | | |
| James Heym | do | do | 365 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | Charleston | 1,200 00 | | |
| N. L. Coste | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John T. Stoneall | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Richard Bringlow | Bargeman | Charleston | | 1 00 | |
| Justis Palmer | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| George Wood | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Michael Herbert | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Miller | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Benjamin Morgan | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Louis Ford | do | do | | 1 00 | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | $6,400 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| 1 | Deputy and inspector | | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | ....do | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | ....do | | 600 00 | | | |
| *Naval Officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| 1 | Assistant | | 625 00 | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 4,900 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| *Inspectors, weigher, gauger, and measurer.* | | | | | | |
| 27 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 | $29,738 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| Official expenses | of do $802 74 | | | | | $2,302 74 |
| 1 | Gauger | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| Official expenses | of do 94 62 | | | | | 1,394 77 |
| 1 | Measurer | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compens'n. | | |
| Official expenses | of do 411 31 | | | | | 1,911 31 |
| *Appraiser's Office.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Appraisers | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | | 365 00 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ....do | | 320 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| *Revenue marine.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Captains | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bargemen | | | 1 00 | | |

*Final Recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $7,948 28 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 2,004 62 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $5,943 66 |
| Amount of fees received by naval officer | 1,938 66 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 1,510 99 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 35,346 82 |
| Amount expended for appraisements (this includes $908 07 for examiner of drugs) | | 4,753 33 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 2,492 24 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2,204 47 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 1,152 07 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina | | $51,892 59 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| W. B. Bulloch | Collector | Savannah | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John Postell | Deputy and inspector | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas N. Box | Clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | | |
| J. De la Motta | Naval officer | Savannah | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| R. W. Pooler | Surveyor | Savannah | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| William Starr | Inspector | Savannah | | $3 00 | |
| Isaac De Lyon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. F. Nichol | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Felt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jno. Cass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. George | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. J. Myers | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. More | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. Knapp | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. E. Stirk | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. Pooler, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas D. Morrel | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. H. McCloud | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. H. Lightbourne | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Holcombe | ....do | .....do | ..... | 3 00 | |
| G. J. Spencer | ....do | .....do | ..... | 3 00 | |
| J. R. Johnson | Weigher and gauger | .....do | Fees. | | |
| Charles Stevens | Appraiser | .....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William McKay | ....do | .....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James Hunter | ....do | .....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Daniel Keane | Porter and night watch | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| William James Bulloch | Storekeeper | .....do | 800 00 | | |
| Robert Day | Captain revenue marine | .....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| J. J. Morrison | First lieutenant | .....do | 960 00 | | |
| Moses Amorous | Bargeman | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| F. W. Cooper | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Raphael | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| R. Worthington | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| E. Bradley | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Savannah | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 4,900 00 | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | | Fees. | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter and night watch | | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Captain revenue marine | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant revenue marine | | 960 00 | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,802 15 | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | 733 02 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $1,069 13 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | | 150 00 |
| Amount of fees received by naval officer | 799 29 | |
| Amount expended for surveyor's department | | 150 00 |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 677 46 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 12,592 70 | |
| Amount expended for weighers and gaugers | 1,608 48 | |
| | | 14,201 18 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 2,923 64 |
| Amount expended for public stores | | 1,220 12 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 969 60 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 1,460 15 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 1,189 09 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah | | 23,332 91 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Bion Bradbury | Collector | Passamaquoddy | $3,000 00 | | |
| Daniel Kilby | do | do | 3,000 00 | | |
| Lucius Bradbury | Dep. collec'r and inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Uriah Coolidge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Boies | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac W. Taber | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Mark Trafton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Gunnison | Surveyor | do | 500 00 | | |
| Benjamin D. Leavitt | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Skofield | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Aug. F. Sweet | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Humphrey Pike | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Kimball | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Brackett | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| James Nason | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Coolidge | Temporary inspector | do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Johnson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Nathan Higgins | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Silas C. E. Thayer | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| *Revenue cutter Alert.* | | | | | |
| John Whitcomb | Captain | Passamaquoddy | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Hays | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Camillus Saunders | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Amasa L. Hyde | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| Westly H. Slack | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| William Ferguson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mills | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Travers | Carpenter | Passamaquoddy | $240 00 | | |
| James Bearry | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Andrew Patterson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Francis Ferdinand | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| John McGuire | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Chapman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Delany | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Collins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Davis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Oliver Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Mograth | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Matthew McLaughlin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Simpson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Francis Yott | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Whitby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Wallace | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 | | |
| James Whalen | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Andrew Holmes | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Simon Elliott | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Joseph Clark | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Samuel Martin | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Patrick Doyle | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Reynolds | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Ackley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Philip Brown | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Patterson | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Doughty | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Coggins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Collins | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Devereux | ...do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Matthew Thompson | Ordinary seaman | .....do | 168 00 | | |
| Edward Welsh | Boy | .....do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Neil | ...do | .....do | 96 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| John Samson | Bargeman | ....Passamaquoddy | 360 00 | | |
| Daniel G. George | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Peter Whelpley | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Lancey | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| James Leighton | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual compensation. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Passamaquoddy | $3,000 00 | Max. compen'n. |
| 5 | Deputies and inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 500 00 | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | do | | | 2 00 |
| 2 | do | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | do | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Weigher and measurer | | Fees. | |
| | *Schooner Alert.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | | 216 00 | |
| 5 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 2 | do | | 96 00 | |
| 17 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 6 | Ordinary seamen | | 168 00 | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | |
| 5 | Bargemen | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Passamaquoddy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. | Excess of fees received. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $3,334 42 | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | 4,224 88 | |
| Excess of fees received by collector | | $890 46 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $200 00 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 49 10 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 11,963 38 | |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 13,361 67 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,172 56 | |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 20 00 | |
| Amount expended for cost of suit | 585 14 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 307 01 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy | 27,609 76 | |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MACHIAS, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| William Brown | Collector | Machias | Fees. | | |
| William D. Smith | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Lewis Burnham | Deputy and inspector | do | | $2 50 | |
| James Moore | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Ellery Turner | do | do | | 2 50 | |
| James C. Adams | do | do | | 2 50 | |
| John L. Prouty | First lieut. revenue cutter | do | $960 00 | | |
| James Fletcher | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| Benjamin Rice | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Stafford B. Sumner | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jacob B. Crocker | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James C. Fletcher | do | do | 360 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Machias | Fees. | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | | $2 50 |
| 1 | do | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | $960 00 | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | do | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expenses of collecting the revenue in the district of Machias, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $267 94 | |
| Fees received by collector | 463 55 | | $463 55 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,233 99 | 1,233 99 | |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 969 60 | 969 60 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 797 64 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 2 45 | |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Machias | | 3,271 62 | |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph H. Jordan | Collector | Frenchman's Bay | Fees. | | |
| Charles Peters | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| G. B. Hopkins | Inspector | ....do | | | |
| N. A. Joy | ....do | Ellsworth | | $3 00 | |
| J. S. Dodge | ....do | Frenchman's Bay | | 3 00 | |
| L. J. Thomas | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| Lewis Freeman | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| A. J. Heath | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | 1 00 | |
| Nathan Shaw | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | | |
| John M. Noyes | ....do | Southwest harbor | 500 00 | | |
| Jabez S. Foster | ....do | Sullivan & Goldsboro" | 500 00 | | |
| Isaac H. Thomas | ....do | Eden | | 1 00 | |
| John L. Stall | Second lieutenant | Ellsworth | 860 00 | | |
| William Fullerton | Bargeman | Frenchman's Bay | 240 00 | | |
| Loring Jordan | ....do | Ellsworth | 240 00 | | |
| Eben Millikin | ....do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| A. H. Treworgy | ....do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| William Fullerton, jr. | ....do | ....do | 108 00 | | |
| William H. Benson | ....do | ....do | 180 00 | | |
| Sprague Butler | ....do | ....do | 144 00 | | |
| Matthew Means | ....do | ....do | 180 00 | | |
| Robert Bowzey | Boy | ....do | 96 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees. | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | $500 00 | |
| 3 | ....do | | | $3 00 |
| 3 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 240 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 180 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 144 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 108 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 96 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | | 96 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Frenchman's Bay, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $166 65 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,604 99 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 977 72 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,227 14 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 57 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay | 5,033 78 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. H. Bridgham | Collector | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| B. W. Hickley | do | do | Fees | | |
| F. A. Hook | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| John Lee | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Ellis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Rufus Buck | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George S. Vose | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew Chute | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James C. Maddican | do | Fort Kent | | 3 00 | |
| Abel Moore | do | Houlton Road | | 2 00 | |
| F. A. Hook | Measurer | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| George S. Vose | do | do | Fees | | |
| John Lee | do | Bucksport | Fees | | |
| James C. Maddican | Weigher and gauger | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| Supply S. Foss | 1st lieut., com'ng "Veto" | do | $960 00 | | |
| John Jackson | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| George W. Porter | Steward | do | 96 00 | | |
| Sylvester H. Landon | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Pierce | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Sawyer | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Samuel W. Campbell | do | do | 264 00 | | |
| Ephraim H. Mullet | do | do | 156 00 | | |
| Lewis Brewster | do | do | 156 00 | | |
| Andrew Chester | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| Michael Cosgrove | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| J. O. Barnham | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| John Whitham | do | do | 132 00 | | |
| Charles Foster | do | do | 132 00 | | |
| James N. Wardwell | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Zinig Bryan | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Soln. A. Douglas | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Frederick Combs | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Benson Cunningham | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 2 | do | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | Weigher | | Fees | |
| 1 | Gauger | | Fees | |
| 3 | Measurers | | Fees | |
| | *Revenue boat "Veto."* | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | $960 00 | |
| 1 | Seaman | | 264 00 | |
| 3 | do | | 192 00 | |
| 2 | do | | 156 00 | |
| 3 | do | | 144 00 | |
| 2 | do | | 132 00 | |
| 1 | do | | 120 00 | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | | 96 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $336 70 |
| Amount of fees received by collector | $844 47 | |
| Amount paid inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | 4,910 84 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 28 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2,841 93 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 187 47 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot | | $8,304 94 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO', MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edmund Wilson | Collector | Waldoboro' | Fees. | | |
| Bela B. Haskell | do | do | Fees. | | |
| George W. Nichols | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| John H. Kennedy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David Plummer | do | do | | 1 75 | |
| Edwin Rose | do | Thomaston | | 3 00 | |
| James H. Rivers | do | do | | 2 50 | |
| John Merrill | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles H. Merrill | do | Nobleboro' | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Cotter | do | do | | 2 50 | |
| Eben. Otis | do | St. George | | 2 50 | |
| Jno. Watts | do | do | | 1 75 | |
| Robert Gay | do | Cushing and Friendship | | 1 50 | |
| Abm. T. Moses | do | do do | | 2 50 | |
| Thomas Simmons | do | Bristol | | 3 00 | |
| Albert S. Clark | do | do | | 1 75 | |
| Leander Morton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Conway | do | Bremen | | 1 50 | |
| Elkanah Spear | do | East Thomaston | | 1 50 | |
| Edwin Rose | Measurer | Thomaston | | Fees. | |
| Jno. Merrill | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Cyrus Catter | do | Nobleboro' | | Fees. | |
| Charles H. Merrill | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Thomas Rose | Bargeman | | | 1 00 | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 |
| 2 | do | | 2 00 |
| 3 | do | | 2 50 |
| 3 | do | | 1 75 |
| 4 | do | | 1 50 |
| 4 | Measurers | | Fees |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 1 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Waldoboro', for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $289 50 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,672 97 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 155 35 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 42 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 425 07 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Waldoboro' | 5,584 44 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John C. Humphreys | Collector | Bath | Fees. | | |
| B. Randall | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Jos. C. Snow | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Edward S. J. Nealy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Wakefield | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James H. Nichols | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Abner D. Young | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac L. Snow | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Sewall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Harding F. Merrill | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robinson Fogg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Swanton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Nutter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jno. Kelly | do | do | $600 00 | | |
| Robert P. Adams | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Robert A. Cony | do | do | 350 00 | | |
| David White | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Moses Springer | do | Gardiner | 350 00 | | |
| Joseph Sewall | Weigher and measurer | Bath | Fees | | |
| James H. Nichols | Weigher, gauger, and measurer. | do | do | | |
| James Wakefield | Occasional measurer | do | do | | |
| E. S. J. Neally | do weigher | do | do | | |
| John H. Humphries | do do | do | do | | |
| Richard Nutter | do do | do | do | | |
| Jos. C. Snow | do measurer | do | do | | |
| Samuel Swanton | do do | do | do | | |
| Wm. H. Harrison | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| Levi Chadbourne | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Silas Anderson | do | do | | 1 00 | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | ..... | .....Fees ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | $3 00 |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | $600 00 | ..... |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | 250 00 | ..... |
| 2 | ....do | ..... | 350 00 | ..... |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| 8 | Weighers, gaugers, and meas'rs. | ..... | .....Fees ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Bargemen | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bath, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849; viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $434 26 |
| Amount of fees received by collector | $1,690 15 | ..... |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $7,032 20 | ..... |
| Amount expended for weighers | 1,833 60 | ..... |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 41 88 | ..... |
| Amount expended for measurers | 1,061 24 | ..... |
| | | 9,968 92 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 40 00 |
| Amount expended for public stores | | 75 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 1,055 09 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 281 48 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bath | | 11,854 75 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert P. Dunlap | Collector | Portland | Fees. | | |
| Luther Jewett | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Benjamin Kingsbury, jr | Surveyor | do | $150 00 | | |
| David Drinkwater | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| William T. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ezra Carter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John K. Hooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Shaw | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua Knight | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William S. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Tobias Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Hinds | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joel Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathan Walter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Stockbridge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Tibbets | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Hazelton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elbridge Toby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Kimball | Weigher, gauger and measurer. | do | Fees. | | |
| Jonathan Smith | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Alexander H. Putney | do | do | Fees. | | |
| John A. Balham | Occasional measurer and gauger. | do | Fees. | | |
| John Williams | Appraiser | do | | 5 00 | |
| Samuel Gooding | do | do | | 5 00 | |
| Joseph H. Kellog | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William Estell | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Brenegan | do | do | 360 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Portland | Fees. | ..... |
| 1 | Surveyor | ..... | $150 00 | ..... |
| 16 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | $3 00 |
| 4 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | ..... | Fees. | ..... |
| 2 | Appraisers | ..... | ..... | 5 00 |
| 1 | Third lieutenant revenue marine | ..... | 790 00 | ..... |
| 2 | Bargemen | ..... | 360 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portland and Falmouth, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $1,679 10 | |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 150 00 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | $849 70 | | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | 9,342 25 | |
| Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 6,096 53 | |
| | | | 15,438 78 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | | 925 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 332 44 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 752 14 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | | 545 58 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth | | | 19,823 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SACO, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ichabod Jordon | Collector | Saco | $250 00 | | |
| John S. Nye | ....do | ..do | 250 00 | | |
| Hiram Wood | Inspector | Outer harbor | | $3 00 | |
| Silas J. Libby | ....do | Scarboro' harbor | | 3 00 | |
| Tristram Goldsthwaite | ....do | Outer harbor | | 3 00 | |
| Ichabod Jordon | Measurer | Saco | Fees. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 |
| 3 inspectors | $3 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saco, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $252 13 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $555 00 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 51 30 | |
| | | 606 30 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2 99 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 42 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Saco | | $903 72 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abel M. Bryant | Collector | Kennebunk | Fees. | | |
| Daniel Remick | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Joshua Herrick | Inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Oliver Walker | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Christopher Littlefield | do | Wells | | 2 00 | |
| Joshua Hubbard | do | Ogunquit | | 2 00 | |
| Joshua Herrick | Measurer | Kennebunk | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 4 inspectors | $2 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Kennebunk, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $3 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $712 00 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 29 59 | |
| | | 741 59 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 40 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 36 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Kennebunk | | $820 59 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF YORK, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph P. Jenkins | Collector | York | Fees. | | |
| Luther Jenkins | Inspector | do | $200 00 | | |
| Samuel Adams | do | Nedrick | 120 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of York, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $250 69 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 297 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of York | 548 19 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BELFAST, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfred Marshall | Collector | Belfast | Fees. | | |
| Ansel Lennan | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| J. S. Marshall | do. | do | | 3 00 | |
| F. S. Nickerson | do. | do | | 3 00 | |
| Oshea Page | do. | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Clark | do. | Camden and port | | 3 00 | |
| J. F. Gleason | Temporary inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. H. Nickerson | Inspector | Stearsport | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Marshall | Weigher, gauger, and measurer. | Belfast | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 7 inspectors | $3 per diem. |
| 1 weigher, gauger, &c. | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Belfast, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during fiscal year | $119 72 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers during fiscal year | 3,149 90 |
| Amount expended for contingencies during fiscal year | 68 18 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Belfast during fiscal year | 3,337 80 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BANGOR, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniel Emery | Collector | Bangor | Fees. | | |
| William C. Hammett | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Andrew Freeze | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Jonathan G. Dickerson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Ingersoll | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Mudgett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John F. Gleason | Dep. collect'r and insp'or | do | | 2 00 | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Occasional do | Frankfort | | 3 00 | |
| Charles H. Pierce | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Weigh., gaug., and meas., | do | | Fees. | |
| Ebenezer T. Fox | do do | Bangor | | Fees. | |
| Ebenezer French | do do | do | | Fees. | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | 3 weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. |
| 6 inspectors | $3 per diem. | 1 bargeman | $1 per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 2 do. | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bangor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during fiscal year | | $167 54 |
| Amount of official fees received by collector during fiscal year | | $1,544 76 |
| Amount expended for inspectors during fiscal year | $3,705 00 | |
| Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers, during fiscal year | 610 17 | |
| | | 4,330 17 |
| Amount expended for contingencies during fiscal year | | 106 86 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bangor during fiscal year | | $4,604 57 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WISCASSET, MAINE.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Taylor | Collector | Wiscasset | $200 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Bailey | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| John Babson | Insp'r, weigher, & gauger | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Trundy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stevens Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Westbrook Greenleaf, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John H. Converse | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Auld | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Wales Hubbard | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua Young | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Sheman | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Cunningham | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Rolvin H. Smith | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Webber | do | do | | 1 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$200 00 | 9 inspectors and measurers.....$3 per diem. | 4 bargemen.....$1 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expenses for collecting the revenue in the district of Wiscasset, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during fiscal year | | $217 63 |
| Amount expended for inspectors during fiscal year | | 4,366 07 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | $360 00 | |
| Estimated addition for April and May, not furnished | 60 00 | |
| | | 420 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 314 00 | |
| Estimated addition for April and May | 52 00 | |
| | | 366 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Wiscasset | | $5,369 70 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augustus Jenkins | Collector | Portsmouth | Fees. | | |
| Lory Odell | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Daniel Vaughn | Naval officer | do | Fees. | | |
| John McClintock | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Winthrop Pickering | Surveyor | do | $250 00 | | |
| John N. Frost | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Benjamin Weeks | Inspector | do | 360 00 | | |
| John R. Hill | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| James M. Edwards | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | do | | $2 00 | |
| Samson B. Lord | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Kittredge Sheldon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry J. Rand | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Eliphalet Currier | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Laws | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Thomas D. White | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Gideon H. Rundlett | Occasional inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Laskey | Occ'l insp. and watchman. | do | | $3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph Harrold | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph B. Adams | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Charles L. Pierce | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph W. Pickering, jr | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| William Russell | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Uri Lamprey | Occasional inspector | Hampton | 120 00 | | |
| Timothy Ham | do do | Railroad depôt | 200 00 | | |
| Thomas B. Frost | do do | Newcastle | 500 00 | | |
| Daniel Frisbee | do do | Kittery | 500 00 | | |
| Warren Parsons | do do | Rye | 100 00 | | |
| Ephraim Cross | do do | Lancaster | 300 00 | | |
| William P. Foster | do do | Concord | 400 00 | | |
| James Frye | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | Dover | 200 00 | | |

## L—No. 2 (1.)—*Statement of prices each year for 15 years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of white-cotton goods, of American manufacture.*

| | Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | No. of yards to the lb. | No. of yarn. | PRICES. 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Inches.* | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| *a* | Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | Plain osnaburgs | 30 | 2.90 | | 14½ | 14½ | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 9½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| *a* | Do | do | do | 36 | 1.90 | | 17½ | 17 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10½ | 11 | 9½ | 10 | 11½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| *a* | Do | do | Twilled osnaburgs | 30 | 1.70 | | 18½ | 18 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 11½ | 12½ | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| *b* | Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 7 |
| *b* | Jackson | do | do | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 12 | 12½ | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 7 |
| *b* | Tremont | do | do | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 10½ | 11½ | 9½ to 11½ | 9 | 9½ | 7½ | 6½ | 6 | 6½ | 7½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 5½ | 6 |
| *b* | Jackson | do | Stout brown shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 | 10 | 10½ | 8½ to 10½ | 8 | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| *b* | Lawrence | do | Fine brown shirtings | 37 | 4.20 | 30 | 13 | 13½ | 11 to 13½ | 11 | 11½ | 9½ | 9 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *b* | Boott | do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 | | 14 | 12½ | 11 | 10½ | 9¼ | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| *b* | Tremont | do | Brown shirtings | 28½ | 4.50 | 14 | 8 | 8½ | 6½ to 9½ | 6½ | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 5 | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 4 | 4 |
| *c* | Suffolk | do | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 13 | 14 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *c* | Stark | Manchester, New Hampshire | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 13 | 14 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 8½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *c* | Appleton | Lowell, Massachusetts | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 12½ | 12½ | 10½ | 9½ | 10 | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *c* | Stark | Manchester, New Hampshire | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 12½ | 12½ | 10½ | 9½ | 10 | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *c* | Appleton | Lowell, Massachusetts | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | | 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| *d* | Newmarket | Newmarket, New Hampshire | R brown shirtings | | 3 | | | | 12 | 10½ | 11 | 9½ | 9½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 9 | 7½ | 7½ |
| *d* | Do | do | A brown shirtings | | 4.10 | | | | 13 | 11½ | 11½ | 10 | 9½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6½ | 6½ |
| *d* | Do | do | H brown shirtings | | 4.60 | | | | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9½ | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8½ | 7½ | 6 | 6 |
| *e* | Bartlett | Newburyport, Massachusetts | Wissacumcon long cloth | 31 | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 10½ | 11½ | 11½ | 10½ | 10 | 8 | 8½ |
| *e* | Do | do | do | 33 | | | | | | | | 13 | 13½ | 11½ | 11½ | 12½ | 12½ | 11 | 10½ | 9½ | 10 |
| *e* | Do | do | do | 36 | | | | | | | | 15 | 16½ | 12½ | 12½ | 14 | 13½ | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11½ |
| *e* | Do | do | do | 40 | | | | | | | | | 18 | 14½ | 12½ | 15 | 14½ | 14 | 12½ | 11 | 12 |
| *e* | Do | do | do | 46 | | | | | | | | | 21 | 15½ | 13½ | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| *f* | Palmer | Palmer, Massachusetts | Printing cloth | | | 40 | 10 | 11½ | 10½ | 10 to 8½ | 10½ to 8½ | 7½ to 6½ | 8 to 7½ | 6½ to 6 | 5½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 8 | 8 to 6 | 6½ to 6½ | 5½ to 5 | 5 to 5½ |
| *f* | Thorndike | do | Bleached shirtings | | | 40 | | | | 17 | 18 | 11½ | 12½ | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 8½ | 7 | 6½ |
| *g* | James' Steam | Newburyport, Massachusetts | Superfine long cloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | 11½ | | 10½ | 8 | 8½ |
| *g* | Do | do | do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 9½ |
| *g* | Do | do | do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 13½ | 12 | 13½ | 12 | 11 |
| *g* | Do | do | do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15½ | 13 |
| *h* | Nashua | Nashua, New Hampshire | No. 1 brown shirtings | 30 | 3.73 | 14 | 9.62 | 10.20 | 8.35 | 7.28 | 8.25 | 6.50 | 6.64 | 5.55 | 5.24 | 6.29 | 5.93 | 6.45 | 6.46 | 5.57 | 5.12 |
| *h* | Do | do | No. 3 brown sheetings | 37 | 2.96 | 14 | 11.84 | 11.80 | 12.25 | 10.19 | 10.85 | 8.48 | 8.15 | 7.39 | 6.50 | 8.03 | 6.81 | 7.93 | 8 | 6.41 | 6.34 |
| *i* | Peterboro' | Peterboro', New Hampshire | Brown drillings | 30 | 3.87 | | | | | | | | | 7½ to 6 | 5½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 6½ | 6½ to 5½ | 5½ to 6½ |
| *i* | New Ipswich | New Ipswich, New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.75 | | | | | | | | | 7 to 6 | 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ |
| *i* | North Factory | do | do | 30 | 3.66 | | | | | | | | | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ |
| *i* | Weare | Weare, New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.30 | | | | | | | | | 7½ to 6 | 6½ to 8 | 8 to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7 |
| *i* | Phœnix | Peterboro', New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.30 | | | | | | | | | 8 to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 8 | 8 to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6 | 6 to 7 |
| *j* | Dedham | Dedham, Massachusetts | Printing cloth | | | | | 9½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 4½ | 5 | 6 | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| *k* | Great Falls | Great Falls, New Hampshire | do | 28 | 6 | 30 | | | | | | 6 to 7 | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 5 | 4½ to 6 | 6 to 7 | 6½ to 7 | 7 to 5½ | 5½ to 6½ | 5½ to 4½ | 4 to 5 |
| *k* | Perkins | do | do | 30 | 6 | 40 | | | | | 8½ to 9 | 8½ to 7 | 7½ to 8½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6 to 7½ | 7 to 8 | 7 to 7½ | 8 to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 6½ to 5½ | 6 to 4½ |
| *k* | Dwight | do | Bleached shirting | 33 | 4.52 | 40 | | | | | | | 11 | 10½ to 9 | 8½ to 10 | 10½ to 10 | 9½ to 10½ | 11 to 10½ | 8½ to 10½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7½ to 8½ |
| *k* | Chicopee | Cabotville, Massachusetts | Printing cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 | 7½ to 8½ | 9½ to 8 | 8½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7 | 7½ to 6 | 6½ to 5½ | 6½ to 5½ | 5½ to 4½ | 4½ to 5 | 6½ to 5½ | 5½ to 6 | 6 to 4½ | 4½ to 4 | 4 to 4½ | 4 to 4½ |
| *k* | Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 | 12 to 10½ | 11½ to 12½ | 12½ to 10½ | 10½ to 9½ | 11½ to 9 | 9½ to 7½ | 9 to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 6½ to 8½ | 8½ to 7 | 6½ to 8½ | 8½ to 7½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ |
| *k* | Great Falls | Great Falls, New Hampshire | Bleached shirtings | 31 | | 30 | | | | | | 8½ to 9 | 9 to 8½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7 to 7½ | 8 to 8½ | 8½ | 9 to 8½ | 8 to 7 | 6½ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ |
| *k* | Do | do | Brown shirtings | 33 | 4.65 | 30 | | | | | | 8 to 8½ | 8 to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 8 | 8½ | 8½ to 8 | 8 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ |
| *k* | Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | | | | | | 7 to 8½ | 8½ to 7 | 7 to 6½ | 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 7 to 8 | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ |
| *l* | | Providence, Rhode Island | Printing cloth | 28 | | 28 | | | | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7 7-16 | 6 7-16 | 5 3-16 | 4¾ | 6 11-16 | 6 7-16 | 5½ | 5½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| *l* | Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | | | | | | | | | 8½ | 7½ | 7⅜ | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *l* | Richmond | do | do | | | | | | | | | | 7⅛ | 6½ | | 7⅛ | 6¾ | | 7 3-16 | 6 | 5⅝ |
| *l* | | do | Printing cottons | | | 30 | | | | | 7.54 | 6.14 | 6½ | 5½ | 4⅜ | 6¾ | 6.47 | 5.72 | 5.22 | 4.22 | 4.31 |
| *m* | Chicopee | Cabotville, Massachusetts | Brown sheeting | 4-4 | 3 | 14 | 11.80 | 12.55 | 11.55 | 10.62 | 11 | 9 | 8.58 | 7.08 | 7.37 | 8.16 | 7.67 | 8 | 8.10 | 6.62 | 6.90 |
| *n* | Waltham | Waltham, Massachusetts | Bleached A | | | | | | | | | 15½ | 14½ | 12½ | 11 | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | | | 11⅞ | |
| *n* | Do | do | Brown A | | | | | | | | | 14½ | 13½ | 11⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | 11⅞ | | | 10½ | 10 |
| *n* | Do | do | Bleached B | | | | | | | | | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 11½ | 9½ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | | 10½ | 9 | 8 |
| *n* | Do | do | Brown B | | | | | | | | | 11⅝ | 11½ | 10 | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | | 9½ | 8½ | 7⅞ |
| *n* | Do | do | Bleached E | | | | | | | | | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 9⅛ | 9 | | 8⅝ | 7 | 6 11-16 |
| *n* | Do | do | Brown E | | | | | | | | | 9½ | 9⅛ | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | | | 6½ | |
| *n* | Do | do | Bleached H | | | | | | | | | | | 14⅛ | 12 | | | 10⅜ | 9½ | 7½ | |
| *n* | Do | do | Brown H | | | | | | | | | 9½ | | | | | | 9⅞ | 8⅜ | 6½ | |
| *n* | Do | do | Bleached W | | | | | | | | | 16½ | 15½ | 13⅛ | 11½ | 12½ | 14½ | | | 12⅜ | 11½ |
| *n* | Do | do | Brown W | | | | | | | | | 14 | 14½ | 11⅛ | 11 | 11½ | 11⅝ | | | 11⅛ | 10⅜ |
| *o* | John H. Pearson | Lowell, Massachusetts | Duck, No. 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30 to 31 | 29 | 21 |
| *p* | Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | | | | | | | | 24½ | 21⅞ | 23 | 19 | 20 | 20½ | 21 | 19⅞ | 23½ | 18½ | 17 |

## L—No. 1 g.—*Statement of prices of articles of hardware in* 1841, 1843, 1846, *and* 1849, *furnished by Curtis & Hands, of Philadelphia, October*, 1849.

| Articles. | Prices, 1841. | Prices, 1843. | Prices, 1846. | Prices, 1849. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Axes | $12 00 to $14 00 per dozen | $11 00 to $12 00 per dozen | $10 00 to $11 00 per dozen | $8 00 to $10 00 per dozen | In 1836, $16; the English long since excluded. |
| Shingling hatchets | 5 00 to 6 50....do | 5 00 to 6 00....do | 4 00 to 5 50....do | 3 00 to 5 00....do | Very few imported. |
| Scythes, grass and corn, or grain | 9 50 to 13 00....do | 8 50 to 12 00....do | 8 00 to 12 00....do | 7 00 to 10 00....do | |
| Sickles or reaping hooks | 5 00....do | 4 50 to 5 00....do | 4 00....do | 3 50 to 3 75....do | |
| Augers | 6 to 7 cents per ¼ inch per dozen | 4 50 to 5 50 | 4 50 to 5 50....do | 3½ to 4½ per ¼ inch diameter | |
| Wood screws, (list prices) | 25 to 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 30 to 40 per cent. discount | 55 to 60 per cent. discount | In these, an immense reduction from old prices. |
| Sad irons | 5½ cents per pound | 4 cents per pound | 3¾ to 3½ cents per pound | 3 cents per pound | The English excluded. |
| Common shovels and spades | $5 25 to $5 50 per dozen | $4 75 to $5 per dozen | $4 50 to $5 per dozen | $4 to $4 50 per dozen | |
| Mill and cross-cut saws | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | The long or list price of mill saws is $1 per foot in length. |
| Mill and cross-cut saws, cast steel | 12½....do | 25....do | 25....do | 25 to 30 per cent. discount | The long or list price of cross-cut saws is 55 cents per foot in length. |
| Cast iron butt hinges | 20....do | 25....do | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 40 to 50....do | |
| Britannia table spoons | $6 50 to $10 per gross | $4 50 to $8 per gross | $4 00 to $8 00 per gross | $3 75 to $8 00 per gross | |
| Mortise locks | 18 00 to 36 per dozen | 12 00 to 24 per dozen | 12 00 to 21 00 per dozen | 7 25 to 16 50 per dozen | |
| Rim locks, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inches | Few or none made | 6 in., $13 50; 7 and 8 in., $16 50 per dozen | 13 50 to 16 60....do | 5 in., $9; 6 in., $10; 7 in., $13; 8 in., $22 50 | Also an inferior article, from $1 50 to $2 00 per dozen less. |
| Brass-head shovel and tongs | 20 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Hoes | $3 50 to $4 per dozen | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen | $2 00 to $2 50 per dozen | |
| Gimlets | 3 50 to 5 per gross | 2 75 to 3 50 per gross | 2 50 to 3 00 per gross | 2 25 to 2 75 per gross | |
| Nail hammers | 3 75 to 10 per dozen | 2 50 to 8 00 per dozen | 2 25 to 8 00 per dozen | 2 00 to 7 00 per dozen | |
| Hollow ware, (pots, kettles, &c.) | 70 00 to 75 per ton | 60 00 to 65 00 per ton | 55 00 to 60 00 per ton | 50 00 to 55 00 per ton | To these may be added stoves of cast iron, at about the same rates. |
| Iron wire | 10 to 20 per cent. discount | 30 to 35 per cent. discount | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 45 to 50 per cent. discount | |
| Butcher knives, (list prices) | Net | Net | 10 to 20....do | 30 per cent. discount | |
| Cotton, wool, and horse cards | $4 50, $3, and $2 25 per dozen | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen | $2 75, $1 75, and $1 37 per dozen | |
| Wrought iron table and other butt hinges | | 25 per cent. discount from list price | 40 to 45 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Best sand paper | $3 75 per ream | $3 50 per ream | $2 50 to $2 75 per ream | $2 to $2 50 per ream | |
| Eliptic or carriage springs | 12 to 15 cents per pound | 10½ cents per pound | 9½ to 10 cents per pound | 9 to 9½ cents per pound | |
| Carpenter's rules, (list prices) | 20 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Table and bed castors. To these may be added a long list of furniture hardware, which will exhibit a constant reduction in prices; such as thumb and door latches, hand and house bells, brass butt hinges, &c., &c. | | | | | |

Note.—Where there is great variety in one article, as screws, hinges, &c., a price list is adopted, and the fluctuations are arranged by per cent. on that list.

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas F. Rowe | Weigh., gaug'r, and meas. | Portsmouth | Fees. | | |
| R. Sheldon | do | do | Fees. | | |
| S. D. Lord | do | do | Fees. | | |
| H. S. Rand | do | do | Fees. | | |
| E. Currier | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Caleb Currier | Captain revenue marine | do | $1,200 00 | | |
| Joseph Amazeen | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| John A. Underwood | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portsmouth, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in the fiscal year in collector's department | | $224 63 |
| Amount of fees received by collector in the fiscal year | | |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department in the fiscal year | | |
| Amount of fees received by naval officers in the fiscal year | | |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department in the fiscal year | | 250 00 |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor in the fiscal year | | |
| Amount expended for inspectors in the fiscal year | $6,039 14 | |
| Amount expended for weighers in the fiscal year | 938 36 | |
| Amount expended for gaugers in the fiscal year | 54 60 | |
| Amount expended for measurers in the fiscal year | 433 06 | |
| | | 7,465 16 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine in the fiscal year | | 1,908 68 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats in the fiscal year | | 40 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies in the fiscal year | | 126 35 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Portsmouth in the fiscal year | | 10,014 82 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. Hopkinson | Collector | Alburg | $1,408 14 | | |
| George Lowry | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | Burlington | 570 00 | | |
| Danford Mott | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Parker | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| John M. Lowles | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Isaac B. Bowditch | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Benjamin Peek | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Denyer Holby | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. J. Deavitt | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jasper Rand | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Eph. Rice | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Rich | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Norman Boardman | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| Porter B. Hopkinson | Inspector | do | 500 00 | | |
| William R. Andros | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Benjamin Allen | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Luke P. Poland | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Thomas Bartlett, jr. | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Harry Richardson | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jason Crane | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Bradley Barlow | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| Luther Newcomb | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| John G. Saxe | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jason Washburne | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Feman Mott | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| C. A. Allen | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Hiram Sweet | do | do | 120 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Alburg | $1,408 14 |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | Burlington | 570 00 |
| 2 | Do. do. | | 500 00 |
| 4 | Do. do. | | 360 00 |
| 4 | Do. do. | | 240 00 |
| 1 | Do. do. | | 200 00 |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 500 00 |
| 4 | Do. | | 240 00 |
| 1 | Do. | | 160 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vermont, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid for fiscal year. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $1,408 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | 6,550 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 720 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | $411 61 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage | 368 51 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 43 10 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 392 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont | | 9,114 01 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Otis N. Cole | Collector | Sackett's Harbor | $750 21 | | |
| Daniel McCullough | do | do | 750 21 | | |
| J. Eaton | Deputy collector | do | | $2 00 | |
| W. S. Hine | Dep. collector & insp'tor. | do | | 2 00 | |
| Samuel Boyden | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Alvin Hunt | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Peter Doxtader | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. C. Church | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Levi Robins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Fred'k Orton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Bradley Griffin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| J. D. Bealls | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| E. E. Adams | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| F. Coffin | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Fay | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Emery Burnham | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Erastus Hall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Cole | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Alexander Brown | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Edmund Luff | Dep. collector & insp'tor. | do | | 2 00 | |
| H. N. Tracy | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Sackett's Harbor | $750 21 | ..... |
| 6 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | $2 00 |
| 5 | Do | ..... | ..... | 1 50 |
| 3 | Do | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| 3 | Do | ..... | 240 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Do | ..... | ..... | 3 00 |
| 1 | First lieutenant revenue marine | ..... | 960 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sackett's Harbor, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid for fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $750 21 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 8,712 92 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 960 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 101 58 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sackett's Harbor | 10,524 71 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GENESEE, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Sibley | Collector | Genesee | $784 24 | | |
| Joseph Medbury | Dep'y collec'r and inspt'r | Rochester | | $2 00 | |
| John Smyles | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Henry W. Davis | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Ezra Sibley | do | Charlotte | | 2 00 | |
| Charles G. Richards | do | Pultneyville | | 2 00 | |
| J. J. Nimmo | First lieutenant | Rochester | 960 00 | | |
| Charles Phillips | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Cook | do | do | 168 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| No. employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Genesee | $784 24 | |
| 5 | Dep'y collect'rs & insp'rs | Rochester | | $2 00 |
| 1 | Lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | do | | 168 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Genesee, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $784 24 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | 3,532 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 3 00 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 622 50 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits | 233 53 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 42 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee | $5,268 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob Richardson | Collector | Oswego | $961 85 | | |
| George H. McWharter | do | do | 961 85 | | |
| G. R. Richardson | Clerk | do | | $2 00 | |
| George C. McWharter | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| M. Hannon | Dep'y collect'r and insp'r | do | 750 00 | | |
| J. Williams | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Wickham | do | do | Sodus | 1 37½ | |
| S. Cook | Inspector | Ellisburg | 250 00 | | |
| H. Huntington | do | Little Salmon creek | | 1 00 | |
| S. Hall | do | Oswego | | 1 50 | |
| S. Peck | do | Little Salmon creek | | 1 00 | |
| W. Wasson | do | Little Sodus | | 82 | |
| W. B. Buckhout | do | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| S. Lutz | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| N. Simmons | do | Ontario | | 1 12½ | |
| N. Broadfoot | do | Little Sodus | | 82 | |
| Stephen Bentley | do | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| David Harmon | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| J. Grant, jr. | Secret inspector | do | | 1 00 | |
| Seth Turner | Inspector | Little Sodus | | 2 00 | |
| J. L. Lake | Secret inspector | Oswego | | 1 00 | |
| J. L. McWharter | Deputy collector | do | 750 00 | | |
| William P. Horey | Assistant inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jno. B. Hall | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Willis Sumner | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Calvin S. Sumner | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| C. Smith, jr. | Night watch | do | | 1 50 | |
| N. R. Whitney | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| J Bennett | do | do | | 1 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. H. Coates | Night watch | Fulton | | 1 50 | |
| J. A. Rhoades | Secret night watch | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| J. Wilber | ....do....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| REVENUE CUTTER "ACTIVE." | | | | | |
| William B. Whitehead | Captain | Oswego | 1,200 00 | | |
| Bradley Griffin | Pilot | ....do | 360 00 | | |
| Aaron Bush | Pilot | ....do | 360 00 | | |
| M. S. Hotchkiss | Boatswain | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| J. G. Bond | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Julius Terry | Cook | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Turner R. McKee | Seaman | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| David B. Sole | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Jno. L. Colburn | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert F. Beecher | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Dickerson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Blackmer | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Folsom | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George McKee | Boy | ....do | 72 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | $961 85 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | | $2 00 |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | | 750 00 | |
| 1 | ....do.....do. | | 500 00 | |
| 1 | ....do.....do. | | | 1 37½ |
| 2 | Inspectors | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 12½ |
| 2 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 2 | ....do | | | 82 |
| 2 | Secret inspectors | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Night watch | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Secret night watch | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Pilots | | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 190 00 | |
| 4 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | | 72 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oswego, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,741 85 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen | 6,632 86 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 2,111 90 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 240 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 99 02 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oswego | 10,825 63 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reuben H. Boughton | Collector | Niagara | $1,359 14 | | |
| Oliver Grace | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | Lewiston | 900 00 | | |
| John Porter | do | do | Youngstown | | $2 00 |
| George W. Simms | do | do | Manchester | 400 00 | |
| Alexander Butterfield | do | do | Lewiston | 200 00 | |
| Milton Randall | Inspector | do | | | 2 00 |
| George P. Eddy | do | do | | | 2 00 |
| L. P. Babcock | do | do | Youngstown | | 2 00 |
| William L. G. Smith | Secret inspector | | Lewiston | | 3 00 |
| Jonathan Bell | Night watch | do | | | 1 00 |
| S. H. Churchill | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| L. F. Collins | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| Peter Oliphant | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| John Steele | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| John F. Beardsley | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| P. B. Weaver | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| C. H. Piper | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| John Middleton | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| Asa Cooper | do | do | | | 1 00 |
| Charles H. Piper | Boatman | do | | 360 00 | |
| John Royall | do | do | | 360 00 | |
| C. Lloyd | do | do | | 360 00 | |
| James Kelly, jr | do | do | | 360 00 | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Niagara district | $1,359 14 | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | | 900 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | | $2 00 |
| 1 | do | do | 400 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 200 00 | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | | 3 00 |
| 10 | Night watch | | | 1 00 |
| 3 | Boatmen | | 360 00 | |
| 1 | do | | 300 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Niagara, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,451 68 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and deputy collector | 5,518 15 |
| Amount expended for night watch | 1,043 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 714 63 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 56 40 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara | 8,783 86 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry W. Rodgers | Collector | Buffalo | $2,017 41 | | |
| Levi Allen | do | do | 2,017 41 | | |
| Levi Love | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | Black Rock | 500 00 | | |
| Chipman Turner | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| H. P. Wilcox | do | Cattaraugus and Selon Creek. | 500 00 | | |
| Jno. F. Murdock | do | Tonawanda | 250 00 | | |
| Ernest Mullet | do | Dunkirk | 250 00 | | |
| Hiram A. Pratt | do | Portland harbor | 250 00 | | |
| Charles M. Hopkins | do | Buffalo | 1,000 00 | | |
| Robert J. Townsend | do | Black Rock | | 2 00 | |
| Patrick Milton | Inspector | Buffalo | 540 00 | | |
| Robert H. Best | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. Mack | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jabez J. Rogers | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Lewis Eaton | Secret inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| O. F. Crary | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| Sherman L. Rodgers | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Perry P. Rodgers | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Orange H. Dibble | Night watch | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert G. Townsend | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles Norton | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| James L. Marcy | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Peter Weter | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Samuel J. Mills | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William A. Seaver | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert H. Best | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Francis P. Billings | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| Lewis S. Eaton | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Henry G. Marcy | do | do | | 1 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Durrick | Bargeman | Buffalo | | $1 00 | |
| Almon J. Bennett | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Samuel J. Mills | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Orange H. Dibble | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Milan Adams | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| O. Lockwood | do | do | | 75 | |
| Jonathan Hascall, jr. | do | do | | 75 | |
| Jacob Bellinger | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Robert Coveney | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Kales Townsend | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Chipman P. Turner | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick Keane | do | do | | 1 50 | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Buffalo Creek district | $2,017 41 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | | $2 00 |
| 1 | do | | | 1 50 |
| 2 | Deputy col's and inspectors | | 500 00 | |
| 2 | do do | | | 2 00 |
| 3 | do do | | 250 00 | |
| 1 | do do | | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | do do | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector | | 540 00 | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | do | | 1,000 00 | |
| 8 | Night watch | | | 2 00 |
| 8 | Bargemen | | | 1 00 |
| 5 | do | | | 1 50 |
| 2 | do | | | 75 |

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*Final recapitulation of the expenses of collecting the revenue in the district of Buffalo Creek, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $2,017 41 |
| Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | 7,414 42 |
| Amount expended for clerks | 1,050 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,661 70 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 1,808 21 |
| Amount expended for night watch | 3,510 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 500 73 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek | 17,962 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David C. Judson | Collector | Ogdensburg | $1,460 08 | | |
| Thomas Bacon | ....do | ....do | 1,460 08 | | |
| Matthew W. Tillotson | Inspector | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| Horace Hurlbut | ....do | Morristown | 350 00 | | |
| Henry Bernard | ....do | ....do | 350 00 | | |
| Samuel Hascal | ....do | Massena | 150 00 | | |
| Richard Edsall | ....do | Waddington | | $1 00 | |
| Peter W. Powell | Occasional inspector | Louisville | | 1 00 | |
| John Gibson | Inspector | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| John G. McCormick | ....do | Hammond | | 1 00 | |
| Timothy Olmstead | ....do | Ogdensburg | | 2 00 | |
| John L. Barnes | Watcher | Canton | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph McNoughton | Inspector | Ogdensburg | 900 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Ames | ....do | Norristown | 358 00 | | |
| Thomas Short | ....do | Waddington | | 1 00 | |
| Benjamin Franklin | ....do | Hammond | | 1 00 | |
| William S. Paddock | ....do | Massena | | 1 50 | |
| Robert Weathershead | Bargeman | Oswegatchie | 120 00 | | |
| William Corran | Night watch | ....do | 120 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | ..Oswegatchie district.. | $1,460 08 | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 900 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 358 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 350 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 150 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | | $2 00 |
| 2 | ....do | | | 1 50 |
| 6 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Night watch | | 120 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oswegatchie, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,460 10 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,331 76 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 240 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 21 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie | 6,053 56 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Haile | Collector | Champlain | $1,050 71 | | |
| Ezra Smith | do | do | 1,050 71 | | |
| John J. Haile | Clerk | do | 400 00 | | |
| Charles H. McNeil | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Jacob H. Holt | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | do | 750 00 | | |
| John H. Broomley | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Robert Stetson | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Ezra Stiles | do | do | 450 00 | | |
| Edward Springer | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Washington Wooster | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Elias Boucker | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Henry B. Smith | Inspector | do | 400 00 | | |
| Deane Delance | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Samuel Couch | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Theo. Rogers | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Samuel F. Buell | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Albert G. Tarleton | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Aaron Watters | Boatman | Rouse's Point | 240 00 | | |
| Robert L. Paddock | do | do | 180 00 | | |

D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Champlain | $1,050 71 | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Dep. collector and inspector | do | 750 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 3 | do | do | 500 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 450 00 | |
| 5 | do | do | 400 00 | |
| 2 | do | do | 250 00 | |
| 1 | Boatman | Rouse's Point | 240 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 180 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Champlain, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,608 46 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and deputies | 5,225 27 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 353 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 71 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain | 7,258 50 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peleg Burchard | Collector | Cape Vincent | $1,014 00 | | |
| Heman Millard | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | do | 730 00 | | |
| Azariah Walton | do | do | | $1 50 | |
| William H. Lawton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Johnson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Burchard | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Johnson | Inspector | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Shurtlett | Night watch | do | | 1 50 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,014 00 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 730 00 | do. |
| 5 deputy collectors and inspectors | 1 50 | per diem. |
| 1 night watch | 1 50 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cape Vincent, for fiscal year ending June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during the fiscal year | $1,063 00 |
| Amount expended for inspector's and night watch during the fiscal year | 3,634 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent during the fiscal year | 4,697 00 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murray Whalton | Collector | Erie | $381 28 | | |
| William M. Gallagher | do | do | 381 28 | | |
| A. P. Durlin | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | do | | $2 00 | |
| William S. Brown | do do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Daniel Dobbins | Captain revenue marine | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Berriman | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Edward F. Hyatt | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. S. Thompson | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Alvah Dewey | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| Charles Nelson | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Alonzo Cook | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Lawrence Mahoney | Steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Charles Mack | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| John W. Webster | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Patrick McBride | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Robert Boyle | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cristy | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Wheeler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Scott | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Amos Pherris | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Fairbrother | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Magill | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Philip Matherall | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Crispin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Carr | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| W. H. Partridge | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Curtis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Malwood | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Petty | do | Presque Isle | 192 00 | | |
| William Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Bowland | do | do | 192 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Julius Smith | Seaman | Presque Isle | $192 00 | | |
| Robert Hamilton | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Cockley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Jones | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| A. Huntzlenger | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Peter Doling | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| F. H. Oliver | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Belknap | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Warren Burch | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| David Edwards | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Dunlap | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Stephen Hinton | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| George Cadwell | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Timothy Canty | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Giles Calman | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| William Crosby | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Walsh | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Daniel Driscall | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| David Crowty | do | do | 120 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the district of Presque Isle, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $381 28 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 730 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 13,830 06 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Presque Isle, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | $14,941 34 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MIAMI, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James H. Forsyth | Collector | Maumee City | $325 46 | | |
| Denison Steele | Inspector | do | 800 00 | | |
| H. W. Horton | do | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $325 46 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 800 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 3 00 | per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Miami, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $325 46 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,800 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 160 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Miami | 2,285 46 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Patterson | Collector | Sandusky | $409 04 | | |
| John Youngs | do | do | 409 04 | | |
| Charles P. Judson | Inspector | do | 200 00 | | |
| Jacob Hornbeck | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Barton Wilson | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Stanton H. Brown | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| John Bell | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| A. G. White | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| Benjamin Patterson | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| Lewis Devereux | Bargeman, transient | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $409 04 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 400 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 300 00 | do. |
| 4 inspectors | 200 00 | do. |
| 2 bargemen | 240 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sandusky, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $459 53 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 123 90 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 101 08 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky | 2,084 51 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith Inglehart | Collector | Cleveland | $591 23 | | |
| C. L. Russell | do | do | 591 23 | | |
| George B. Tibbetts | Deputy and inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Oliver Andrews | do | Fairport | 240 00 | | |
| Walter E. Lawrence | do | Cleveland | | 2 00 | |
| James Lawrence | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| James K. Ellwell | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Clifford Belden | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| David J. Garret | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas H. Cobb | do | Black river | 240 00 | | |
| Jonathan Johnson | do | Ashtabula | 240 00 | | |
| G. A. Cozens | do | Conéaut | 240 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cuyahoga, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | $591 23 |
| Amount expended for inspectors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,618 92 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 20 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 3,480 15 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. G. Hammond | Collector | Detroit | $1,618 42 | | |
| Oliver H. Hyde | do | do | 1,618 42 | | |
| S. C. Hammond | Inspector | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. H. Stonell | do | do | 480 00 | | |
| B. B. Moore | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Francis Cicot | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| A. O. Madden | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Mack | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John T. Heatle | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. B. Fitzgerald | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Robert Purdy | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James Hammer | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jno. F. Ruckle, jr | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John H. Hill | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Alexander Leadbeater | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John O. Callaghan | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mulholland | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Baxton | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Harvey Saunders | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Joseph Visker | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Francis H. Cicot | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Campaa | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| E. P. Abbott | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William B. Hunt | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Martin | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| A. J. Bradford | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John K. Smith | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James D. Brown | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| J. T. Copeland | do | do | 240 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. F. Ashley | Inspector | Detroit | $240 00 | | |
| S. S. Campbell | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Henry S. Penoyer | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| W. W. Delafield | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Duff | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| C. Campon | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| G. Mott Williams | Secret inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| D. C. Whitwood | Inspector | do | 1,095 00 | | |
| Charles A. Mack | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,618 42 per annum. | 23 inspectors | 240 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 1,000 00 do. | 2 do | 120 00 do. |
| 1 do | 1,095 00 do. | 1 secret inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 do | 480 00 do. | 1 third lieutenant | 790 00 per annum. |
| 6 do | 360 00 do. | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Detroit, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during the fiscal year | $1,618 42 |
| Amount expended for inspectors during the fiscal year | 9,850 40 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses during the fiscal year | 243 75 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine during the fiscal year | 412 07 |
| Amount expended for contingencies during the fiscal year | 50 82 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Detroit during the fiscal year | 12,175 46 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel K. Harring | Collector | Michilimackinac | $835 85 | | |
| Charles E. Avery | ....do | .....do | 835 85 | | |
| Henry M. Dodge | Inspector and dep. col'r | Sault de St. Marie | 400 00 | | |
| Bela Chapman | Inspector | Mackinaw | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $835 85 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy and inspector | 400 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Michilimackinac, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department during the fiscal year | $840 85 |
| Amount expended for inspectors during the fiscal year | 661 91 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses during the fiscal year | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine during the fiscal year | 10 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies during the fiscal year | 6 52 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac during the fiscal year | 1,569 28 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Nichols | Collector | Newburyport | $290 42 | | |
| Enoch Fowler | Naval officer | do | 150 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Jackson | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| A. H. Wilds | do | Ipswich | 250 00 | | |
| George Emery | Inspector | Newburyport | | $3 00 | |
| John M. Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas W. Burnham | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel L. Wilcomb | do | Ipswich | | 3 00 | |
| Anthony Knapp | Occasional inspector | Newburyport | | 3 00 | |
| Philip K. Hiles | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| Henry Pierce, jr. | Bargeman | do | 324 00 | | |
| Charles Wescott | do | do | 156 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $290 42 | per annum. |
| 1 naval officer | 150 00 | do. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 weigher and measurer | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 324 00 | per annum. |
| 1 do. | 156 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newburyport, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $290 42 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurer | 3,623 73 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 10 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 404 49 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 6 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newburyport | 4,735 14 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eli F. Stacy | Collector | Gloucester | $1,070 57 | | |
| John Woodbury | Acting collector | do | 1,070 57 | | |
| John Woodbury | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| Addison Winter | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Samuel K. Cook | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ezra Stanley | do | Manchester | 150 00 | | |
| Thomas O. Marshall | do | Gloucester | 900 00 | | |
| David White | Weigher and gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| Gideon Sune | do | do | Fees. | | |
| William Carter | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Rowe | do | do | 144 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,070 57 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do. |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 do. | 150 00 | per annum. |
| 1 do. | 900 00 | do. |
| 2 weighers and gaugers | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 144 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Gloucester, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,070 57 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | 3,766 63 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 155 83 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 276 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 315 65 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Gloucester | 5,834 68 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Miller | Collector | Salem | $729 15 | | |
| Ephraim F. Miller | Collector and deputy | do | 729 15 | | |
| Z. Backmoup | Deputy collector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Jno. B. Howard | Naval officer | do | 150 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Hawthorne | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| Daniel Foster | do | Beverly | 150 00 | | |
| Z. Backmoup | Clerk to naval officer | Salem | | 2 00 | |
| Stephen Benchmore | Inspector and storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Lee | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Mullet | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen Hurnden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Noble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hardy Phipper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Bray, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. Walker | do | Beverly | | 3 00 | |
| Abel Lawrence | do | Salem | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Millet | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Linsey | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Woodbury | do | Beverly | | 3 00 | |
| Perly Putnam | Weigher and gauger | Salem | | Fees. | |
| William Story | do | do | | Fees. | |
| William B. Pike | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Jos. G. Nutting | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Daniel Foster | Temporary measurer | Beverly | | Fees. | |
| Jno. Tucker | Measurer | Salem | | Fees. | |
| William Fozzen | Bargeman | do | 300 00 | | |
| Samuel Frye | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| J. Lawrence | do | do | 300 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Salem and Beverly | $729 15 | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 150 00 | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | | | $2 00 |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 250 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 150 00 | |
| 13 | Inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 5 | Weighers, gaug., and measurers | | | Fees. |
| 3 | Bargemen | | 300 00 | |

---

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Salem and Beverly, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $729 15 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 880 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 400 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 13,913 62 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 223 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 741 84 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 536 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Salem and Beverly | $17,524 31 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Dixey | Collector | Marblehead | Fees. | | |
| Peter Dixey, jr | Insp'r, gaug'r, & measu'r | do | Fees. | | |
| William Bartolls | Inspector | do | $365 00 | | |
| William Rogers | do | do | 365 00 | | |
| Caleb M. Long | do | do | 275 00 | | |
| William A. Phillips | do | do | 55 00 | | |
| Richard H. Dixey | do | do | 144 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $92 92 | per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 365 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 275 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 55 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector, gauger, and measurer | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 144 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Marblehead, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $92 92 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,755 70 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 170 04 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 47 20 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Marblehead | $2,065 86 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William N. Jackson | Collector | Plymouth | $150 00 | | |
| Thomas Hedge | do | do | 150 00 | | |
| Jacob Jackson | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| C. H. Thomas | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Edwin Young | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| William P. Allen | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| H. L. Collamore | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| William Sherman | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| Anthony Morse | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Beal | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Tilden Ames | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| B. H. Holmes | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Ichabod Simmons | do | do | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $150 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 800 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 600 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 300 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 160 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Plymouth, for the fiscal year ending* 30*th June*, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $174 70 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,955 00 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 195 39 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 72 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth | 3,397 50 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. W. Leland | Collector | Fall River | $150 00 | | |
| Samuel L. Thaxter | do | do | 150 00 | | |
| John Slude | Inspector, weigher, and measurer. | do | Fees. | | |
| Moses Lawton | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Joseph Pitts | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Ephraim Atwood | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Benjamin Earl | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles H. Gooding | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Samuel R. Buffinton | do | do | Fees. | | |
| George Munday | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| Benoni T. Chase | do | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$150 00 per annum.
4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers..... Fees.
1 bargeman..... 240 00 per annum.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Fall River, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $447 86 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 5,001 12 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 266 77 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 288 08 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Fall River | 6,003 83 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Phinney | Collector | Barnstable | Fees. | | |
| Ebenezer Bacon | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Silas J. Bourne | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | Falmouth | $250 00 | | |
| James D. Lewis | do do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Ephraim Taylor | do do | Chatham | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas Smith | do do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas Newcomb | do do | Wellfleet | 250 00 | | |
| Giles Holbrook | do do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Rufus L. Thacker | do do | Provincetown | 250 00 | | |
| Elijah Smith | do do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Isaac Chipman | Inspector | Barnstable | | $3 00 | |
| David Bassett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. E. Small | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Enoch Crocker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Abraham Nye | do | Sandwich | | 3 00 | |
| William Loring | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Franklin Goss | Bargeman | Barnstable | 100 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 4 deputies | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 7 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 1 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Barnstable, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $46 45 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | 5,032 96 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 93 75 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 136 03 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 732 15 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Barnstable | $6,041 34 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jos. T. Adams | Collector | New Bedford | Fees. | | |
| James Taylor | Clerk | do | $500 00 | | |
| James Freeman | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| David Silvester | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Terry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ansel Weeks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Noble E. Bates | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac Corey | do | do | 60 00 | | |
| John Fuller | Weigh'r, gaug. & measu'r | do | Fees. | | |
| Humphrey Sherman | do do | do | Fees. | | |
| David Nye | do do | do | Fees. | | |
| John Jenney | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| William L. Allen | Bargeman | do | 420 00 | | |
| John A. Gifford | do | do | 420 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 1 clerk | $500 00 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 60 00 per annum. |
| 3 weighers and measurers | Fees. |
| 1 gauger | Fees. |
| 1 bargeman | 420 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Bedford, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $991 72 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 6,162 13 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 682 65 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 96 91 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New Bedford | $7,933 41 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jos. T. Pease | Collector | Edgartown | Fees. | | |
| Henry P. Worth | Inspector | Holmes's Hole | $600 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Pease | ....do | Edgartown | 500 00 | | |
| John R. Norton | ....do | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| John Mayhew | Temporary inspector | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Gifford | ....do.....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Luce | Inspector | Tarpaulin Cove | 500 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Pease | Measurer | Edgartown | Fees. | | |
| Rudulphus Pease | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Horatio N. Tracy | ....do | ....do | 60 00 | | |
| Saunders Dunham | ....do | Holmes's Hole | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 inspector | $600 00 | per annum. |
| 2 do. | 500 00 | do. |
| 3 do. | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. | |
| 2 bargemen | 240 00 | per annum. |
| 1 do. | 60 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edgartown, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $263 98 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and measurer | 1,836 83 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 10 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 80 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 643 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 140 32 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Edgartown | 2,974 25 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Cowell | Collector | Providence | Fees. | | |
| William R. Watson | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Abm. Thurston | Clerk | do | $600 00 | | |
| Silas A. Comstock | Naval officer | do | 250 00 | | |
| Moses Richardson | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| William P. Green | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| D. F. Seamans | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| James Fisher | do | Pawtuxet | 200 00 | | |
| John G. Needham | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| Franklin Cooley | Inspector | Providence | | $3 00 | |
| David Parmenter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Low | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Peter W. Ternis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John S. Eddy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| C. M. Nestell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin Arnold | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William C. Barker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Thurber | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Barton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John J. Watson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Bartell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. J. Jackson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Shildon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Perkis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jason Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Holroyd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. A. Wait | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas T. Teft | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph T. Sisson | Inspector | Pawtuxet | 300 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Carter | Inspector | Pawtuxet | $450 00 | | |
| William Sweet | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Richard N. Rhodes | do | do | 450 00 | | |
| William S. Pierce | Weigher | do | Fees. | | |
| Samuel Jackson | do | do | Fees. | | |
| James Thurber | Gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| William E. Clark | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Alexander Eddy | Measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles E. Newell | do | do | Fees. | | |
| N. R. Arnold | do | do | Fees. | | |
| James Shaw | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Thomas Warner | Bargeman | Providence | 240 00 | | |
| John R. Emery | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| B. Granger | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Sidney Smith | do | Pawtuxet | 360 00 | | |
| Joseph Smith | do | do | 360 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 clerk | $600 00 | per annum. |
| 1 naval officer | 250 00 | do. |
| 2 surveyors | $250 and 200 00 | do. |
| 10 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 450 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 300 00 | do. |
| 1 weigher | Fees. | |
| 1 gauger | Fees. | |
| 3 measurers | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 360 00 | per annum. |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Providence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,196 16 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 450 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, gaugers, and measurers | 8,397 85 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 625 38 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 213 45 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Providence | 11,132 84 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. Miller | Collector | Bristol | $406 72 | | |
| J. B. Bulloch | do. | do. | 406 72 | | |
| George H. Reynolds | Inspector | do. | | $1 50 | |
| H. P. Demande | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| Martin Luther | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| Allen Munroe | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| H. A. Manchester | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| John Salisbury | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| Jerry Woodmary | do. | do. | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph K. Pitman | Occasional inspector | do. | | 1 50 | |
| William Munroe | Weigher | do. | | Fees. | |
| John R. Barney | do. | do. | | Fees. | |
| George Munroe | Gauger | do. | | Fees. | |
| John R. Barney | do. | do. | | Fees. | |
| B. Sparks | do. | do. | | Fees. | |
| Benjamin Pittman | Bargeman | do. | 120 00 | | |
| J. K. Pitman | do. | do. | 120 00 | | |
| Jerry Woodmary | do. | do. | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $406 72 per annum. |
| 8 inspectors | 1 50 per diem. |
| 2 weighers | Fees. |
| 3 gaugers | Fees. |
| 3 bargemen | 120 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bristol and Warren, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | | $657 74 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,511 00 |
| Do. | do. | appraisements | 50 00 |
| Do. | do. | revenue boats | 776 07 |
| Do. | do. | contingencies | 472 29 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren | | | 4,467 10 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edwin Wilbur | Collector | Newport | Fees. | | |
| George C. Shaw | Naval officer | do | $250 00 | | |
| Elisha Atkins | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| George T. Nichols | do | North Kingston | 250 00 | | |
| Silas Weaver | do | East Greenwich | 250 00 | | |
| Asa Gray | do | Tiverton | 250 00 | | |
| George W. Ellery | Inspector | Newport | | $3 00 | |
| Henry J. Hudson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Brown | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. Bliss | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. Willis | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Hunter | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Rider | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Dunn | Inspector | New Shoreham | 400 00 | | |
| Benjamin Baker | do | North Kingston | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Chappell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Carr Harrington | Inspector and measurer | East Greenwich | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Ruthbun | Inspector and bargeman | Tiverton | 115 68 | | |
| D. Melville | Gauger | Newport | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| REVENUE CUTTER.—*Schooner Jackson.* | | | | | |
| Green Walden | Captain | Newport | 1,200 00 | | |
| Stephen Cornell | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| William C. Pease | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Nicholas Austin | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. H. Gladding | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William H. Albertson | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| William B. Richmond | do | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hosea Lewis | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| John Thomas | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| William Burdick | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| William Clark | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| William A. Reed | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| John Knight | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| Benjamin Maning | do | do | 216 00 |
| Robert Jones | do | do | 216 00 |
| James Tew | do | do | 216 00 |
| Samuel B. Wilson | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| Richard Conway | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Henry Gorham | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| William Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Vinton | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Brooks | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Young | do | do | 192 00 |
| James McCartney | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Johnson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Shean | do | do | 192 00 |
| Timothy McCarty | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Nesbitt | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Dinsmore | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Macomber | do | do | 192 00 |
| J. Latour | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Doyle | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Miles | do | do | 192 00 |
| Samuel Lewis | do | do | 192 00 |
| Frederick Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Conley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Curry | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Armburg | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Bannister | do | do | 192 00 |
| Cornelius Murphy | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Brown | Ordinary seaman | do | 132 00 |
| James McKenan | do do | do | 144 00 |
| J. Duffis | do do | do | 120 00 |
| Thomas Lewis | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| William Armstrong | do | do | 120 00 |
| Issac Church | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 |
| Isaac Rice | do | do | 120 00 |
| Thomas Gurney | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTER—*Schooner Jackson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Orrin Gardner | Boy | Newport | $120 00 | | |
| Stephen Longfellow | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Ryan | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| James O'Connell | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| James E. Weider | Bargeman | do | 308 64 | | |
| Jeremiah Wall | do | do | 154 32 | | |
| Peleg R. Bennett | do | East Greenwich | 141 36 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | District of Newport | | Fees. |
| 1 | Naval officer | | $250 00 | |
| 4 | Surveyors | | $250 & 200 00 | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector | | 400 00 | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer | | | Fees. |
| 1 | Inspector and boatman | | 115 68 | |
| 1 | Gauger | | | Fees. |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 12 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | | 132 00 | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 308 64 | |
| 1 | Do | | 154 32 | |
| 1 | Do | | 141 36 | |

---

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newport, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June, 30 '49. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $121 00 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 950 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | 3,245 04 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 12,860 64 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 774 30 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 78 54 |
| Whole amount expended at Newport | 18,279 52 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles W. Rand | Collector | Nantucket | $250 00 | | |
| William R. Easton | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| James Mitchel | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Obed Chase | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Baxter | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jesse Baker | Superintend't rev. boats | do | 144 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 2 do. | 2 00 | do. |
| 1 superintendent revenue boats | 144 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nantucket, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $251 78 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,825 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 531 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Nantucket | 2,608 06 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philip Sage | Collector | Middletown | $210 15 | | |
| William D. Starr | do | do | 210 15 | | |
| Samuel Cooper | do | do | 210 15 | | |
| Daniel Burroughs | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| William Willard | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Seth Belden | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Leaverett Hubbard | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Horace Stilman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Hayden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Oliver P. Sage | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Williams | Weigher | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| L. Hubbard | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Daniel Burroughs | Storekeeper | do | 100 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $210 15 | per annum. |
| 3 surveyors | 250 00 | do. |
| 4 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 weigher | 1,500 00 | per annum, max. compensat'n. |
| 1 gauger | 1,500 00 | do. do. do. |
| 1 storekeeper | 100 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Middletown, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $210 15 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 750 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $1,546 50 | |
| Amount expended for weighers | 19 31 | |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 66 24 | |
| | | 1,632 05 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 160 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 39 52 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Middletown | | 2,891 72 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norris Wilcox | Collector | New Haven | $1,084 93 | | |
| James Donaghe | do | do | 1,084 93 | | |
| Charles S. A. Davis | Surveyor | do | 200 00 | | |
| S. W. Wadsworth | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | do | | $3 00 | |
| John T. Collis | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. Gorham | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Galpin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Walter Osborne | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alfred Daggett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Treadway | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elias Gilbert | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Harry Loomis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| B. R. Hitchcock | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Beecher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel S. Meigs | do | Guilford and Madison | | 1 50 | |
| George L. Doud | do | do do | | 1 50 | |
| R. Bartholomew | do | Branford and Sachems' | | 1 50 | |
| J. J. Bartholomew | do | do do | | 1 50 | |
| Lyman Osborn | do | Milford and Derby | | 1 00 | |
| Mark Bristol | do | do do | | 1 00 | |
| Alfred Bassett | Day and night inspector | New Haven | | $2 00 and 3 00 | |
| John Colburn | do do | do | | 2 00 and 3 00 | |
| John Galpin | Weigher | do | | Fees. | |
| Walter Osborne | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Elias Gilbert | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Elias Gilbert | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | Fees. | |
| John Galpin | Gauger | do | | Fees. | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Osborne | ....do | .....do | ..... | Fees. | |
| Henry Beecher | ....do | .....do | ..... | Fees. | |
| B. R. Hitchcock | ....do | .....do | ..... | Fees. | |
| John Colvin | Bargeman | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| George Treadway | ....do | .....do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles S. A. Davis | Storekeeper | .....do | 100 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,084 93 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 200 00 | do. |
| 14 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 4 do. | 1 50 | do. |
| 2 do. | 1 00 | do. |
| 4 weighers | Fees. | |
| 2 measurers | Fees. | |
| 4 gaugers | Fees. | |
| 2 bargemen | 360 00 | per annum. |
| 1 storekeeper | 100 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Haven, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $1,084 93 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 200 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $5,774 17 | |
| Amount expended for weighers | 450 79 | |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 1,070 88 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 844 31 | |
| | | 8,140 15 |
| Amount expended in public stores | | 364 98 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 539 50 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 364 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven | | 10,693 86 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Mussey | Collector | New London | Fees. | | |
| Perry Douglass | Surveyor | do | $250 00 | | |
| Elijah Ames | Inspector and weigher | do | 500 00 | | |
| E. Porter | do do | do | | $3 00 | |
| Henry Douglass | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| Isaac Williams | do | Allen's Point | 250 00 | | |
| Daniel Manwaring | do | East Lynn | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew Mather | Captain revenue marine | New London | 1,200 00 | | |
| Francis Cisson | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $31 53 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector and weigher | 500 00 | do. |
| 1 do. do. | 600 00 | do. |
| 3 do. do. | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 do. do. | 250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 captain | 1,200 00 | do. |
| 1 bargeman | 360 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New London, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $31 53 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | 2,125 25 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,383 17 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 400 11 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 15 75 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New London | 4,205 81 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William S. Pomeroy | Collector | Fairfield | $423 24 | | |
| A. N. Ruggles | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer. | do | | $3 00 | |
| H. W. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. H. Hoyt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thaddeus Benedict | Temporary | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles B. Nichols | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector ..... $423 24 per annum.
5 inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers ..... 3 00 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Fairfield, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $423 24 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,719 39 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 69 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Fairfield | 2,211 63 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Pomeroy | Collector | Stonington | Fees. | | |
| George Brown | Surveyor | Pawcatuck | $150 00 | | |
| John H. Cross | ....do | ....do | 150 00 | | |
| Luther Ripley | Inspector | Stonington | 500 00 | | |
| Elisha Spicer | ....do | Mystic and Noank | | $3 00 | |
| Albert Weaver | Bargeman | Stonington | 144 00 | | |
| Edward R. Brown | ....do | Pawcatuck | 144 00 | | |
| Nelson Brown | ....do | ....do | 144 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $4 60 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1....do | 500 00 | per annum. |
| 2 bargemen | 144 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Stonington, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $4 60 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 800 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 316 72 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Stonington | 1,272 02 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abel Huntington | Collector | Sag Harbor | $407 94 | | |
| Edwin Rose | do | do | 407 94 | | |
| Noah Washburn | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Joseph Crolius | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph H. Skillman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles J. Conklin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel H. Douglass | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $407 94 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sag Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $407 94 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 216 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 7 68 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 10 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sag Harbor | 642 12 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James A. Nichols | Collector | Perth Amboy | $275 13 | | |
| William Patterson | Deputy collector | do | 600 00 | | |
| Edwin R. Hanks | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| Theo. M. Holcomb | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John A. Perrine | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Fish | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Samuel C. Dunham | do | do | | $3 00 | |
| Andrew Agnew | Surveyor | New Brunswick | 150 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collecter | $275 13 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector | 600 00 | do. |
| 4 inspectors | 600 00 | do. |
| 1 do | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Perth Amboy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $875 13 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,059 66 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 3 20 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Perth Amboy | 3,087 99 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorenzo Y. Lee | Collector | Bridgetown | $267 36 | | |
| James M. Newell | do | do | 267 36 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$267 36 per annum.

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bridgetown, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $267 36 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 2 75 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bridgetown | 270 11 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles S. Garrett..... | Surveyor..... | Camden..... | $250 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, New Jersey.....$257 86

DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gershom Mott..... | Collector..... | Burlington..... | $158 31 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington.....$158 31

## L—No. 1.—*The following statements illustrate the effect of American competition in the reduction of prices of manufactures of iron.*

*Prices of articles supplied wholly by American production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* Cut nails ..... per pound.... | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6⅛ cents | 5½ cents | 5½ cents | 4¾ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¾ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¼ cents | 4 cents |
| *b* Axes ..... per dozen.... | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $13 to $15¼ | $13 to $15¼ | $13 to $14 | $12 to $14 | $11 to $14 | $11 to $12 | $11 to $11½ | $10½ to $11 | $10 to $11 | $9½ to $10½ | $8 to $10 | $8 to $10 |
| *b* Iron pipes..... per ton..... | 55 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| *b* Hollow ware..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 60 to 65 | 60 to 65 | 60 to 65 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 53½ to 57½ | 50 to 55 |
| *b* Hoes ..... per dozen.... | ..... | 4 to 5 | 4½ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3½ to 4 | 3¼ to 4 | 3 to 3½ | 2½ to 3½ | 2½ to 3 | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2⅝ | 2 to 2¼ |

*Prices of articles supplied jointly by American and foreign production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *b* Sads iron, English..... per pound.... | All imported p | revious to 1842 | or 1843, and c | ost 5 to 6 cents | per pound when | importation cea | sed..... | | | | | | | | |
| *b* Sad irons, American..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $0 05½ | $0 05 | $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 04½ | $0 03½ to $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 03¾ | $0 03 to $0 03½ | $0 03 to $0 03¼ |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, English ... per gross.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 29 | Importation ce | ased..... |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, American .... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 | 35 to 32 | 32 to 29 | 37 to 35 | 37 to 35 | 29 | 27 | 24 to 21 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, English..... per dozen.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 58 | ..... | 55 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 52 | 52 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, American..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 62 | 58 to 54 | 50 | 46 | 42 |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, English..... per pack..... | $1 12½ | $1 06 | $0 90 | $0 90 | $0 85 | $0 80 | 80 | 75 | Importation ce | ased..... | | | | | |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, American ..... do..... | 1 12½ | 1 00 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 69½ | 55 | 50 | 45 | 42½ | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| *d* Pins, mixed, English..... per pound.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Importation ce | ased..... | | | | | |
| *d* Pins, mixed, American..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 |

*Prices of articles supplied by foreign production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *e* Files, 12-inch C. S., flat bastard ..... per dozen .... | $2 87 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 35 | $3 35 | $3 20 | $3 30 | $2 13 |
| *e* Closet locks, 4-inch, complete..... do..... | 1 17 | 2 04 | ..... | 1 36 | 1 56 | 1 36 | 1 26 | 1 17 | 1 04 | 1 53 | 1 53 | 1 56 | 1 56 | 1 26 | 1 17 |
| *f* Wrought-iron pans..... per pound.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 8¼ | 84-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 72-10 |
| *f* Vices, bright, standing..... do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | ..... | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| *f* Hollow ware, tinned..... discount from list price, per cent.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 50 | 55 | ..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert B. Risley | Collector | Bargaintown | $250 00 | | |
| Richard C. Holmes | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Samuel R. Risley | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Thomas L. Winner | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Somers | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$250 00 per annum.
3 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Great Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $263 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 374 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 182 43 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 90 46 |
| Whole amount expended in the district | 910 03 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel S. Downs | Collector | Tuckerton | $262 82 | | |
| Stephen Willets | do | do | 262 82 | | |
| Joel Haywood | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Isaac Peckworth | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Tacy W. Powell | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$262 82 per annum.
3 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Little Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $262 82 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 253 50 |
| Contingent expenses | 10 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor | 526 32 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Hewson | Collector | Newark | $276 69 | | |
| C. L. C. Gifford | Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher and measurer. | do | | $2 00 | |
| F. W. Brinley | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Darragh | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| Savillon J. Maltby | do | do | | 1 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $276 69 | per annum. |
| 2 inspectors, weigher, and measurer | 2 00 | per diem. |
| 2 bargemen | 1 00 | per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newark, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $276 69 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurer | 454 44 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 3 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 48 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newark | 832 13 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Hicks | Collector | Wilmington | $697 35 | | |
| William P. Brobson | do | do | 697 35 | | |
| John Hardy | Messenger to collector | do | | $1 00 | |
| John F. Hatt | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| James Wise | do do | Newcastle | | 1 00 | |
| John Wiles | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| James Rogers | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Platt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jack B. Vandever | do | Wilmington | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Polk | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Worrell | do | Port Penn | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Karsner | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Hunter | do | Delaware City | 500 00 | | |
| Jacob Caulk | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Alfred P. Robinson | do | Lewes City | 500 00 | | |
| Asbury Prettyman | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Henry B. Nones | Captain | Wilmington | 1,200 00 | | |
| John M. Gowen | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Charles Grover | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John Faunce | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| William H. Brown | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Edgar O. Murden | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. Scott Bell | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| William F. Rogers | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George H. Ritchie | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Joseph Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Wilson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Davis | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| David Ross | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William H. Harvey | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Enoch Hinson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Layton | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Adam Rodney | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Young | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| John White | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Simpson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Brookfield | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles King | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Williams | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Carbonette | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bryan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Alanson Mills | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Patrick King | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cunningham | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Antonio Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Andrew Fullmeal | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Saggerholm | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lund | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Simmons | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Rillick | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Crane | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Killick | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Julius Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Williamson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Riley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Ross, No. 2 | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Quigg | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Woodley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| M. Frank | do | do | 192 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE.—*Schooner Forward*—Continued. | | | | | |
| David Bagley | Seaman | Wilmington | $192 00 | | |
| John Smith, No. 1 | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith, No. 2 | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Louis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Pritchard | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robeson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Francis Perry | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Woolley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Revell | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Banckert | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Simpson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Parmer | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Whiticho | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| David Brown | Ward-room boy | do | 96 00 | | |
| Levi A. Sterling | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Nichols | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| George Shepherd | Boy | do | 72 00 | | |
| Andrew Drysdale | do | do | 72 00 | | |
| Henry Lewis | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Conwell | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Nellen | do | do | 72 00 | | |
| Joseph Brady | do | do | 120 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Hastings | do | do | 120 00 |
| Henry Cappell | do | do | 120 00 |
| Edward Fitzsimmons | do | do | 120 00 |
| James Rogers | do | do | 96 00 |
| Peter Folan | do | do | 96 00 |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | |
| Henry B. Nones | Captain | Wilmington | 1,200 00 |
| Thomas Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| B. J. Kellum | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| Henry Wilkinson | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| George H. Ritchie | do | do | 790 00 |
| James Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| Charles Wilson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| David Ross | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| William H. Harley | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| Enoch Hinson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| Adam Rodney | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| John White | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Charles Ring | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Carbonette | do | do | 192 00 |
| Richard Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| Patrick Kane | do | do | 192 00 |
| Andrew Fulmeal | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Saggerholm | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lund | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Simmons | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Crane | do | do | 192 00 |
| Julius Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Riley | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cunningham | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Ross, (No. 2) | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jacob Rival | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Benekert | do | do | 192 00 |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 |
| M. Frank | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Gallatin*—Continued. | | | | | |
| John Young | Seaman | Wilmington | $192 00 | | |
| William Simpson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Levi Stirling | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Lewis | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Connell | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Rogers | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Peter Folane | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Andrew Drysdale | do | do | 72 00 | | |
| Thomas Nolan | do | do | 72 00 | | |
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | | | |
| Charles Grover | First lieutenant | Wilmington | 960 00 | | |
| John McGowen | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| Thomas Sands | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| J. M. Jones | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Josiah Murch | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. S. Bell | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| E. O. Merden | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| John L. Stull | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| William H. Albertson | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| James Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| John Walker | Bargeman | Lewes | 192 00 | | |
| George E. Milby | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Sweeny | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Sweeny | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Simpler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Wrexham W. White | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry F. Maull | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| N. H. Hickman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John R. Burton | do | do | 192 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Dist. of Delaware | $697 35 | |
| 4 | Messengers | ..... | ..... | $1 00 |
| 6 | Inspectors and measurers | ..... | ..... | 3 00 |
| 4 | ....do.....do | ..... | 500 00 | |
| | *Schooner Forward.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | ..... | 1,200 00 | |
| 3 | First lieutenants | ..... | 960 00 | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | ..... | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | ..... | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | ..... | 600 00 | |
| 2 | Boatswains | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 2 | Gunners | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 45 | Seamen | ..... | 192 00 | |
| 2 | Cabin stewards | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 2 | Ward-room stewards | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 3 | Cooks | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 3 | Cabin boys | ..... | 120 00 | |
| 3 | Ward-room boys | ..... | 96 00 | |
| 11 | Boys | ..... | 96 00 | |
| | Amount paid officers and men...$7,854 41 | | | |
| | Amount paid for rations..... 1,109 30 | | | |
| | Amount paid for ship chandlery. 519 92 | | | |
| | Amount paid for sundries..... 126 77 | | | |
| | 9,610 40 | | | |
| | *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | ..... | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | ..... | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | ..... | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | ..... | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | ..... | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Boatman | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | ..... | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | ..... | 216 00 | |
| 23 | Seamen | ..... | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin boy | ..... | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room boy | ..... | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | ..... | 120 00 | |
| 3 | Boys | ..... | 96 00 | |
| 2 | Boys | ..... | 72 00 | |
| | Amount paid officers and men...$3,891 08 | | | |
| | Amount paid for rations..... 317 32 | | | |
| | Amount paid for ship chandlery. 261 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid for sundries..... 79 66 | | | |
| | 4,549 06 | | | |

## D—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | |
| 3 | First lieutenants | | $960 00 | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | 600 00 | |
| | Paid for traveling expenses $381 19 | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men 1,732 72 | | | |
| | 2,113 91 | | | |
| | *Revenue Boats.* | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | | 192 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Delaware, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,447 35 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | 4,304 20 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 125 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 16,273 37 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 768 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 847 09 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware | $23,765 01 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Sands | Collector | Annapolis | Fees. | | |
| Thomas Ireland | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| James W. Roach | Surveyor | ....do | $250 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Hoye | ....do | Nottingham | 250 00 | | |
| Alloys Thompson | ....do | Llewellensburg | 250 00 | | |
| William Coad | ....do | St. Mary's | 250 00 | | |
| James H. Ingleheart | Inspector | Annapolis | | $3 00 | |
| Washington G. Tuck | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $382 80 | per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 4 surveyors | 250 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Annapolis, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $282 80 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 497 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 79 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 68 55 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis | 2,022 35 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Willis | Collector | Oxford | Fees. | | |
| John H. Allen | do. | do. | Fees. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector ..... Fees.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oxford, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $258 07 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 27 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford | 285 57 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. H. Crockett | Collector | Vienna | $200 00 | | |
| Charles Parker | Surveyor | Snow Hill | 250 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $200 00 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vienna, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $219 08 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna | 469 08 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert White | Collector | Georgetown | Fees. | | |
| David Hedrick | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher. | do | $800 00 | | |
| James Towles | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher. | Washington | | $2 25 | |
| H. S. Davis | Inspector | Eastern Branch | 200 00 | | |
| John Waters | do | do | 200 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $539 41 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 800 00 | do. |
| 1 do do | 2 25 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 200 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $539 41 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and gauger | 2,010 70 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 60 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 7 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C. | 2,767 36 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conway Whittle | Collector | Norfolk | Fees. | | |
| William Garnett | do | do | Fees. | | |
| A. W. Martin | Clerk | do | $500 00 | | |
| C. C. Robinson | Naval officer | do | Fees. | | |
| T. Gatewood | do | do | Fees. | | |
| R. Q. Drummond | Deputy naval officer | do | | $2 00 | |
| Dennis Dawley | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| R. G. Banks | do | Hampton | 250 00 | | |
| Robert H. Webb | do | Suffolk | 250 00 | | |
| Robert Butler | do | Smithfield | 250 00 | | |
| William Loyall | Inspector | Norfolk | | 3 00 | |
| Horatio More | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. L. Lightfoot | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. S. Gayle | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua James | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Jacob Vickary | Weigher and gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Cary Fentress | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| A. N. Cunningham | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| William N. Whitney | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Franklin G. Moore | Storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| REVENUE MARINE.—*Schooner Madison.* | | | | | |
| Richard Evans | Captain | Norfolk | 1,200 00 | | |
| Gay More | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Clark | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Charles L. Collins | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| Dudley Davenport | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 790 00 |
| Isaac S. Sanner | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| John Harvey | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| Collin Brown | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| Daniel D. Fernald | do | do | 240 00 |
| L. W. Howard | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| James H. Walker | do | do | 240 00 |
| Thomas East | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| William Doto | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 |
| David Thomas | do | do | 216 00 |
| Hugh Somers | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Samuel Mead | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Enoch Simmons | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Peterson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Clark | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cudgings | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Fennell | do | do | 192 00 |
| Robert Melville | do | do | 192 00 |
| Adam Baum | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Silvia | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Nichols | do | do | 192 00 |
| Peter Johnson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Robbins | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cornelius | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Cornelius | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Hurst | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Davis | do | do | 192 00 |
| Wallace Nichols | do | do | 192 00 |
| Allen Morrison | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cassell | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Hadderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lewis | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jethro Carter | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Davis | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Hinton | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Robertson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Wray | do | do | 192 00 |
| Michael McGrath | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| David Bright | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Madison*,—Continued. | | | | | |
| William Clark | Cabin boy | Norfolk | $120 00 | | |
| Thomas Doyle | Ward-room boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Richard Thomas | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Harris | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| R. J. Morgan | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Hudgeons, jr | Boy | do | 96 00 | | |
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | Amount paid. | | |
| J. J. Nimmo | Captain | Norfolk | $636 78 | | |
| Gay More | Traveling expenses | do | 20 00 | | |
| Wm. C. Dunnavant | Lieutenant | do | 197 69 | | |
| E. C. Kenneday | do | do | 71 66 | | |
| R. S. Jones | do | do | 645 03 | | |
| N. Austin | do | do | 769 20 | | |
| R. A. Hudgins | do | do | 866 84 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | do | do | 317 04 | | |
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 90 79 | | |
| W. S. Bell | do | do | 215 01 | | |
| W. H. J. Goodwin | do | do | 252 70 | | |
| O. Peters | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| George Clark | do | do | 89 63 | | |
| H. Wilkinson | do | do | 65 83 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | Lieut., traveling expenses | do | 55 00 | | |
| N. Austin | do | do | 57 00 | | |
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 20 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | Per annum. | | |
| John Gibbs | Coxswain | Norfolk | $300 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Josiah Deans | Bargeman | do | 500 00 | | |
| William Portley | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Miles Buckley | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Isaac Garey | do | do | 180 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Norfolk and Portsmouth district. | $681 66 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | Fees. | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | | 620 00 | |
| 4 | Surveyors | | 250 00 | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | do | | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | | 1,500 00 | Max. com. |
| 3 | Measurers | | 1,500 00 | Max. com. |
| 1 | Storekeeper | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 14 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 5 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 300 00 | |
| 1 | do | | 180 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,181 66 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 620 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 1,000 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and meas'rs. | 6,021 52 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 929 45 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 17,564 71 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,061 26 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 126 44 |
| Whole amount expended in the Norfolk and Portsmouth dist. | 28,505 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Nelson | Collector | Richmond | Fees. | | |
| William Nelson | Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer | do | | $3 00 | |
| Richard H. Lawton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James A. Harwood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Linch | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel L. Bockius | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William C. Dunnavant | Third lieutenant | do | $790 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $282 40 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors and weighers | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 third lieutenant | 790 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Richmond, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $282 40 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | 4,488 08 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 650 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 590 67 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 18 78 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond | 6,079 93 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John A. Parker | Collector | Tappahannock | Fees. | | |
| Alexander K. Phillips | Surveyor | Fredericksburg | Fees. | | |
| William Gray | do | Port Royal | Fees. | | |
| Charles N. Lawson | do | Carter's Creek | Fees. | | |
| Alfred Palmer | do | Urbanna | Fees. | | |
| Robert B. Merchant | do | Dumfries | Fees. | | |
| Robert S. Hipkins | Deputy col. and inspec'r. | Tappahannock | $300 00 | | |
| Joshua L. Baughton | Temporary inspector | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $269 95 | per annum. |
| 5 surveyors | Fees. | |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 do | 300 00 | per annum. |
| 1 bargeman | 120 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Tappahannock, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $269 95 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 315 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 137 05 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 4 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Tappahannock | 726 70 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter S. Bowdoin | Collector | Cherrystone | $200 00 | | |
| Samuel Melvin | Surveyor | Accomac | Fees. | | |
| Samuel Y. Nottingham | Inspector (special) | | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $200 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue for the district of Cherrystone, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $212 83 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 12 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 6 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone | 231 08 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William S. Mallicote | Collector | Yorktown | $200 00 | | |
| William Nelson | ...do | ...do | 200 00 | | |
| William Williams | Surveyor | East River | Fees. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$200 00 per annum.
1 surveyor..... Fees.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Yorktown, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $210 76 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 96 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown | 306 76 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. T. Rosser | Collector | Petersburg | Fees. | | |
| William F. Bowdon | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles Campbell | Clerk | do | | $2 00 | |
| William R. Drinker | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| William G. Bierhatt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John H. Battle | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Richard McRae | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Jabez Smith | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nerborn T. Page | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William P. Porter | Surveyor | do | $300 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $269 99 | per annum. |
| 1 clerk | 2 00 | per diem. |
| 6 inspectors | 3 00 | do. |
| 1 surveyor | 300 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Petersburg, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $730 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for inspector | 3,447 39 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 5 65 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 129 16 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 95 72 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 1 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg | 4,709 22 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Green | Collector | Alexandria | Fees. | | |
| James McGuire | Surveyor | do | $300 00 | | |
| Edward S. Hough | Dep. collec'r and inspec'r. | do | | $3 00 | |
| Matthias Snyder, jr | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richardson S. Douglass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Brockett | Weigher and measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| John D. Shields | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $193 57 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 300 00 | do. |
| 4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Alexandria, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $193 57 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 4,541 94 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 249 31 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 8 06 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Alexandria | 5,292 88 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William D. Pritchard | Collector | Elizabeth City | Fees. | | |
| E. L. Stevens | Inspector and measurer | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Halesey | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Barbers | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$291 04 per annum.
3 inspectors..... 3 00 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Camden, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $291 04 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 301 26 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, N. C. | 592 30 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rizup Rawls | Collector | Edenton | Fees. | | |
| James E. Norfleet | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Duncan McDonald | Insp'r, gauger, and meas'r | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$264 34 per annum.
1 inspector..... 3 00 per diem.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edenton, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $264 34 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 176 96 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 14 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C. | 455 55 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Ramsey | Collector | Plymouth | Fees. | | |
| John S. Shepperd | Surveyor | do | $150 00 | | |
| Jacob D. Windley | Insp., weigher, meas'r, &c. | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. H. Willis | do. | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Latham | do. | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $233 99 | per annum. |
| 3 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Plymouth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $233 99 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 347 63 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 73 26 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 88 03 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth, N. C. | 892 91 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James K. Hatton | Collector | Washington | $250 00 | | |
| M. F. Van Nortwick | Dep. collector & inspector. | do | 600 00 | | |
| William Ellison | do | do | 600 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector.....$250 00 per annum.
1 inspector.....600 00 per annum.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $290 48 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,377 12 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 75 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Washington, N. C. | 1,742 60 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas S. Singleton | Collector | Newbern | Fees. | | |
| Nathaniel S. Brown | Inspector | do | $250 00 | | |
| Thomas S. Singleton | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Nathaniel S. Brown | Weigh'r, gaug. & measu'r | do | Fees. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 2 inspectors | $250 00 per annum. |
| 1 weigher, measurer, and gauger | 1,500 00 max. com. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newbern, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $53 74 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 375 00 |
| Amount expended for weighers | 19 59 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 255 90 |
| Amount expended for gauging | 9 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 135 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern, N. C. | 848 35 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas J. Pasteur | Collector | Ocracoke | $1,000 00 | | |
| Charles S. Pasteur | Inspector | do | 240 00 | | |
| David Smith | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Willis | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James M. Mayo | do | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,000 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do. |
| 3 bargemen | 240 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Ocracoke, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,001 47 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 240 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 720 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke, N. C. | 1,961 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James E. Gibble | Collector | Beaufort | $250 00 | | |
| Elijah Whitehurst | Insp'r, weigher, & meas. | do | | $3 00 | |
| Thomas Murray | Bargeman | do | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector, gauger and measurer | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 120 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Beaufort, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $265 07 |
| Amount expended for inspector, weigher, and measurer | 111 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 132 25 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 36 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort | 544 32 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. C. Bettencourt | Collector | Wilmington | Fees. | | |
| James T. Miller | Naval officer | do | $150 00 | | |
| J. S. Murphy | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| L. A. Gallaway | Insp'r, weigher & meas. | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. L. Sherwood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. Sullivan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Uriah Sullivan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Reaves | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neil McDonald | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Burch | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| William B. Jones | Gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles B. Morris | Boarding officer | do | 480 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 naval officer | $150 00 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do. |
| 5 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 2 inspectors | 600 00 | per annum. |
| 1 ....do | 480 00 | do. |
| 1 gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. |
| 4 bargemen | 240 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Wilmington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $353 33 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measu'rs. | 3,398 58 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 990 96 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 45 17 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, N. C.. | 5,188 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. L. Shaw | Collector | Georgetown | $250 00 | | |
| J. C. Porter | Dep'y coll'r and inspec'r | do | 125 00 | | |
| Isaac C. Session | Occasional inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| James Easterling | Weigher | do | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector, inspector and weigher | 125 00 do. |
| 1 occasional inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 weigher | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $253 46 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | 265 79 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 105 47 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 6 40 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, S. C. | 631 12 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. R. Bythewood | Collector | Beaufort | $250 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, S. C. ..... $250 20

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archibald Clark | Collector | St. Mary's | Fees. | | |
| H. E. W. Clark | do | do | Fees. | | |
| G. P. Cohen | Inspector | Jeffersonton | $200 00 | | |
| Woodford Mabry | do | Brunswick | 250 00 | | |
| Robert Day | Capt. rev'e marine service | St. Mary's | 1,200 00 | | |
| Peter Call | Bargeman | do | 312 00 | | |
| Alexander Pratt | do | do | 312 00 | | |
| Thomas Paine | do | do | 312 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $528 01 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 200 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 62 50 | do. |
| 1 captain revenue marine | 1,200 00 | do. |
| 3 bargemen | 312 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mary's, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $528 01 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 262 50 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 75 42 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 303 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,063 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 38 33 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's | 2,270 38 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, DARIEN, GEORGIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armand B. Le Fils | Collector | Brunswick | $250 00 | | |
| Woodford Mabry | Inspector | do | 250 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 250 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 120 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 120 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 24 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia | 764 00 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James E. Saunders | Collector | Mobile | Fees. | | |
| John J. Walker | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Paul Powers | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Charles J. Fox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Walter Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas J. Butler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cornelius Cuyler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Rondeau | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Howard | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James W. Lang | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. S. Jennings | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Latham Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Aite | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles S. Shreve | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas S. Fishe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Mosely | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. S. Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Bancroft | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. H. Lane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. H. Gordon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Morgan M. Morris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| F. Alexander, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Strother | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. C. Townsley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. W. Deering | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. W. Junnett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. T. Sanders | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| William Walker | do | do | Fees. | | |
| J. F. Cunningham | Gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| B. M. Bradford | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John R. Blocker | Weigher and measurer | Mobile | Fees. | | |
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Walcott.* | | | | | |
| Levi C. Harby | Captain | Mobile | $1,200 00 | | |
| Osmond Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| J. J. Morrison | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John Hendren | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. Scott Bell | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| Albert G. Cook | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Tennison | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Alex. W. Deering | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Johnson | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Wendell | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| Alex. Smith | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Munroe | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Cooper | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Eugene Bullock | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Narcisse Stark | Ward-room steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Shardick Lopey | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Wm. Higgins | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Pedro Granchero | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wisby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Gilmore | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Gregory | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Whittemore | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Chase | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Fr. Ferguson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Lovett | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Rider | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Driver | do | do | 192 00 | | |

L—No. 2 (2.)—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices per cent. of white cotton goods of American manufacture, as exhibited by the foregoing statement marked L—No. 2 (1.)*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description. | Width. | No. of yards to the pound. | No. of yarn. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Per centum.* |
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Mass. | Plain osnaburgs | 30 | 2.20 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14½ to | 7½ | 48.27 |
| *a* Do | do | do | 36 | 1.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 17½ to | 9½ | 45.70 |
| *a* Do | do | Twilled | 30 | 1.70 | | 1835 | 1849 | 18½ to | 10½ | 44.59 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 12½ to | 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12½ to | 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 11½ to | 5¾ | 50.00 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10½ to | 5¾ | 45.24 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Fine brown do | 37 | 4.20 | 30 | 1847 | 1849 | 13¾ to | 6¾ | 50.90 |
| *b* Boott | do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to | 7 | 50.00 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do shirtings | 28½ | 4.50 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 9¼ to | 4 | 57.89 |
| *c* Suffolk | do | Twilled brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to | 6½ | 53.57 |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do | 30 | 2.83 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to | 6½ | 53.57 |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 12¼ to | 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do | 37 | 2.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 12¼ to | 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass. | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | | 1836 | 1848 | 10½ to | 5½ | 50.00 |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, N. H. | Brown R do | | 3 | | 1837 | 1849 | 12 to | 7½ | 37.50 |
| *d* Do | do | Brown A do | | 4.10 | | 1837 | 1849 | 13 to | 6½ | 50.00 |
| *d* Do | do | Brown H do | | 4.60 | | 1837 | 1849 | 11½ to | 6 | 47.83 |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Mass. | Longcloths | 31 | | | 1840 | 1848 | 12 to | 8 | 33.33 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 33 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 13½ to | 9½ | 29.62 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 36 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 16½ to | 11 | 33.33 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 40 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 18 to | 11½ | 36.11 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 46 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 21 to | 13 | 38.09 |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Mass. | Printing cloths | | | 40 | 1836 | 1848 | 11½ to | 5 | 56.52 |
| *f* Thorndike | do | Bleached sheeting | | | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 18 to | 6¾ | 62.50 |
| *g* James' Steam | Newburyport, Mass. | S. F. bleached longcloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 | 1845 | 1849 | 11¼ to | 8¾ | 22.22 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 12¾ to | 9¾ | 24.00 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 14 to | 11 | 21.43 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 | 1847 | 1848 | 15 to | 13 | 13.33 |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Brown sheeting, No. 1 | 30 | 3.73 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10.20 to | 5.12 | 49.80 |
| *h* Do | do | do No. 3 | 37 | 2.96 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 12.25 to | 6.34 | 48.24 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', N. H. | Drillings | 30 | 3.87 | | 1842 | 1849 | 7½ to | 5½ | 26.66 |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.75 | | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ to | 6 | 22.58 |
| *i* North Factory | | do | 30 | 3.66 | | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ to | 6 | 22.58 |
| *i* Weare | Weare, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | | 1843 | 1849 | 8 to | 6¼ | 21.88 |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | | 1842 | 1849 | 8 to | 6 | 25.00 |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Mass. | Printing cloths | | | | 1836 | 1849 | 9½ to | 4¼ | 55.26 |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H. | do | 28 | 6 | 30 | 1841 | 1849 | 7½ to | 4 | 46.67 |
| *k* Perkins | | do | 30 | 6 | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 10 to | 4¾ | 52.50 |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirtings | 33 | 4.53 | 40 | 1841 | 1848 | 11 to | 7¼ | 34.09 |
| *k* Chicopee | | Brown printing cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 | 1836 | 1849 | 9¼ to | 4 | 56.75 |
| *k* Chicopee | | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 12½ to | 6½ | 48.00 |
| *k* Great Falls | | Bleached shirting | 31 | | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 9 to | 6¼ | 30.55 |
| *k* Do | | Brown shirting | 33 | 4.65 | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 8½ to | 6 | 29.41 |
| *k* Do | | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1840 | 1849 | 8¾ to | 6 | 27.27 |
| *l* | Providence, R. I. | Printing cloth | 28 | | 28 | 1839 | 1848 | 7 7-16 to | 4¼ | 42.85 |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | | | 1841 | 1849 | 8⅛ to | 6⅛ | 27.92 |
| *l* Richmond | do | do | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 7⅜ to | 5⅜ | 27.42 |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons | | | 30 | 1839 | 1848 | 7.54 to | 4.22 | 44 03 |
| *m* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | 3 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12.55 to | 6.62 | 47 25 |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham, Mass. | Bleached A | | | | 1840 | 1843 | 15¼ to | 11 | 27.87 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown A | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 14½ to | 10 | 31.03 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached B | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 12⅛ to | 8 | 34.02 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown B | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 11⅛ to | 7¼ | 34.78 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached E | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 10⅜ to | 7 | 32.53 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown E | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 9⅝ to | 6 11-16 | 31.41 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached H | | | | 1842 | 1848 | 14⅛ to | 7¼ | 48 28 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown H | | | | 1840 | 1848 | 9⅝ to | 6⅞ | 28.58 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached W | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 16¼ to | 11⅜ | 27.69 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown W | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 14¼ to | 10¾ | 24.57 |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Mass. | Duck, No. 3 | | | | 1843 | 1849 | 30 to | 21 | 30 00 |
| *p* Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | | | | 1839 | 1849 | 24½ to | 17 | 30.62 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Gilliam | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Thompson | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Curtis | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Joshua Chase | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Harvey | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Hussey | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Aug. Hammond | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Taylor | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Sheridan | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Sinclair | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Smith | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lawrence | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Lewis | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Nicholas Andrus | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Banham | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Munroe | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John W. Smith | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John N. Hampton | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Benjamin Vickars | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| George Williams | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Sinclair | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Adams | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Tillinghurst | ....do | .....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Williams | Ordinary seaman | .....do | 168 00 | | |
| Thomas Dannagh | Cabin boy | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas McGowen | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Davis | 2d cabin boy | .....do | 96 00 | | |
| Antonio Murry | Ward-room boy | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| Francis Caddy | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Shields | ..Boy | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Barclay | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| William Burke | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| William Collins | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| Benjamin Fuller | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| George W. Linton | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas McCabe | ....do | .....do | 120 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Mobile. | Fees. | |
| 22 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 2 | Weighers and measurers | | Fees. | |
| 1 | Gauger | | Fees. | |
| | REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Walcott.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | $1,200 00 | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | |
| 2 | Pilots | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 2 | Carpenters | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 34 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | | 168 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Ward-room steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 2 | Cabin boys | | 120 00 | |
| 2 | Ward-room boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | 2d cabin boy | | 96 00 | |
| 7 | Boys | | 120 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Mobile, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $2,134 22 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 14,136 54 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 1,710 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 11,839 10 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 543 93 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Mobile | 30,363 79 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willis H. Arnold | Collector | Pearl river | $250 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $255 65 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river | 505 65 |

DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John D. Elliott | Collector | Natchez | $500 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $502 33 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 170 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 13 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez | 685 33 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Hendren | Collector | Vicksburg | $500 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Vicksburg ..... $502 29

DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dillon Jordon | Collector | Pensacola | $500 00 | | |
| Robert Mitchell | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| A. H. Peete | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Robert A. Mitchell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neunte Byrnes | Boatman | do | 300 00 | | |
| Dillon Jordon, jr | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| P. Suckett | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| S. F. Phillips | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Slave Henry | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Alba | do | do | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 | per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 5 bargemen | 300 00 | per annum. |
| 1 do. | 120 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pensacola, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $501 07 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,661 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 276 40 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 826 62 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola | 3,265 09 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Center | Collector | St. Augustine | $500 00 | | |
| Peter Bennet | Inspector | do | 500 00 | | |
| Douglass Dummett | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| Slave Jim | Bargeman | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Richard | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Alfred | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Andrew | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Ben | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Joshua | do | do | 180 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 500 00 per annum. |
| 1 do. | 2 00 per diem. |
| 6 bargemen | 180 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Augustine, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $500 34 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,154 19 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,080 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 62½ |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine | $3,035 15½ |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. R. Mallory | Collector | Key West | Fees. | | |
| Charles Howe | Dep. collect'r & inspect'r. | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Russell | Inspector | Indian River | $550 00 | | |
| John P. Baldwin | Temporary inspector | Key West | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Thouron | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edwin Quinby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Patterson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Osman Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| William B. Randolph | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| James Roberts | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| Joe English | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Peter Brayton | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Stephen English | do | do | 360 00 | | |

#### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $851 14 | per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 550 00 | per annum. |
| 1 first lieutenant revenue marine | 960 00 | per annum. |
| 1 third lieutenant revenue marine | 790 00 | per annum. |
| 4 bargemen | 360 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Key West, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $851 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,606 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 151 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,221 85 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,710 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 22 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Key West | $5,562 29 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel W. Walker | Collector | St. Mark's | $500 00 | | |
| John M. Palmer | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | Tampa Bay | | $3 00 | |
| A. M. Alexander | Inspector | St. Mark's | | 3 00 | |
| Aug. Steele | ....do. | Cedar Key | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mark's, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1 80 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,739 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 920 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's | 3,960 80 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Dell | Collector | St. John's | $500 00 | | |
| Isaiah D. Hart | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas O. Holmes | Inspector | Jacksonville | | $2 00 | |
| Lawrence Ryan | do | St. John's Bar | | 2 00 | |
| John A. Cavedo | do | Fernandina | 300 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 300 00 do. |
| 2 do. | 2 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. John's, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $500 77 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,584 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 370 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 3 68 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's | 2,758 45 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel W. Spencer | Collector | Apalachicola | $500 00 | | |
| Charles H. Austin | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| B. W. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Foster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Lee | Bargeman | do | 300 00 | | |
| Casper Horne | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Henry Johnson | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| S. W. Phillips | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Conner | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Andrew Howard | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Claiborne Simons | do | do | 300 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 7 bargemen | 300 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Apalachicola, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $792 88 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,902 02 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 213 60 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 576 97 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Apalachicola | 3,485 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TECHE, FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA.

| Name of person employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. N. McMillan | Collector | Franklin | $250 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $255 31 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended for the district of Teche | 505 31 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TEXAS, (GALVESTON.)

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiram G. Runnels | Collector | Galveston | $1,750 00 | | |
| Galen Hodges | Surveyor | Matagorda | 600 00 | | |
| Sam Harris | do | Valasco | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. Somerville | do | Port Cavallo | 1,000 00 | | |
| G. W. Collinsworth | do | Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | |
| A. G. W. Davis | do | Galveston | 500 00 | | |
| J. Hayden | Deputy collector | do | 600 00 | | |
| William H. Armstrong | do | Port of Sabine | 1,000 00 | | |
| H. W. Augustine | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| James Gouch | do | Brazos Santiago | 1,000 00 | | |
| G. W. Hockley | Inspector | Galveston | | $3 00 | |
| Medad Menard | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Smith | Temporary inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Durr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Tipton Walker | Inspec'r, weigher, gauger, meas'r and storekeeper. | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| M. Kimley | Night watch | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Kimley | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Durr | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Parsons | do | Corpus Christi | 384 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| No. persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | District of Texas. | $1,750 00 | |
| 2 | Surveyors | do | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 500 00 | |
| 3 | Inspectors | do | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 5 | do | do | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector and storekeeper | do | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Bargeman | do | 384 00 | |
| 2 | do | do | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Texas, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,750 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 3,336 25 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,785 13 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 373 51 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,089 29 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 274 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Texas | 11,608 46 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander Somerville | Collector | Saluria | $1,250 00 | | |
| Galen Hodges | do | do | 1,250 00 | | |
| Galen Hodges | Surveyor and inspector | Matagorda | 600 00 | | |
| Moses Johnson | do do | Port Lavacca | 600 00 | | |
| H. D. Norton | do do | Capano | 500 00 | | |
| Edward Fitzgerald | do do | Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | |
| George M. Collingsworth | do do | do | 500 00 | | |
| James Gooch | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | Brazos Santiago | 1,000 00 | | |
| James K. McCreary | do do | Saluria | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Harrison | Cockswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| Gus. Swan | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Peter Brown | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Hill | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William N. Barnell | Bargeman | do | 180 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,250 00 | per annum. |
| 2 surveyors and inspectors | 600 00 | do. |
| 2 do. do. | 500 00 | do. |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 1,000 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 500 00 | do. |
| 4 bargemen | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 180 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saluria, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,250 00 |
| Amount expended for surveyor's department | 1,706 09 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,309 06 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,558 12 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria | 5,823 27 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William B. Snowhook | Collector | Chicago | $866 84 | | |
| Jacob Russell | do | do | 866 84 | | |
| V. A. Boyer | Inspector | do | 480 00 | | |
| John White | do | Milwaukie | 360 00 | | |
| John B. Macey | Secret inspector | Chicago | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $866 84 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 480 00 | do. |
| 1 do. | 360 00 | do. |
| 1 secret inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Chicago, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $866 84 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,718 10 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 58 47 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 14 87 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago | 2,658 28 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patrick Collins | Surveyor | Cincinnati | $350 00 | | |
| William Key Bond | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cincinnati, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended for surveyor's department | $750 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 22 61 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cincinnati | 772 61 |

DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. P. Porter | Surveyor | Louisville | $350 00 | | |
| Robert C. Thompson | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Louisville, for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $616 76 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 14 95 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Louisville | 731 71 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jesse Thomas | Surveyor | Nashville | $350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nashville, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $396 42 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 9 11 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville | 405 53 |

DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Guthrie | Surveyor | Pittsburg | $350 00 | | |
| Henry Woods | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pittsburg, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $377 33 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 4 80 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg | 482 13 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Gray | Surveyor and inspector | St. Louis | $348 50 | | |
| R. F. Barry | Inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Mathew Van Deer | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| John Molloy | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Stephen Rice | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. H. Reynolds | do | Independence | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 surveyor | $348 50 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 do | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 2 do | 2 00 | do. |
| 1 do | 1 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Louis, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $927 06 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,074 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits | 26 35 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 631 60 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis | 2,909 01 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michael Edwards, jr. | Surveyor | Wheeling | $350 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Wheeling.....$362 22

DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert S. Rhea | Collector | | $170 66 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago.....$170 66

## FINAL RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, per accounts rendered..... | $2,152,757 48 |
| Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of July 7, 1838, estimated at..... | 15,000 00 |
| Expenses incurred, but not paid, on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at..... | 32,242 52 |
| Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending June 30, 1849..... | 2,200,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of Commissioner of Customs, December 3, 1849.*

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

N. B.—In the copies of the foregoing statements, marked C and D, transmitted to Congress, certain mistakes in transcribing the same, in nowise affecting results, have been corrected as they passed through the press.

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

## E.

*Statement of the issue, reissue, and redemption of Treasury Notes, in conformity to the 22d section of the act of 28th January, 1847.*

OF THE ISSUE AND REISSUE.

The Treasury notes issued during the year ending the 30th June, 1849, under the provisions of the 1st and 15th sections of the act of 28th January, 1847, including $550,000* of the same issue reissued in October and November, 1848, of notes purchased of William R. Morgan, amounted to ..... $1,794,000 00

OF THE REDEMPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The amount of said notes redeemed during the year ending June 30, 1849, was | | $11,381,850 00 |
| Whereof there was surrendered for stock | | $10,547,550 00 |
| paid in for customs | | 1,200 00 |
| paid in for lands | | 100 00 |
| And there was purchased at par, in October, 1848, of Wm. R. Morgan | $800,000 00 | |
| Also purchased on the 23d February, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs | 27,000 00 | |
| Also purchased on the 6th April, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs† | 6,000 00 | |
| | | 833,000 00 |
| | | $11,381,850 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## EE.

*Payment of Treasury Notes which had been purloined, per act August* 10, 1846, *during the year ending* 30*th June*, 1849.

| Date. | No. of warrant. | To whom paid. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. January 1 | 6,947 | To Joseph Koger | $108 10 |
| May 25 | 9,505 | To John D. & C. Jones | 54 05 |
| | | | $162 15 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 5, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

* To this amount, reissued to Wm. R. Morgan ..... $550,000 00
Add amount of stock of 1847, issued on deposit made by him ..... 250,000 00
Making the amount of notes and of stock issued in lieu of notes purchased of him ..... $800,000 00

† Paid to Corcoran & Riggs, for notes surrendered and cancelled, being account of over-deposit made by mistake, in December, 1848, on account of the loan of 1847.

F.

*Statement of the amount of Coupon Stock of the Loan of* 1848 *issued for cash; the amount of deposit and premium; and when, where, and by whom made.*

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 1 | $35,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | *162,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 19,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 3 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 5 | 85,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 7 | 5,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 7 | 45,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 60,000 00 | - | E. W. Clarke & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 3 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clarke & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 11 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 12 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 6 | 13,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 12 | 65,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 8 | 12,000 00 | - | E. W. Clarke & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 15 | 8,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | $363 00 | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| 15 | 12,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 19 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 21 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 1 | 4,406 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 22 | 594 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 20 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 22 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 25 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 26 | 2,000 00 | - | R. W. Latham & Co. | do. |
| 26 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Boston. |
| 27 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 27 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 28 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 28 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 20 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 29 | 40,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 31 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| August 1 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| July 24 | 15,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 6 | 1,000 00 | 153 00 | Love Baker | New York. |
| August 4 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| July 27 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 19 | 2,000 00 | 342 00 | Lott Newell | New York. |
| August 5 | 10,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 7 | †15,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |

*Part of $190,000. †Part of $240,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 28 | $60,000 00 | $4,120<br>1,035<br>1,030<br>3,000 | Wm. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | - | S. R. Brooks | New Orleans. |
| August 14 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 16 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 17 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 12 | 23,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 31,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 22 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 21 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 21 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 22 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 23 | 60,000 00 | - | Wm. R. Morgan | do. |
| 5 | 1,000 00 | - | Love Baker | do. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 25 | 15,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 25 | 2,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| 26 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 17 | 3,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 28 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 29 | 4,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | do. |
| 29 | 40,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 23 | 20,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Sept. 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| August 21 | 20,000 00 | - | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| Sept. 2 | 7,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 2 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 2 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 6 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| August 31 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Sept. 7 | *3,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | †4,000 00 | - | E. W. Clarke & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 13 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 15 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 11 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 4 | 3,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 12 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 11 | 21,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 21 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 23 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 13 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 2 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 30 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 30 | 1,000 00 | - | Love Baker | New York. |
| 14 | 3,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| October 11 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 12 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 7 | 17,000 00 | - | E. W. Clarke & Brothers | St. Louis. |

*Part of $25,000. †Part of $50,000.

F—Continued.

| Date: | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 7 | $1,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| August 29 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| 30 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| October 16 | 1,000 00 | - | Love Baker | New York. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 17 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 18,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 20 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 9 | 17,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| August 16 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| October 11 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 23 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 20 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Jeffersonville. |
| 25 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| 16 | 4,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 19 | 14,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| July 25 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 27 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 15,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | *64,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 27 | 27,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| October 28 | 8,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 26 | 14,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 31 | 7,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 31 | 9,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Nov. 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| October 24 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Nov. 2 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 200,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| October 28 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| Nov. 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 1,000 00 | - | Love Baker | New York. |
| 8 | 8,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 9 | 23,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 9 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 47,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 13 | 5,400 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 15 | 600 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 150,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 15 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |

*Three certificates.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 16 | $50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 7 | 100,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 7 | 1,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 10 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 9 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 13 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| 21 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 7,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 22 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 22 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 13 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| 24 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 16 | 3,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 20 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 28 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 12,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 23 | 22,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 22 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Nov. 20 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| Dec. 1 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 6 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| Nov. 29 | 28,000 90 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| Dec. 6 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| Nov. 28 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Dec. 2 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 9 | 37,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 9 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 12 | 26,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 13 | 2,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | Washington. |
| Nov. 30 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| Dec. 13 | 500 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 13 | 3,500 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 30,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 14 | 8,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 14 | 1,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | New York. |
| 15 | 4,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 18 | 8,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | do. |
| 20 | 2,600 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 18 | 1,400 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 14,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 21 | 6,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 21 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 11 | 3,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 20 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 21 | *40,000 00 | - | do | do |

*Part of $100,000, No. 476, transferred.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Dec. 18 | $10,000 00 | - | S. R. Brooks | New York. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1849. | | | | |
| January 2 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 1848. | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | 5,000 00 | | do | Washington. |
| 28 | 5,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 28 | 10,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 28 | 20,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 27 | 40,000 00 | | do | New York. |
| 30 | 40,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 20 | 5,000 00 | | do | New Orleans. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | No. 203 | do | do. |
| 22 | 30,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 22 | 10,000 00 | | do | New York. |
| 23 | 20,000 00 | | do | New Orleans. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | | do | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 5,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 21 | 5,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 22 | 5,000 00 | | do | do. |
| 1849. | | | | |
| January 3 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost, by R. W. L. & Co. | do. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 3 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 9 | 6,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 6 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 9 | 9,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 10 | 75,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 5 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 16 | 7,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 13 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 9 | 2,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 9 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 16 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 60,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 13 | 100,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 16 | 12,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 37,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 18 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 20 | 70,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 29 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| Feb. 1 | 3,000 00 | - | R. W. Latham & Co., H. M. P. | Washington. |
| Jan. 13 | 10,200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Jeffersonville. |
| 17 | 10,800 00 | - | do | do. |
| 20 | 17,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 8,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| Feb. 3 | 3,000 00 | - | R. W. L. & Co., act. H. M. Prevost. | Washington. |
| Jan. 30 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Jeffersonville. |
| Feb. 5 | 900 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| Jan. 23 | 22,100 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| Feb. 2 | 7,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 15 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| Jan. 27 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | | |
| Feb. | 1 | $10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| Jan. | 26 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Feb. | 10 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 13 | 26,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 12 | 18,720 27 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| | 13 | 279 73 | - | do | Washington. |
| | 8 | 1,500 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| | 8 | 18,500 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| | 15 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 17 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 19 | 12,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| March | 2 | 250 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| Feb. | 10 | 22,750 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| | 16 | 12,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| March | 15 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| Feb. | 20 | 12,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| | 26 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| March | 24 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| | 14 | 4,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| | 30 | 6,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| | 30 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| April | 2 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 3 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 5 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 17 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 21 | 3,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| May | 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| | 3 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 8 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 8 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 8 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 15 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 14 | 23,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 10 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 16 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 18 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 18 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 18 | 8,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 19 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 24 | 20,000 00 | - | Winslow & Perkins | New York. |
| | 25 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| | 28 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| | 28 | 100,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 29 | 10,000 00 | - | Winslow & Perkins | do. |
| | 28 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| June | 1 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| May | 28 | 1,000,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| June | 2 | 2,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | New York. |
| | 19 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| | 18 | *23,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 19 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 20 | 200,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 15 | 1,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | do. |
| | 21 | 200,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| | 27 | 1,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| | 14 | 3,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| | 26 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 26 | 100,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | - | do | do. |

* Part of $50,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | |
| June 26 | $50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| July 6 | 3,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| June 30 | *3,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| July 21 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 21 | 53,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 10 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 18 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 17 | 7,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| August 11 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 14 | 2,000 00 | - | Lott Newell | New York. |
| 21 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Sept. 19 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 25 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Total.. | $7,740,009 00 | $10,043 00 | | |

* Part of $3,700.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount deposited | $7,740,000 00 |
| Transferable stock, per account stated | 8,260,000 00 |
| Amount of loan | 16,000,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## F—Continued.

*Statement showing the amount of Transferable Stock of the Loan of 1848 issued for cash, the amount of deposit and premium, and when, where, and by whom made.*

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 1 | $600 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | 400 00 | - | do | do. |
| June 19 | 50 00 | - | John E. Wilson | do. |
| July 1 | 50 00 | - | do | do. |
| June 19 | 400 00 | - | Mary H. Wilson | do. |
| July 1 | 90,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 52,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 3 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 3 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 5 | 300 00 | - | do | do. |
| 6 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 6 | 150,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 6 | 25,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 80,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 72,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 7 | 30,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 6 | 37,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 11 | 9,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 11 | 4,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 12 | 1,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 12 | 7,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | *28,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 13 | 200 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 3 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Richmond. |
| 13 | 55,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 13 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 13 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 13 | 2,100 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Baltimore. |
| 13 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 6,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 12 | 12,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 12 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | Thomas J. Abbott | Washington. |
| 1 | 111,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 85,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |

* Part of $190,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 14 | $10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | $302 00 | R. W. Meade | New York. |
| 5 | 3,000 00 | 313 50 | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |
| 1 | 18,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 51,974 53 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 25 47 | - | do | Washington. |
| June 23 | 1,200 00 | 42 00 | Charles Garnett | Philadelphia. |
| July 14 | 10,000 00 | 2,162 50 | John P. Hamilton | New York. |
| 10 | 25,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 1,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 12,000 00 | 232 40 | Joel E. Matthew | Mobile. |
| 11 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 12 | 13,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 20 | 200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | John P. Hamilton | New York. |
| 21 | 23,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 21 | 3,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 10 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 13 | 28,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 22 | 63,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 15 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 5,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | Washington. |
| 26 | 1,500 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 27 | 30,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 28 | 8,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 22 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 3,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 29 | 7,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 29 | 1,500 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 29 | 14,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 28 | 10,000 00 | 1,010 00 | Winslow & Perkins | do. |
| 31 | 1,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 31 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| August 1 | 3,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost, on account of Harrison Hough | Washington. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| July 29 | 2,250 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| August 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| July 31 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| August 2 | 1,300 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | Washington. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| July 21 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 24 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| August 3 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| 5 | 100 00 | - | Mary H. Wilson | Washington. |
| July 28 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 28 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 31 | $5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| August 1 | 3,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 5 | 10,000 00 | - | Winslow & Perkins | do. |
| 1 | 50,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 30,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 8 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 9 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 8 | 27,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Boston. |
| 7 | *225,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 10 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 10 | 40,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 10 | 6,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 2 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| July 28 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| August 11 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 14 | 1,900 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 14 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 8 | 25,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 12 | 7,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 31,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 14 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 7 | 2,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| July 5 | 900 00 | - | do | Boston. |
| August 15 | 4,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 7 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 15,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 15 | 15,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 15 | 51,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 16 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 2,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | do. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New York. |
| 17 | 1,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 16 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 14 | 200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 10 | 12,600 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 10 | 2,400 00 | - | do | do. |
| 17 | 41,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 17 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 17 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 19 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost, on account of H. Hough | do. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 18 | 8,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 48,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 11 | 600 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 19 | 6,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | Washington. |
| 19 | 43,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 19 | 40,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 19 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 19,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 18 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 15 | 10,600 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 15 | 1,500 00 | - | do | do. |

*Part of $240,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| August 14 | $25,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 14,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | New York. |
| 19 | 4,600 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 21 | 400 00 | - | do | do. |
| 22 | 3,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 19 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 21 | 55,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 22 | 500 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 23 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost, account of H. Hough | do. |
| 12 | 100,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 25,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 23 | 28,500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 24 | 800 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 22 | 2,500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 22 | 120,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 23 | 9,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New Orleans. |
| 17 | 20,000 00 | - | Jno. P. Hamilton | do. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | - | Jas. C. McGuire | Washington. |
| 25 | 42,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 25 | 26,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 19 | 20,000 00 | - | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 1,500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 26 | 21,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 26 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 29 | 500 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 28 | 9,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | New York. |
| 29 | 1,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 30 | 500 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 29 | 10,000 00 | $350 00 | A. R. Corbin | New York. |
| 26 | 5,230 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 30 | 70 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 31 | 2,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | do. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| 30 | 9,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 30 | 6,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 30 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 30 | 35,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 23 | 5,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New Orleans. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 16,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | - | S. R. Brooks | do. |
| Sept. 1 | 16,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| Aug. 15 | 400 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| Sept. 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 100 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 1 | 3,000 00 | - | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Aug. 16 | $100,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| Sept. 4 | 2,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 4 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 4 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 5 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | do. |
| 4 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| Aug. 18 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Sept. 7 | *22,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | †46,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| Aug. 29 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| Sept. 9 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 1 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 8 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 35,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 12 | 2,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 2 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 11 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 11 | 600 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 17,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 6 | 30,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 6 | 7,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 13 | 23,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 6 | 43,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 12 | 600 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 14 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 14 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 100 00 | - | John E. Wilson | Washington. |
| 16 | 300 00 | - | Mary H. Wilson | do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 7,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 13 | 2,800 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 14 | 1,500 00 | - | do | do. |
| 18 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 12 | 6,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| Aug. 23 | 2,000 00 | - | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| Sept. 13 | 8,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 3,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 21 | 9,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 11 | 20,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 12 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 22 | 150 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 4 | 7,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | do. |
| 26 | 250 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 26 | 500 00 | - | do | do. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 20 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 12 | 236 67 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 12 | 120 00 | - | do | do. |
| 27 | 43 33 | - | do | New York. |

*Part of $25,000.

†Part of $50,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Sept. 22 | $2,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 22 | 8,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | - | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| Octob'r 2 | 200 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| Sept. 25 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 30 | 350 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| Octob'r 2 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 4 | 2,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| Sept. 20 | 30,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 27 | 30,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | do. |
| 20 | 400 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| Octob'r 6 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 7 | 1,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| Sept. 30 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| Octob'r 6 | 800 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| Sept. 29 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 16 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| August 21 | 11,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Octob'r 11 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 11 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 12 | 2,000 00 | - | J. P. Pleasants | do. |
| 12 | 2,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 6 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 13 | 15,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 4 | 20,000 00 | - | S. R. Brooks | New Orleans. |
| 7 | 2,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 11 | 500 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 2 | 40,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| Sept. 23 | 23,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Octob'r 16 | 60,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 10 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| Sept. 11 | 2,400 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| Octob'r 6 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 6 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 18 | 1,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| August 19 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| 22 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| Octob'r 18 | 600 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 12 | 8,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| 12 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | do. |
| 13 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Sept. 23 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| Octob'r 17 | 3,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 17 | 13,000 00 | - | do | Norfolk. |
| 19 | 1,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | - | do | Norfolk. |
| 20 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 21 | 800 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 20 | 650 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Octob'r 14 | $20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 12 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 19 | 3,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Charleston. |
| 17 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 16 | 15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 24 | 51,500 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 25 | 25,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 25 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 25 | 30,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 26 | 30,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 2,000 00 | - | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| 25 | 4,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | Charleston. |
| 27 | 7,000 00 | - | R. W. Latham & Co. | Washington. |
| 28 | 35,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 26 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 26 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 25 | 25,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 15,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 31 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 3,000 00 | - | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |
| 31 | 2,000 00 | - | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 18 | 20,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New Orleans. |
| Nov. 1 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 800 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| Octob'r 30 | 200 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New York. |
| 31 | 9,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 24 | 25,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| Nov. 2 | 13,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| Octob'r 26 | 50,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| Nov. 2 | 200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 3 | 12,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 1 | 4,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | - | J. R. Brooks | do. |
| 25 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 10,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | do. |
| 27 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 27 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | do. |
| 4 | 23,100 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| Octob'r 28 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| Nov. 6 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 6 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 6 | 10,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 7 | 9,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Octob'r 30 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| Nov. 2 | 7,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 7 | 2,000 00 | - | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 31 | $15,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Nov. 10 | 1,500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 10 | 200,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 10 | 8,000 00 | - | R. W. Meade | do. |
| 13 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| 6 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 1,000 00 | - | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 7 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 9 | 2,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | Jeffersonville. |
| 14 | 500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Norfolk. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 10 | 6,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | Jeffersonville. |
| 15 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 9 | 7,500 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 9,600 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 17 | 150,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 9 | 20,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| 13 | 40,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 22 | 20,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 15 | 17,500 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | New Orleans. |
| 24 | 2,100 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 14 | 2,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | Philadelphia. |
| 27 | 7,900 00 | - | H. M. Prevost, deceased | do. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 25 | 8,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 28 | 4,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 29 | 1,400 00 | - | do | do. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 20 | 5,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| Dec. 2 | 100,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| Nov. 23 | 10,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Dec. 1 | 2,400 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 4 | 1,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| Nov. 25 | 5,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | New Orleans. |
| Dec. 4 | 4,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 4 | 63,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| Nov. 27 | 20,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 20,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| Dec. 8 | 4,400 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 6 | 500 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 7 | 500 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 11 | 3,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 9 | 500 00 | - | do | do. |
| 12 | 3,200 00 | - | do | do. |
| 11 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 13 | 2,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 12 | 1,800 00 | - | do | Charleston. |
| 4 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Mobile. |
| 7 | 30,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 16 | 8,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 21 | *60,000 00 | - | do | do. |

*In part of $100,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposit. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Dec. 19 | $81,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 26 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | - | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| 28 | 10,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 15 | 5,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 50,000 00 | - | do | New Orleans. |
| 28 | 50,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 26 | 2,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 1849. | | | | |
| January 3 | 15,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 8 | 11,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 8 | 125,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 10 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Baltimore. |
| 12 | 1,500 00 | - | H. M. P., by R. W. Latham & Co. | Washington. |
| 9 | 3,000 00 | - | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 150,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 3 | 1,800 00 | - | do | do. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 26 | 30,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 24 | 20,000 00 | - | do | Philadelphia. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 20 | 22,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 17 | 7,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 4,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 19 | 9,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| 24 | 7,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Jeffersonville. |
| Feb. 2 | 700 00 | - | R. W. L. & Co., act. H. M. Prevost. | Washington. |
| 3 | 7,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | do. |
| Jan. 25 | 7,000 00 | - | do | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 7,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | do. |
| 4 | 200 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| Feb. 12 | 9,000 00 | - | do | New York. |
| 17 | 25,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 24 | 6,150 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 21 | 3,000 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| March 22 | 5,000 00 | - | E. W. Clark & Brothers | Charleston. |
| 24 | 6,000 00 | - | R. W. L. & Co., act. H. M. Prevost. | Washington. |
| 26 | 4,000 00 | - | R. W. L. & Co., act. W. C. Bestor. | do. |
| April 11 | 6,800 00 | - | Chubb & Schenck | St. Louis. |
| 3 | 50 00 | - | H. R. Schoolcraft | Washington. |
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 1 | 200 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1849. | | | | |
| May 28 | 50,000 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| June 18 | *27,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | - | do | Washington. |
| 21 | 400 00 | - | do | do. |
| 26 | 40,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| July 7 | 13,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| June 30 | †700 00 | - | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| August 7 | 3,500 00 | - | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1848. | | | | |
| Dec. 9 | ‡8,000 00 | - | do | do. |
| 1849. | | | | |
| August 11 | 850 00 | | do | do. |
| Total, | $8,260,000 00 | $4,412 40 | | |

*Part of $50,000. †Part of $3,700. ‡Part of $9,512 86.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## L—No. 3[1].—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of colored and printed cotton goods of American manufacture.*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Inches wide. | No. of yards per pound. | No. of yarn. | PRICES PER YARD IN— 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | | 15 | 16 | 13½ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 10½ | 9 | 8⅝ | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8 |
| *a* Merrimack | ....do....do | Calicoes, MMC | 27 | 5.46 | | | 17.83 | 17 | 14 39 | 15.98 | 13.78 | 13.25 | 11.91 | 10.56 | 11.60 | 11.50 | 10.82 | 11.05 | 9.89 | 9.28 |
| *a* Hamilton | ....do....do | Denims | 30 | 2.70 | | 15 | 18 | 16½ | 16 | 18 | 15 | 14½ | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12½ | 13½ | 13 | 10½ | 11 |
| *a* Do | ....do....do | Tickings | 30 | 2.60 | | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14½ | 15 | 10⅞ | | 11 | 9 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | 11, 2 per ct. off | 9½ | 9¼ |
| *a* Do | ....do....do | Shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | | 14½ | 16 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11 | 9 | 10½ | 10⅞ | | | 9½ | 9¼ |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, New Hampshire | Tickings, ACA | 31 | 2 05 | | 23 | 25 | 24½ | 22 | 21½ | 17 | 17½ | 14½ | 13½ | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15⅝ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| *b* Do | ....do....do | Tickings, A | 31½ | 2.25 | | 20½ | 24 | 23½ | 21 | 19⅝ | 16 | 15⅞ | 13⅜ | 11¼ | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 | 11⅝ | 11 |
| *b* Do | ....do....do | Tickings, B | 29½ | 2.40 | | 19 | 23 | 22½ | 20 | 17⅞ | 15 | | 11 | 9⅞ | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Massachusetts | Tickings, AA | 30 | 2 | 13 warp, 11 fill'g | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 17½ | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12½ | 14 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 14 | 12⅞ | 13 |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 12 | | | 16 | 16 | 16½ | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13½ | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 11 | 12 |
| *d* Do | ....do | Blue stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 12 | | | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| *d* Do | ....do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 12 | | | 14 | 14 | 14½ | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| *e* Nashua | Nashue, New Hampshire | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 22 | 8.66 | 8.75 | 9.30 | 6.75 | 7.31 | 5.62 | 5 95 | 5.70 | 4 | 5.65 | 6.40 | 5.83 | 5.17 | 3.63 | 3.95 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka | Manayunk, Pennsylvania | Rouen cassimeres | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Pennsylvania jeans | | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Constitution twills | | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Blue summer cassimere | | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Colored fancy cords | | | | | | | | | 25 | 26 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Log-cabin cottonades | | | | | | | | | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Cantoon cords | | | | | | | | | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Marseilles cords | | | | | | | | | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | De Joinville stripes | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Pittsburg cords | | | | | | | | | 14½ | 14½ | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12 | 10 |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, New Hampshire | Calicoes | | | | | | 14.14 | 11.79 | 14.41 | 11.40 | 11.15 | 10 | 7.73 | 10.76 | 10.89 | 10.88 | 10.06 | 10 | 8.62 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Massachusetts | Tickings | 31 | 2.85 | | | | | | | 15½ | 15½ | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 12 | 12½ |
| *h* Do | ....do....do | Duck | 31 | 2 | | | | | | | 14 | 14 | 12½ | 11⅛ | 14 | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| *h* Do | ....do....do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | 14½ | 12 | 14½ | 15 | 14 | 14 | 11½ | 11½ |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville, Massachusetts | Ginghams | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.72 to 14.16 | 13.71 to 10.74 | 10.78 to 10.65 |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue prints | | | | | | | | 16½ | 15⅛ to 14 | 14 to 12½ | 13 to 11½ | 11 to 10½ | 10⅛ to 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 to 10½ | 10½ to 11 | 10½ to 10 | 9¼ to 9 |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | | | | | | | | 15¾ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 12¼ | 11¼ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 12½ | 13¼ | 12¼ | 12 |

## G.—*Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st December, 1849.*

| Denomination of debt. | Rate of interest. | When redeemable. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal and interest of old funded and unfunded debt, Treasury notes of 1812, and Yazoo scrip. | ..... | On presentation | $122,735 10 |
| Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836.... | 5½ per cent. | $60,000 pr. an. | 960,000 00 |
| Outstanding Treasury notes, issued prior to July 22, 1846, payable or fundable..... | ..... | On presentation | 144,139 31 |
| Stock issued for Treasury notes of 1837 to 1843, per act of January 28, 1847..... | 6 per cent. | Jan. 1, 1868 | 149,828 00 |
| Loan of April 15, 1842..... | 6 per cent. | Dec. 31, 1862 | 8,198,686 03 |
| Loan of March 3, 1843..... | 5 per cent. | July 1, 1853 | 6,468,231 35 |
| Loan of July 22, 1846 ..... | 6 per cent. | Nov. 12, 1856 | 4,999,149 45 |
| Loan of January 28, 1847, including Treasury notes issued under that act, and exclusive of stock issued for Treasury notes under acts prior to 1846..... | 6 per cent. | Jan. 1, 1868 | 27,618,350 55 |
| Loan of March 31, 1848..... | 6 per cent. | July 1, 1868 | 15,740,000 00 |
| Stock issued per act August 9, 1846, in payment of the 4th and 5th instalments of the Mexican indemnity ..... | 5 per cent. | Aug. 9, 1851 | 303,573 92 |
| | | | 64,704,693 71 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NOTE.—The public debt on the 1st October, 1848, per statement (O) which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 9th December, 1848, amounted to..... | | | $65,778,450 41 |
| The amount on the 1st October, 1849, as per the above statement..... | | | 64,704,693 71 |
| Decrease..... | | | 1,073,756 70 |
| Produced— | | | |
| By payment of an instalment on the 1st January, 1849, of the debt of the cities of the District, assumed per act May 20, 1836..... | | | $60,000 00 |
| By payments on account of the old funded and unfunded debt ..... | | | 5,089 58 |
| By Treasury notes redeemed other than by being funded— | | | |
| Of notes issued prior to 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie..... | $100 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands..... | 50 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs..... | 700 00 | | |
| | | $850 00 | |
| Of notes of 1846-'7— | | | |
| Paid in for lands..... | 100 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs..... | 1,200 00 | | |
| | | 1,300 00 | |
| | | | 2,150 00 |
| By payment on 1st July, 1849, on the military bounty scrip..... | | | 233,075 00 |
| By the purchase of stock, viz: | | | |
| Of the loan of 1842, on January 1, 1849..... | | 80,700 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1843, on January 1, 1849..... | | 136,000 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1848, on January 1, 1849..... | | 260,000 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1847, on June 1, 1849..... | | 382,500 00 | |
| | | | 859,200 00 |
| | | | 1,159,514 58 |
| Deduct stock issued since October 1, 1848, viz: | | | |
| Under the act of August 9, 1846, in payment of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican indemnity..... | | 182 88 | |
| And in military bounty land scrip..... | | 85,575 00 | |
| | | | 85,757 88 |
| | | | 1,073,756 70 |

H.

*Statement showing the excess of expenses of the Army proper from April* 1, 1846, *to April*, 1849, *compared with the expenses of the three preceding years; also, the expenses of the Navy from April* 1, 1846, *to October* 1, 1848, *compared with the expenses of the two and a half years preceding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army.—From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847 | $26,892,905 13 | | |
| From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848 | 34,981,160 55 | | |
| From April 1, 1848, to April 1, 1849 | 18,971,051 28 | | |
| | | $80,845,116 96 | |
| From April 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844 | 4,680,952 67 | | |
| From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845 | 4,823,478 53 | | |
| From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846 | 12,486,692 35 | | |
| | | 21,991,123 55 | |
| Excess on account of the Army | | | $58,853,993 41 |
| Navy.—From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847 | 6,591,641 12 | | |
| From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848 | 7,788,007 80 | | |
| From April 1, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1848 | 4,379,260 71 | | |
| | | 18,758,909 63 | |
| From Oct. 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844 | 3,024,208 49 | | |
| From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845 | 5,963,109 16 | | |
| From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846 | 5,019,964 08 | | |
| | | 14,007,281 73 | |
| Excess on account of the Navy | | | 4,751,627 90 |
| Total | | | 63,605,621 31 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## I.

PENSION OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to inform you that, under the act of the 11th of February, 1847, and the act of the 10th August, 1848, 83,000 claims have been presented; of which 65,171 warrants for 160 acres each, and 5,219 warrants of 40 acres each, have already been issued. Nine thousand have been suspended or rejected. It is probable that from 17,000 to 20,000 more will be presented.

The whole number of warrants issuable may be estimated as equal to at least 90,000 for 160 acres each, and probably to more than that amount.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

A. A. HALL, Esq., *Register of the Treasury.*

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## J.

*Military Bounty Land Warrants returned located for patents during the years of* 1847, 1848, *and first, second, and third quarters of* 1849.

| Class. | Number. | No. acres. |
|---|---|---|
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1847 | 185 | 7,400 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1847 | 1,453 | 232,480 |
| Total | 1,638 | 239,880 |
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1848 | 1,420 | 56,800 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1848 | 13,951 | 2,232,160 |
| Total | 15,371 | 2,288,960 |
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849 | 1,186 | 47,440 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849 | 15,307 | 2,449,120 |
| Total | 16,493 | 2,496,560 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number located in 1847 | 1,638 | 239,880 |
| Number located in 1848 | 15,371 | 2,288,960 |
| Number located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849 | 16,493 | 2,496,560 |
| | 33,502 | 5,025,400 |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 16, 1849.

J. BUTTERFIELD, *Commissioner.*

## K.

*Statement of the Redemption of the Public Debt during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1849.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment of the old funded and unfunded debt | | | $5,041 39 |
| Payment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act 20th May, 1836 | | | 60,000 00 |
| Treasury notes redeemed other than those which were funded: | | | |
| Of notes issued prior to 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie | $350 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 700 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 100 00 | | |
| | | $1,150 00 | |
| Of notes issued per act 22d July, 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie | 3,400 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 8,300 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 1,600 00 | | |
| | | 13,300 00 | |
| Of notes issued per act 28th January, 1847— | | | |
| Paid in for customs | 1,200 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 100 00 | | |
| | | 1,300 00 | |
| | | | 15,750 00 |
| Stock purchased, viz: | | | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 15th April, 1842 | | 80,700 00 | |
| 5 per cent. loan of 3d March, 1843 | | 136,000 00 | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 28th January, 1847 | | 382,500 00 | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 31st March, 1848 | | 260,000 00 | |
| | | | 859,200 00 |
| Military bounty land scrip per act 11th February, 1847 | | | 233,075 00 |
| | | | $1,173,066 39 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

L.

# STATEMENTS

EXHIBITING

## THE REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

# ARTICLES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—FROM 1835 TO 1849, INCLUSIVE.

ALSO,

*Lists of prices of certain articles of foreign production for a series of years; together with letters on the present condition of American manufactures and production.*

L—No. 1.—*The following statements illustrate the effect of American competition in the reduction of prices of manufactures of iron.*

*Prices of articles supplied wholly by American production.*

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* Cut nails | per pound. | 6 cents. | 6 cents. | 6 cents. | 6 cents. | 6¼ cents. | 5½ cents. | 5½ cents. | 4¾ cents. |
| *b* Axes | per dozen. | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $13 to $15¼ | $13 to $15¼ | $13 to $14 | $12 to $14 | $11 to $14 |
| *b* Iron pipes | per ton. | 55 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 48 |
| *b* Hollow ware | per ton. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 60 to 65 |
| *b* Hoes | per dozen. | ..... | 4 to 5 | 4¼ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3¼ to 4 | 3¼ to 4 | 3 to 3⅛ |

*Prices of articles supplied wholly by American production*—Continued.

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* Cut nails | per pound. | 4½ cents. | 4⅛ cents. | 4¼ cents. | 4⅛ cents. | 4¼ cents. | 4¼ cents. | 4 cents. |
| *b* Axes | per dozen. | $11 to $12 | $11 to $11¼ | $10¼ to $11 | $10 to $11 | $9½ to $10¼ | $8 to $10 | $8 to $10 |
| *b* Iron pipes | per ton. | 45 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| *b* Hollow ware | per ton. | 60 to 65 | 60 to 65 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 52½ to 57½ | 50 to 55 |
| *b* Hoes | per dozen. | 2⅞ to 3⅛ | 2⅛ to 3 | 2¼ to 2⅛ | 2¼ to 2⅛ | 2¼ to 2⅛ | 2¼ to 2⅛ | 2 to 2⅛ |

*Prices of articles supplied jointly by American and foreign production.*

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *b* Sads iron, English | per pound. | All imported | previous to | 1842 or 1843, | and cost 5 to | 6 cents. per | pound when | importation | ceased. |
| *b* Sad irons, American | per pound. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $0 05½ | $0 05 |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, English | per gross. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, American | per gross. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, English | per dozen. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 58 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, American | per dozen. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, English | per pack. | $1 12½ | $1 06 | $0 90 | $0 90 | $0 85 | $0 80 | 80 | 75 |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, American | per pack. | 1 12½ | 1 00 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 62½ |
| *d* Pins, mixed, English | per pound. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| *d* Pins, mixed, American | per pound. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 |

## L—No. 1.—Continued.

*Prices of articles supplied jointly by American and foreign production*—Continued.

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *b* Sads iron, English | per pound. | | | | | | | |
| *b* Sad irons, American | per pound. | $0 04 | $0 03½ to 0 04 | $0 03½ to 0 04½ | $0 03½ to 0 04 | $0 03½ to 0 03¾ | $0 03 to 0 03½ | $0 03 to 0 03½ |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, English | per gross. | 38 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 29 | Importation ceased. | |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, American | per gross. | 35 to 32 | 32 to 29 | 37 to 35 | 37 to 35 | 29 | 27 | 24 to 21 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, English | per dozen. | ..... | 55 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 52 | 52 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, American | per dozen. | ..... | 67 | 62 | 58 to 54 | 50 | 46 | 42 |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, English | per pack. | Importation | ceased. | | | | | |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, American | per pack. | 55 | 50 | 45 | 42½ | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| *d* Pins, mixed, English | per pound. | Importation | ceased. | | | | | |
| *d* Pins, mixed, American | per pound. | 40 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 |

*Prices of articles supplied by foreign production.*

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *e* Files, 12-inch C. S., flat bastard | per dozen. | $2 87 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 13 | $3 13 |
| *e* Closet locks, 4-inch, complete | per dozen. | 1 17 | 2 04 | ..... | 1 36 | 1 56 | 1 36 | 1 26 | 1 17 |
| *f* Wrought-iron pans | per pound. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 7-10 | 7 7-10 | 7 7-10 | 7 7-10 |
| *f* Vices, bright, standing | per pound. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| *f* Hollow ware, tinned | discount from list price, per cent. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 50 |

*Prices of articles supplied by foreign production*—Continued.

| DESCRIPTION. | | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *e* Files, 12-inch C. S., flat bastard | per dozen. | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 35 | $3 35 | $3 20 | $3 30 | $3 13 |
| *e* Closet locks, 4-inch, complete | per dozen. | 1 04 | 1 53 | 1 53 | 1 56 | 1 56 | 1 26 | 1 17 |
| *f* Wrought-iron pans | per pound. | 7 7-10 | 7 7-10 | 8¼ | 8 4-10 | 7 7-10 | 7 7-10 | 7 2-10 |
| *f* Vices, bright, standing | per pound. | 5½ | 5½ | ..... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| *f* Hollow ware, tinned | discount from list price, per cent. | 55 | ..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

L—No. 2 (1).—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from* 1835

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width | No. yards to lb. | No. of yarn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | |
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Mass | Plain osnaburgs | 30 | 2.20 | - |
| *a* Do | do | do | 36 | 1.90 | - |
| *a* Do | do | Twilled osnaburgs | 30 | 1.70 | - |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do | 37 | 2.85 | 14 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do | 37 | 3.20 | 14 |
| *b* Jackson | do | Stout brown shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Fine brown shirtings | 37 | 4.20 | 30 |
| *b* Boott | do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 |
| *b* Tremont | do | Brown shirtings | 28 | 4.50 | 14 |
| *c* Suffolk | do | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | - |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H | do | 30 | 2.83 | - |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | - |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H | do | 37 | 2.90 | - |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | - |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, N. H | R brown shirtings | - | 3 | - |
| *d* Do | do | A brown shirtings | - | 4.10 | - |
| *d* Do | do | H brown shirtings | - | 4.60 | - |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Mass | Wissacumcon long cl'th | 31 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 33 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 36 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 40 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 46 | - | - |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Mass | Printing cloth | - | - | 40 |
| *f* Thorndike | do | Bleached shirtings | - | - | 40 |
| *g* James's Steam | Newburyport, Mass | Superfine long cloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, N. H | No. 1 brown shirtings | 30 | 3.73 | 14 |
| *h* Do | do | No. 3 brown sheetings | 37 | 2.96 | 14 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', N. H | Brown drillings | 30 | 3.87 | - |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, N. H | do | 30 | 3.75 | - |
| *i* North Factory | | do | 30 | 3.66 | - |
| *i* Weare | Weare, N. H | do | 30 | 3.30 | - |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', N. H | do | 30 | 3.30 | - |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Mass | Printing cloth | - | - | - |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H | do | 28 | 6 | 30 |
| *k* Perkins | do | do | 30 | 6 | 40 |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirtings | 33 | 4.52 | 40 |
| *k* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass | Printing cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H | Bleached shirtings | 31 | - | 30 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown shirtings | 33 | 4.65 | 30 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 |
| *l* | Providence, R. I | Printing cloth | 28 | - | 28 |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | - | - |
| *l* Richmond | do | do | - | - | - |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons | - | - | 30 |
| *m* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | 3 | 14 |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham, Mass | Bleached A | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown A | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached B | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown B | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached E | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown E | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached H | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown H | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached W | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown W | - | - | - |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Mass | Duck, No. 3 | - | - | - |
| *p* Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | - | - | - |

*to* 1849, *inclusive, of white cotton goods, of American manufacture.*

| PRICES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. |
| *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 14½ | 14½ | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| 17½ | 17 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 12 | 11½ | 10 |
| 18½ | 18 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 11½ |
| 12 | 12 | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10¼ | 8¼ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 12 | 12½ | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10¼ | 8½ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 10½ | 11¼ | 9½ to 11½ | 9 | 9¼ | 7½ | 6¾ | 6 |
| 10 | 10½ | 8¼ to 10½ | 8 | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 6¼ |
| 13 | 13½ | 11 to 13¾ | 11 | 11¼ | 9½ | 9 | 8¼ |
| - | 14 | 12¼ | 11 | 10¾ | 9½ | 9 | 8 |
| 8 | 8½ | 6¾ to 9½ | 6¼ | 7 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5 |
| 13 | 14 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8¾ | 7½ |
| 13 | 14 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8¾ | 7½ |
| 12½ | 12¼ | 10½ | 9¼ | 10 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 12½ | 12¼ | 10½ | 9¾ | 10 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8¾ | 6¼ | 6 | 5½ |
| - | - | 12 | 10¼ | 11 | 9½ | 9½ | 8½ |
| - | - | 13 | 11½ | 11½ | 10 | 9¾ | 8½ |
| - | - | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9½ | 8¼ | 7½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 10½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13½ | 11½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 16½ | 12½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 14½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 15½ |
| 10 | 11½ | 10½ | 10 to 8½ | 10½ to 8¾ | 7½ to 6¾ | 8 to 7¾ | 6½ to 6 |
| - | - | - | 17 | 18 | 11½ | 12½ | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9.62 | 10.20 | 8.35 | 7.28 | 8.25 | 6.50 | 6.64 | 5.55 |
| 11.84 | 11.84 | 12.25 | 10.19 | 10.85 | 8.48 | 8.15 | 7.39 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7½ to 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 to 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 to 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7½ to 6 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 to 6½ |
| - | 9½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 4¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 6 to 7 | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 5 |
| - | - | - | 8¼ to 9 | 10 to 8 | 8½ to 7 | 7½ to 8½ | 7½ to 6¼ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 10½ to 9 |
| 7¼ to 8¾ | 9¼ to 8 | 8½ to 6½ | 6¼ to 7 | 7¾ to 6 | 6½ to 5¼ | 6½ to 5½ | 5¾ to 4½ |
| 12 to 10½ | 11¼ to 12½ | 12½ to 10¼ | 10¾ to 9½ | 11½ to 9 | 6½ to 7½ | 9 to 7¾ | 7¾ to 7 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 8½ to 9 | 9 to 8¼ | 8¼ to 7¼ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 8 to 8½ | 8 to 7¾ | 7¾ to 7 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 7 to 8¼ | 8¼ to 7 | 7 to 6 |
| - | - | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7 7-16 | 6⅛ | 6 7-16 | 5 3-16 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 8½ | 7¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 7¾ | 6¾ |
| - | - | - | - | 7.54 | 6.14 | 6½ | 5¾ |
| 11.80 | 12.55 | 11.55 | 10.62 | 11 | 9 | 8.58 | 7.08 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 15¼ | 14¼ | 12½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 14½ | 13¼ | 11¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 11¾ | 12⅛ | 11¼ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 10⅜ | 9⅝ | 8¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 8¼ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14½ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 9⅛ | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 16¼ | 15½ | 13¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14⅛ | 11¾ |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 24½ | 21¼ | 23 | 19 |

Statement L—No. 2 (1.)

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width | No. yards to lb. | No. of yarn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | |
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Mass. | Plain Osnaburgs | 30 | 2.20 | - |
| *a* Do | do | do | 36 | 1.90 | - |
| *a* Do | do | Twilled osnaburgs | 30 | 1.70 | - |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do | 37 | 2.85 | 14 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do | 37 | 3.20 | 14 |
| *b* Jackson | do | Stout brown shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Fine brown shirtings | 37 | 4.20 | 30 |
| *b* Boott | do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 |
| *b* Tremont | do | Brown shirtings | 28½ | 4.50 | 14 |
| *c* Suffolk | do | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | - |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do | 30 | 2.83 | - |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | - |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do | 37 | 2.90 | - |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mas. | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | - |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, N. H. | R brown shirtings | - | 3 | - |
| *d* Do | do | A brown shirtings | - | 4.10 | - |
| *d* Do | do | H brown shirtings | - | 4.60 | - |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Mass. | Wissacumcon long cl'th | 31 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 33 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 36 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 40 | - | - |
| *e* Do | do | do | 46 | - | - |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Mass. | Printing cloth | - | - | 40 |
| *f* Thorndike | do | Bleached shirtings | - | - | 40 |
| *g* James's Steam | Newburyport, Mass. | Superfine long cloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 |
| *g* Do | do | do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | No. 1 brown shirtings | 30 | 3.73 | 14 |
| *h* Do | do | No. 3 brown sheetings | 37 | 2.96 | 14 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', N. H. | Brown drillings | 30 | 3.87 | - |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.75 | - |
| *i* North Factory | | do | 30 | 3.66 | - |
| *i* Weare | Weare, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | - |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | - |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Mass. | Printing cloth | - | - | - |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H. | do | 28 | 6 | 30 |
| *k* Perkins | | do | 30 | 6 | 40 |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirtings | 33 | 4.52 | 40 |
| *k* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass. | Pritting cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H. | Bleached shirtings | 31 | - | 30 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown shirtings | 33 | 4.65 | 30 |
| *k* Do | do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 |
| *l* | Providence, R. I. | Printing cloth | 28 | - | 28 |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | - | - |
| *l* Richmond | do | do | - | - | - |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons | - | - | 30 |
| *m* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | 3 | 14 |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham | Bleached A | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown A | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached B | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown B | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached E | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown E | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached H | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown H | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached W | - | - | - |
| *n* Do | do | Brown W | - | - | - |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Mass. | Duck, No. 3 | - | - | - |
| *p* Woodward&Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | - | - | - |

—Continued.

| PRICES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 8½ | 9 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 9¼ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 10½ | 11 | 9¾ | 10 | 11⅛ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 12½ | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12⅜ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| 7⅝ | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7¾ | 8½ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 7¾ | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8½ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 6½ | 7⅛ | 6½ | 6¾ | 7¼ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 5¾ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 8 | 8¾ | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 7 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 4½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 7 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 7⅛ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 8½ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 7¼ | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8½ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 5½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6 | 6¾ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 8 | 8¾ | 9 | 7¾ | 7½ |
| 8¼ | 8½ | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 7 | 7 | 8 | 8¼ | 7½ | 6½ | 6 |
| 10¼ | 11½ | 11½ | 10½ | 10 | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 11¼ | 12½ | 12½ | 11 | 10½ | 9½ | 10 |
| 12½ | 14 | 13½ | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11½ |
| 12½ | 15 | 14½ | 14 | 12½ | 11½ | 12 |
| 13½ | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| 5¾ to 6½ | 6½ to 7¾ | 7¾ to 8 | 8 to 6 | 6¼ to 6½ | 5½ to 5 | 5 to 5¾ |
| 9 | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 8½ | 7 | 6¾ |
| - | - | 11¼ | 10½ | 10 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| - | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| - | 14 | 13½ | 13¼ | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| - | - | - | - | 15½ | 13 | - |
| 5.24 | 6.29 | 5.93 | 6.45 | 6.46 | 5.57 | 5.12 |
| 6.50 | 8.03 | 6.81 | 7.93 | 8 | 6.41 | 6.34 |
| 5¾ to 6½ | 6¾ to 7½ | 7½ to 7¼ | 7¼ to 6½ | 6½ to 6¾ | 6¾ to 5½ | 5½ to 6⅜ |
| 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 7¾ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 7¼ | 7 to 7¼ | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6¾ |
| 6 to 6¾ | 6¾ to 7¾ | 7½ to 7¾ | 7¼ to 7 | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ |
| 6½ to 8 | 8 to 7¾ | 7¾ to 7½ | 7½ to 7¼ | 7¾ to 7¼ | 7¼ to 6¼ | 6½ to 7 |
| 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 8 | 8 to 7¾ | 7¾ to 7¼ | 7¼ to 7½ | 7¼ to 6 | 6 to 7 |
| 5 | 6 | 6½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 4½ | 4¼ |
| 4½ to 6 | 6 to 7 | 6¼ to 7 | 7 to 5¼ | 5¼ to 6¾ | 5¼ to 4¾ | 4 to 5 |
| 6 to 7¼ | 7 to 8 | 7 to 7¾ | 8 to 6¼ | 6¼ to 7½ | 6½ to 5½ | 6 to 4¾ |
| 8½ to 10 | 10½ to 10 | 9½ to 10¾ | 11 to 10½ | 8¾ to 10½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7¼ to 8¾ |
| 4½ to 5 | 6¾ to 5¾ | 5½ to 6 | 6 to 4½ | 4¾ to 6 | 4½ to 4 | 4 to 4½ |
| 6½ to 8¼ | 8¼ to 7 | 6¾ to 8¼ | 8¼ to 7½ | 8¾ to 7½ | 7¼ to | 6½ to 7¼ |
| 7 to 7¾ | 8 to 8¾ | 8½ | 9 to 8½ | 8 to 7 | 6½ to 7 | 6¼ to 7¼ |
| 6 to 7½ | 7¾ to 8 | 8 | 8½ to 8 | 8 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6¾ |
| 6 to 7¼ | 7½ to 6½ | 6¼ to 7½ | 7½ to 6¾ | 7 to 8 | 6 to 6¾ | 6 to 6½ |
| 4⅞ | 6 11-16 | 6 7-16 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ |
| - | 7⅜ | 6⅜ | - | 7 3-16 | 6 | 5⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 6¾ | 6.47 | 5.72 | 5.22 | 4.22 | 4.31 |
| 7.37 | 8.16 | 7.67 | 8 | 8.10 | 6.62 | 6.90 |
| 11 | 11⅜ | 12½ | - | - | 11¾ | - |
| 10 | 10½ | 11¾ | - | - | 10½ | 10 |
| 9¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ | - | 10½ | 9 | 8 |
| 8⅜ | 9½ | 9⅜ | - | 9¼ | 8⅜ | 7½ |
| 7¾ | 9⅛ | 9 | - | 8⅜ | 7 | 7 |
| 7⅜ | 8¼ | 7⅞ | - | - | 6¾ | 6 11-16 |
| 12 | - | - | 10⅜ | 9½ | 7½ | - |
| - | - | - | 9¾ | 8¾ | 6⅞ | - |
| 11¾ | 12½ | 14½ | - | - | 12½ | 11¾ |
| 11 | 11⅛ | 11½ | - | - | 11½ | 10¾ |
| 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30 to 31 | 23 | 21 |
| 20 | 20¾ | 21 | 19¾ | 23¼ | 18¼ | 17 |

L—No. 2 (2.)—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices per cent. of statement marked*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description. |
|---|---|---|
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Mass | Plain osnaburgs |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *a* Do | do | Twilled |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings |
| *b* Tremont | do | do sheetings |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Fine Brown do |
| *b* Boott | do | Stout brown drillings |
| *b* Tremont | do | do shirtings |
| *c* Suffolk | do | Twilled brown drillings |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass | Brown sheetings |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass | Brown shirtings |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, N. H. | Brown R do |
| *d* Do | do | Brown A do |
| *d* Do | do | Brown H do |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Mass | Long cloths |
| *e* Do | do | do |
| *e* Do | do | do |
| *e* Do | do | do |
| *e* Do | do | do |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Mass | Printing cloths |
| *f* Thorndike | do | Bleached sheetings |
| *g* James's Steam | Newburyport, Mass | S. F. bleached long cloth |
| *g* Do | do | do do |
| *g* Do | do | do do |
| *g* Do | do | do do |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Brown sheeting, No. 1 |
| *h* Do | do | do No. 3 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', N. H. | Drillings |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, N. H. | do |
| *i* North Factory | | do |
| *i* Weare | Weare, N. H. | do |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', N. H. | do |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Mass | Printing cloths |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H. | do |
| *k* Perkins | | do |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirtings |
| *k* Chickopee | | Brown printing cloths |
| *k* Do | | Brown sheetings |
| *k* Great Falls | | Bleached shirtings |
| *k* Do | | Brown shirtings |
| *k* Do | | Brown sheetings |
| *l* | Providence, R. I. | Printing cloth |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings |
| *l* Richmond | do | do |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons |
| *m* Chickopee | Cabotville, Mass | Brown sheetings |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham, Mass | Bleached A |
| *n* Do | do | Brown A |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached B |
| *n* Do | do | Brown B |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached E |
| *n* Do | do | Brown E |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached H |
| *n* Do | do | Brown H |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached W |
| *n* Do | do | Brown W |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Mass | Duck, No. 3 |
| *p* Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 |

*white cotton goods of American manufacture, as exhibited by the foregoing L—No. 2 (1.)*

| Width. | No. of yards to the pound. | No. of yarn. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inches.* | | | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Per cent.* |
| 30 | 2.20 | - | 1836 | 1849 | 14½ | to 7½ | 48.27 |
| 36 | 1.90 | - | 1835 | 1849 | 17½ | to 9½ | 45.70 |
| 30 | 1.70 | - | 1835 | 1849 | 18¼ | to 10¼ | 44.59 |
| 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 12½ | to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12½ | to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 11½ | to 5¾ | 50.00 |
| 30 | 3.50 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10½ | to 5¾ | 45.24 |
| 37 | 4.20 | 30 | 1837 | 1849 | 13¾ | to 6¾ | 50.90 |
| 30 | 2.80 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 14 | to 7 | 50.00 |
| 28½ | 4.50 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 9½ | to 4 | 57.89 |
| 30 | 2.83 | - | 1836 | 1849 | 14 | to 6½ | 53.57 |
| 30 | 2.83 | - | 1836 | 1849 | 14 | to 6½ | 53.57 |
| 37 | 2.90 | - | 1835 | 1849 | 12½ | to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| 37 | 2.90 | - | 1835 | 1849 | 12½ | to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| 30 | 3.55 | - | 1836 | 1848 | 10½ | to 5¼ | 50.00 |
| - | 3 | - | 1837 | 1849 | 12 | to 7½ | 37.50 |
| - | 4.10 | - | 1837 | 1849 | 13 | to 6½ | 50.00 |
| - | 4.60 | - | 1837 | 1849 | 11½ | to 6 | 47.83 |
| 31 | - | - | 1840 | 1848 | 12 | to 8 | 33.33 |
| 33 | - | - | 1841 | 1848 | 13½ | to 9½ | 29.62 |
| 36 | - | - | 1841 | 1848 | 16½ | to 11 | 33.33 |
| 40 | - | - | 1841 | 1848 | 18 | to 11½ | 36.11 |
| 46 | - | - | 1841 | 1848 | 21 | to 13 | 38.09 |
| - | - | 40 | 1836 | 1848 | 11½ | to 5 | 56.52 |
| - | - | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 18 | to 6¾ | 62.50 |
| 31 | 4.85 | 40 | 1845 | 1849 | 11¼ | to 8¾ | 22.22 |
| 33 | 4.60 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 12½ | to 9½ | 24.00 |
| 36 | 4.05 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 14 | to 11 | 21.43 |
| 44 | 3.42 | 40 | 1847 | 1848 | 15 | to 13 | 13.33 |
| 30 | 3.73 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10.20 | to 5.12 | 49.80 |
| 37 | 2.96 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 12.25 | to 6.34 | 48.24 |
| 30 | 3.87 | - | 1842 | 1849 | 7½ | to 5½ | 26.66 |
| 30 | 3.75 | - | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ | to 6 | 22.58 |
| 30 | 3.66 | - | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ | to 6 | 22.58 |
| 30 | 3.30 | - | 1843 | 1849 | 8 | to 6¼ | 21.88 |
| 30 | 3.30 | - | 1842 | 1849 | 8 | to 6 | 25.00 |
| - | - | - | 1836 | 1849 | 9½ | to 4¼ | 55.26 |
| 28 | 6 | 30 | 1841 | 1849 | 7½ | to 4 | 46.67 |
| 30 | 6 | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 10 | to 4¾ | 52.50 |
| 33 | 4.52 | 40 | 1841 | 1848 | 11 | to 7¼ | 34.09 |
| 28 | 5.07 | 24 | 1836 | 1849 | 9¼ | to 4 | 56.75 |
| 37 | 2.09 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 12½ | to 6½ | 48.00 |
| 31 | - | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 9 | to 6¼ | 30.55 |
| 33 | 4.65 | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 8½ | to 6 | 29.41 |
| 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1840 | 1849 | 8¾ | to 6 | 27.27 |
| 28 | - | 28 | 1839 | 1848 | 7 7-16 | to 4¼ | 42.85 |
| 4-4 | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 8½ | to 6⅛ | 27.92 |
| - | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 7⅞ | to 5⅝ | 27.42 |
| - | - | 30 | 1839 | 1848 | 7.54 | to 4.22 | 44.03 |
| 4-4 | 3 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12.55 | to 6.62 | 47.25 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1843 | 15¼ | to 11 | 27.87 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 14½ | to 10 | 31.03 |
| - | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 12⅛ | to 8 | 34.02 |
| - | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 11½ | to 7⅓ | 34.78 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 10⅝ | to 7 | 32.53 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 9¾ | to 6 11-16 | 31.41 |
| - | - | - | 1842 | 1848 | 14¼ | to 7½ | 48.28 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1848 | 9⅝ | to 6⅞ | 28.58 |
| - | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 16¼ | to 11¾ | 27.69 |
| - | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 14¼ | to 10¾ | 24.57 |
| - | - | - | 1843 | 1849 | 30 | to 21 | 30.00 |
| - | - | - | 1839 | 1849 | 24½ | to 17 | 30.62 |

L—No. 3 (1).—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of colored and printed cotton goods of American manufacture.*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | In. wide. | No. yards pr. pound. | No. of yarn. | PRICES PER YARD IN— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. |
| | | | | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Mass. | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | - | 15 | 16 | 13½ | 12 | 12 |
| *a* Merrimack | ....do | Calicoes, MMC | 27 | 5.46 | - | - | 17.83 | 17 | 14.39 | 15.98 |
| *a* Hamilton | ....do | Denims | 30 | 2.70 | - | 15 | 18 | 18½ | 16 | 18 |
| *a* Do. | ....do | Tickings | 30 | 2.60 | - | 15 | 16 | 18 | 14½ | 15 |
| *a* Do. | ....do | Shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | - | 14½ | 16 | 17 | 14 | 15 |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, N. H. | Tickings, ACA | 31 | 2.05 | - | 22 | 25 | 24½ | 22 | 21½ |
| *b* Do. | ....do | Tickings, A | 31⅓ | 2.25 | - | 20⅚ | 24 | 23½ | 21 | 19¾ |
| *b* Do. | ....do | Tickings, B | 29½ | 2.40 | - | 19 | 23 | 22½ | 20 | 17½ |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Mass. | Tickings, AA | 30 | 2 | 13 warp, 11 fill'g | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 17½ |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 12 | - | - | 16 | 16 | 16½ |
| *d* Do. | ....do | Blue stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 12 | - | - | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| *d* Do. | ....do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 12 | - | - | 14 | 14 | 14½ |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 22 | 8.86 | 8.75 | 9.30 | 6.75 | 7.31 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka | Manayunk, Penn. | Rouen cassimere | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Pennsylvania jeans | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Constitution twills | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Blue summer cassimere | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Colored fancy cords | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Log-cabin cottonades | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Cantoon cords | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Marseilles cords | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | De Joinville stripes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Do. | ....do | Pittsburg cords | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, N. H. | Calicoes | - | - | - | - | - | 14.14 | 11.79 | 14.41 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Mass. | Tickings | 31 | 2.35 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *h* Do. | ....do | Duck | 31 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *h* Do. | ....do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville, Mass. | Ginghams | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell, Mass. | Blue prints | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16½ |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15¾ |

## L—No. 3 (1).—Continued.

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | In. wide. | No. yards pr. pound. | No. of yarn. | PRICES PER YARD IN— 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Mass. | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | - | 10½ | 10⅛ | 9 | 8½ | 10¼ | 9¾ |
| *a* Merrimack | do | Calicoes, MMC | 27 | 5.46 | - | 13.78 | 13.25 | 11.91 | 10.56 | 11.60 | 11.50 |
| *a* Hamilton | do | Denims | 30 | 2.70 | - | 15 | 14½ | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12½ |
| *a* Do. | do | Tickings | 30 | 2.60 | - | 10¾ | - | 11 | 9 | 11⅛ | 10¾ |
| *a* Do. | do | Shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | - | 12 | 11½ | 11 | 9 | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, N. H. | Tickings, ACA | 31 | 2.05 | - | 17 | 17⅓ | 14½ | 13¼ | 15½ | 15 |
| *b* Do. | do | Tickings, A | 31½ | 2.25 | - | 16 | 15¾ | 13¾ | 11⅛ | 13¼ | 12¼ |
| *b* Do. | do | Tickings, B | 29½ | 2.40 | - | 15 | - | 11 | 9¾ | 12 | 11⅛ |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Mass. | Tickings, AA | 30 | 2 | 13 warp, 11 fill'g | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12½ | 14 | 13½ |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13½ | 13 |
| *d* Do. | do | Blue stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| *d* Do. | do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 12 | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 22 | 5.62 | 5.95 | 5.70 | 4 | 5.65 | 6.40 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka | Manayunk, Penn. | Rouen cassimere | - | - | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| *f* Do. | do | Pennsylvania jeans | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| *f* Do. | do | Constitution twills | - | - | - | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| *f* Do. | do | Blue summer cassimere | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| *f* Do. | do | Colored fancy cords | - | - | - | 25 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 |
| *f* Do. | do | Log-cabin cottonades | - | - | - | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 |
| *f* Do. | do | Cantoon cords | - | - | - | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 |
| *f* Do. | do | Marseilles cords | - | - | - | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| *f* Do. | do | De Joinville stripes | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| *f* Do. | do | Pittsburg cords | - | - | - | 14½ | 14½ | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, N. H. | Calicoes | - | - | - | 11.40 | 11.15 | 10 | 7.73 | 10.76 | 10.89 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Mass. | Tickings | 31 | 2.35 | - | 15½ | 15½ | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| *h* Do. | do | Duck | 31 | 2 | - | 14 | 14 | 12½ | 11½ | 14 | 13½ |
| *h* Do. | do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | - | 17 | 17 | 14½ | 12 | 14½ | 15 |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville, Mass. | Ginghams | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell, Mass. | Blue prints | - | - | - | 15½ to 14 | 14 to 12½ | 13 to 11½ | 11 to 10½ | 10½ to 11¾ | 11¾ |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | - | - | - | 13⅜ | 13½ | 12½ | 11¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |

## L—No. 3 (1.)—Continued.

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | In's wide. | No. yards pr. pound. | No. of yarn. | PRICES PER YARD IN— 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Mass. | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | - | 9¼ | 9¾ | 8¼ | 8 |
| *a* Merrimack | do | Calicoes, MMC | 27 | 5.46 | - | 10.82 | 11.05 | 9.89 | 9.28 |
| *a* Hamilton | do | Denims | 30 | 2.70 | - | 13½ | 13 | 10½ | 11 |
| *a* Do. | do | Tickings | 30 | 2.60 | - | 11¼ | 11, 2 pr ct off | 9½ | 9¼ |
| *a* Do. | do | Shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | - | 11 | 10¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, N H. | Tickings, ACA | 31 | 2.05 | - | 15 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 14 |
| *b* Do. | do | Tickings, A | 31½ | 2.25 | - | 12¼ | 13 | 11¾ | 11 |
| *b* Do. | do | Tickings, B | 29 3/5 | 2.40 | - | 11¼ | 11¼ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Mass. | Tickings, AA | 30 | 2 | 13 warp, 11 fill'g | 13½ | 14 | 12½ | 13 |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 12 | 12¾ | 12½ | 11 | 12 |
| *d* Do. | do | Blue stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 10¼ | 9 | 9¾ |
| *d* Do. | do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 12 | 11 | 10¼ | 9 | 9¾ |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 22 | 5.83 | 5.17 | 3.63 | 3.95 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka | Manayunk, Penn. | Rouen cassimere | - | - | - | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| *f* Do. | do | Pennsylvania jeans | - | - | - | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| *f* Do. | do | Constitution twills | - | - | - | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| *f* Do. | do | Blue summer cassimere | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| *f* Do. | do | Colored fancy cords | - | - | - | 20 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| *f* Do. | do | Log-cabin cottonades | - | - | - | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| *f* Do. | do | Cantoon cords | - | - | - | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| *f* Do. | do | Marseilles cords | - | - | - | 14 | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| *f* Do. | do | De Joinville stripes | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| *f* Do. | do | Pittsburg cords | - | - | - | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, N. H. | Calicoes | - | - | - | 10.88 | 10.06 | 10 | 8.62 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Mass. | Tickings | 31 | 2.35 | - | 14½ | 14 | 12 | 12½ |
| *h* Do. | do | Duck | 31 | 2 | - | 13½ | 13½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| *h* Do. | do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | - | 14 | 14 | 11½ | 11½ |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville, Mass. | Ginghams | - | - | - | | 14.72 to 14.16 | 13.71 to 10.74 | 10.78 to 10.65 |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell, Mass. | Blue prints | - | - | - | 12 to 10½ | 10½ to 11 | 10½ to 10 | 9½ to 9 |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | - | - | - | 12½ | 13¼ | 12½ | 12 |

L—No. 3 (2).—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices per cent. of colored and printed cotton goods of American manufacture, as exhibited by the foregoing statement marked L—No. 3 (1).*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description. | Width. | No. of yards per pound. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | | | *Cents.* *Cents.* | *Per centum.* |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | 1836 | 1849 | 16 to 8 | 50.00 |
| *a* Merrimack | do do | MMC calicoes | 27 | 5.46 | 1836 | 1849 | 17.83 to 9.28 | 47.95 |
| *a* Hamilton | do do | denims | 30 | 2.70 | 1837 | 1848 | 18½ to 10½ | 43.24 |
| *a* Do | do do | tickings | 30 | 2.60 | 1837 | 1843 | 18 to 9 | 50.00 |
| *a* Do | do do | shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | 1837 | 1843 | 17 to 9 | 47.06 |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, N. Hampshire | ACA tickings | 31 | 2.05 | 1836 | 1843 | 25 to 13¼ | 47.00 |
| *b* Do | do do | A do | 31½ | 2.25 | 1836 | 1849 | 24 to 11 | 54.16 |
| *b* Do | do do | B do | 29½ | 2.40 | 1836 | 1849 | 23 to 9½ | 59.78 |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Massachusetts | AA do | 30⅔ | 2 | 1836 | 1842 | 23 to 12 | 47.82 |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 1839 | 1848 | 16½ to 11 | 33.33 |
| *d* Do | do | Stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 1837 | 1848 | 15 to 9 | 40.00 |
| *d* Do | do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 1839 | 1848 | 14½ to 9 | 37.93 |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, New Hampshire | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 1837 | 1848 | 9.30 to 3.63 | 60.95 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka's | Manayunk, Pennsylvania | Rouen cassimere | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 10 to 8 | 20.00 |
| *f* Do | do do | Pennsylvania jeans | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 15 to 11 | 26.66 |
| *f* Do | do do | Constitution twills | - | - | 1841 | 1849 | 14 to 9 | 35.71 |
| *f* Do | do do | Blue summer cassimere | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 15 to 10 | 33.33 |
| *f* Do | do do | Colored fancy cords | - | - | 1840 | 1843 | 25 to 15 | 40.00 |
| *f* Do | do do | Log-cabin cottonades | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 25 to 16 | 36.00 |
| *f* Do | do do | Canton cords | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 20 to 14 | 30.00 |
| *f* Do | do do | Marseilles cords | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 17 to 10 | 41.11 |
| *f* Do | do do | De Joinville stripes | - | - | 1842 | 1849 | 18 to 13 | 27.77 |
| *f* Do | do do | Pittsburg cords | - | - | 1840 | 1849 | 14½ to 10 | 31.03 |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, New Hampshire | Calicoes | - | - | 1839 | 1843 | 14.41 to 7.73 | 46.36 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Massachusetts | Tickings | 31 | 2.35 | 1841 | 1848 | 15½ to 12 | 22.58 |
| *h* Do | do do | Duck | 31 | 2 | 1840 | 1849 | 14 to 11½ | 17.85 |
| *h* Do | do do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | 1840 | 1849 | 17 to 11½ | 32.35 |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville do | Ginghams | - | - | 1847 | 1849 | 14.72 to 10.65 | 27.64 |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell do | Merrimack blue prints | - | - | 1839 | 1849 | 16½ to 9 | 45.45 |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | - | - | 1839 | 1843 | 15¾ to 11¾ | 25.40 |

L—No. 4 (1).—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of woollen goods of American manufacture.*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | PRICE IN— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. |
| *a* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | 1st quality broadcloth | 6-4 | $4 25 | $4 50 | $4 25 | $4 00 | $4 25 |
| *a* Do | do do | 2d do do | 6-4 | 4 12 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 75 | 4 00 |
| *a* Do | do do | 3d do do | 6-4 | 3 75 | 4 00 | 3 73 | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| *a* Do | do do | 4th do do | 6-4 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| *a* Do | do do | 5th do do | 6-4 | 3 12 | 3 25 | 3 25 | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| *a* Do | do do | 6th do do | 6-4 | 2 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| *b* Northampton | Northampton do | Broadcloth | 6-4 | - | - | 3 37½ | 3 75 | 3 50 |
| *c* Middlesex | Lowell do | Black cassimere | 3-4 | - | 2 00 | 1 87½ | 1 87½ | 1 70 |
| *d* Munson | Munson do | Blue satinett | 3-4 | - | - | - | - | 95 |
| *e* Andover | Andover do | Scarlet flannel | 28 inches | 38 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 37½ |
| *f* Hookset | Manchester, New Hampshire | Mousséline de laine, plain | 24 inches | - | - | - | - | - |
| *f* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | do do printed | 24 inches | - | - | - | - | - |
| *g* Manchester | Manchester, New Hampshire | do do do | 24 inches | - | - | - | - | - |
| *h* Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | White linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 |
| *h* Do | do do | White and black linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 |
| *h* Do | do do | Fancy linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 |
| *i* Do | do do | Superfine carpetings | 4-4 | 1 10 | 1 15 | 1 12½ | 1 05 | 1 07½ |
| *i* Do | do do | Fine do | 4-4 | 95 | 1 00 | 97½ | 90 | 92½ |
| *j* Henderson's | Merrimack, New Hampshire | Superfine do | 4-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *j* Henderson's and Anderson's | South Wrentham, Massachusetts | Fine do | 4-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *j* Adams | Canton, Massachusetts | Common do | 4-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *k* Ballard Vale | Andover do | Flannels | 4-4 | - | 65½ c. to 67½ | 55 c. to 62½ | 52½ c. to 57½ | 65 |
| *k* Do | do do | Orleans worsted | 6-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *k* Do | do do | do | 3-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *l* Salisbury | Salisbury | No. XVI flannels | 36 inches | 38 | 43 | 38½ | 36 | 36 |
| *l* Do | do do | No. XVIII flannels | 38 inches | 44 | 50 | 44½ | 40 | 39½ |
| *m* Blanket | | Twilled blankets | 10-4 | - | - | - | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| *m* Do | | do | 11-4 | - | - | - | 6 00 | 6 50 |
| *m* Do | | do | 12-4 | - | - | - | 8 25 | 8 75 |
| *n* Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia | Army blankets | | - | 293 | 3 00 | 2 87½ | No contract. |
| *o* | | Broadcloths | 6-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* N. O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Springville | do | Satinetts, 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Frank | do | do 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Leeds | do | do 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Thomas Lewis | do | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *p* Do | do | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *q* Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans | - | - | - | - | - | - |

L—No. 4 (i).—Continued.

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | PRICE IN— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. |
| *a* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | 1st quality broadcloth | 6-4 | $4 00 | $4 00 | $3 25 | $3 00 | $3 50 |
| *a* Do | do do | 2d do do | 6-4 | 3 50 | 3 62½ | 3 00 | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| *a* Do | do do | 3d do do | 6-4 | 3 25 | 3 12½ | 2 62½ | 2 62½ | 2 87½ |
| *a* Do | do do | 4th do do | 6-4 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 35 |
| *a* Do | do do | 5th do do | 6-4 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 2 25 |
| *a* Do | do do | 6th do do | 6-4 | 2 12½ | 2 25 | 1 87½ | 1 87½ | 2 00 |
| *b* Northampton | Northampton do | Broadcloth | 6-4 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| *c* Middlesex | Lowell do | Black cassimere | 3-4 | 1 80 | 1 70 | 1 50 | 1 50 | 1 40 |
| *d* Munson | Munson do | Blue satinett | 3-4 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 65 |
| *e* Andover | Andover do | Scarlet flannel | 28 inches | 30 | 27 | 20 | 23 | 30 |
| *f* Hookset | Manchester, New Hampshire | Mousseline de laine, plain | 24 inches | - | - | - | 15 | 13 |
| *f* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | do do printed | 24 inches | - | - | - | 28 | 23½ |
| *g* Manchester | Manchester, New Hampshire | do do do | 24 inches | - | - | - | - | 22 c. to 27 |
| *h* Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | White linseys | 30 inches | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 |
| *h* Do | do do | White and black linseys | 30 inches | 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| *h* Do | do do | Fancy linseys | 30 inches | 22 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 27½ |
| *i* Do | do do | Superfine carpetings | 4-4 | 97½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 80 |
| *i* Do | do do | Fine do | 4-4 | 80 | 70 | 65 | 62½ | 67½ |
| *j* Henderson's | Merrimack, New Hampshire | Superfine do | 4-4 | - | - | 77½ c. to 75 | 75 c. to 80 | 80 c. to 75 |
| *j* Henderson's and Anderson's | South Wrentham, Massachusetts | Fine do | 4-4 | - | - | 65 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 67½ to 66 |
| *j* Adams | Canton, Massachusetts | Common do | 4-4 | - | - | 52½ to 55 | 55 to 57½ | 57½ to 55 |
| *k* Ballard Vale | Andover do | Flannels | 4-4 | 55 | 50 | 40 | 30 to 35 | 45 to 50 |
| *k* Do | do do | Orleans worsted | 6-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *k* Do | do do | do | 3-4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| *l* Salisbury | Salisbury do | No. XVI flannels | 36 inches | 27 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 26 |
| *l* Do | do do | No. XVIII flannels | 38 inches | 30 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 28½ |
| *m* Blanket | | Twilled blankets | 10-4 | 4 50 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| *m* Do | | do | 11-4 | 5 50 | 4 75 | 4 50 | 4 75 | 5 25 |
| *m* Do | | do | 12-4 | 7 75 | 7 25 | 7 00 | 7 00 | 7 75 |
| *n* Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia | Army blankets | - | 2 74 | 2 48 | 2 43 | 2 19 | 2 30 |
| *o* | | Broadcloths | 6-4 | $2 87 to 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 75 | $2 87 to 3 00 | $3 00 to 3 12½ |
| *p* N. O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans | - | 45 | 40 | 40 | 37½ | 36 |
| *p* Springville | do | Satinetts, 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | 90 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| *p* Frank | do | do 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | 90 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| *p* Leeds | do | do 1st quality | - | - | - | - | - | 95 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | - | - | - | - | 70 |
| *p* Thomas Lewis | do | | - | - | - | - | - | 95 |
| *p* Do | do | | - | - | - | - | - | 75 |
| *q* Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans | - | 32 c. to 35 | 31 c. to 33 | 28 c. to 30 | 23 c. to 25 | 25 c. to 30 |

L—No. 4 (1).—Continued.

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | PRICE IN— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| *a* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | 1st quality broadcloth | 6-4 | $3 50 | $3 50 | $3 00 | $2 12½ | $2 00 |
| *a* Do | do do | 2d do do | 6-4 | 2 87½ | 2 87½ | 2 50 | 1 90 | 1 87½ |
| *a* Do | do do | 3d do do | 6-4 | 2 75 | 2 62½ | 2 37½ | 1 87½ | 1 75 |
| *a* Do | do do | 4th do do | 6-4 | 2 37½ | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 1 62½ | 1 60 |
| *a* Do | do do | 5th do do | 6-4 | 2 12½ | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 56½ | 1 45 |
| *a* Do | do do | 6th do do | 6-4 | 2 00 | 1 70 | 1 62½ | 1 40 | 1 37½ |
| *b* Northampton | Northampton do | Broadcloth | 6-4 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 37 | 2 00 |
| *c* Middlesex | Lowell do | Black cassimere | 3-4 | 1 35 | 1 30 | 1 30 | 90 | 1 00 |
| *d* Munson | Munson do | Blue satinett | 3-4 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 57½ | 50 |
| *e* Andover | Andover do | Scarlet flannel | 28 inches | 26 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 |
| *f* Hookset | Manchester, New Hampshire | Mousseline de laine, plain | 24 inches | 13½ | 12 | 9½ | 8½ | - |
| *f* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | do do printed | 24 inches | 23½ | 20 | 15½ | 15½ | 16½ |
| *g* Manchester | Manchester, New Hampshire | do do do | 24 inches | 20 c. to 27 | 20 c. to 22 | 14½ c. to 22 | 13⅛ c. to 18 | 16 c. to 18 |
| *h* Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | White linseys | 30 inches | 21 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| *h* Do | do do | White and black linseys | 30 inches | 22 | 16 | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| *h* Do | do do | Fancy linseys | 30 inches | 22 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| *i* Do | do do | Superfine carpetings | 4-4 | 80 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 70 |
| *i* Do | do do | Fine do | 4-4 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 60 |
| *j* Henderson's | Merrimack, New Hampshire | Superfine do | 4-4 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 c. to 70 |
| *j* Henderson's and Anderson's | South Wrentham, Massachusetts | Fine do | 4-4 | 65 c. to 62½ | 60 | 60 c. to 62½ | 62½ c. to 60 | 60 to 57½ |
| *j* Adams | Canton, Massachusetts | Common do | 4-4 | 55 to 52½ | 52½ c. to 50 | 50 to 47½ | 47½ | 47½ to 45 |
| *k* Ballard Vale | Andover do | Flannels | 4-4 | 45 | 47½ | 47½ | 40 | 45 |
| *k* Do | do do | Orleans worsted | 6-4 | 27½ | 30 | 21 | 17 | - |
| *k* Do | do do | do | 3-4 | 14 | 12½ | - | - | - |
| *l* Salisbury | Salisbury do | No. XVI flannels | 36 inches | 26½ | 26¼ | 27 | 34½ | 31 |
| *l* Do | do do | No. XVIII flannels | 38 inches | 30 | 30 | 30½ | 38⅜ | 35 |
| *m* Blanket | | Twilled blankets | 10-4 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 00 | $4 00 to 4 25 |
| *m* Do | | do | 11-4 | 5 50 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 5 00 | 4 75 to 5 00 |
| *m* Do | | do | 12-4 | 7 75 | 7 50 | 7 50 | 7 25 | 7 00 to 7 25 |
| *n* Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia | Army blankets | - | 2 22 | 2 10 | 1 99 | 1 93 | - |
| *o* | | Broadcloths | 6-4 | $3 00 to 3 12½ | 3 00 | $2 87 to 3 00 | $2 10 to 2 37 | $1 87 to 2 00 |
| *p* N. O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans | - | 35 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 25 |
| *p* Springville | do | Satinetts, 1st quality | - | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | 60 | 55 | 52½ | 52½ | 50 |
| *p* Frank | do | do 1st quality | - | 80 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | 57½ | 57½ | 55 | 47½ | 45 |
| *p* Leeds | do | do 1st quality | - | 87½ | 80 | 70 | 67½ | 65 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d quality | - | 65 | 57½ | 50 | 47½ | 45 |
| *p* Thomas Lewis | do | | - | 92½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 65 |
| *p* Do | do | | - | 72½ | 70 | 60 | 50 | 47½ |
| *q* Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans | - | 20 c. to 25 | 20 c. to 22 | 22 c. to 23 | 18 c. to 22 | 18 c. to 21 |

L—No. 1 *a*.

*Average prices of cut nails of American manufacture each year for fifteen years, from* 1835 *to* 1849, *inclusive. Furnished by Nahum Stetson, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November,* 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 6 cents | From Swedes iron. |
| 1836 | 6 do. | do. |
| 1837 | 6 do. | do. |
| 1838 | 6 do. | do. |
| 1839 | 6⅛ do. | do. |
| 1840 | 5½ do. | do. |
| 1841 | 5¼ do. | do. |
| 1842 | 4¾ do. | From American iron. |
| 1843 | 4¼ do. | do. |
| 1844 | 4½ do. | do. |
| 1845 | 4¾ do. | do. |
| 1846 | 4½ do. | do. |
| 1847 | 4½ do. | do. |
| 1848 | 4¼ do. | do. |
| 1849 | 4 do. | do. |

L.—No. 4 (2.).—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices, per cent., of marked L—*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. |
|---|---|---|
| *a* Hamilton | Southbridge, Mass | Broadcloth |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *a* Do | do | do |
| *b* Northampton | Northampton, Mass | do |
| *c* Middlesex | Lowell, Mass | Black cassimere |
| *d* Munson | Munson, Mass | Blue satinet |
| *e* Andover | Andover, Mass | Scarlet flannel |
| *f* Hooksett | Manchester, N. H | Mouseline de laines, plain |
| *f* Hamilton | Southbridge, Mass | do do printed |
| *g* Manchester | Manchester, N. H | do do do |
| *h* Lowell | Lowell, Mass | White linseys |
| *h* Do | do | Black and white linseys |
| *h* Do | do | Fancy linseys |
| *i* Do | do | Superfine carpets |
| *i* Do | do | Fine carpets |
| *j* Henderson's | Merrimack, N. H | Superfine carpets |
| *j* Henderson's & Anderson's | South Wrentham, Mass | Fine carpets |
| *j* Adams | Canton, Mass | Common carpets |
| *k* Ballard Vale | Andover, Mass | Flannels |
| *k* Do | do | Orleans worsted |
| *k* Do | do | do |
| *l* Salisbury | Salisbury, Mass | No. XVI flannels |
| *l* Do | do | No. XVIII flannels |
| *m* Blanket | | Twilled blankets |
| *m* Do | | do |
| *m* Do | | do |
| *n* Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia | Army blankets |
| *o* | | Broadcloths |
| *p* N. O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans |
| *p* Springville | do | Satinetts, 1st quality |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do |
| *p* Frank | do | do 1st do |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do |
| *p* Leeds | do | do 1st do |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do |
| *p* Thomas Lewis | do | do 1st do |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do |
| *q* Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans |

*woolen goods of American manufacture, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, No. 4 (1).*

| Widths. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Per centum.* |
| 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | $4 50 to $2 00 | 55.55 |
| 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 4 25 to 1 87½ | 55.88 |
| 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 4 00 to 1 75 | 56.25 |
| 6-4 | 1835 | 1849 | 3 50 to 1 60 | 54.28 |
| 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 3 25 to 1 45 | 55.38 |
| 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 3 00 to 1 37½ | 54.16 |
| 6-4 | 1838 | 1849 | 3 75 to 2 00 | 46.66 |
| 3-4 | 1836 | 1848 | 2 00 to 90 | 55.00 |
| 3-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 95 to 50 | 47.37 |
| 28 inches. | 1836 | 1849 | 40 to 21 | 47.50 |
| 24 do. | 1843 | 1848 | 15 to 8¼ | 45.00 |
| 24 do. | 1843 | 1848 | 28 to 15⅛ | 45.53 |
| 24 do. | 1844 | 1848 | 27 to 13⅝ | 49.54 |
| 30 do. | 1836 | 1848 | 31 to 16 | 48.39 |
| 30 do. | 1836 | 1849 | 31 to 15 | 51.61 |
| 30 do. | 1836 | 1848 | 31 to 16 | 48.39 |
| 3-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 1 15 to 70 | 39.13 |
| 4-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 1 00 to 60 | 40.00 |
| 4-4 | 1843 | 1849 | 80 to 70 | 12.50 |
| 4-4 | 1844 | 1849 | 67½ to 57½ | 14.82 |
| 4-4 | 1843 | 1849 | 57½ to 45 | 21.74 |
| 4-4 yard. | 1836 | 1848 | 67½ to 40 | 40.74 |
| 6-4 do. | 1846 | 1848 | 30 to 17 | 43.33 |
| 3-4 do. | 1845 | 1846 | 14 to 12½ | 10.72 |
| 36 inches. | 1836 | 1843 | 43 to 24 | 44.18 |
| 38 do. | 1836 | 1843 | 50 to 28 | 44.00 |
| 10-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 5 50 to 4 00 | 27.27 |
| 11-4 | 1839 | 1842 | 6 50 to 4 50 | 30.77 |
| 12-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 8 75 to 7 00 | 20.00 |
| - | 1837 | 1848 | 3 00 to 1 93 | 35.66 |
| 6-4 | 1844 | 1849 | 3 12½ to 1 87½ | 40.00 |
| - | 1840 | 1849 | 45 to 25 | 44.45 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 90 to 67½ | 25.00 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 65 to 50 | 23.08 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 90 to 67½ | 25.00 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 65 to 45 | 30.77 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 95 to 65 | 31.58 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 70 to 45 | 35.72 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 95 to 65 | 31.58 |
| - | 1844 | 1849 | 75 to 47½ | 36.67 |
| - | 1840 | 1849 | 35 to 18 | 48.57 |

## L—No. 1 *b*.

*Statement of prices of iron pipes and hardware of American production, furnished by Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Iron pipes. | Axes. | Hoes. | *Sad Irons. | Hollow ware. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | $75 per ton. | - | - | - | - |
| 1825 | 65 do. | - | - | - | - |
| 1830 | 55 do. | - | - | - | - |
| 1835 | 55 do. | $15 to $16 per dozen. | - | - | - |
| 1836 | 55 do. | 15 to 16 do. | $4 to $5 per dozen. | - | - |
| 1837 | 60 do. | 15 to 16 do. | 4½ to 5 do. | - | - |
| 1838 | 55 do. | 13 to 15¼ do. | 3½ to 5 do. | - | $75 per ton. |
| 1839 | 55 do. | 13 to 15¼ do. | 3½ to 5 do. | - | 70 to $75 do. |
| 1840 | 50 do. | 13 to 14 do. | 3½ to 4 do. | - | 70 to 75 do. |
| 1841 | 50 do. | 12 to 14 do. | 3¼ to 4 do. | 5¼ cents per lb. | 70 to 75 do. |
| 1842 | 48 do. | 11 to 14 do. | 3 to 3½ do. | 5 do. do. | 60 to 65 do. |
| 1843 | 45 do. | 11 to 12 do. | 2½ to 3½ do. | 4 do. do. | 60 to 65 do. |
| 1844 | 45 do. | 11 to 11½ do. | 2½ to 3 do. | 3½ to 4 do. | 60 to 65 do. |
| 1845 | 42 do. | 10½ to 11 do. | 2¼ to 2½ do. | 3½ to 4½ do. | 55 to 60 do. |
| 1846 | 42 do. | 10 to 11 do. | 2¼ to 2½ do. | 3½ to 4 do. | 55 to 60 do. |
| 1847 | 42 do. | 9½ to 10½ do. | 2¼ to 2½ do. | 3¼ to 3½ do. | 55 to 60 do. |
| 1848 | 40 do. | 8 to 10 do. | 2¼ to 2½ do. | 3 to 3½ do. | 52½ to 57½ do. |
| 1849 | 40 do. | 8 to 10 do. | 2 to 2½ do. | 3 to 3¼ do. | 50 to 55 do. |

*All imported previous to 1842 or 1843, at a cost of 5 to 6 cents per lb., when importation ceased.

## L—No. 1 *c*.

*Relative difference in the cost of cast iron butt hinges, iron screws, and spring balances of American and English manufacture.*

| | Cast iron butts. | | | | Iron screws, commonly called wood screws. | | | | Spring balances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | American. | | English, Baldwin's. | | American, Eagle Company's. | | English, James's. | | American, Morton & Bremner. | English, Salters's. |
| | Narrow—3-inch. | | Narrow—3-inch. | | 1-inch—No. 14. | | 1-inch—No. 14. | | ½ to 24 lbs. | ½ to 24 lbs. |
| | Discount. | 83 cents per dozen. | Discount and 75 per cent. advance. | 3s. 9d. per dozen. | Discount. | 53 cents per gross. | Discount and 65 per cent. advance. | 2s. per gross. | Per dozen. | Per dozen. |
| | *Per cent.* | *Net.* | *Per cent.* | *Net.* | *Per cent.* | *Net.* | *Net.* | *Net.* | *Net.* | *Net.* |
| 1841 | - | - | 60 | 58 | 25 | 40 | 47½ | 38 | - | $10 67 |
| 1842 | - | - | 60 | 58 | 30 | 37 | 47½ | 38 | - | 10 67 |
| 1843 | - | - | - | - | 35 @ 40 | 35 @ 32 | 47½ | 38 | $9 45 | 10 67 |
| 1844 | 20 | 67 | 62½ | 55 | 40 @ 45 | 32 @ 29 | 47½ | 38 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| 1845 | 25 | 62 | 57½ | 62 | 30 @ 35 | 37 @ 35 | 50 | 37 | $6 to 4 50 | 7 70 |
| 1846 | 30 @ 35 | 58 @ 54 | 60 | 58 | 30 @ 35 | 37 @ 35 | 52½ | 35 | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| 1847 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 58 | 45 | 29 | 60 | 29 | 3 75 | |
| 1848 | 45 | 46 | 65 | 52 | 50 | 27 | 60 | 29 | 3 50 | |
| 1849 | 50 | 42 | 65 | 52 | 55 @ 60 | 24 @ 21 | 60 | 29 | 3 00 | |

The English butts are 12½ per cent. lighter, and it would seem, also, about 25 per cent. dearer than the American.

The English iron screws are at least 10 per cent. inferior in quality, and about 45 per cent. dearer, and are quite superseded.

The English spring balances are entirely superseded.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

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L—No. 1 *c*.

WOOD SCREWS.

The value in dollars of James's wood screws, imported into the United States each year from 1837 to 1847, inclusive; as exhibited by returns to the Treasury Department, were as follows, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1837 | $145,565 |
| 1838 | 107,256 |
| 1839 | 166,567 |
| 1840 | 131,986 |
| 1841 | 138,527 |
| 1842 | 113,469 |
| 1843 | 7,551 |
| 1844 | 6,135 |
| 1845 | 17,173 |
| 1846 | 17,037 |
| 1847 | 5,466 |

Since 1847 none have been imported, the American market having been wholly supplied by the American article.

*James's wood screws*, a leading English make for many years, stood at 45 @ 57 per cent. discount from list price. Under the tariff of 1842 his discount went to 57½ per cent., and has remained at that quotation ever since, though the importation has ceased, while the American article, the manufacture of which commenced in 1837, has by home competition been reduced from a discount of 25 per cent. from the American list to 60 per cent. discount. At that discount, and as now sold, the goods manufactured in the United States cost a price quite as low as the sterling cost in England, and are far better; of course the whole cost of duty, freights, insurance, &c., is saved to the consumer here, as well as the profit of all the labor employed in the screw business, and also the anterior processes of drawing the rods and wire, all of which are of American stock.

By this state of things we can now ship to any port in the world at a price as low as the English from their ports, and by our better quality be sure of the preference.

We are now taking some steps to introduce our screws into England itself. Their import duty of 10 per cent., and our outward freight, we think likely will be counterbalanced by the superiority of our article.

*English pins and hooks-and-eyes* are both wholly shut out of market by American competition in their manufacture.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

L—No. 1 *d*.

*Comparative prices of English and American pins for fifteen years, furnished by Edward Cook, agent of the Home Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, and F. Newman, agent of American Pin Company at Poughkeepsie, New York. November*, 1849.

| | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Dolls.* | *Dolls.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| English pins, per pack, No. 4 | 1 12½ | 1 06 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 75 | | | | | | | |
| American " " " | 1 12½ | 1 00 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 62½ | 55 | 50 | 45 | 42½ | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| English mixed pins, per lb | - | - | - | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| American " " | - | - | - | - | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 |

The manufacture of pins was commenced in the United States in the year 1835, but, from the prejudice of the dealers, met with little success for several years, and was in a very precarious condition till the passage of the tariff of 1842, which gave the manufacturer the home market, and stimulated the production. Until the passage of the tariff of 1842, pins were admitted free. On the passing of that tariff many parties commenced manufacturing. Active competition sprung up from the fact of a large home market being secured; and the price rapidly fell, till in 1846 and 1847 it was below cost of production. Since then pins have advanced to the same price they were in 1845, where they will probably remain. No English pins of any consequence have been imported since 1842, though an English manufacturer, who formerly sold very largely in the United States, visited this country after the passage of the tariff of 1846 to see if he could not again obtain the market; but the American manufacturer, from the protection he had received from 1842 to 1846, had got such a hold and made so much better an article that he became satisfied he could not send pins to the United States. The quality of American pins is equal to any in the world, and superior to those made in most countries. They are altogether made and stuck by machinery, the head being solid and of one piece with the stem, while the bulk of those made in foreign countries have their head and stem of separate pieces of wire. Pins are made of brass wire; brass is made of copper and spelter, on both of which a duty is laid by the tariff of 1846.

## L—No. 1 *e*.

*Statement of prices of English Hardware, furnished by Benjamin Callender, Boston.*

| Year. | 6-inch bed screws. | 12-inch cast-steel flat bastard-files. | No. 3 polished trace chains. | 4-inch complete closet locks. | No. 4 tinned saucepans. | 4-quart sheet iron tea-kettles. | Cast-iron butts, common quality. | Fox's wood screws, inferior to American. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Per gross.* | *Per dozen.* | *Per pair.* | *Per dozen.* | *Each.* | *Each.* | *Per dozen.* | *Per gross.* |
| 1835 | $1 89 | $2 87 | - | $1 17 | - | $0 90 | $0 45 | $0 23 |
| 1836 | 3 19 | 3 33 | $0 63 | 2 04 | $0 52 | 1 24 | 52 | 24½ |
| 1837 | - | 3 33 | 60 | - | - | - | 41 | 28 |
| 1838 | - | 3 33 | 55 | 1 36 | 43 | - | 41 | 24½ |
| 1839 | 2 44 | 3 33 | - | 1 56 | 40 | 77 | 41 | 24½ |
| 1840 | - | 3 33 | - | 1 36 | 35 | 72 | 37½ | 23 |
| 1841 | 1 89 | 3 13 | 38 | 1 26 | 38 | 69 | 37½ | 23 |
| 1842 | 1 78 | 3 13 | 37 | 1 17 | 35 | 63 | 30 | 23 |
| 1843 | 1 44 | 3 13 | 32 | 1 04 | 37 | 63 | | |
| 1844 | 1 47 | 3 13 | 36 | 1 53 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1845 | 2 03 | 3 35 | 38 | 1 53 | 43 | 63 | | |
| 1846 | 2 27 | 3 35 | 43 | 1 56 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1847 | 2 22 | 3 20 | 42 | 1 56 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1848 | 1 78 | 3 30 | 40 | 1 26 | 35 | 58 | | |
| 1849 | 1 67 | 3 13 | 33 | 1 17 | 35 | 63 | | |

The above prices are the cost of importation at 30 per cent. duty and 10 per cent. exchange. If I understand your meaning, this meets your wants. Where there are blanks, I imported none of the articles those years. You will recollect that goods would bring any price in 1836, which makes the great prices that year.

BENJAMIN CALLENDER.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq., *Boston, November*, 1849.

L—No. 1 *f*.

*Statement of prices of articles of Hardware of foreign production for eleven years, from* 1839 *to* 1849 *inclusive, furnished by Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought iron pans, (discount from list price)..... | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 37½ per ct. | 40 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. |
| Wrought iron pans, per pound..... | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 8¼ cts. | 8 4-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. |
| Vices, bright, standing, (discount from list price)..... | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | - | 17½ per ct. | 22½ per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. |
| Vices, bright, standing, per pound..... | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | - | 5¾ cts. | 5⅜ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. |
| Hollow ware, tinned, (discount from list price)..... | 47½ per ct. | 47½ per ct. | 47½ per ct. | 50 per ct. | 55 per ct. | - | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. |

## L—No. 1 *g*.

*Statement of prices of articles of Hardware in* 1841, 1843, 1846, *and* 1849; *furnished by Curtis & Hands, of Philadelphia, October*, 1849.

| Articles. | Prices, 1841. | Prices, 1843. |
|---|---|---|
| * Axes | $12 00 to $14 00 per dozen | $11 00 to $12 00 per dozen |
| † Shingling hatchets | 5 00 to 6 50 do. | 5 00 to 6 00 do. |
| † Scythes, grass and corn, or grain | 9 50 to 13 00 do. | 8 50 to 12 00 do. |
| † Sickles, or reaping hooks | 5 00 do. | 4 50 to 5 00 do. |
| Augers | 6 to 7 cents per ¼ inch per dozen | 4 50 to 5 50 |
| ‡ Wood screws, (list prices) | 25 to 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount |
| ‖ Sad irons | 5¼ cents per pound | 4 cents per pound |
| Common shovels and spades | $5 25 to $5 50 per dozen | $4 75 to $5 per dozen |
| § Mill and cross-cut saws | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount |
| ¶ Mill and cross-cut saws, cast steel | 12½ do. | 25 do. |
| Cast-iron butt hinges | 20 do. | 25 do. |
| Britannia table spoons | $6 50 to $10 per gross | $4 50 to $8 00 per gross |
| Mortise locks | 18 00 to 36 per dozen | 12 00 to 24 00 per dozen |
| ** Rim locks, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inches | Few or none made | 6 in., $13 50; 7 and 8 in., $16 50 per dozen |
| Brass-head shovel and tongs | 20 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount |
| Hoes | $3 50 to $4 per dozen | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen |
| Gimlets | 3 50 to 5 per gross | 2 75 to 3 50 per gross |
| Nail hammers | 3 75 to 10 per dozen | 2 50 to 8 00 per dozen |
| †† Hollow ware, (pots, kettles, &c.) | 70 00 to 75 per ton | 60 00 to 65 00 per ton |
| Iron wire | 10 to 20 per cent. discount | 30 to 35 per cent. discount |
| Butcher knives, (list prices) | Net | Net |
| Cotton, wool, and horse cards | $4 50, $3, and $2 25 per dozen | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen |
| Wrought iron table and other butt hinges | | 25 per cent. discount from list price |
| Best sand paper | $3 75 per ream | $3 50 per ream |
| Elliptic or carriage springs | 12 to 15 cents per pound | 10½ cents per pound |
| Carpenter's rules, (list prices) | 20 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount |

## L—No. 1 *g*.—Continued.

| Articles. | Prices, 1846. | Prices, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| *Axes | $10 00 to $11 00 per dozen | $8 00 to $10 00 per dozen |
| †Shingling hatchets | 4 00 to 5 50 ... do | 3 00 to 5 00 ... do |
| †Scythes, grass and corn, or grain | 8 00 to 12 00 ... do | 7 00 to 10 00 ... do |
| †Sickles, or reaping hooks | 4 00 ... do | 3 50 to 3 75 ... do |
| Augers | 4 50 to 5 50 ... do | 3½ to 4½ per ¼ inch diameter |
| ‡Wood screws, (list prices) | 30 to 40 per cent. discount | 55 to 60 per cent. discount |
| ‖Sad irons | 3½ to 3½ cents per pound | 3 cents per pound |
| Common shovels and spades | $4 50 to $5 per dozen | $4 to $4 50 per dozen |
| §Mill and cross-cut saw | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount |
| ¶Mill and cross-cut saws, cast steel | 25 ... do | 25 to 30 per cent. discount |
| Cast-iron butt hinges | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 40 to 50 ... do |
| Britannia table spoons | $4 00 to $8 00 per gross | $3 75 to $8 00 per gross |
| Mortise locks | 12 00 to 21 00 per dozen | 7 25 to 16 50 per dozen |
| **Rim locks, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inches | 13 50 to 16 60 ... do | 5 in., $9; 6 in., $10; 7 in., $13; 8 in., $22 50 |
| Brass-head shovel and tongs | 30 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount |
| Hoes | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen | $2 00 to $2 50 per dozen |
| Gimlets | 2 50 to 3 00 per gross | 2 25 to 2 75 per gross |
| Nail hammers | 2 25 to 8 00 per dozen | 2 00 to 7 00 per dozen |
| ††Hollow ware, (pots, kettles, &c.) | 55 00 to 60 00 per ton | 50 00 to 55 00 per ton |
| Iron wire | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 45 to 50 per cent. discount |
| Butcher knives, (list prices) | 10 to 20 ... do | 30 per cent. discount |
| Cotton, wool, and horse cards | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen | $2 75, $1 75, and $1 37 per dozen |
| Wrought iron table and other butt hinges | 40 to 45 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount |
| Best sand paper | $2 50 to $2 75 per ream | $2 to $2 50 per ream |
| Elliptic or carriage springs | 9½ to 10 cents per pound | 9 to 9½ cents per pound |
| Carpenter's rules, (list prices) | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount |
| Table and bed castors. To these may be added a long list of furniture hardware, which will exhibit a constant reduction in prices; such as thumb and door latches, hand and house bells, brass butt hinges, &c., &c. | | |

REMARKS.—*In 1836, $16; the English long since excluded. †Very few imported. ‡In these an immense reduction from old prices. ‖The English excluded. §The long or list price of mill saws is $1 per foot in length. ¶The long or list price of cross-cut saws is 55 cents per foot in length. **Also an inferior article, from $1 50 to $2 00 per dozen less. ††To these may be added stoves of cast iron, at about the same rates.

NOTE.—Where there is great variety in one article, as screws, hinges, &c., a price list is adopted, and the fluctuations are arranged by per cent. on that list.

L—No. 1 *h*.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30, 1849.

SIR: I find it, thus far, impossible to procure from those most capable of furnishing it, a table of hardware and the progressive decline of prices such as I wanted. I send you the best I have obtained to this date.

I find nearly every article has a special history of its own, and frequently a very interesting history to one who is curious about the progress of American industry.

More than half the stocks of the hardware stores consist now of domestic manufactures. Most of these have had their origin in New England. Some of them owe their beginning to protection, and others their continuance. In most cases, the American has driven the foreign wholly out of the market. The superiority of the domestic manufacture, in style and quality, is very striking. Our edge-tools are almost exclusively made in this country, although the steel with which they must be finished comes from England. It is impossible to show, in tabular form, in what way many of these articles owe their existence to protection. It is said that the large order given for locks, &c., on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, when the buildings on the Girard estate were erecting, gave a decided impetus to that branch of the hardware business, as the order was for the American article only, and for the best quality. It was not so once; but now, if the best is wanted, the American is asked for. In 1841 large quantities of English sad-irons were in this market, limited at 5 cents the lb. As soon as the act of 1842 was passed, several manufacturers here, who had been struggling to make them and live at 5 cents, took the whole market and reduced the price to 4 cents in 1843, and since to 3 cents. What they wanted to enable them to reduce the price was, sale of a large quantity. This is so in regard to a large number of articles.

Iron pipes, for water and gas, were sold in 1819 at $75 per ton. Their bulk, and the freight, with the duty, has afforded constant protection. The price has constantly declined, thus: 1819, $75; 1822, $70; 1824, $65; 1828, $60; 1830, $55; 1840, $50; 1843, $45; 1848–'49, $40. This reduction is the effect of the fall in iron and of home competition. There was no fluctuation, but the progressive decline. There was a similar decline in the price of cut nails, after the protection given them in 1824 and 1828, from about 12 cents to from 3½ to 4½ per lb.

It may be safely assumed that every article of domestic manufacture, which has had a free market at home, has flourished and paid the maker a living profit, even at a constantly-declining price.

The exceptions to this rule are in articles so superior in quality as to defy competition; some of these the makers keep at former prices, because they can sell them freely at those prices. In many instances prices have been voluntarily reduced for sake of increasing consumption. I do not doubt that American hardware will, in a few more years, wholly supplant the British, even if only a revenue duty were in force, or under that changeable policy which has heretofore annoyed manufacturers. There seems to be in the country a remarkable aptness for this branch of industry. Every year adds to the number of home-made articles,

and abridges the use of the foreign. Direct and judicious protection extended to it would be repaid by a rapid increase of this industry, and a further reduction of prices.

In the table I have given the prices of 1846 and 1849. The latter are *suffering prices*. Consumption has now fallen off, and business is languishing, even when not exposed to foreign competition. The effect of the act of 1842 is seen in the prices of 1843, and still more in 1846. The effects of the act of 1846 were not felt upon prices until the crisis of 1847 and 1848 in Great Britain.

Yours, truly, S. COLWELL.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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## L—No. 1 *i*.

Average prices of English sheathing copper each year from 1835 to 1849, from Philadelphia price current; furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 24 cents. | 1843 | 22¼ cents. |
| 1836 | 27½ cents. | 1844 | 21 5-6 cents. |
| 1837 | 28⅜ cents. | 1845 | 21⅞ cents. |
| 1838 | 26⅞ cents. | 1846 | 22¾ cents. |
| 1839 | 25⅝ cents. | 1847 | 23 1-6 cents. |
| 1840 | 26½ cents. | 1848 | 22⅝ cents. |
| 1841 | 26 cents. | 1849 | 21½ cents. |
| 1842 | 25⅛ cents. | | |

By an act of 1832, copper in pigs and bars was free, as was also sheathing copper. By the act of 1842, pig copper was free, while sheathing copper paid 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The act of 1846 made sheathing copper free, and put 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on pig copper.

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## L—No. 1 *j*.

*Table of the prices of American sheathing and pig copper and yellow metal sheathing, furnished by William A. Crocker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, November, 1849.*

| Years. | Sheathing copper. | Average. | Yellow metal. | Pig copper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 1835 | 23 24 25 | 24 | - | 16 to 16¼ |
| 1836 | 25 26 27 28 | 26½ | - | 16½ to 21 |
| 1837 | 28 26 27½ | 27 1-6 | - | 21¼ to 17 |
| 1838 | 27 26 24 23¾ | 25 1-5 | - | 17½ to 17 |
| 1839 | 24 24½ | 24¼ | - | 17 to 18 |
| 1840 | 25 24 25 | 24 | - | 17 to 17½ |
| 1841 | 25 24 24½ | 24⅓ | - | 18 |
| 1842 | 24 23 22 | 23 | 24 | 18 to 17 |
| 1843 | 22 21 20 21 21¼ | 21 1-10 | 24 | 16¼ to 16 |
| 1844 | 21½ 22 21½ | 21⅔ | 20 19½ | 17½ |
| 1845 | 21½ 22 21½ 23 | 22 | 20 | 17 |
| 1846 | 23 22¾ | 22 7/8 | 20 | 17¾ to 18¼ |
| 1847 | 22¾ 23½ 23¼ 23 | 23 1/8 | 20 | 17½ to 18 |
| 1848 | 23 22½ 21½ 21 20½ | 21¾ | 20 | 17½ |
| 1849 | 20½ 21¾ 20 21 | 20 6-10 | 18 17 17¼ 18 | 17 to 16 |

## L—No. 1 *k*.

*Average prices of pig lead, and pure white lead for thirty years, and of lead pipes for ten years, furnished by Lewis, James & Co., Philadelphia.*

| Years. | Pig lead per 100 pounds. | Pure white dry lead per 100 lbs. | Lead pipes per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | $6 60 | $12 50 | |
| 1825 | 7 05 | 11 00 | |
| 1830 | 3 59 | 8 00 | |
| 1835 | 6 28 | 9 00 | |
| 1840 | 4 80 | 7 00 | 6¾ to 7¼ cents. |
| 1841 | 4 67 | 6 50 | 6½ to 7 cents. |
| 1842 | 3 70 | 5 60 | 5½ to 6 cents. |
| 1843 | 3 50 | 5 40 | 5½ to 6 cents. |
| 1844 | 3 70 | 5 50 | 5½ to 6 cents. |
| 1845 | 3 97 | 5 85 | 5 to 5½ cents. |
| 1846 | 4 03 | 5 45 | 5¼ to 6 cents. |
| 1847 | 4 36 | 5 35 | 6 to 6½ cents. |
| 1848 | 4 20 | 5 00 | 4¾ to 5 cents. |
| 1849 | 4 50 | 5 25 | 5 cents. |

The quotations respecting white lead are for pure white, dry, and in bulk; *i. e.* without packages. The manufacturers generally sell it ground in oil, and in packages of 25 to 50 pounds, and then the price is $1 50 per 100 pounds higher; so that you have only to add that sum to each year, and you have the price in oil and casks.

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## L—No. 2 *a*.

*Statement of prices, from 1835 to 1849 inclusive, of plain and twilled osnaburgs, manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Massachusetts; furnished by James W. Paige & Co., and A. & A. Lawrence & Co., of Boston. November, 1849.*

| Years. | Plain, 30 inches wide; weight 2 20-100 yards to the lb. | Plain, 36 inches wide; weight 1 90-100 yards to the lb. | Twilled, 30 inches wide; weight 1 70-100 yards to the lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 14½ cents per yard. | 17½ cents per yard. | 18½ cents per yard. |
| 1836 | 14 do. | 17 do. | 18 do. |
| 1837 | 12 do. | 14 do. | 16 do. |
| 1838 | 11½ do. | 13½ do. | 15 do. |
| 1839 | 11½ do. | 13½ do. | 16 do. |
| 1840 | 10 do. | 12 do. | 14 do. |
| 1841 | 10 do. | 11½ do. | 13 do. |
| 1842 | 8 do. | 10 do. | 11½ do. |
| 1843 | 8½ do. | 10½ do. | 12½ do. |
| 1844 | 9 do. | 11 do. | 13 do. |
| 1845 | 8¾ do. | 9¾ do. | 11 do. |
| 1846 | 8¼ do. | 10 do. | 11 do. |
| 1847 | 9¼ do. | 11¼ do. | 10¼ do. |
| 1848 | 7½ do. | 9½ do. | 10½ do. |
| 1849 | 7½ do. | 9½ do. | 10¼ do. |

## L.—No. 2 *b*.

*Statement of prices of cotton goods manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Boston. November, 1849.*

| Years. | Lawrence Comp'y stout brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.85 yards to the lb. | Jackson Company. stout brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.85 yards to the lb. | Tremont Company brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.70 yards to the pound. | Jackson Company stout brown shirting, 30 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.50 yards to the lb. | Lawrence Comp'y fine brown shirting, 37 inches wide; No. 30 yarn, weight 4.20 yards to the pound. | Boott Company stout brown drillings, 30 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.80 yards to the lb. | Tremont Company brown shirtings, 28½ inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 4.50 yards to the pound. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835..... | 12 cents per yard. | 12 cents per yard. | 10½ cents per yard. | 10 cents per yard. | 13 cents per yard. | | 8 cents per yard. |
| 1836..... | 12 do. | 12½ do. | 11¼ do. | 10½ do. | 13½ do. | 14 cents per yard. | 8½ do. |
| 1837..... | 12½ to 10 do. | 12½ to 10 do. | 11½ to 9½ do. | 10½ to 8¼ do. | 13¾ to 11 do. | 12½ do. | 9½ to 6¾ do. |
| 1838..... | 10 do. | 10 do. | 9 do. | 8 do. | 11 do. | 11 do. | 6¼ do. |
| 1839..... | 10¾ do. | 10¼ do. | 9¼ do. | 8⅓ do. | 11¼ do. | 10⅝ do. | 7 do. |
| 1840..... | 8¾ do. | 8½ do. | 7½ do. | 7⅓ do. | 9½ do. | 9½ do. | 5¾ do. |
| 1841..... | 7¾ do. | 7⅝ do. | 6¾ do. | 7 do. | 9 do. | 9 do. | 5½ do. |
| 1842..... | 7 do. | 7¼ do. | 6 do. | 6⅓ do. | 8¼ do. | 8 do. | 5 do. |
| 1843..... | 7¾ do. | 7⅓ do. | 6½ do. | 5¾ do. | 8 do. | 7 do. | 4½ do. |
| 1844..... | 7⅞ do. | 8 do. | 7¼ do. | 6½ do. | 8¾ do. | 8⅝ do. | 5¼ do. |
| 1845..... | 7¾ do. | 7⅞ do. | 6½ do. | 6¾ do. | 9 do. | 8¼ do. | 5½ do. |
| 1846..... | 7¼ do. | 7½ do. | 6¾ do. | 6½ do. | 9 do. | 8 do. | 5½ do. |
| 1847..... | 8⅝ do. | 8½ do. | 7¼ do. | 6¾ do. | 8½ do. | 8 do. | 5½ do. |
| 1848..... | 6¾ do. | 6¼ do. | 5¾ do. | 5¾ do. | 6¾ do. | 7 do. | 4 do. |
| 1849..... | 7 do. | 7 do. | 6 do. | 5¾ do. | 6¾ do. | 7 do. | 4 do. |

## L—No. 2 *c*.

*Statement of prices per yard of sheetings, shirtings, and drillings, manufactured at the Suffolk, Appleton & Stark Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, from* 1835 *to* 1849: *furnished by James W. Paige & Co., agents, Boston, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Suffolk and Stark drills. 30 inches wide; weight 2 83-100 yards per lb. | Appleton & Stark sheetings. 37 inches wide; weight 2 90-100 yards per lb. | Appleton shirtings. 30 inches wide; weight 3 55-100 yards per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 13 cents per yard. | 12½ cents per yard. | 10 cents per yard. |
| 1836 | 14 do. | 12¼ do. | 10½ do. |
| 1837 | 11½ do. | 10½ do. | 8½ do. |
| 1838 | 10 do. | 9¼ do. | 7½ do. |
| 1839 | 10 do. | 10 do. | 8¾ do. |
| 1840 | 9 do. | 7¾ do. | 6¼ do. |
| 1841 | 8¾ do. | 7¾ do. | 6 do. |
| 1842 | 7½ do. | 7 do. | 5½ do. |
| 1843 | 7 do. | 7¼ do. | 5½ do. |
| 1844 | 8¼ do. | 7½ do. | 6½ do. |
| 1845 | 8¼ do. | 7¾ do. | 6¼ do. |
| 1846 | 7¾ do. | 7¾ do. | 6 do. |
| 1847 | 8¼ do. | 8½ do. | 6¾ do. |
| 1848 | 6¼ do. | 6¾ do. | 5¼ do. |
| 1849 | 6½ do. | 6¾ do. | 5¾ do. |

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## L—No. 2 *d*.

*Statement of prices of the Newmarket brown cottons from* 1837 *to* 1849: *furnished by S. Frothingham, jr., & Co., agents. Boston, November* 10, 1849.

| Years. | Letter R; weight 3 yards per lb. | Letter A; weight 4 10-100 yards per lb. | Letter H; weight 4 60-100 yards to the lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | 12 cents per yard. | 13 cents per yard. | 11½ cents per yard. |
| 1838 | 10¾ do. | 11½ do. | 10½ do. |
| 1839 | 11 do. | 11½ do. | 10½ do. |
| 1840 | 9½ do. | 10 do. | 9½ do. |
| 1841 | 9½ do. | 9¾ do. | 8¼ do. |
| 1842 | 8¼ do. | 8½ do. | 7½ do. |
| 1843 | 8¼ do. | 8¼ do. | 7 do. |
| 1844 | 8¼ do. | 8½ do. | 7 do. |
| 1845 | 8 do. | 9 do. | 8 do. |
| 1846 | 8¾ do. | 9 do. | 8¼ do. |
| 1847 | 9 do. | 8 do. | 7½ do. |
| 1848 | 7¾ do. | 6¾ do. | 6½ do. |
| 1849 | 7½ do. | 6½ do. | 6 do. |

## L—No. 2 *e*.

*Statement of the prices of the Bartlett (Wessacumcon) superfine long cloths, from* 1840 *to* 1849, *being No.* 40 *yarn,* 80 *sley,* 100 *picks to the inch: furnished by S. Frothingham, jr., & Co., agents. Boston, November* 10, 1849.

| Years. | 31 inches wide. | 33 inches wide. | 36 inches wide. | 40 inches wide. | 46 inches wide. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1840... | 12 | 13 | 15 | - | - |
| 1841... | 12 | 13½ | 16½ | 18 | 21 |
| 1842... | 10½ | 11½ | 12½ | 14½ | 15½ |
| 1843... | 10¼ | 11¼ | 12¼ | 12½ | 13½ |
| 1844... | 11½ | 12½ | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| 1845... | 11½ | 12½ | 13½ | 14½ | 18 |
| 1846... | 10½ | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 |
| 1847... | 10 | 10½ | 12 | 12½ | 16 |
| 1848... | 8 | 9½ | 11½ | 11½ | 13 |
| 1849... | 8½ | 10 | 11½ | 12 | 14 |

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## L—No. 2 *f*.

BOSTON, *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: Below you have a statement of prices at which we sold two styles of cotton goods in the several years from 1835 to 1849.

WRIGHT & WHITMAN.

| Years. | Palmer Company printing cloths. | Thorndike Co. bleached shirtings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1835..... | 10 | Not running. | |
| 1836..... | 11½ | do. | |
| 1837..... | 10½ | do. | |
| 1838..... | 10 to 8½ | 17 | |
| 1839..... | 10½ to 8½ | 18 | |
| 1840..... | 7½ to 6¾ | 11½ | |
| 1841..... | 8 to 7¾ | 12½ | 74 picks in warp. |
| 1842..... | 6½ to 6 | 10 | 80 picks in filling. |
| 1843..... | 5¾ to 6½ | 9 | No. 40 yarn. |
| 1844..... | 6½ to 7¾ | 10 | |
| 1845..... | 7¾ to 8 | 9½ | |
| 1846..... | 8 to 6 | 9 | |
| 1847..... | 6¼ to 6½ | 8½ | |
| 1848..... | 5½ to 5 | 7 | |
| 1849..... | 5 to 5¾ | 6¾ | |

L—No. 2 *g*.

*Statement of prices obtained for the James's Steam Mills superfine bleached long cloths, from* 1844 *(when the mill went into operation) to the present date.*

| Years. | Width 31 inches. | Width 33 inches. | Width 36 inches. | Width 44 inches. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1844 | - | 12½ | 14 | - | The No. of yarn is 40. The goods have 76 |
| 1845 | 11¼ | 12 | 13½ | - | picks of warp, and 96 to 100 of filling, to inch. |
| 1846 | 10½ | 12 | 13¼ | - | Weight—31 inches 4.85 yards to the pound. |
| 1847 | 10 | 10½ | 12 | 15½ | 33 " 4.60 " " |
| 1848 | 8¾ | 9½ | 11 | 13 | 36 " 4.05 " " |
| 1849 | 8¾ | 9½ | 11 | - | 45 " 3.42 " " |

The mill is in Newburyport, Massachusetts; contains 16,000 spindles, 340 looms; product about 2,000,000 yards per annum.

F. SKINNER & CO., *Agents.*

BOSTON, *November* 10, 1849.

## L—No. 2 *h*.

*Statement of prices of Shirtings and Sheetings manufactured by the Nashua Manufacturing Company, from James S. Amory, Treasurer. Boston, November* 13, 1849.

SHIRTINGS, No. 1 MILL.

| | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yds. per pound. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | | | |
| From June, 1835, to December, 1835 | 9.62 | No. 14 | 30-inch. | 3.73 |
| December, 1835, to June, 1836 | 9.62 | " | " | 3.70 |
| June, 1836, to December, 1836 | 10.20 | " | " | 3.71 |
| December, 1836, to June, 1837 | 10.23 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1837, to December, 1837 | 8.35 | " | " | 3.79 |
| December, 1837, to June, 1838 | 8.02 | " | " | 3.79 |
| June, 1838, to December, 1838 | 7.28 | " | " | 3.76 |
| December, 1838, to June, 1839 | 8.20 | " | " | 3.82 |
| June, 1839, to December, 1839 | 8.25 | " | " | 3.73 |
| December, 1839, to June, 1840 | 6.93 | " | " | 3.71 |
| June, 1840, to December, 1840 | 6.50 | " | " | 3.73 |
| December, 1840, to June, 1841 | 6.77 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1841, to December, 1841 | 6.64 | " | " | 3.67 |
| December, 1841, to June, 1842 | 6.44 | " | " | 3.68 |
| December, 1842 | 5.55 | " | " | 3.70 |
| June, 1843 | 5.07 | " | " | 3.69 |
| December, 1843 | 5.24 | " | " | 3.69 |
| June, 1844 | 6.24 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1844 | 6.29 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1845 | 5.93 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1845 | 6.04 | " | " | 3.71 |
| June, 1846 | 6.45 | " | " | 3.71 |
| December, 1846 | 5.82 | " | " | 3.68 |
| June, 1847 | 6.46 | " | " | 3.69 |
| December, 1847 | 6.31 | " | " | 3.66 |
| June, 1848 | 5.57 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1848 | 5.04 | " | " | 3.66 |
| June, 1849 | 5.12 | " | " | 3.72 |

L—No. 2 *h*—Continued.

| SHEETINGS, No. 3 MILL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yds. per pound. |
| | *Cents.* | | | |
| Six months ending December, 1835.. | 11.84 | No. 14 | 37-inch. | 2.93 |
| " " June, 1836.. | 11.80 | " | " | 2.92 |
| " " December, 1836.. | 12.10 | " | " | 3.17 |
| " " June, 1837.. | 12.25 | " | " | 3.16 |
| " " December, 1837.. | 10.07 | " | " | 3.14 |
| " " June, 1838.. | 10.19 | " | " | 3.08 |
| " " December, 1838.. | 9.55 | " | " | 3.01 |
| " " June, 1839.. | 10.85 | " | " | 2.96 |
| " " December, 1839.. | 10.09 | " | " | 2.99 |
| " " June, 1840.. | 8.48 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1840.. | 7.81 | " | " | 2.99 |
| " " June, 1841.. | 8.15 | " | " | 2.98 |
| " " December, 1841.. | 7.56 | " | " | 2.93 |
| " " June, 1842.. | 7.39 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1842.. | 6.81 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " June, 1843.. | 6.50 | " | " | 2.96 |
| " " December, 1843.. | 7.12 | " | " | 2.95 |
| " " June, 1844.. | 8.03 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1844.. | 7.44 | " | " | 2.98 |
| " " June, 1845.. | 6.81 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1845.. | 7.38 | " | " | 2.92 |
| " " June, 1846.. | 7.93 | " | " | 2.89 |
| " " December, 1846.. | 7.41 | " | " | 2.88 |
| " " June, 1847.. | 8.00 | " | " | 2.93 |
| " " December, 1847.. | 7.98 | " | " | 2.91 |
| " " June, 1848.. | 6.41 | " | " | 2.95 |
| " " December, 1848.. | 6.15 | " | " | 2.88 |
| " " June, 1849.. | 6.34 | " | " | 2.91 |

## L—No. 2 *i*.

*Statistics of drillings sold by Parker, Wilder & Parker. Boston, November, 1847.*

| Factory. | Average No. of bales per week. | Weight of goods. | Prices per yard. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Peterboro' co. | 10 bales | 3 87-100 yds. per lb. | 7½ @ 6 | 5¾ @ 6½ | 6¾ @ 7½ | 7½ @ 7¼ | 7¼ @ 6½ | 6½ @ 6¾ | 6¾ @ 5½ | 5½ @ 6½ |
| North factory | 11 do. | 3 66-100 do. | 7 @ 6 | 6 @ 6¾ | 6¾ @ 7¾ | 7½ @ 7¼ | 7¼ @ 7 | 7 @ 7½ | 7 @ 6 | 6 @ 6½ |
| Phœnix | 9 do. | 3 30-100 do. | 8 @ 6½ | 6½ @ 7½ | 7½ @ 8 | 8 @ 7¾ | 7¾ @ 7¼ | 7¼ @ 7½ | 7¼ @ 6 | 6 @ 7 |
| New Ipswich | 20 do. | 3 75-100 do. | 7 @ 6 | 6 @ 7½ | 7½ @ 7¾ | 7¾ @ 7½ | 7½ @ 7¼ | 7 @ 7¼ | 7 @ 6 | 6 @ 6¾ |
| Weare | 11 do. | 3 30-100 do. | 7½ @ 6 | 7¼ @ 8 | 8 @ 7¾ | 7¾ @ 7½ | 7½ @ 7¼ | 7¾ @ 7¼ | 7¼ @ 6¼ | 6¼ @ 7 |

## L—No. 2 *j*.

*Memorandum of prices of printing cloths, sixty threads square, made by the Dedham Manufacturing Company, Read & Chadwick, Agents. Boston, November, 1849.*

| | *Cents.* |
|---|---|
| 1836 | 9½ |
| 1837 | 6½ |
| 1838 | 7½ |
| 1839 | 7½ |
| 1840 | 7 |
| 1841 | 7 |
| 1842 | 4¾ |
| 1843 | 5 |
| 1844 | 6 |
| 1845 | 6½ |
| 1846 | 5¼ |
| 1847 | 5½ |
| 1848 | 4½ |
| 1849, from January to July | 3⅞ to 4 |
| 1849, November | 4½ |

L—No. 2 *k*.

*Statement of prices of white cotton goods; furnished by James K. Mills & Co., of Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 3.20; No. 14 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown shirtings—33 inches; weight 4.65; No. 30 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—31 inches; No. 30 yarn, as below. | Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 2.9; No. 14 yarn. | Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown printing cloth—28 inches; weight 5.7; No. 24 yarn. | Dwight Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—33 inches; weight 4.52; No. 40 yarn. | Perkins Mills.—Brown printing cloth—30 inches; weight 6, No. 40 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown printings—28 inches; weight 6 yards; No. 30 yarn, count 64 by 64. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835..... | - | - | - | 12 to 10½ | 7¼ to 8¾ | - | - | - |
| 1836..... | - | - | - | 11¼ to 12½ | 9¼ to 8 | - | - | - |
| 1837..... | - | - | - | 12½ to 10¼ | 8½ to 6½ | - | - | - |
| 1838..... | - | - | - | 10¾ to 9½ | 6¼ to 7 | - | 8¼ to 9 | - |
| 1839..... | - | - | - | 11½ to 9 | 7¾ to 6 | - | 10 to 8 | - |
| 1840..... | 7 to 8¼ | 8 to 8½ | 8½ to 9 | 9½ to 7½ | 6½ to 5¼ | - | 8½ to 7 | 6 to 7 |
| 1841..... | 8¼ to 7 | 8 to 7¾ | 9 to 8¼ | 9 to 7¾ | 6½ to 5½ | 11 | 7½ to 8½ | 7½ to 6¼ |
| 1842..... | 7 to 6 | 7¾ to 7 | 8¼ to 7¼ | 7¾ to 7 | 5¾ to 4½ | 10½ to 9 | 7½ to 6¼ | 6½ to 5 |
| 1843..... | 6 to 7¼ | 6 to 7½ | 7 to 7¾ | 6½ to 8¼ | 4½ to 5 | 8½ to 10 | 6 to 7¼ | 4½ to 6 |
| 1844..... | 7½ to 6½ | 7¾ to 8 | 8 to 8¾ | 8¼ to 7 | 6¾ to 5¾ | 10½ to 10 | 7 to 8 | 6 to 7 |
| 1845..... | 6¼ to 7½ | 8 | 8½ | 6¾ to 8¼ | 5½ to 6 | 9½ to 10¾ | 7 to 7¾ | 6¼ to 7 |
| 1846..... | 7½ to 6¾ | 8½ to 8 | 9 to 8½ | 8¼ to 7½ | 6 to 4½ | 11 to 10½ | 8 to 6¼ | 7 to 5¼ |
| 1847..... | 7 to 8 | 8 to 6½ | 8 to 7 | 8¾ to 7½ | 4¾ to 6 | 8¾ to 10½ | 6¼ to 7½ | 5¼ to 6¾ |
| 1848..... | 6 to 6¾ | 6 to 6½ | 6½ to 7 | 7¼ to 6½ | 4½ to 4 | 8½ to 7½ | 6¼ to 5½ | 5¼ to 4¾ |
| 1849..... | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6¾ | 6¼ to 7¼ | 6½ to 7¼ | 4 to 4½ | 7¼ to 8¾ | 4¾ to 6 | 4 to 5 |

## L—No. 2 *l.*

*Average prices of printing cloths and brown sheetings, furnished by James F. Simmons, of Providence, Rhode Island, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Printing cloths. | | 4-4 brown sheetings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 28 yarn, 28 inches wide, 60 by 64 picks per inch. | No. 30 yarn, 60 by 64 picks. | Gladding goods. | Richmond goods. |
| 1837.. | 7 3/8 cents per yard. | | | |
| 1838.. | 7 1/8 do. | | | |
| 1839.. | 7 7-16 do. | 7 54-100 cents per yard. | | |
| 1840.. | 6 1/2 do. | 6 14-100 do. | | |
| 1841.. | 6 7-16 do. | 6 1/2 do. | 8 1/2 cents per yard. | 7 1/4 cents per yard. |
| 1842.. | 5 3-16 do. | 5 1/2 do. | 7 3/4 do. | 6 3/4 do. |
| 1843.. | 4 1/8 do. | 4 1/8 do. | 7 3/8 do. | |
| 1844.. | 6 11-16 do. | 6 3/4 do. | 8 1/4 do. | 7 1/8 do. |
| 1845.. | 6 7-16 do. | 6 47-100 do. | 8 do. | 6 5/8 do. |
| 1846.. | 5 3/4 do. | 5 72-100 do. | 8 3/8 do. | |
| 1847.. | 5 3/4 do. | 5 22-100 do. | 8 1/8 do. | 7 3-16 do. |
| 1848.. | 4 1/4 do. | 4 22-100 do. | 6 1/4 do. | 6 do. |
| 1849.. | 4 3/8 do. | 4 31-100 do. | 6 1/8 do. | 5 5/8 do. |

The above are common well-known fabrics, and the prices are taken from actual sales.

L—No. 2 *m*.

*Price of Chicopee D 4-4 brown sheetings, No. 14 yarn, about three yards per pound, for 15 years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, from Waln & Leaming, Philadelphia; also, of cotton.*

| Years. | Month. | Cents per yard. | Average. | Average cost of cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835.... | February | 11½ | | |
| | April | 11¾ | | |
| | July | 12½ | 11.80 | 18 |
| | October | 11¾ | | |
| | December | 11½ | | |
| 1836.... | March | 12½ | | |
| | June | 12¾ | 12.55 | 18½ |
| | September | 12½ | | |
| 1837.... | January | 13 | | |
| | May | 12¼ | | |
| | June | 11 | 11.55 | 13 1-5 |
| | September | 10½ | | |
| | December | 11 | | |
| 1838.... | May | 10¾ | | |
| | July | 10½ | 10.52 | 11 |
| | September | 10¼ | | |
| | December | 11 | | |
| 1839.... | February | 11¾ | | |
| | June | 11½ | | |
| | July | 11 | 11 | |
| | September | 10½ | | |
| | December | 10¼ | | |
| 1840.... | January | 10½ | | |
| | February | 9 | | |
| | May | 8½ | 9 | |
| | September | 8 | | |
| 1841.... | February | 9 | | |
| | April | 8½ | 8.58 | |
| | August | 8¼ | | |
| 1842.... | March | 7½ | | |
| | September | 7 | 7.08 | |
| | December | 6¾ | | |
| 1843.... | March | 6½ | | |
| | December | 8¼ | 7.37 | |
| 1844.... | February | 8¾ | | |
| | August | 8½ | 8.16 | |
| | November | 7¼ | | |
| 1845.... | March | 7 | | |
| | June | 7½ | 7.67 | |
| | November | 8½ | | |
| 1846.... | March | 8½ | | |
| | June | 8 | | |
| | September | 7¼ | 8 | |
| | December | 8 | | |
| 1847.... | March | 8¾ | | |
| | May | 8½ | | |
| | September | 8¼ | 8.10 | |
| | October | 8 | | |
| | December | 7 | | |
| 1848.... | March | 6¾ | | |
| | August | 6½ | 6.62 | |
| 1849.... | January | 6¾ | | |
| | June | 6½ | 6.90 | |
| | September | 7⅛ | | |
| | October | 7¼ | | |

## L—No. 2 *n*.

*Statement of prices of Waltham cottons, compiled from actual sales made at Philadelphia, showing the average price in each year named. Furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Year. | A, Bro. | A, Bld. | B, Bro. | B, Bld. | E, Bro. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| 1840.... | 14½ | 15¼ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | 9¾ |
| 1841.... | 13¼ | 14¼ | 11½ | 12⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1842.... | 11¾ | 12½ | 10 | 11¼ | 8¼ |
| 1843.... | 10 | 11 | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 7⅝ |
| 1844.... | 10½ | 11⅜ | 9½ | 10½ | 8¾ |
| 1845.... | 11¾ | 12½ | 9⅝ | 10⅜ | 7⅞ |
| 1846.... | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1847.... | - | - | 9½ | 10½ | - |
| 1848.... | 10½ | 11¾ | 8⅛ | 9 | 6¾ |
| 1849.... | 10 | - | 7½ | 8 | 6$\frac{11}{16}$ |

| Year. | E, Bld. | H, Bro. | H, Bld. | W, Bro. | W, Bld. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| 1840.... | 10⅜ | 9⅝ | - | 14 | 16¼ |
| 1841.... | 9⅝ | - | - | 14¼ | 15½ |
| 1842.... | 8¾ | - | 14½ | 11¾ | 13¾ |
| 1843.... | 7¾ | - | 12 | 11 | 11¾ |
| 1844.... | 9⅛ | - | - | 11⅛ | 12¼ |
| 1845.... | 9 | - | - | 11½ | 14¼ |
| 1846.... | - | 9¾ | 10⅜ | | |
| 1847.... | 8⅜ | 8¾ | 9½ | | |
| 1848.... | 7 | 6⅞ | 7½ | 8½ | 12½ |
| 1849.... | 7 | - | - | 10¾ | 11¾ |

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## L—No. 2 *o*.

BOSTON, *November* 15, 1849.

SIR: The undersigned commenced the manufacture of cotton-duck in 1841, none having been previously made in New England, with an exception of the attempt at Waltham, somewhere from 1820 to 1825, which was abandoned.

From 1820 to 1840 there was but a small amount used in the New England States, and this was mostly made in Maryland and New Jersey—a hard wiry fabric, which was objectionable, although it would generally do more service than Russia, and cost at that time about the same price; but the stiffness when wet was against the general use. When I commenced the manufacture this was obviated, which had the tendency to bring it into general use here, and particularly with our largest ship-owners.

From 1841 to 1844 I made about 2,000 to 2,500 pieces per year; cost of cotton 12 @ 13 cents; and sales of duck for No. 3 were 32 cents per yard, or about 31 cents per pound. This was 12 @ 15 per cent. less than the cost of Russia or foreign twine canvas. About 1844 the "Old Colony Company" started a mill; since which, some four or five others have gone into the business. This has caused an overstock, and prices have declined, as is always the case when the domestic article is protected by a proper duty. Competition amongst ourselves reduces prices much less than if otherwise.

I am now selling No. 3 duck, which weighs one pound per yard, at twenty-one cents per yard, or twenty cents per pound—the cotton costing twelve cents per pound—the same as in 1841. And I am now able to turn out seven to eight thousand pieces per year, which requires about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cotton. Since the reduction in prices, the past three years, it has been brought into general use, and will so continue, unless free-trade principles predominate, or very great advance in cotton to enhance its cost much above foreign fabrics.

The amount of yearly consumption I cannot state, but it is very large, particularly the past two years.

The prices each year since 1842, for duck which weighs one pound per yard, have been as follows:

1843 and 1844, No. 3, 30 cents; cotton 7 @ 8 cents.
1845 and 1846, No. 3, 29 cents; cotton 8½ @ 10 cents.
1847, No. 3, 30 @ 31 cents; cotton 12 @ 13 cents.
1848, No. 3, 23 cents; cotton 7½ @ 8½ cents.
1849, No. 3, 21 cents; cotton 8 @ 12 cents.

These prices will average 40 per cent. less than any foreign canvas, and when made well and from good stock, will do 30 to 40 per cent. more hard service.

I am, &c., JOHN H. PEARSON.

GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

In the United States there are about 800 looms on sail-duck, which consume about 48,000 pounds of cotton per day, or say 30,000 bales per year.

Exports of cotton-duck have been made to the following places:

Havana, St. Domingo, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay, Canton, China, Shanghai, China.

## L—No. 2 *p*.

The following are the annual averaged prices of cotton-yarn, of Nos. 5 to 26, inclusive, carefully compiled from the sales of Woodward & Brinckle, on a credit of six months; embracing ten years, from the first of January, 1839, to the twelfth of October, 1849, inclusive. It should be remarked that, as the above-named firm vend only the better qualities of cotton-yarn, the inferior grades, which sell at from a half to two cents below their prices, could not be embraced in the averages:

From January 1 to December 31, 1839, averaged 24½ cents per pound.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | do. | 1840, | do. | 21¾ | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1841, | do. | 23 | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1842, | do. | 19 | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1843, | do. | 20 | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1844, | do. | 20¾ | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1845, | do. | 21 | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1846, | do. | 19¾ | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1847, | do. | 23¼ | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1848, | do. | 18¼ | do. |
| Do. | do. | 1849, | do. | 17 | do. |

PHILADELPHIA, *November*, 1849.

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## L—No. 2 *q*.

*Prices of Suffolk drilling and Appleton sheetings, prepared from actual sales at Philadelphia, by David S. Brown & Co. November*, 1849.

| Years. | Drilling. | | Sheetings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current prices. | Average prices. | Current prices. | Average prices. |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1840 | 9½ @ 10 | 9¾ | 8 @ 9 | 8½ |
| 1841 | 9 @ 10 | 9½ | 8¼ @ 9 | 8⅝ |
| 1842 | 7½ @ 9 | 8¼ | 7 @ 8½ | 7¾ |
| 1843 | 6¾ @ 7¾ | 7⅜ | 6½ @ 8½ | 7½ |
| 1844 | 8¾ @ 9 | 8⅞ | 7½ @ 8½ | 8 |
| 1845 | 8½ | 8½ | 7 @ 7½ | 7¼ |
| 1846 | 8 @ 8½ | 8¼ | 7½ @ 8½ | 8 |
| 1847 | 8 @ 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ @ 9 | 8⅝ |
| 1848 | 6½ @ 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6¾ @ 7 | 6⅞ |
| 1849 | 6½ @ 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6¾ @ 7½ | 7⅛ |

## L—No. 3 *a*.

*Statement of prices, per yard, of printed calicoes manufactured by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, and of colored cotton goods manufactured by the Suffolk and Hamilton Manufacturing Companies at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by James W. Paige & Co., Agents. Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Merrimack prints, 27 inches wide, 5.46 yards per pound. | Suffolk blue drills, 27 inches wide, 2.83 yards per pounds. | Hamilton Company. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Denims, 30 in. wide, 2.70 yds. per pound. | Tickings, 30 in. wide, 2.60 yds. per pound. | Shirting stripes, 30 inches wide, 2.70 yards per pound. |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835 | - | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14½ |
| 1836 | 17.83 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| 1837 | 17 | 13½ | 18½ | 18 | 17 |
| 1838 | 14.39 | 12 | 16 | 14½ | 14 |
| 1839 | 15.98 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| 1840 | 13.78 | 10½ | 15 | 10¾ | 12 |
| 1841 | 13.25 | 10¼ | 14½ | - | 11½ |
| 1842 | 11.91 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| 1843 | 10.56 | 8½ | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| 1844 | 11.60 | 10¼ | 14 | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 1845 | 11.50 | 9¾ | 12½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 1846 | 10.82 | 9¼ | 13¼ | 11¼ | 11 |
| 1847 | 11.05 | 9¾ | 13 | *11 | 10¾ |
| 1848 | 9.89 | 8¼ | 10½ | *9½ | 9½ |
| 1849 | 9.28 | 8 | 11 | 9¼ | 9¼ |

*Two per cent. off.

## L—No. 3 *b*.

*Statement of prices of three styles of tickings manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; Sayles, Merriam & Brewer, Agents.*

| Years. | ACA. | A. | B. | Years. | ACA. | A. | B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1828 | - | 27½ | 23 | 1839 | 21½ | 19¾ | 17¾ |
| 1829 | - | 24 | 18 | 1840 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| 1830 | - | 20 | 17 | 1841 | 17½ | 15¾ | |
| 1831 | - | 23 | 20½ | 1842 | 14½ | 13¾ | 11 |
| 1832 | - | 22 | 20 | 1843 | 13¼ | 11¼ | 9¾ |
| 1833 | - | 21 | 18 | 1844 | 15½ | 13¼ | 12 |
| 1834 | 22 | 20½ | 17½ | 1845 | 15 | 12¼ | 11¼ |
| 1835 | 22 | 20½ | 19 | 1846 | 15 | 12¼ | 11¼ |
| 1836 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 1847 | 15¾ | 13 | 11¼ |
| 1837 | 24½ | 23½ | 22½ | 1848 | 14¾ | 11¾ | 9½ |
| 1838 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 1849 | 14 | 11 | 9¼ |

ACA's 31 inches wide, weight 2.05 yards to the pound.
A's 31⅛ inches wide, weight 2.25 yards to the pound.
B's 29½ inches wide, weight 2.40 yards to the pound.
The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company produce 190 bales drillings per week, of which about 20 per cent., or one-fifth, are exported.

BOSTON, *November*, 1849.

## L—No. 3 *c*.

*Statement of prices of Dorchester tickings, AA, for the following years; furnished by Lawrence, Stone & Co., agents. Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Average price. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | |
| 1835 | 20 | |
| 1836 | 23 | |
| 1837 | 19 | |
| 1838 | 18 | |
| 1839 | 17½ | |
| 1840 | 15 | 30 inches wide. |
| 1841 | 15 | 8 ounces per yard. |
| 1842 | 12 | No. 13 yarn in warp. |
| 1843 | 12½ | No. 11 yarn in filling. |
| 1844 | 14 | 52 picks to the inch. |
| 1845 | 13½ | |
| 1846 | 13½ | |
| 1847 | 14 | |
| 1848 | 12½ | |
| 1849 | 13 | |

## L—No. 3 *d*.

*Statement of prices of colored cotton goods for thirteen years, from* 1837 *to* 1849, *inclusive, manufactured by the York Manufacturing Company at York, Maine: furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Blue denims, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.50 yards to the lb. | Blue striped shirting, 27 in. wide, 12 yarn, weighing 3 yards to the lb. | Blue ticking, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.60 yards to the lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Per yard.* | *Per yard.* | *Per yard.* |
| 1837 | 16 cents. | 15 cents. | 14 cents. |
| 1838 | 16 " | 13 " | 14 " |
| 1839 | 16½ " | 14 " | 14½ " |
| 1840 | 15 " | 12 " | 12 " |
| 1841 | 14 " | 11½ " | 11½ " |
| 1842 | 12 " | 10 " | 10 " |
| 1843 | 12 " | 10 " | 10 " |
| 1844 | 13½ " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1845 | 13 " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1846 | 12¾ " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1847 | 12½ " | 10¼ " | 10¼ " |
| 1848 | 11 " | 9 " | 9 " |
| 1849 | 12 " | 9¾ " | 9¾ " |

## L—No. 3 *e*.

*Statement of prices of printed calicoes, No. 2 mill, manufactured by Nashua Manufacturing Co.; furnished by James S. Amory, treasurer. Boston, November* 13, 1849.

| | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yards per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | | | |
| Six months ending 1st December, 1835 | 8.86 | No. 22. | 28-in. | 5.43 |
| " June, 1836 | 8.75 | do. | do. | 5.44 |
| " December, 1836 | 9.17 | do. | do. | 5.54 |
| " June, 1837 | 9.30 | do. | do. | 5.54 |
| " December, 1837 | 7.42 | do. | do. | 5.40 |
| " June, 1838 | 6.75 | do. | do. | 5.53 |
| " December, 1838 | 6.11 | do. | do. | 5.58 |
| " June, 1839 | 7.31 | do. | do. | 5.48 |
| " December, 1839 | 7.12 | do. | do. | 5.48 |
| " June, 1840 | 5.62 | do. | do. | 5.49 |
| " December, 1840 | 5.39 | do. | do. | 5.60 |
| " June, 1841 | 5.95 | do. | do. | 5.67 |
| " December, 1841 | 5.96 | do. | do. | 5.62 |
| " June, 1842 | 5.70 | do. | do. | 5.60 |
| " December, 1842 | 4.43 | do. | do. | 5.57 |
| " June, 1843 | 4.00 | do. | do. | 5.70 |
| " December, 1843 | 4.53 | do. | do. | 5.76 |
| " June, 1844 | 5.65 | do. | do. | 5.86 |
| " December, 1844 | 6.09 | do. | do. | 5.74 |
| " June, 1845 | 6.40 | do. | do. | 5.82 |
| " December, 1845 | 5.50 | do. | do. | 5.77 |
| " June, 1846 | 5.83 | do. | do. | 5.74 |
| " December, 1846 | 4.60 | do. | do. | 5.74 |
| " June, 1847 | 5.19 | do. | do. | 5.57 |
| " December, 1847 | 5.17 | do. | do. | 5.68 |
| " June, 1848 | 4.27 | do. | do. | 5.65 |
| " December, 1848 | 3.63 | do. | do. | 5.66 |
| " June, 1849 | 3.95 | do. | do. | 5.57 |

## L—No. 3 *f*.

*Memorandum of prices of a few leading articles manufactured by Joseph Ripka, in Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and sold by him at his warehouse, No.* 32 *South Front street, consisting of colored cotton fabrics, principally for men and boys' summer wear, and all of the best fast colors.*

| | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| Rouen cassimere | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania jeans | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Constitution twills | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Blue summer cassimere | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Drab, blue, and white and facy cords | 25 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Log Cabin cottonades | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Cantoon cords | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| Marseilles cords | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| De Joinville stripes | - | - | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| Pittsburg cords, drab and blue | 14½ | 14½ | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 10 |

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5, 1849. JOSEPH RIPKA.

## L—No. 3 *g*.

*Statement of the average prices of Cocheco prints, furnished by Mason & Lawrence. Boston, November, 1849.*

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Six months ending May, 1837 | 14.14 |
| " November, 1837 | 11.75 |
| " May, 1838 | 11.79 |
| " November, 1838 | 12.75 |
| " May, 1839 | 14.41 |
| " November, 1839 | 14.37 |
| " May, 1840 | 11.40 |
| " November, 1840 | 10.92 |
| " May, 1841 | 11.15 |
| " November, 1841 | 11.44 |
| " May, 1842 | 10.00 |
| " November, 1842 | 8.62 |
| " May, 1843 | 7.73 |
| Twelve months ending May, 1844 | 10.76 |
| " May, 1845 | 10.89 |
| " May, 1846 | 10.88 |
| " May, 1847 | 10.06 |
| " May, 1848 | 10.00 |
| " May, 1849 | 8.62 |

## L—No. 3 *h*.

The following are the prices we have obtained for the Methuen Company's tickings, denims, and ducks, from 1840 to 1849.

F. SKINNER & Co., *Agents*.

| Years. | Ticks. Width 31 in. | Ducks. Width 31 in. | Denims. Width 28 in. | Yards to the pound, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1840 | 15⅓ | 14 | 17 | Tickings weigh 2.35 yards to the pound. |
| 1841 | 15½ | 14 | 17 | Duck weighs 2 yards to the pound. |
| 1842 | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | Denims weigh 2.30 yards to the pound. |
| 1843 | 12½ | 11½ | 12 | The labor on the above goods is 40 per cent. of the |
| 1844 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | whole cost. |
| 1845 | 14½ | 13½ | 15 | |
| 1846 | 14½ | 13½ | 14 | |
| 1847 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | |
| 1848 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 1849 | 12½ | 11½ | 11½ | |

BOSTON, *November* 14, 1849.

L—No. 3 *i.*

BOSTON, *November* 13, 1849.

SIR: I am unable to afford you as much information as I could desire, from the shortness of the time, but anything further which may occur to you as important I shall be happy to render you any aid in my power to furnish, which may enable you to make as full returns as are desirable for the object stated by you.

The Lancaster mills will produce 4,500,000 yards of gingham per annum, woven on a power-loom, the patented invention of Mr. Bigelow. The object is to produce a durable fabric, made of the best cotton, from dyed yarn, and for this purpose a considerable outlay of capital and skill have been employed. The foreign article with which it is brought in competition is extensively manufactured in Glasgow and in Germany: no similar establishment to that of the Lancaster mills exists, however, in either country. The foreign weaver buys the yarn, has it dyed, and then takes it to his mill to be woven by hand. Our ambition is to get paid by the character of our goods to the consumer; theirs to produce the most effective article for sales. The invention of our machinery and superior intelligence of those employed we chiefly rely upon.

The following are the prices at which our goods have been sold, at the dates named, per yard:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1847.. | June, July, August, and September | 14.72 cents. |
| | October, November, December, and January 1848 | 14.16 cents. |
| 1848.. | February, March, and April | 13.71 cents. |
| | May, June, and July | 11.13 cents. |
| | August, September, and October | 10.88 cents. |
| | November, December, and January 1849 | 10.74 cents. |
| 1849.. | February, March, and April | 10.78 cents. |
| | May, June, and July | 10.65 cents. |

We are informed by friends interested in our mill who have been abroad this summer, that goods similar to ours could not be purchased and put on board ship in England at less than 4*d.* per yard = 8 cents. We know the fabric to be necessarily less durable, because less skillfully manufactured and from inferior cotton.

We want a tariff to protect us from the pressure of surplus stocks from the other side which are crowded in and sacrificed here. Of a fair competition we have no dread, and we can supply our country with a good consuming article at a reasonable price. We have gained the advantage in this market over the foreign article, which you will observe by the decline in the prices quoted.

The Clinton Company, established for the manufacture of coach-lace and pantaloon stuffs, has not been in the market sufficiently long, with the latter article, to enable me to furnish any data. The machinery, however, is constructed chiefly under patent rights for inventions of Mr. Bigelow.

As treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, I send you a statement of prices desired, from Messrs. Upham, Appleton & Co.,

enclosed herewith; also a piece of Lancaster gingham, identifying the fabric.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

JAMES S. AMORY, *Treasurer.*

GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

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## L—No. 3 *j*.

*Prices of Merrimack blue prints, prepared from actual sales by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Current prices. | Average prices. |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | 16½ cents—steady throughout | 16½ cents. |
| 1840 | 15½ cents, 15, 14½, 14, 13½, 14 | 14 3/8 " |
| 1841 | 14 cents, 13½, 13, 13¼, 13, 12½ | 13¼ " |
| 1842 | 13 cents, 12½, 12, 11½ | 12 " |
| 1843 | 11½ cents, 11, 10½ | 11 " |
| 1844 | 10½ cents, 11, 10¾, 11½, 11¼, 11¾ | 11 " |
| 1845 | 11¾ cents | 11¾ " |
| 1846 | 10¾ cents, 10¾, 10½, 10¼, 10 | 11¼ " |
| 1847 | 10½ cents, 11 | 10¾ " |
| 1848 | 12 cents, 11¾, 11, 10½ | 10½ " |
| 1849 | 9½ cents, 9, 9, 9, 9 | 9 " |

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## L—No. 3 *k*.

*Memorandum of average prices of No.* 10 *checks for ten years, furnished by David Milne & Son, manufacturers, Philadelphia, November* 27, 1849.

| 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 15¾ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 12½ | 11¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | 12½ | 12 |

## L—No. 4 *a*.

*Prices of broadcloths manufactured by the Hamilton Woolen Company; Sayles, Merriam & Brewer, agents. Boston, November* 4, 1849.

| Year. | 1st quality. | 2d quality. | 3d quality. | 4th quality. | 5th quality. | 6th quality. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830..... | | $3 50 | $3 00 | $2 75 | $2 25 | $2 25 |
| 1831..... | $4 12½ | 3 62 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 65 | 2 50 |
| 1832..... | 4 50 | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 12 | 2 62 | 2 50 |
| 1833..... | 4 62 | 3 87 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 65 | 2 25 |
| 1834..... | 4 50 | 4 25 | 3 62 | 3 25 | 2 75 | 2 25 |
| 1835..... | 4 25 | 4 12 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 12 | 2 50 |
| 1836..... | 4 50 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 3 00 |
| 1837..... | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 73 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 2 75 |
| 1838..... | 4 00 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 |
| 1839..... | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 |
| 1840..... | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 12½ |
| 1841..... | 4 00 | 3 62½ | 3 12½ | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 25 |
| 1842..... | 3 25 | 3 00 | 2 62½ | 2 50 | 2 25 | 1 87½ |
| 1843..... | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 62½ | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 1 87½ |
| 1844..... | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 87½ | 2 35 | 2 25 | 2 00 |
| 1845..... | 3 50 | 2 87½ | 2 75 | 2 37½ | 2 12½ | 2 00 |
| 1846..... | 3 50 | 2 87½ | 2 62½ | 2 25 | 2 00 | 1 70 |
| 1847..... | 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 37½ | 2 12½ | 2 00 | 1 62½ |
| 1848..... | 2 12½ | 1 90 | 1 87½ | 1 62½ | 1 56¼ | 1 40 |
| 1849..... | 2 00 | 1 87½ | 1 75 | 1 60 | 1 45 | 1 37½ |

The different qualities were all very uniform during the above period of twenty years.

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## L—No. 4 *b*.

*Memorandum of prices of Northampton W. M. Co.'s goods for thirteen years; furnished by Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, November*, 1849.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1837 goods sold for | | $3 37½ | per yard. |
| 1838 | do. | 3 75 | do. |
| 1839 | do. | 3 50 | do. |
| 1840 | do. | $2 87½ @ 3 00 | do. |
| 1841 | do. | 3 00 | do. |
| 1842 | do. | 2 75 | do. |
| 1843 | do. | 2 87½ @ 3 00 | do. |
| 1844 | do. | 3 00 @ 3 12½ | do. |
| 1845 | do. | 3 00 @ 3 12½ | do. |
| 1846 | do. | 3 00 | do. |
| 1847 | do. | 2 87½ @ 3 00 | do. |
| 1848 | do. | 2 10 @ 2 37½ | do. |
| 1849 | do. | 1 87½ @ 2 00 | do. |

## L—No. 4 *c*.

*Prices of Middlesex wool black cassimeres, of the same quality, for the following years; furnished by Lawrence, Stone & Co. Boston, November*, 1849.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | Wool black | $1 87½ to $2 00 | 9 ounces per yard. |
| 1837 | do | 1 87½ | do. |
| 1838 | do | 1 87½ | do. |
| 1839 | do | 1 70 | do. |
| 1840 | do | 1 80 | do. |
| 1841 | do | 1 70 | do. |
| 1842 | do | 1 50 | do. |
| 1843 | do | 1 50 | do. |
| 1844 | do | 1 40 | do. |
| 1845 | do | 1 35 | do. |
| 1846 | do | 1 30 | do. |
| 1847 | do | 1 25 to 1 30 | do. |
| 1848 | do | 90 | do. |
| 1849 | do | 1 00 | do. |

## L—No. 4 *d*.

Memorandum of actual sales made by Denny, Rice & Gardner, (from one mill,) of *blue satinetts*, since 1839. The sales of other colors of satinetts during the same time are in the same ratio. November, 1849.

| | *Cents.* |
|---|---|
| 1839 | 95 @ 90 |
| 1840 | 85 @ 80 |
| 1841 | 75 @ 67½ |
| 1842 | 65 @ 60 |
| 1843 | 50 @ 55 |
| 1844 | 65 @ 75 |
| 1845 | 75 @ 65 |
| 1846 | 65 @ 55 |
| 1847 | 55 @ 60 |
| 1848 | 57½ @ 50 |
| 1849 | 50 @ 55 |

L—No. 4 *e*.

The following statement exhibits the current prices each year, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of a 28-inch *Andover scarlet flannel*, of a quality which goes more largely into consumption than any other, and which we have sold regularly, even further back than 1835. To give the prices, we turned to our sales as they stand entered in our sales books on or about the first day of September each year.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1835 we sold them at | | 38 | cents per yard. |
| 1836 | do. | 40 | do. |
| 1837 | do. | 35 | do. |
| 1838 | do. | 35 | do. |
| 1839 | do. | 37½ | do. |
| 1840 | do. | 30 | do. |
| 1841 | do. | 27 | do. |
| 1842 | do. | 20 | do. |
| 1843 | do. | 23 | do. |
| 1844 | do. | 30 | do. |
| 1845 | do. | 26 | do. |
| 1846 | do. | 24 | do. |
| 1847 | do. | 24 | do. |
| 1848 | do. | 21 | do. |
| 1849 | do. | 21 | do. |

JOHNSON, SEWALL & CO.

BOSTON, *October* 30, 1849.

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L—No. 4 *f*.

*Prices of brown mouseline de laines manufactured by the Hooksett Manufacturing Company, and of printed do. manufactured by the Hamilton Woolen Company; Sayles, Merriam & Brewer, agents. Boston, November* 4, 1849.

| Brown mouseline de laines. | | Printed mouseline de laines. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Years.* | *Cents.* | *Years.* | *Cents.* |
| 1843 | 15 | 1843 | 28 |
| 1844 | 13 | 1844 | 23¼ |
| 1845 | 13½ | 1845 | 23¾ |
| 1846 | 12 | 1846 | 20 |
| 1847 | 9¼ | 1847 | 15½ |
| 1848 | 8¼ | 1848 | 15⅛ |
| * | | 1849 | 16¾ |

*Manufacture at Hooksett abandoned, and machinery altered from woolen to cotton.

L—No. 4 *g*.

*Statement respecting mouseline de laines and cashmeres manufactured at the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, by George O. Hovey, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Company, of Boston. Boston, November*, 1849.

English and Scotch cotton warp mouseline de laines were sold in all our markets at from 28 to 33 cents per yard until the Americans commenced manufacturing and printing them late in the autumn of 1844, when the prices were reduced to 22 to 27 cents. During the years 1845 and 1846, the prices ranged from 20 to 27 cents. Late in the autumn of, or say in the latter part of November, 1846, the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, began printing mouseline de laines, and commenced selling their goods at 20 to 22 cents. In the spring of 1847, they commenced selling their new styles at from 20 to 22 cents; but, as their production was very large, and there being considerable competition from the Taunton works, (at Taunton, Massachusetts,) it was necessary to reduce prices very soon to 18 to 20 cents; and finally, in March, 1847, the "Manchester mills" had their first large auction sale, at which they sold about eight hundred cases, at prices from 14½ to 19 cents—averaging 16½ cents. For the balance of the season, the prices ranged from 16 to 20 cents. The sales in the autumn of 1847 commenced at from 16 to 19 cents; but a new competitor coming into the field—the Hamilton Woollen Company, at Southbridge, Massachusetts—it was necessary to have another large auction sale, at which prices averaged 15½ cents; and for the balance of the autumn of 1847, the prices ranged at from 15 to 18 cents.

In 1848, prices opened at from 15 to 18 cents; but in the month of March the American competition was so great that we had to reduce prices to 14 to 16 cents. And in the autumn of 1848 the prices opened at 15 to 17 cents; but in August we had another auction sale of 1,400 cases, at which sale the prices averaged 13⅝ cents: the loss upon which was immense. After this sale we sold scarcely any for about a month; but in September our sales commenced again at from 15 to 17 cents; and at the end of the year 1848 the company made up their accounts with a loss of over $100,000.

The competition in 1848 was so great, and the losses so heavy, that the Taunton Company failed, and the Hamilton Company decided not to print any for the spring of 1849, which enabled the Manchester Company to open this season with prices ranging from 15 to 18 cents; and before the season was over, the market prices had become pretty well fixed at 16½ to 18 cents, so that the prices averaged for the spring of this year at 16½ cents. This autumn the Hamilton Company commenced operations in printing again, and the prices have ranged throughout the season from 16 to 18 cents—generally from 17 to 18 cents. Thus you will see, that although the reduction in the new tariff of 1846 only reduced the cost of foreign mouseline de laines about 2½ cents per yard, when honestly invoiced, *home competition*, with 2½ cents reduction in the duty, has reduced the prices from 28 @ 33 cents a yard in 1844 to 17 @ 18 cents a yard in 1849.

In cashmeres there has been still greater reduction. In 1844 there were no cashmeres made in this country, and the prices of the foreign article ranged from 35 to 45 cents; and as soon as the "Manchester" and "Hamilton" Companies brought theirs into market—at the same time they commenced on mouseline de laines—the prices of their *cashmeres* commenced at 28 to 30 cents; and at the present time (1849) they are selling as good *American* cashmeres at 18 to 25 cents as the foreign article, which sold readily in 1844 at from 35 to 45 cents.

*Statement of prices of mouseline de laines from* 1842 *to* 1849.

| | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English manufac'e | 28 to 33 | 28 to 33 | | | | | | |
| American do. | ..... | ..... | 22 to 27 | 20 to 27 | 20 to 22 | 14½ to 22 | 13⅜ to 18 | 16 to 18 |

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## L—No. 4 *h*.

*Statement of the prices of cotton and wool linseys, each year, for fifteen years, furnished by James W. Paige & Co. and A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Boston, November,* 1849.

| Years. | White. | White and black. | Fancy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 28 cents. | 28 cents. | 28 cents. |
| 1836 | 31 " | 31 " | 31 " |
| 1837 | 25 " | 25 " | 25 " |
| 1838 | 23½ " | 23½ " | 23½ " |
| 1839 | 24 " | 24 " | 24 " |
| 1840 | 22 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1841 | 22 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1842 | 20 " | 20 " | 20 " |
| 1843 | 20 " | 22 " | 23 " |
| 1844 | 24 " | 24 " | 27½ " |
| 1845 | 21 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1846 | 17 " | 16 " | 17 " |
| 1847 | 16 " | 15½ " | 17 " |
| 1848 | 16 " | 15 " | 16 " |
| 1849 | 17 " | 15 " | 17 " |

## L—No. 4 *i*.

*Statement of the prices of fine and superfine carpetings for twenty years, from* 1830 *to* 1849, *inclusive, manufactured at the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell: furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Carpetings. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Superfine. | Fine. |
| | *Per yard.* | *Per yard.* |
| 1830 | $1 00 | $0 85 |
| 1831 | 1 15 | 1 00 |
| 1832 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1833 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1834 | 1 10 | 95 |
| 1835 | 1 10 | 95 |
| 1836 | 1 15 | 1 00 |
| 1837 | 1 12½ | 97½ |
| 1838 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1839 | 1 07½ | 92½ |
| 1840 | 97½ | 80 |
| 1841 | 90 | 70 |
| 1842 | 80 | 65 |
| 1843 | 70 | 62½ |
| 1844 | 80 | 67½ |
| 1845 | 80 | 65 |
| 1846 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1847 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1848 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1849 | 70 | 60 |

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## L—No. 4 *j*.

*Statistics of carpetings sold by Parker, Wilder & Parker, from* 1842 *to* 1849. *Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Superfine, weigh 20 oz. per yard. | Fine, weigh 17 oz. per yard. | Common, weigh 13 oz. per yard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Price per yard.* | *Price per yard.* | *Price per yard.* |
| 1842 | 72½ @ 75 | 65 @ 60 | 52½ @ 55 |
| 1843 | 75 @ 80 | 60 @ 65 | 55 @ 57½ |
| 1844 | 80 @ 75 | 67½ @ 66 | 57½ @ 55 |
| 1845 | 75 | 65 @ 62½ | 55 @ 52½ |
| 1846 | 75 | 60 | 52½ @ 50 |
| 1847 | 72½ @ 77½ | 60 @ 62½ | 50 @ 47½ |
| 1848 | 77½ @ 73 | 62½ @ 60 | 47½ |
| 1849 | 73 @ 70 | 60 @ 57½ | 47½ @ 45 |

## L—No. 4 *k*.

*Statement of prices for standard quality of Ballard Vale flannels and worsted goods since* 1836, *furnished by John Marland, agent. Andover, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Flannels. | | | Worsted, Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Width. | Sales made in— | Prices. | Years. | Width. | Prices. |
| | | | *Cents.* | | | *Cents.* |
| 1836 | 4-4 No. 3 | New York..... | 65 @ 67½ | 1845 | 6-4 | 27½ |
| 1837 | " " | ....do..... | 55 @ 62½ | 1845 | 3-4 | 14 |
| 1838 | " " | Philadelphia..... | 52½ @ 57½ | 1846 | 6-4 | 32 @ 30 |
| 1839 | " " | ....do..... | 65 | 1846 | 3-4 | 12½ |
| 1840 | " " | New York..... | 55 | 1847 | 6-4 | 21 |
| 1841 | " " | ....do..... | 50 | 1848 | 6-4 | 17 |
| 1842 | " " | Boston..... | 40 | | | |
| 1843 | " " | New York..... | 30 @ 35 | | | |
| 1844 | " " | ....do..... | 45 @ 50 | | | |
| 1845 | " " | ....do..... | 45 | | | |
| 1846 | " " | ....do..... | 47½ | | | |
| 1847 | " " | ....do..... | 47½ | | | |
| 1848 | " " | ....do..... | 40 | | | |
| 1849 | " " | ....do..... | 45 | | | |

## L—No. 4 *l*.

*Cost of two qualities of flannels manufactured by the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, Nos.* 16 *and* 18, *yard wide, white; if colored scarlet, would cost two cents per yard more. Furnished by Waterston, Pray & Co., Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | No. | Inches wide. | Price. | No. | Inches wide. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents.* | | | *Cents.* |
| 1835 | 16 | 36 | 38 | 18 | 36 | 44 |
| 1836 | 16 | 36 | 43 | 18 | 36 | 50 |
| 1837 | 16 | 36 | 38¾ | 18 | 36 | 44½ |
| 1838 | 16 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 36 | 40 |
| 1839 | 16 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 36 | 39½ |
| 1840 | 16 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1841 | 16 | 36 | 29 | 18 | 36 | 33 |
| 1842 | 16 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 36 | 32 |
| 1843 | 16 | 36 | 24 | 18 | 36 | 28 |
| 1844 | 16 | 36 | 26 | 18 | 36 | 28½ |
| 1845 | 16 | 36 | 26½ | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1846 | 16 | 36 | 26½ | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1847 | 16 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 36 | 30½ |
| 1848 | 16 | 36 | 34½ | 18 | 36 | 38½ |
| 1849 | 16 | 36 | 31 | 18 | 36 | 35 |

L—No. 4 *m*.

*Statement of prices of extra fine, ribbon-bound, twilled bed blankets, of American manufacture, each year for twelve years, from* 1838 *to* 1849, *inclusive. Furnished by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia.*

| Years. | Article. | Sizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10-4 | 11-4 | 12-4 |
| 1838 | Bed blankets.. | $5 25 | $6 00 | $8 25 |
| 1839 | ....do..... | 5 50 | 6 50 | 8 75 |
| 1840 | ....do..... | 4 50 | 5 50 | 7 75 |
| 1841 | ....do..... | 4 25 | 4 75 | 7 25 |
| 1842 | ....do..... | 4 00 | 4 50 | 7 00 |
| 1843 | ....do..... | 4 00 | 4 75 | 7 00 |
| 1844 | ....do..... | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 75 |
| 1845 | ....do..... | 4 50 | 5 50 | 7 75 |
| 1846 | ....do..... | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 50 |
| 1847 | ....do..... | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 50 |
| 1848 | ....do..... | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 25 |
| 1849 | ....do..... | 4 to 4 25 | 4 75 to 5 00 | 7 to 7 25 |

Towards the close of the present season prices have rather stiffened, on account of the high prices of the raw material.

PHILADELPHIA, 11*th Month* 13, 1849.

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L—No. 4 *n*.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, *November* 12, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request I send you the following list of prices paid under contract with this office for army blankets, from the year 1836 to the present time, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1836 | $2 93 each. |
| 1837 | 3 00 " |
| 1838 | 2 87½ " |
| 1839 | No contract. |
| 1840 | 2 74 " |
| 1841 | 2 48 " |
| 1842 | 2 43 " |
| 1843 | 2 19 " |
| 1844 | 2 30 " |
| 1845 | 2 22 " |
| 1846 | 2 10 " |
| 1847 | 1 99 " |
| 1848 | 1 93 " |
| 1849 | No contract. |

And am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,
For Bt. Brig. Gen. HENRY STANTON, *Assistant Q. M. G.*,
JAMES WARREN, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID S. BROWN, *Philadelphia.*

## L—No. 4 *o*.

*Prices of the same quality of broadcloth in different years, from* 1840 *to* 1849: *furnished by W. W. Stone, of Boston, November,* 1849.

| | Per yard. | | | | Per yard. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | $2 87 | @ | $3 00 | 1845 | $3 00 | @ | $3 12½ |
| 1841 | | | 3 00 | 1846 | | | 3 00 |
| 1842 | | | 2 75 | 1847 | 2 87 | @ | 3 00 |
| 1843 | 2 87 | @ | 3 00 | 1848 | 2 10 | @ | 2 37 |
| 1844 | 3 00 | @ | 3 12½ | 1849 | 1 87 | @ | 2 00 |

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## L—No. 4 *p*.

*Statement of comparative prices of broadcloths and cassimeres of uniform qualities, at different periods: furnished by E. C. Hamilton, New York, November* 27, 1849.

BROADCLOTHS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wool-growers' Manufacturing Co. | 1844 | $2 75 | $2 50 | $2 25 | $2 00 | - |
| | 1849 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 50 | 1 37½ | - |
| Empire Mill | 1845 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 2 00 | $1 87½ |
| | 1849 | 1 87½ | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 50 | 1 37½ |
| Waterloo Co. | 1846 | 2 75 | 2 25 | 2 00 | - | - |
| | 1849 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 40 | - | - |
| U. Church & Sons | 1844 | 3 00 | 2 62½ | 2 37½ | 2 00 | - |
| | 1849 | 2 00 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 37½ | - |

BLACK CASSIMERES—*Seneca Woolen Mills.*

| Year. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 | $1 75 | $1 55 | $1 40 | $1 30 | $1 20 | $1 10 | $1 00 | $0 90 |
| 1849 | 1 25 | 1 10 | 1 00 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 |

## L—No. 4 *p*—Continued.

*Prices of jeans, tweeds, and satinetts, manufactured in the State of New York: furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of New York, November 27, 1849.*

| | | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| N. O. Kellogg | Kentucky jeans | 45 | 40 | 40 | 37½ | 36 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 25 |
| Leeds, Frank, and Springfield Manufacturing Company | Tweeds | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 45 | 30 | 35 |
| Springville Manufacturing Co | Satinett, best | - | - | - | - | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| | poorest | - | - | - | - | 65 | 60 | 55 | 52½ | 52½ | 50 |
| Frank Manufacturing Co | Satinett, best | - | - | - | - | 90 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| | poorest | - | - | - | - | 65 | 57½ | 57½ | 55 | 47½ | 45 |
| Leeds Manufacturing Co | Satinett, best | - | - | - | - | 95 | 87½ | 80 | 70 | 67½ | 65 |
| | poorest | - | - | - | - | 70 | 65 | 57½ | 50 | 47½ | 45 |
| Thomas Lewis | Satinett, best | - | - | - | - | 95 | 92½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 65 |
| | poorest | - | - | - | - | 75 | 72½ | 70 | 60 | 50 | 47½ |

## L—No. 4 *q*.

*Statement of the prices of Kentucky jeans manufactured at Philadelphia each year for ten years past: furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November 24, 1849.*

| 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* | *Cents per yard.* |
| 35 @ 32 | 33 @ 31 | 30 @ 28 | 23 @ 25 | 30 @ 25 | 25 @ 20 | 22 @ 20 | 23 @ 22 | 22 @ 18 | 21 @ 18 |

L—No. 4 *r*.

*Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1842 the wholesale price of the best English Brussels carpeting in New York was | $1 60 | to | $1 65 |
| Since, the American Brussels have ranged from | 1 15 | to | 1 35 |
| And are now sold at | 1 00 | to | 1 20 |
| In 1845 the wholesale price of English tapestries was | | | 2 00 |
| We now manufacture the same article, of equal quality, at | 1 25 | to | 1 35 |
| The price of velvet tapestries was at the same period | | | 3 00 |
| It is now | 1 75 | to | 2 00 |

HENRY PETTES & CO.,
*Proprietors of Roxbury Carpet Factory.*

BOSTON, *November* 13, 1849.

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L—No. 4 *s*.

*Statement of the depreciation of prices of American woolen and cotton goods: furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of the firm of Stanton, Barnes & Hamilton, of New York.*

Schedule of styles of goods that have depreciated in value mainly on account of domestic competition, that have come under my own notice, for instance:

*Satinetts*, such as Leeds Company goods, worth, say in 1840 to 1844, 65 cents to $1; worth now 45 to 65 cents.

Strafford Company, Springville Company, Hampden Company, Saxony Company, Frank Company, Mineral Spring Company, Coventry Company, and fifty other satinett companies, goods worth, say ten years since, 65 to 95 cents; worth now 40 to 60 cents.

This is a large interest, entering into the everyday use of the agricultural population, and has been reduced in price solely by American competition.

*Black cassimeres*, Seneca Company, Hotchkiss Company, and others, worth ten years since $1 to $1 80; worth now 65 cents to $1 10.

*Fancy cassimeres*, worth ten years since $2, now worth 80 cents; and paying a fair profit now, and hardly paying at $1 50 five years since; caused by improvement in machinery, &c.

I might enumerate the large manufacturers of blankets, shawls, and carpets, which have, by a successful competition with foreign goods, reduced the prices very largely, and the reduction is still in process yearly.

*Kentucky jeans*, worth ten years since 70 cents; worth now 25 cents.

*Three-fourths wool and cotton tweeds*, worth ten years since 60 cents; now 35 cents.

Auburn, Oneida, Utica, New Hartford Company, Eagle Mills, Win-

chester, &c.: styles of brown 4-4 cottons, worth ten years since 10 to 12 cents; worth now 6 to 7½ cents.

*Prints*, such as American Mills, Dunnel's, Chapin's, Sprague's, &c., worth ten years since 10 to 18 cents; worth now 7 to 10 cents.

*Bleached cotton goods*, of fine yarn, such as New York Mills, Mason's Company, Waverly Mills, Pokanoket, and various mills, goods worth ten years since 10 to 20 cents; worth now 7½ to 14 cents.

I might enumerate various other styles, but this principle applies so generally that it is needless to particularize further. The fact is apparent to every man who has bought a garment during the last ten years.

I now enumerate articles of which the labor in preparing yarns, coloring, and finishing, constitutes a large part of the cost, and which, in consequence of the poorly-paid labor of Europe, are brought into a ruinous competition; showing that we cannot, without a tariff levying positive and certain duties, expect or hope to contend with the cheap labor of Europe, particularly when the fact is so notorious that these goods start from the other side charged much lower than the same can be produced at here or purchased there, and thus our revenue defrauded by false invoices and entries.

*Broadcloths*, worth ten years since, (such as Empire Mills, Wool Grove Mill, Saxony Mill, Oriskany Mill, Glenham Mills, &c.,) from 1840 to 1844, $2 to $4; worth now $1 30 to $2. This is caused mainly by the introduction of low styles of English, French, and German cloths. At present prices, this largest branch of woolen manufacturing is almost entirely prostrated, and which, with specific duties, without material alteration of the rates per cent., would become at once a profitable source for employment of a much larger amount of capital, a market at an advanced price for wool, of which we produce so largely, and scattering millions of dollars annually for factory supplies among the farmers of the country.

Give the manufacturers a fair amount of duties fairly levied, and we can, while paying our own laborers and operatives prices that will enable them to live like Christian white men and women, manage to supply this continent with goods at low prices, and still yield a fair return for capital and skill in requisition.

E. C. HAMILTON.

*November* 8, 1849.

## L—No. 4 *t*.

*Prices of wool in the month of November for eleven years, from* 1839 *to* 1849; *inclusive: furnished by Houston and Robinson,* 11*th Month* 13, 1849, *Philadelphia.*

| Year. | No. 1, pulled. | Merino, pulled. | Tub. | Common fleece. | ¼-blooded fleece. | ½-blooded fleece. | ¾-blooded fleece. | Full blooded fleece. | Extra prime fleece. | Difference between May and November prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1839.. | 40 | 45 | 38 | 37 | 42½ | 47½ | 50 | 55 | 60 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1840.. | 37½ | 42½ | 35 | 35 | 37½ | 43 | 47½ | 50 | 55 | Prices the same in May. |
| 1841.. | 36 | 40 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 47½ | 50 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1842.. | 25 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 36 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1843.. | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 47½ | Prices 8 cents lower in May. |
| 1844.. | 33 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 42½ | Prices 5 cents higher in May. |
| 1845.. | 29 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 37 | 42½ | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1846.. | 25 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 32 | Prices 4 cents higher in May. |
| 1847.. | 33 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 50 | Prices 6 cents lower in May. |
| 1848.. | 27 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | Prices same in May; 8 cents lower in Aug. |
| 1849.. | 33 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 42½ | 47½ | Prices 3 cents lower in May. |

## L—No. 4 *u*.

*Prices of wool at Philadelphia, November, 1849: from James Mott & Co.*

| Years. | Month. | Fleece. | | | | Month. | Fleece. | | | | Month. | Fleece. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pulled. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pulled. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pull'd. |
| | | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* |
| 1837.. | March. | 55 | 52 | 48 | 50 | July. | 45 | 40 | 37 | 40 | December. | 40 | 35 | 32 | 38 |
| 1838.. | do. | 44 | 41 | 37 | 30 | do. | 40 | 38 | 35 | 37 | do. | 40 | 38 | 35 | 36 |
| 1839.. | do. | 45 | 42 | 38 | 42 | do. | 49 | 46 | 44 | 48 | do. | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 |
| 1840.. | do. | 41 | 39 | 37½ | 37 | do. | 41 | 37 | 33½ | 34 | do. | 44 | 41 | 36 | 36 |
| 1841.. | do. | 45 | 40 | 37½ | 37 | do. | 38 | 35 | 31 | 31 | do. | 37 | 34 | 30 | 32 |
| 1842.. | do. | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | do. | 27 | 25 | 21 | 23 | do. | 26 | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| 1843.. | do. | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | do. | 28 | 26 | 24 | 25 | do. | 31 | 28 | 26 | 27 |
| 1844.. | do. | 38 | 35 | 32 | 33 | do. | 38 | 36 | 33 | 35 | do. | 35 | 33 | 30 | 32 |
| 1845.. | do. | 35 | 33 | 30 | 31 | do. | 32½ | 31 | 29 | 29 | do. | 32 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 1846.. | do. | 37 | 29 | 27 | 28 | do. | 29 | 27 | 24 | 25 | do. | 27½ | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| 1847.. | do. | 32 | 29 | 26 | 25 | do. | 30½ | 28 | 25 | 27 | do. | 34 | 32 | 31 | 29 |
| 1848.. | do. | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | do. | 27 | 25 | 23 | 23½ | do. | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 |
| 1849.. | do. | 33 | 31 | 29 | 27 | do. | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | | | | | |

L—No. 5.

*Statement of prices of window glass, by Hay, Coffin, & Co., Philadelphia, from 1835 to 1849.*

| Years. | 8 by 10. | 10 by 12. | 10 by 14. | 12 by 18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | $2 37 | $2 37 | $3 09 | $3 56 |
| 1836 | 2 49 | 2 49 | 3 09 | 3 56 |
| 1837 | 2 36 | 2 48 | 2 93 | 3 37 |
| 1838 | 2 23 | 2 46 | 2 90 | 3 35 |
| 1839 | 2 22 | 2 35 | 2 87 | 3 19 |
| 1840 | 2 23 | 2 35 | 2 87 | 3 19 |
| 1841 | 2 05 | 2 26 | 2 76 | 3 07 |
| 1842 | 1 87 | 1 96 | 2 40 | 2 67 |
| 1843 | 1 83 | 1 92 | 2 36 | 2 62 |
| 1844 | 1 80 | 1 90 | 2 30 | 2 57 |
| 1845 | 1 70 | 1 79 | 2 19 | 2 44 |
| 1846 | 2 06 | 2 25 | 2 44 | 2 81 |
| 1847 | 1 92 | 2 10 | 2 28 | 2 63 |
| 1848 | 1 79 | 1 95 | 2 11 | 2 44 |
| 1849 | 1 65 | 1 80 | 1 87 | 2 16 |

These prices are for single thick glass, about 16 lights to the inch, and made up from actual sales. Weight from 80 to 100 pounds per 100 square feet.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received yours of the 14th instant, but have been delayed in making the statement you ask for in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of having to apply to others for a part of the information, the undersigned's knowledge not going back further than 1840.

The sizes and qualities of window glass made in this country are numerous. To give a comparison of the sales of all of them through a series of years, would require an array of figures that would fatigue without conveying to the mind a clear idea of the relative prices at the different periods of time. We have, therefore, thought the best course would be to give the range of prices of a few leading sizes, of a medium quality, from 1835 to the present year, inclusive.

We go no higher than 12 by 18, because there was but little glass larger than that size made as early as 1835, and there is but little sold at present, in consequence of the cheapness of foreign glass.

The average invoice value, as entered at the custom-house, of imported cylinder window glass for the year ending June 30, 1848, was $2 75 per box of 50 feet; and for the year ending June 30, 1849, $1 90 per box

of 50 feet; showing an enormous reduction in the value of foreign glass in one year of 85 cents per box of 50 feet.

This valuation of $1 90 per box of 50 feet, includes glass as large as 40 by 60, and measuring in thickness 8 to 12 lights to the inch. We believe it is undervalued, and yet we cannot prove fraud.

To give the manufacturer here sufficient protection, we ought to have a specific duty levied on the weight as well as the surface; and we would respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Secretary to the following extract from the tariff of 1842: "On all cylinder or broad glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess at the same rate as herein imposed."

Very respectfully, yours,

HAY, COFFIN, & CO.
By T. BOWDLE.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq., *Boston.*

L—No. 6.

*Prices of sundry chemicals from* 1832 *to* 1849, *from Frederick Lennig & Co., Philadelphia. November* 6, 1849.

| Years. | Oil Vitriol. | Muriatic Acid. | Aqua Fortis. | Aqua Ammonia. | Copperas. | Blue Vitriol. | Nitrate Lead. | Parting Acid. | Chlorine Lime. | Glauber Salts. | Ox. Muriate Tin. | Alum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1832... | 3½ | 6 | 14 | 19 | 2½ | 10¼ | 20 | 19 | 7 | 1½ | | |
| 1833... | 3½ | 5 | 13½ | 19 | 2½ | 10 | 19½ | 18¾ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1834... | 3½ | 4½ | 13½ | 18¾ | 2½ | 9¼ | 19 | 18½ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1835... | 3½ | 4 | 12 | 18½ | 2¼ | 9 | 18½ | 18 | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1836... | 3⅜ | 4 | 10 | 18 | 2¼ | 9 | 18 | 17½ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 4¼ |
| 1837... | 3⅛ | 4 | 9 | 17½ | 2 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 6½ | 1¼ | 13¾ | 5½ |
| 1838... | 2¾ | 4 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 9½ | 17 | 17¾ | 6¼ | 1¼ | 13½ | 5¼ |
| 1839... | 2¾ | 3½ | 8½ | 16½ | 1¾ | 9¼ | 16 | 16 | 6 | 1¼ | 13½ | 5¼ |
| 1840... | 2⅝ | 3 @ 3¼ | 8 | 16⅜ | 1½ | 8¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 6 | 1¼ | 13¼ | 5 |
| 1841... | 2⅝ | 3 @ 3¼ | 8 | 15 | 1⅜ | 8½ | 14½ | 14½ | 5¾ | 1⅛ | 13¼ | 4½ |
| 1842... | 2⅝ | 3 @ 3¼ | 8 | 14½ | 1⅜ | 8¼ | 13½ | 13 | 5¾ | 1⅛ | 13 | 4 |
| 1843... | 2½ | 3⅛ | 7⅝ | 13½ | 1⅜ | 7⅞ | 12 | 11½ | 5¾ | 1 | 12 | 3¼ |
| 1844... | 2½ | 3 | 7⅜ | 12½ | 1¼ | 7⅞ | 11½ | 10½ | 5½ | 1 | 11½ | 2⅞ |
| 1845... | 2¼ @ 2½ | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1¼ | 7½ | 11 | 9½ | 5⅜ | 1 | 11 | 2¾ |
| 1846... | 2¼ @ 2½ | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1¼ | 7⅜ | 10 | 9¼ | 5⅜ | 1 | 12 | 2¾ |
| 1847... | 2 @ 2¼ | 2 | 6½ | 11 | 1⅛ | 7¼ | 9 | 8½ @ 9 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2½ |
| 1848... | 1¾ @ 2¼ | 1½ @ 2 | 5½ @ 6 | 11 | 1 | 7¾ | 8¾ | 8¼ @ 8½ | 4¼ | 1 | 11½ | 2⅛ |
| 1849... | 1¾ | 1½ | 5½ @ 5¾ | 10 | 80 cts pr 100 lb | 7¼ | 9¼ | 8 | 4¼ | ¾ @ 1 | 11 | 2½ |

L—No. 7.—*Average prices of sugars, American and foreign, for fifteen years, in Philadelphia; from prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Years. | White Brazil. | White, box. | Yellow, box. | Brown, box. | Brown, hogsheads. | Manilla. | New Orleans. | Clarified. | Refined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835.. | 9½ to 10 | 11½ to 12 | 9¼ to 9¾ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 7¾ | 8¼ to 9¼ | ..... | 16½ to 17 |
| 1836.. | 10¼ to 10¾ | 12¼ to 12¾ | 10 to 10½ | 9 to 9½ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 8 to 8¼ | 8¾ to 9¾ | ..... | 16 to 16½ |
| 1837.. | 10¼ to 10¾ | 11¼ to 11¾ | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 8 to 8½ | 7 to 7½ | 6¾ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ | ..... | 15 to 15½ |
| 1838.. | 10 to 10½ | 11⅛ to 11⅝ | 9 to 9½ | 8¼ to 8¾ | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 7¼ | 7½ to 8½ | ..... | 15½ to 16 |
| 1839.. | 9⅞ to 10⅜ | 10¾ to 11¼ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 8 to 8½ | 6½ to 7 | 6¾ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ | ..... | 15⅛ to 15⅝ |
| 1840.. | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 9⅞ to 10⅜ | 8¼ to 8¾ | 7¼ to 7¾ | 6 to 6½ | 6½ to 6¾ | 5⅞ to 6⅞ | 10½ to 11 | 14½ to 15 |
| 1841.. | 8½ to 9 | 9⅜ to 9⅞ | 8 to 8½ | 7 to 7½ | 6⅜ to 6⅞ | 6 to 6¼ | 5⅞ to 6⅞ | 10 to 10½ | 14 to 14½ |
| 1842.. | 7⅛ to 7⅝ | 8 to 8½ | 6¾ to 7¼ | 5⅜ to 6¼ | 4⅞ to 5⅜ | 4¾ to 5 | 4⅛ to 5⅛ | 8 to 8½ | 11¼ to 11¾ |
| 1843.. | 7½ to 8 | 9 to 9½ | 7⅜ to 7⅞ | 6½ to 7 | 5¾ to 6¼ | 6¼ to 6½ | 5⅛ to 6⅛ | 9 to 9½ | 11⅜ to 11⅞ |
| 1844.. | 8⅜ to 8⅞ | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 7¼ to 7¾ | 6½ to 7 | 6¼ to 6¾ | 6 to 6¼ | 6 to 7 | 8¾ to 9¼ | 11¼ to 11¾ |
| 1845.. | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 9⅞ to 10⅜ | 8⅝ to 9⅛ | 7⅜ to 8¼ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 7 to 7¼ | 5¾ to 6¾ | 8½ to 9 | 12 to 12½ |
| 1846.. | 8⅜ to 8⅞ | 9 to 9½ | 7⅝ to 8⅛ | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 5⅞ to 6⅛ | 6¼ to 7¼ | 9 to 9½ | 11 to 11½ |
| 1847.. | 7⅜ to 7⅞ | 8 to 8½ | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 6 to 6½ | 5¾ to 6¼ | 6 to 6¼ | 5¾ to 6¾ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 10⅞ to 11⅜ |
| 1848.. | 6⅛ to 6⅝ | 6⅞ to 8⅜ | 5⅝ to 6⅛ | 4¾ to 5¼ | 3¾ to 4¼ | 5 to 5¼ | 3⅞ to 4⅞ | 6¾ to 7¼ | 8⅜ to 8⅞ |
| 1849.. | 6¼ to 6¾ | 7⅛ to 7⅝ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 5⅜ to 5⅞ | 4⅜ to 4⅞ | 5⅛ to 5⅜ | 4½ to 5½ | 6⅝ to 7⅛ | 8¼ to 8¾ |

Duties in 1835.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
White clayed..... 3 cents.
Refined.....12 cents.

Duties in 1842.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
White clayed..... 4 cents.
Refined..... 6 cents.

Duties in 1846.—Brown sugar, White clayed, Refined } 30 per ct. ad valorem.

NOTE.—This table will show that the tendency of prices has been steadily downwards, and that 1842 was the first marked heavy decline. I need not remind you, that in that year our warehouses were groaning with the weight of foreign and domestic products. The years immediately following were characterized by a revival of business, the low prices of everything tending to stimulate consumption, and, of course, a year or two following showed an advance.

## L—No. 8.

*Average prices of molasses, of American and foreign production, from* 1835 *to* 1848, *and nine months of* 1849; *from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Havana and Matanzas. | Porto Rico. | Trinidad. | New Orleans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835..... | 26 to 30 cts. | 31 to 33 cts. | 30 to 31 cts. | 31 to 33 cts. |
| 1836..... | 35 to 38 | 41 to 42 | 34 to 37 | 37 to 41 |
| 1837..... | 29 to 33 | 35 to 38 | 34 to 37 | 37 to 41 |
| 1838..... | 29 to 34 | 36 to 38 | 34 to 36 | 39 to 41 |
| 1839..... | 30 to 32 | 34 to 36 | 33 to 35 | 35 to 37 |
| 1840..... | 24 to 26 | 29 to 31 | 25 to 28 | 29 to 32 |
| 1841..... | 20 to 23 | 24 to 28 | 23 to 26 | 24 to 29 |
| 1842..... | 16 to 19 | 18 to 22 | 19 to 21 | 20 to 23 |
| 1843..... | 19 to 21 | 22 to 24 | 21 to 22 | 23 to 25 |
| 1844..... | 24 to 26 | 27 to 29 | 25 to 27 | 28 to 31 |
| 1845..... | 24 to 26 | 26 to 29 | 25 to 27 | 28 to 30 |
| 1846..... | 19 to 21 | 23 to 28 | 20 to 24 | 28 to 30 |
| 1847..... | 20 to 24 | 27 to 32 | 23 to 27 | 35 to 36 |
| 1848..... | 17 to 20 | 21 to 27 | 20 to 22 | 26 to 27 |
| 1849..... | 19 to 22 | 22 to 26 | 21 to 23 | 25 to 28 |

## L—No. 9.

*Statement of the importation and price of saltpetre, ginger, Bengal silks, and Manilla hemp, all of foreign production, from* 1839 *to* 1849, *inclusive; prepared by William F. Parrott, Esq., Boston, November,* 20, 1849.

| Years. | Saltpetre. | | Ginger. | | Bengal silks. | | Manilla hemp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Import in bags. | Price per pound. | Import in bags. | Price per pound. | Number of pieces | Price per piece. | Number of bales. | Price per pound. |
| | | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* | | | | *Cents.* |
| 1839 | 62,518 lbs. | 7 1-2 | 16,301 lbs. | - | 131,041 | $5 50 | 34,600 | - |
| 1840 | 40,613 | 5 3-10 | 13,994 | 6⅛ | 171,400 | 5 12½ | 26,325 | - |
| 1841 | 38,141 | 6 | 11,942 | 5¾ | 13,555 | 5 25 | 34,140 | - |
| 1842 | 38,119 | 5 1-5 | 7,516 | 6 | None. | 4 75 | 48,743 | 5¾ |
| 1843 | 21,007 | 5 3-10 | 601 | 6½ | 2,070 | 5 87½ | 35,557 | 6 |
| 1844 | 40,872 | 6 1-2 | 2,823 | 6¼ | 1,661 | 6 56 | 49,566 | 6½ |
| 1845 | 53,262 | 5 7-10 | 4,760 | 6½ | 2,368 | 6 00 | 47,640 | 7 |
| 1846 | 61,153 | 5 7-8 | 6,379 | 6 | 1,572 | 5 25 | 46,348 | 13¼ |
| 1847 | 76,651 | 5 9-10 | 13,198 | 7½ | 23,102 | 4 50 | 50,127 | 12½ |
| 1848 | 76,379 | 6 6-10 | 19,210 | 5½ | 16,832 | 4 00 | 49,182 | 10 |
| 1849 | 58,000 | 5 4-5 | 20,571 | 4¾ | 1,840 | 3 75 | - | 11½ |

L—No. 10.

*Average prices of spices, of foreign production, from* 1836 *to* 1849, *inclusive; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Cassia, Chinese mats. | Cloves. | Ginger—race. | Ginger—ground. | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Pepper. | Pimento—Jamaica. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1836.. | 12¼ to 13⅛ | 22 to 23 | 7⅜ to 8⅛ | 10⅞ to 11¾ | 131 to 137 | 115 to 127 | 7¾ to 7⅞ | 6⅝ to 7 |
| 1837.. | 11⅛ to 11⅝ | 24 to 25 | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 10⅛ to 11⅛ | 120 to 130 | 118 to 130 | 7¾ to 8¼ | 6½ to 7 |
| 1838.. | 12⅛ to 12⅝ | 27 to 27½ | 5⅝ to 6⅛ | 10 to 11 | 105 to 127 | 115 to 125 | 7⅝ to 8 | 5½ to 6 |
| 1839.. | 14½ to 15½ | 30 to 31 | 4⅞ to 5⅜ | 10 to 11 | 100 to 105 | 107½ to 112 | 9¼ to 9¾ | 6⅛ to 6½ |
| 1840.. | 18 to 18¾ | 24 to 26 | 4½ to 5 | 8¼ to 9¼ | 93 to 98 | 90 to 95 | 8 to 8¼ | 5¾ to 6⅛ |
| 1841.. | 23 to 24 | 25 to 26½ | 4½ to 4⅞ | 8 to 9⅛ | 82 to 86 | 81 to 85 | 7¾ to 8 | 5⅝ to 5½ |
| 1842.. | 19⅛ to 21¼ | 29 to 30 | 4½ to 5¼ | 8 to 9 | 78 to 85 | 87 to 92 | 7 to 7¼ | 6 to 6⅛ |
| 1843.. | 19⅝ to 21 | 28 to 29 | 4⅛ to 5½ | 8 to 9 | 85 to 90 | 88 to 91 | 8⅛ to 8¼ | 9⅛ to 9¼ |
| 1844.. | 17 to 19 | 26 to 27 | 6⅛ to 6¾ | 8½ to 9⅛ | 98 to 102 | 97 to 101 | 10 to 11 | 11 to 12 |
| 1845.. | 19¼ to 20½ | 27⅞ to 28⅜ | 7⅛ to 7½ | 8½ to 9 | 120 to 128 | 120 to 123 | 10½ to 11 | 11 to 11¼ |
| 1846.. | 17 to 18⅛ | 29 to 30 | 7 to 7⅜ | 9 to 9½ | 141 to 144 | 144 to 146 | 10½ to 11 | 11 to 12 |
| 1847.. | 16¼ to 16½ | 24 to 25 | 7⅛ to 8½ | 10 to 10½ | 153 to 155 | 128 to 135 | 7 to 7¼ | 11 to 12 |
| 1848.. | 17 to 18 | 21 to 22 | 7½ to 8 | 10 to 11 | 121 to 142 | 112 to 124 | 6 to 6¼ | 9 to 9½ |
| 1849.. | 20 to 21 | 20½ to 21½ | 5½ to 6 | - | 90 to 92 | 91 to 95 | 5¾ to 7⅜ | 7½ to 8⅓ |

## L—No. 11.

*Average prices of tea, from* 1835 *to* 1848, *and nine months of* 1849; *from Philadelphia prices-current, furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson skin. | Pouchong. | Souchong. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835 | 54 @ 86 | 58 @ 79 | 48 @ 62 | 42 @ 86 | 26 @ 39 | 31 @ 41 | 26 @ 35 |
| 1836 | 61 @ 90 | 62 @ 86 | 53 @ 61 | 42 @ 92 | 33 @ 40 | 30 @ 39 | 28 @ 38 |
| 1837 | 60 @ 100 | 59 @ 93 | 50 @ 60 | 37 @ 98 | 32 @ 39 | 31 @ 43 | 27 @ 35 |
| 1838 | 53 @ 84 | 53 @ 81 | 41 @ 55 | 33 @ 83 | 23 @ 32 | 35 @ 62 | 22 @ 32 |
| 1839 | 54 @ 86 | 54 @ 80 | 40 @ 53 | 38 @ 105 | 20 @ 30 | 31 @ 52 | 22 @ 38 |
| 1840 | 57 @ 92 | 57 @ 83 | 47 @ 64 | 45 @ 110 | 25 @ 34 | 35 @ 48 | 26 @ 50 |
| 1841 | 65 @ 107 | 64 @ 106 | 57 @ 97 | 56 @ 112 | 47 @ 80 | 47 @ 65 | |
| 1842 | 48 @ 87 | 47 @ 88 | 44 @ 81 | 37 @ 92 | 34 @ 47 | 42 @ 61 | 34 @ 51 |
| 1843 | 42 @ 93 | 41 @ 94 | 37 @ 90 | 31 @ 93 | 30 @ 58 | 40 @ 63 | 33 @ 50 |
| 1844 | 40 @ 98 | 40 @ 98 | 38 @ 100 | 35 @ 99 | 30 @ 66 | 35 @ 65 | 30 @ 52 |
| 1845 | 44 @ 99 | 43 @ 99 | 44 @ 98 | 37 @ 99 | 30 @ 67 | 25 @ 65 | 23 @ 58 |
| 1846 | 44 @ 95 | 42 @ 95 | 42 @ 90 | 35 @ 102 | 25 @ 62 | 25 @ 66 | 25 @ 66 |
| 1847 | 45 @ 100 | 42 @ 95 | 42 @ 90 | 36 @ 100 | 27 @ 60 | 25 @ 60 | 25 @ 60 |
| 1848 | 45 @ 100 | 42 @ 95 | 42 @ 90 | 35 @ 100 | 27 @ 60 | 24 @ 61 | 24 @ 61 |
| 1849 | 40 @ 107 | 43 @ 95 | 43 @ 91 | 36 @ 101 | 28 @ 57 | 29 @ 61 | 29 @ 61 |

L—No. 12.

*Average prices of coffee, from* 1835 *to* 1848, *and nine months of* 1849; *from Philadelphia prices-current, furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Cuba. | Havana. | Java. | La Guayra. | Maracaibo. | Porto Rico. | Rio de Janeiro. | St. Domingo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 1835 | 11 3/8 @ 12 | - | 12 1/2 @ 14 | 12 @ 13 | 11 @ 12 | 12 @ 13 1/4 | 11 7/8 @ 13 1/8 | 10 3/4 @ 11 1/8 |
| 1836 | 11 7/8 @ 13 1/8 | - | 13 1/8 @ 14 1/2 | 12 1/8 @ 13 | 13 @ 14 | 12 @ 13 | 11 3/8 @ 12 7/8 | 11 1/4 @ 11 3/4 |
| 1837 | 10 5/8 @ 12 | 9 3/8 @ 11 1/4 | 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 | 10 5/8 @ 11 5/8 | 9 3/4 @ 10 1/2 | 11 3/8 @ 12 1/8 | 10 3/8 @ 12 3/8 | 9 7/8 @ 10 1/2 |
| 1838 | 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2 | 8 7/8 @ 11 3/8 | 12 1/4 @ 15 | 10 5/8 @ 11 3/4 | 10 @ 10 3/8 | 10 1/2 @ 12 3/8 | 10 @ 12 1/4 | 8 3/4 @ 9 3/8 |
| 1839 | 9 7/8 @ 12 | 9 1/2 @ 11 1/2 | 12 @ 14 1/2 | 11 3/8 @ 12 1/8 | 10 1/8 @ 10 7/8 | 10 3/4 @ 12 5/8 | 10 3/4 @ 12 1/2 | 9 3/4 @ 10 1/2 |
| 1840 | 9 3/4 @ 11 3/4 | 10 @ 12 | 12 @ 14 | 10 7/8 @ 11 5/8 | 10 3/8 @ 11 1/8 | 10 3/4 @ 12 1/8 | 9 7/8 @ 12 | 9 5/8 @ 10 1/8 |
| 1841 | 9 3/8 @ 11 1/8 | 10 @ 11 1/8 | 12 @ 13 3/4 | 10 3/4 @ 11 1/4 | 10 5/8 @ 11 1/8 | 10 5/8 @ 12 | 10 1/2 @ 12 | 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4 |
| 1842 | 7 1/8 @ 9 | 8 3/8 @ 9 5/8 | 11 1/8 @ 12 1/8 | 9 @ 9 5/8 | 8 1/2 @ 9 3/4 | 9 1/8 @ 10 1/8 | 8 7/8 @ 10 | 7 @ 7 3/8 |
| 1843 | 6 @ 7 7/8 | 7 @ 9 | 10 3/4 @ 12 | 7 1/8 @ 8 | 7 3/8 @ 8 7/8 | 7 5/8 @ 9 | 7 @ 7 1/8 | 6 @ 6 3/8 |
| 1844 | 6 @ 7 | 6 1/2 @ 8 | 10 3/8 @ 11 1/4 | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 | 7 3/8 @ 8 | 6 7/8 @ 8 | 6 1/2 @ 7 3/8 | 5 1/2 @ 5 7/8 |
| 1845 | 6 1/4 @ 7 1/8 | 6 1/2 @ 7 3/8 | 9 1/4 @ 10 3/8 | 6 3/4 @ 7 3/4 | 6 7/8 @ 7 5/8 | 7 @ 8 | 6 5/8 @ 7 1/8 | 6 1/8 @ 6 1/2 |
| 1846 | 6 1/2 @ 7 3/8 | 6 3/4 @ 7 1/2 | 8 3/4 @ 10 1/4 | 7 @ 8 | 7 3/8 @ 8 1/8 | 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4 | 7 1/4 @ 8 1/8 | 6 1/2 @ 6 7/8 |
| 1847 | 6 3/4 @ 7 1/8 | 7 @ 7 1/2 | 9 @ 10 | 6 3/4 @ 7 7/8 | 7 @ 7 1/2 | - | 7 1/8 @ 8 | 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 |
| 1848 | 6 1/8 @ 6 1/2 | 7 @ 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 @ 9 7/8 | 5 7/8 @ 6 7/8 | 6 3/8 @ 7 | - | 7 1/4 @ 7 1/8 | 5 1/2 @ 6 |
| 1849 | 5 7/8 @ 6 5/8 | - | 8 1/8 @ 10 | 5 1/4 @ 7 | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 | 7 @ 8 | 6 1/8 @ 7 3/8 | 5 1/2 @ 6 1/8 |

L—No. 13.

*Statement of prices of Bajou's Paris kid gloves, for ten years past, furnished by David Lane, of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co., of New York, November* 17, 1849.

| | Dark. | Black. | Light. | White. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | |
| August, 1839 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | No discount. |
| September, 1841 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | No discount. |
| July, 1843 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.00 | 27.00 | No discount. |
| January, 1844 | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.25 | 26.25 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| July, 1844 | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.50 | 26.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| December, 1844 | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.75 | 26.75 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| January, 1846 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| June, 1846 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| March, 1847 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 29.00 | 29.00 | Discount (with lacet) 4 per cent. |
| August, 1847 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| January, 1848 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| August, 1848 | 26.50 | 26.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| February, 1849 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 26.50 | 26.50 | Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent. |
| May, 1849 | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount (boutons) 4 per cent. |
| May, 1849 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 28.50 | 28.50 | Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent. |

NOTE.—In giving the comparative prices of some uniform articles in French goods, I would remark, that there are very few such, as there are constant changes in widths and qualities. I have stated one article, Bajou's kid gloves, the quality of which has been uniform, and give the prices for ten years past; the difference in the prices from one season to another is owing to the rise or fall of the raw material. I would state, as my firm belief, that all silk manufactures of France have only varied in price by the variations in the cost of the raw material.

## L—No. 14.

*Memorandum of cost of the fourth quality colored taffety ribbons, from* 1843 *to* 1846, *inclusive; also, in* 1849*: furnished by John J. Clapp, of the firm of W. & S. Phipps & Co., Boston, November* 12, 1849.

| Years. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 6. | No. 9. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | |
| 1843 | 1.20 | 1.45 | 2.17 | 3.30 | 5.25 | Between 1846 and 1849, the reduction in quality was fully equal to, or greater than, the reduction in prices. |
| 1844 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 3.45 | | |
| 1845 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 2.20 | 3.30 | 5.25 | Within a few months past, there has been an advance on all French goods, and of course on these articles. |
| 1846 | 1.25 | 1.57 | 2.30 | 3.45 | 5.50 | |
| 1849 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.85 | 2.85 | 4.25 | |

## L—No. 15.

*Cost of manufacturing broadcloths at Northfield Factory, Vermont: furnished by F. Skinner & Co., agents, Boston, November* 20, 1849.

| Years. | Labor per yard. | | Wool. | | Raw material, dye-stuffs, &c. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Mills.* | *Cents.* | *Mills.* | *Cents.* | *Mills.* | *Cents.* | *Mills.* |
| 1839..... | 32 | | 111 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 202 | 8 |
| 1840..... | 29 | | 101 | 1 | 55 | 2 | 185 | 3 |
| 1841..... | 33 | 4 | 98 | 6 | 64 | 7 | 196 | 7 |
| 1842..... | 35 | 5 | 99 | 4 | 56 | 2 | 191 | 1 |
| 1843..... | 38 | | 69 | 9 | 62 | 6 | 170 | 5 |
| 1844..... | 34 | 3 | 111 | 6 | 48 | | 193 | 9 |
| 1845..... | 34 | 8 | 90 | 3 | 53 | | 178 | 1 |
| 1846..... | 38 | | 91 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 162 | 7 |
| 1847..... | 35 | 4 | 93 | | 35 | | 163 | 4 |

L—No. 16.—*Statement of the cost of manufacturing Cassimeres by the Middlesex Company, Lowell—capital* $1,000,000—*furnished by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston, November*, 1849.

| | Six months ending November 30, 1847. | | Six months ending November 30, 1848. | | Six months ending May 31, 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yards. | Cost per yard. | Yards. | Cost per yard. | Yards. | Cost per yard. |
| Goods wove | 685,552 | - | 555,009 | - | 629,085 | |
| Deduct 25 per cent. for shrinking in finishing | 171,388 | - | 138,752 | - | 157,271 | |
| | 514,164 | | 416,257 | | 471,814 | |
| | *Dolls.* | *Cents.* | *Dolls.* | *Cents.* | *Dolls.* | *Cents.* |
| Wool used | 304,668 | 59 1-4 | 237,663 | 57 1-10 | 218,957 | 46 2-5 |
| Dyestuffs | 24,214 | 5 | 15,841 | 3 3-4 | 13,934 | 2 9-10 |
| Soap | 8,268 | 1 2-5 | 8,774 | 2 1-10 | 7,867 | 1 2-3 |
| Coal and wood | 18,469 | 4 | 10,180 | 2 1-2 | 15,771 | 3 1-3 |
| Wool oilings | 6,006 | 1 1-4 | 5,082 | 1 1-4 | 6,784 | 1 2-5 |
| Sperm oil | 8,725 | 1 2-5 | 3,651 | 7-8 | 3,768 | 5-6 |
| Glue | 2,658 | 1-2 | 3,232 | 4-5 | 2,058 | 2-5 |
| Teazles (American) | 5,374 | 1 | 4,291 | 1 | 2,700 | 3-5 |
| Materials for repairs | 1,056 | 1-4 | 719 | 1-6 | 669 | 1-8 |
| Labor, including salaries to agent and overseers, &c., | 162,137 | 31 1-2 | 124,350 | 29 4-5 | 132,400 | 28 1-10 |
| | 541,575 | 105 1-2 | 460,984 | 110 3-4 | 427,738 | 90 2-3 |
| Interest on materials and labor from time of payment until sales of goods were realized (interest on capital, $1,000,000, not included) | 31,079 | 6 | *47,197 | 11 1-3 | 22,825 | 4 5-6 |

*This large amount of interest in 1848 was caused by a large stock, which could not be sold except at great sacrifice.

L—No. 17.

*Statement in regard to the price of labor at the Boott Cotton Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, under various tariffs.*

STATEMENT OF THE RATES OF WAGES.

1st. Before the effect of the tariff of 1842 had begun to be felt.
2d. Under the operation of that tariff.
3d. As affected by the tariff of 1846.

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 1, exclusive of board—manufacture drills—for six months ending

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1843 | $1 77 | per week; | board added, | $3 02 |
| December 30, 1843 | 1 92 | " | " | 3 17 |
| June 29, 1844 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| December 28, 1844 | 2 26 | " | " | 3 51 |
| June 28, 1845 | 2 25 | " | " | 3 50 |
| December 27, 1845 | 2 43 | " | " | 3 68 |
| June 27, 1846 | 2 50 | " | " | 3 75 |

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 3, exclusive of board—manufacture No. 30 cloth—for six months ending

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1843 | $1 92 | per week; | board added, | $3 17 |
| December 30, 1843 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| June 29, 1844 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| December 28, 1844 | 2 30 | " | " | 3 55 |
| June 28, 1845 | 2 11 | " | " | 3 26 |
| December 27, 1845 | 2 56 | " | " | 3 81 |
| June 27, 1846 | 2 60 | " | " | 3 85 |

Under the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1 in December, 1848, was $1 81; board added, $3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3 in August and September, 1848, was $2 12; board added, $3 37½.

The mill No. 3 stopped in September, 1848. If it had been kept running till December, 1848, the average would have been $1 90; add board, $3 12.

Before the tariff of 1842 began to be felt, the average wages in mill No. 1, July, 1843, was $1 77; add board, $3 02.

The average wages in mill No. 3, July, 1843, was $1 92; add board, $3 17.

Under the effects of the tariff of 1842, the average wages in mill No. 1, June 27, 1846, was $2 50; add board, $3 75.

The average wages in mill No. 3, June 2, 1846, was $2 60; add board, $3 85.

After the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1, December, 1848, was $1 81; add board, $3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3, December, 1848, was $1 90; add board, $3 15.

Your obedient servant,

J. PICKERING PUTNAM,
*Treasurer of Boott Cotton Mills.*

## L—No. 18.

### ON WOOL AND WOOLENS.—By Dr. E. H. Robbins.

The public policy, in theory, has for the last thirty years encouraged the product of the raw material, both of cotton and wool, by legislation. Enactment after enactment has been requisite, and been granted from time to time, as the progress of these great branches of industry have developed; and in 1846, after thirty years of discrimination in favor of the manufactures of our own country, by assessments of duties on foreign products which conflict with our own. The principle of *ad valorem* duties in 1846 was adopted in assessing the tariff of duties on the goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign countries; which *ad valorem* principle had been exploded and thrown aside as unwise, impolitic, and impracticable in all the European world. Now, it turns out that for thirty years prior to 1846, by the encouragements held out by Congress, great investments were made year after year in sheep, the growing of wool, the building of factories and machinery, involving in themselves and their dependencies an immense pecuniary interest, in the aggregate hardly less than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Now, then, an immense business, reaching two-thirds of the whole inhabited territory of the United States, in thirty years has manifested itself under the patronage of the Government, to involve a magnificent pecuniary interest, affecting property and persons to an immense amount. By a mistake in legislation, it is prostrated; and disappointment and disaster have followed the interest for the last three years, by foreign competition, which the Government did not intend. They did not intend that the *ad valorem* system of assessing duties on foreign goods, wares, and merchandise should destroy our own infant institutions, not thirty years old. The Government did not know the working of an *ad valorem* system of assessing and collecting duties on foreign merchandise. The consequence has been, that the country has been flooded with goods from other countries, produced by cheap labor and cheap material and cheap capital, by undervaluations and false invoices of cost; so that the severity of competition has prostrated the wool-grower and the manufacturer of articles of universal use and necessity in the woolen branch of industry in the United States.

The tariff of 1846 should be altered, because it no longer affords protection to the wool and woolens; not so much because the rate of duty assessed in the tariff of 1846 is not high enough, but because that duty cannot be collected under the *ad valorem* system.

The American manufactured article should be protected, because the importation of the raw material of which it is made is prohibited by a duty of thirty per cent., while the duties on the foreign manufactured articles are, and can be, almost entirely evaded, to wit:

It is an ascertained fact, as the custom-house returns will show, that the mass of the imported clothing-woolens are brought from the Continent of Europe. It is an ascertained fact, that by undervaluation of the cost in false invoices, the duties assessed are reduced to fifteen per cent.; and then, by bounties allowed in France, Belgium, and Hungary,

and other continental States, this fifteen per cent. is reduced to a mere nominal charge. The Government did not anticipate this working of the *ad valorem* principle of the assessment of duties; if they had, they would have anticipated the destruction of this department of property and industry.

This branch requires protection because it has been carried on for centuries in all Europe, while in the United States it has not yet been a third of one century, other than a household and homemade branch of industry. The consumption of wool may be now safely estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, and it is also safe to say that this wool is much more than doubled in value by the process of manufacturing; and the aggregate is a very large amount of the property of the country. The wool and woolen interest is now a greater interest than cotton and cottons were in 1835.

Wool-growing is a great and increasing department of industry, and if wisely cherished, is destined to become one of the greatest interests in the country. We have no accurate statistics of the number of sheep in the United States; but the most reliable estimates fix them from twenty-five to thirty millions.

The Patent Office document, published by order of Congress, estimates the number of sheep in 1847 at 25,000,000. If we take that estimate as the basis, and allow for the increase, which we know to be great, especially in the western States, we may safely set the present number at 30,000,000. The capital invested in lands on which to subsist these flocks, together with the folds, sheds, and other necessary buildings, to secure their feed and shelter them from the weather, cannot be less than ten dollars per head; and if we add to this one dollar each as the value of the animal, which all must allow to be a low estimate, we shall have 330,000,000 dollars in this country invested in sheep husbandry. In 1836, Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, in an elaborate report on the culture of cotton, submitted to Congress, estimated the lands for the cultivation of cotton at $312,000,000. Now, if we are right in our estimate, we have at the present time invested in the growing of wool, a sum which does not fall short of the sum invested in lands in 1836 for the culture of cotton.

The annual product of sheep husbandry may safely be estimated at $34,700,000. The flocks in Germany are said to average a trifle over two pounds to the fleece, whilst in Great Britain, where they grow a coarser kind of wool, the average is at least four pounds per fleece. In this country we have every variety, from the pure Saxony to the native breed; and hence our average cannot be as low as in Germany, where the finest wool is grown, nor as high as in Great Britain, where the greatest efforts have been made to increase the weight of the fleece. From the best information we can obtain, our fleeces, run from two pounds and a half to two and three-quarters. We have taken the medium, and cut down our fleeces to two pounds and ten ounces. This would give 78,880,000 pounds as the annual crop; which, at 30 cents per pound, will yield a product of $23,664,000 a year. To this sum we may add fifty cents per head upon the whole flock for the lambs, mutton, and skins, independent of the wool, which are disposed of annually.

This would give us the large sum of $15,000,000 to be added to the value of the wool, making an aggregate value of $38,664,000 as the annual product of sheep husbandry.

The importance of this branch of industry will appear more striking, when we consider the claimants which yield this large product of sheep husbandry. We have already said that the capital invested cannot be less than $330,000,000; which, at six per cent., would give $19,800,000, leaving about $19,664,000 as a compensation for the labor bestowed on the flocks, which would average only about sixty-three cents per head upon the whole number.

These estimates and calculations, which I think sufficiently low, show the magnitude of this interest and its vast importance to the industry and wealth of the country.

Destroy this interest and you strike out of existence a vast amount of capital, and rob the laborers of employment worth $19,664,000 annually.

The fact that wool is lower, much lower in all Europe than in America—and the duty of 30 per cent. amounts to a prohibition to the use of it by the American manufacturer—renders it not only quite, but indispensably necessary to impose an adequate specific duty on European fabrics to place the American manufacturer on equal ground, that he may compete and enjoy the American market. We ask to have done for the manufacturers what has been done for the producers of wool; which is, to give them the American market for the American product.

It is not desirable to magnify this interest; yet in exhibiting the employment of many millions of acres of land in this branch of industry, it is a reason for the protection of the Government. If the low priced labor of the Continent of Europe is to be patronized by the introduction of foreign fabrics into this country, then the agriculture of the Continent of Europe is to be substituted for the agriculture of our own country. This great interest requires specific duties, because ad valorem duties cannot be fairly assessed or collected.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

BOSTON, *October*, 1849.

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L—No. 19.

BOSTON, *November* 1, 1849.

SIR: Mr. W. W. Stone, of this city, has requested me to make you a communication on the subject of the cotton manufacture, owing to a disappointment from another quarter. I very cheerfully undertake to do so.

I enclose a memorial which was presented to Congress in 1846, but was not printed by order of Congress. As this document was drawn up by myself, I am ready to assume the responsibility as to the correctness of its facts and opinions.

The result in the change of the tariff has fully justified these opinions. First in respect to revenue:

It appears by Senate document 444, 1st session 29th Congress, 23d

July, 1846, that the revenue derived from manufactures of cotton for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was $4,511,016, on a net import of $12,036,553; net revenue for year ending 30th June, 1846, $4,483,000, n net import of $11,551,000, (Senate document 105, 2d session 29th Congress;) whilst the table of imports for the year ending 30th June, 1848, gives a net import of $15,868,790, on which the duty of 25 per cent. amounts to only $3,969,190.—(See correction at the end.)

It is matter of notoriety, that none of the coarser, heavy goods consumed by the laboring classes, are imported under the present tariff. The actual change in certain articles is exhibited in the following table, taken from the British exports to the United States, made up for a paper called Burns's Glance, printed in Manchester:

*Exports to the United States.*

| | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849, 6 mo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Yards.* | *Yards.* | *Yards.* | *Yards.* | *Yards.* | *Yards.* |
| Plain Cottons ..... | 9,150,000 | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Cottons printed and dyed | 12,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,500,000 | 44,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Cotton and linen mixed ..... | | 229,000 | 212,000 | 730,000 | 1,225,000 | 2,663,659 |

This table shows—what is in fact notorious—that the first effect of the tariff was to cause a large import of plain cottons, (not of the coarser sort,) which were readily taken for consumption, especially at the South; but the difference in quality, that is, in tenacity, was discovered in the course of the year, and the demand and the importation fell off from 41,000,000 to 17,000,000 yards, whilst the importation of printed calicoes has increased, and continued about three-fold what it was under the tariff of 1842. It presents another striking fact, having an important bearing on the revenue: manufactures of cotton and linen mixed are not enumerated in the tariff of 1846, and of course (as I presume) pay a duty of 20 per cent. This has been discovered, and the quantity of these goods is increasing enormously. Now, in point of fact, I believe no man can, by inspection, distinguish goods made wholly of cotton from those having a mixture, especially a small one, of linen; of course the invoices will be made to conform to the lowest rate of duty. There is no financial reason why linens should not pay the same rate of duty as cottons. The present condition of the cotton manufacture, and for the last two years, is that of extreme depression, and is justly attributable, in a great measure, to the change in the tariff. Under the excitement produced by the famine in England, the effect was not much felt in 1847; but since then, although few if any mills have stopped work, the average earnings of the best-conducted establishment have been less than six per cent. per annum, whilst many have incurred a positive loss.

The depreciation of property in our cotton mills since 1846 is fully 25 per cent. At that time many new establishments had been commenced, and contracts made for machinery, which have since been completed. In that respect, we have now come to a complete stand-still. Up to the present time, there has been a regular increase of the cotton manufacture in New England; but from present appearances, there will probably be

a falling off this year, by the stopping a part of the machinery; attributable, however, in some measure, to the advance in the price of cotton. I have a return made up in 1846 of all the printing establishments in the United States. The annual product was fully 250,000,000 yards. I suppose the quantity has rather increased, notwithstanding the failure of some large concerns. The commercial tables have made the consumption of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1848, 531,000 bales, and for the year ending September 1, 1849, 518,000. These numbers are not precisely accurate for any given year, owing to a variation in the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers on the 1st September. I am of the opinion that a more accurate estimate of the actual consumption for the year ending September 1, 1848, is 510,000 bales, and 540,000 for the year ending September 1, 1849. These numbers do not include the cotton manufactured south of the Potomac and in some of the western States, estimated by some at 100,000 bales. At any rate, a moderate estimate of the present consumption of the United States by manufacture is 600,000 bales; which, at 450 lbs. to the bale, gives 270,000,000 of pounds weight; which, at twenty-five cents the pound, gives $67,500,000 as the value after being manufactured.

I suppose the above average of the weight, and of the value, is as near the fact as may be. The quantity of those exported the last year appears to have been $5,716,000, or something less than ten per cent. of the whole manufacture; the largest amount to China—the proportion of about ten per cent. of the whole manufactured, as the export has been pretty uniform since an early period of our manufacture. The British make the same style of goods as imitations of ours, and frequently make them with our stamps. They are made of inferior cotton, (mostly of India,) and lower in price; and no doubt the quantity they sell in the same markets is greater than we do, whilst the superior quality of our goods is sufficiently appreciated to enable us to continue the trade. You will see by the last commercial statement that we shipped to the amount of $318,000 to Calcutta, where they are subject to an extra duty of ten per cent. This was in the article of cotton drills, in which even the British troops have been clothed. Nothing strikes one in the whole history of the cotton manufacture so forcibly as the strangeness of the fact, that the cotton-growers of the South have been constantly opposed to it.

The change in the tariff from 1842 to 1846 has affected very injuriously the cotton manufacture, and other large interests; but its worst aspect, perhaps, is its effect upon the general prosperity of the country through its pressure upon the money market. Under our most protective tariff, the tendency has been to over-importation of foreign merchandise. Under the stimulus of the act of 1846, the first effect was such an importation as carried off nearly the whole of the great amount of coin which had flowed in upon us during the European famine, and produced a severe stringency in the money market of the Atlantic cities, which has now continued with greater or less intensity for the last two years, depreciating the value of property, paralyzing mechanical labor, and in fact tending to reduce the price of all labor. How far the influx of gold from California will counteract this tendency, remains to be seen. There appears to be a singular error in Mr. Secretary Walker's last

annual report of December 11, 1848. In table F, the imports consumed in the United States for the last fiscal year are given as $127,490,012—the gross import being $154,977,876, and the export $7,986,806. Now, the import of bullion and specie being, by the official table, but $6,360,224, the actual net import was $140,630,846, instead of $127,490,012. This error is the more important because Mr. Walker draws conclusions from it in page 5 of the body of his report, which, of course, are not warranted by the fact.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH.

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*A more correct View of the Revenue on Cotton Manufactures for these years is as follows, including hosiery, &c.:*

Senate Doc. 105, net imports of cotton manufactures—29th Congress, 2d session:

| | | Duties. |
|---|---|---|
| Table D, for the year ending June 30, 1845 | $13,360,729 | $4,908,268 |
| Table E, for the year ending June 30, 1846 | 12,857,118 | 4,865,498 |
| Gross import in 1848 | | $18,389,632 |
| Exported | | 1,215,515 |
| | | 17,174,117 |
| Duty at twenty-five per cent. | | $4,293,029 |
| Less five per cent. on hosiery, $1,360 | | 680,000 |
| Actual revenue for the year | | 3,613,029 |

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## MEMORIAL ON THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

The undersigned, citizens of Boston and the vicinity, interested in the cotton manufacture, would respectfully represent—

That they have seen with alarm a proposition emanating from the Government, proposing a radical change in the system on which our revenue laws have hitherto been administered, combining the raising a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government with a discrimination in favor of our own industry, and inviting the employment of capital in the establishment of certain manufactures.

Under this system the manufacture of cotton fabrics has advanced with a rapidity which cannot be matched in the industrial history of any nation; and yet in the midst of this success, and whilst a greater amount of new capital is going into it than at any former period, a revenue bill has been framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not only abolishing the specific duty in the form of the minimum which has existed for thirty

years, but also subjecting the whole manufacture to a rate of duty below that of any other manufacture or production requiring anything like an equal degree of skill and capital.

Believing that such a proposition could only proceed from a total misapprehension of the actual state of the manufacture, we present ourselves before you.

We refer you to a memorial which we presented to Congress in 1842, presenting such facts as were thought material to enable that body to act understandingly in reference to this manufacture in framing the new tariff on which it was then occupied.

From this memorial, (House document No. 461, 27th Congress, first session, page 48,) we annex some extracts.

It will be perceived that the duty on manufactures of cotton imposed by the act of 1842, is higher than that we suggested as sufficient to protect existing establishments. We have undoubted authority for saying that the existing rates were fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means *for the sake of revenue*, and not because so high a duty was necessary or desirable for the sake of protection.

We believe the event has justified their views. The revenue on piece goods, wholly or partially composed of cotton, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was upwards of four millions of dollars, at an average rate of 38½ per cent. on the actual value.

We do not believe any reduction of duty will yield a greater amount of duty, nor on principles more unexceptionable on the score of revenue alone; because it will be found on examination that *the goods now imported consist almost wholly of the finer and fanciful branches of the manufacture, consumed mostly by the rich, and which may well be considered luxuries; while the heavier common fabrics, consumed by the laboring classes, are actually furnished by our own manufacture* on terms as cheap or cheaper than they can be imported from any country whatever. As proof of this, we need only refer to the discussions in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Manchester Borough Meeting in November and December, 1844, which led to the repeal of the duty on cotton in England; and to the fact of our constantly-increasing export in this branch of the manufacture.

We deprecate the change from specific to ad valorem duties in all cases, as discarding the light derived from experience, and opening the door to extensive frauds, and tending to throw the trade into the hands of unscrupulous foreigners.

We deprecate it especially in the case of the cotton manufacture, as equally injurious to the revenue, and fatal to the principle of protection.

Should Congress finally decide on making a new tariff in the place of the existing one, we would propose the following scale of duties on manufactures, of which cotton is a component part:

On all bleached or unbleached manufactures, containing not exceeding ninety-two threads of warp and filling to the square inch, and weighing not less than a pound to three square yards, two cents the square yard.

On all other manufactures, bleached or unbleached, four cents the square yard.

On all manufactures of cotton, dyed or printed, in whole or in part, six cents the square yard.

On all mixtures of cotton, with wool or silk, dyed or printed, eight cents the square yard.

With these rates of duties secured, we shall be content with any rate of ad valorem duty on this manufacture which Congress in their wisdom shall decide on. We will suggest, however, that it would seem extraordinary to place a lower duty on these fanciful luxuries than on either woolens or hardware.

We would also suggest that the imposing any but a nominal duty on those raw materials which enter into the preparation of goods for exportation is contrary to the enlightened policy of other nations.

It is true the memorial of 1842 was made when the manufacture was in a state of extreme depression, and that it is now in one of high prosperity. This would seem to be in itself a good argument against any change in the existing tariff; but we have seen with surprise this very success urged from high authority against the system, on the ground that the profits of the manufacturers were too great, and should be reduced by cutting down the tariff.

This view is so utterly opposed to that of an enlightened political economy, which teaches us that any branch of business giving a rate of profit above the average in other pursuits is sure to attract capital into it until an equilibrium is restored, that we will not suppose it can influence your deliberations.

This effect is in fact so apparent in the number of new mills now in the process of being put in operation that the apprehension should be that the business may be very soon overdone. It is a remarkable circumstance that the most profitable branch of the manufacture has been in goods for exportation, showing clearly, what is in fact notorious, that the same or even a greater degree of prosperity has attended the manufacture in England during the last two years. Already the tide has turned, and these fluctuations furnish a most flimsy ground for stable and permanent legislation.

We therefore pray for an opportunity to substantiate the foregoing facts before those committees of Congress to which the subject of a revision of the tariff may have been commited.

P. T. JACKSON and 78 others.

BOSTON, *March* 12, 1846.

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L—No. 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *October* 29, 1849.

The undersigned would respectfully represent, that in 1845, as the agent of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, he commenced an enterprise for the production of the finer classes of cotton fabrics, such as had been several times unsuccessfully attempted in this country. In the prosecution of this end he proceeded to England, and spent some six months among the mills engaged in this business, to acquaint himself with the machinery used for the purpose and the modes of its operation. Having accomplished this, he ordered a system of machinery, such as was there

used for this purpose, and imported the same to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where it was put into operation.

In consideration of the nature of the enterprise and Mr. Secretary Walker's instructions, the machinery was passed at the custom-house free of duty.

Our mill was got into operation in the Spring of 1847, and in respect to quality, quantity, and economy of product, we have realized our most sanguine expectations. And we believe that the almost universal incredulity in respect to our success has given place to an assurance that the whole range of finer cotton fabrics may be as well produced in this country as in England.

We regret, however, to say that the fabrics we are making, in their printed state, have receded in prices from 25 to 30 cents per yard by the case, to 20 cents in 1847, 16 cents in 1848, and 11½ cents in 1849; and that the present range of the market, and the rates at which they are imported, are such as entirely to preclude all profit in the business. We have, moreover, as yet touched but one fabric, and shall require time to perfect ourselves in that, not to speak of the time and expense requisite to extend the scope of our enterprise, from which we must be precluded under present circumstances.

It is too plainly for the interest of the importers of these goods and the manufacturers of them abroad, to render our effort abortive; and special efforts to this end have been made, and are still being made, by flooding our markets with an inferior article, and by auction and other sales, in immediate competition with ours, and at vastly reduced prices.

Such being the position of things, the question is pending, whether the finer cotton fabrics shall continue to be produced in this country, or whether they shall be again abandoned to foreign hands.

To illustrate the case more fully, the writer has, from authentic data, instituted a comparison between an English and American mill of the same capacity, for the manufacture of the fine muslins. The mills each contain 400 looms, and produce annually 2,500,000 yards, at cost as follows:

*In the American mill.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For stock | $22,500 | |
| 2. For labor | 102,500 | |
| 3. For interest on capital | 24,000 | |
| 4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 10 per cent. | 18,750 | |
| | | $167,750 |

*In the English mill.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For stock | $22.500 | |
| 2. For labor | 68,250 | |
| 3. For interest on capital | 9,000 | |
| 4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 2 per cent. | 2,500 | |
| | | 102,250 |
| | | 65,500 |

From the above it will be seen, in respect to the English mill, that $102,250 ÷ 2,500,000 yards = 4 9-100 cents per yard; while, in respect to the American mill, that $167,750 ÷ 2,500,000 yards = 6 71-100 cents per yard. Consequently, that the English mill owner has an advantage over the American of $65,500 per annum, or 64 per cent. on the amount of his business, or 2 62-100 cents per yard on his product.

The results thus attained are corroborated, in respect to the American mill, by our own books for the year and a half past; and in respect to the English mill, by the rates at which these goods ranged in their market the last year, when they were said to be sold without profit, which was 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, or $1 to $1 12 the piece of 25 yards, or from 4 to 4½ cents the yard.—(See Appendix.)

Allowing the above data to be correct, it will be seen that, if the goods are correctly invoiced and the 25 per cent. duty paid, and the 20 per cent. additional expenses, amounting to 45 per cent., or 1 8-10 cent per yard, the English article would still stand 18 per cent., or 82-100 cent per yard less than the American. The present tariff, therefore, does not and cannot answer our wants; and a successful introduction of the manufacture of fine goods cannot be made while it exists.

Having shown the inadequacy of the present tariff to the protection of our goods, I would further suggest that the bearings of any ad valorem tariff are unequal and adverse to the interests of the finer or more expensive classes of manufacture of all kinds.

The necessities of a tariff (other than as a revenue measure) arise from the inequality in the value of labor in this and other countries. The idea is to levy a duty upon imports that shall bring the foreign to a par with the domestic article, so that the labor of the country shall be sustained from an unequal and most depressing competition. Now it is obvious that the proportion of labor employed in the production of different articles, and of different grades of the same article, varies immensely; just as the raw material (of any class) is wrought from one grade of development to another, from its roughest and coarsest form and uses, up to its highest and most exquisite finish and purposes, the proportion of labor to stock is increased.

For example, in cotton fabrics, if the whole range of cloths is divided into three classes—coarse, medium, and fine—the proportion of labor to stock varies as follows:

In coarse fabrics it is as 55 of stock to 45 of labor.

In medium fabrics it is as 38 of stock to 62 of labor.

In the fine fabrics it is as 18 of stock to 82 of labor.

The proportion of labor in the medium fabrics is 32 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and in the fine 82 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and 32 per cent. greater than in the medium.

The same variation in the proportion between labor and stock attaches to manufactures from all varieties of materials, just as we advance from the coarser to the finer.

Now the ad valorem principle takes these three grades of articles, in which the element to which alone duties properly attach, *i. e.*, labor, exists in the proportion of 1, 1.62, 1.82, and serves them all alike. Hence the medium grade has 40 per cent. and the finer grade 82 per

cent. less protection than the common or coarser article; just as capital, labor, and skill are employed, the ad valorem principle withdraws protection.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the coarser grades of manufactures (of all kinds) have not only immensely the advantage of the finer, under the present system, but that the prosperity of the former will become the ruin of the latter; for, in a press of business, the labor in the former can be increased nearly double of that in the latter, and yet be within the range of protection. If the two start equal, and both should want help, as is always the case in times of activity of trade, the manufacturer of the coarser article can bid nearly two to one against the manufacturer of the finer article, and is protected in so doing.

Aside, therefore, from its giving a high protection when little is needed, and little when much is demanded, to secure uniformity to business and prices, the ad valorem principle gives the largest protection to the article that involves least labor, and the least protection to the article that involves the most labor. I need not add, therefore, that it is radically and fundamentally wrong in principle and pernicious in practice.

Having analyzed the ad valorem principle of the present tariff, it is proper also to remark, that though the tariff of 1842—inasmuch as it took a minimum high enough to answer our utmost wants—had a better practical result, yet in respect to equality of operation, and in fact to sound principle, it was equally defective, and hence its fall.

If the foregoing assumption in respect to the necessities of a tariff be correct, *i. e.*, as regards articles of import that may be and should be produced in this country, to equalize the difference between the rates of labor in this country and in Europe, then it is obvious that the remedial influence should attach and be proportioned to that element to which it appertains, and for the protection of which it is applied, viz: the labor involved in the article of import.

The writer would therefore take the liberty to suggest, that in respect to all the articles of import (which we desire to introduce the production of in this country) a general list should be made, and each department should be divided into a sufficient number of grades to answer the purposes of reasonable equality; and then the amount of labor and other items of cost (in which the foreign manufacturer has an advantage of the American) involved in each grade of each class should be ascertained; and that *that* should be made the basis of a duty, which shall counterbalance the inequalities between the foreign and domestic articles.

To illustrate more fully the plan suggested, (in respect to the department of cottons,) the three-fold division named—coarse, medium, and fine—is perhaps as good as any that could be adopted. The coarse comprising all goods of 4 square yards, or less, to the pound. The medium comprising all goods between 4 and 8 square yards to the pound. The fine comprising all goods of 8 or more square yards to the pound.

In these grades the proportion of labor to stock will be nearly as given above; *i. e.*, 45 per cent. in the coarse, 62 per cent. in the medium, and 82 per cent. in the fine. On the receipt of an invoice, then, it will be necessary first to determine the class to which the goods belong, by dividing the square yards in the piece by its weight in pounds. If it falls

into the first class, 45 per cent. of the home valuation is labor, and dutiable at the percentage fixed by law. If it falls into the second class, 62 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same percentage. If it falls into the third class, 82 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same percentage.

The same principle, it will be seen, (after having adopted the right classification, which in respect to woolens and iron may be quite as simple as cottons,) may be applied to all articles of import, on which a discriminating protection is desirable, and in all cases the dutiable element of the article will be reached and treated the same. With whatever materials combined, in whatever form it comes, the cheap labor of other countries would then be detected and withheld from coming into an unequal and depressing competition with the more expensive or better requited labor of our own country. The labor of our country, in every department and grade, would then be maintained in independency over the ignorance and pauperism and servility of other lands, and receive a reward corresponding to its merits, as the great element of wealth and strength to our country.

A tariff so constructed would be grounded on right principles. It would protect what is sought to be protected, and which no former tariff has equitably done; *i. e.*, the labor of the country. It would be most strictly and emphatically a tariff for the protection of labor—the laboring man's tariff.

I have already amplified much beyond my original intention; but the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

Yours, very respectfully, J. S. YOUNG,
*Agent Portsmouth Steam Factory.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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APPENDIX.

In the comparison instituted between an English and an American mill, it is assumed in item 1, that the cotton or stock is the same in both. The English always use a lower grade of stock to produce a given grade of goods. In item 2, it is assumed that wages in England are 33 per cent. lower than in this country, which is substantiated by Mr. John Aikin's pamphlet on "Labor and Wages at Home and Abroad," in which he gives the rates of wages in various departments of business in various countries in Europe; and he summed up his letter on wages in manufacturing establishments as follows: "My general conclusion was, that 'labor in the cotton manufactories of Manchester was at least 33 per cent., 'and in the woolen at Leeds at least 50 per cent., cheaper than similar 'labor at the same time at Lowell." If we take one hand from Belfast, one from Glasgow, one from Leeds, and one from Manchester, at the rates given by Mr. Aikin, they will earn together $8 28, or $2 07 each per week; while at the Laconia mill, Saco, Maine, for the month of March last, taking one hand from each of the four departments, they earn together $12 61, or $3 15 each per week. A general overlooker there receives $2 50 per day, while a corresponding man here would

receive $4 per day. Good overseers there receive $1 25 per day, while the general wages of overseers here, in mills of 10,000 spindles, is $2, and in larger mills $2 50. Mr. Aikin's conclusions, therefore, are well grounded; and the disparity between foreign and American labor is still greater in other departments, to the skilled labor of which we offer no inducements to emigration.

In item 3, it is assumed that a mill in England is got up at a first cost of about three-fourths of the cost of the same in this country. From authentic data in my possession, it appears that the disparity of cost is still greater. And it is also assumed that the rates of interest are 3 per cent. there and 6 per cent. here, or in that proportion.

In item 4, it is assumed that the foreign manufacturer purchases his own stock, and in quantities to meet his current consumption, and sells his own goods on a ninety-days' credit. Whereas the American manufacturer has to purchase and sell through commission houses; has to lay in a season's stock, for which cash is paid, and sells his goods on a credit of from eight to twelve months; which items, together, amount to a difference of some eight per cent. on the amount of their business. In all items, other than cost of stock, therefore, the foreign manufacturer has greatly the advantage of the American.

It is not, however, intended to give the foregoing figures as an exact, but rather as an approximate statement of the case, sufficiently accurate to answer all the purposes of illustration.

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## L—No. 21.

ESSEX STEAM-MILLS, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.;
*September* 30, 1849.

The Essex Steam-mills of Newburyport, Massachusetts, have 180 looms and 6,720 self-actor mule spindles, and manufacture printing cloths, 28 inches wide, 60 picks, from No. 30 yarn, averaging for the year ending August 4th 6 18-100 yards per pound; a specimen of which cloth is to this affixed. They have spun 264,409 pounds of yarn, averaging 39 35-100 pounds per spindle. They have manufactured 261,858 pounds, or 1,618,870 yards of cloth, by steam power. They have consumed 666 tons of Lackawanna lump coal, 1,562 bushels charcoal, and 7 cords wood; 11,219 pounds of starch and 20 barrels of flour; 1,354 gallons of oil, 319,272 pounds of cotton, at a net cost of 22 973-1000 cents per pound or 3 716-1000 per yard; a detailed statement of which is annexed. The cost of the cotton was $22,216 66; from which deduct $1,939 47 for sales of waste, and we have $20,277 19, the amount as appears in the table. The labor account is the amount paid the operatives in the mill; the salaries were paid to three individuals, viz: to the treasurer $850; to the clerk of the corporation $54; to the superintendent $1,000. Incidentals are made up of a multitude of small things, chiefly of lumber, iron, steel, leather, shuttles, &c., nearly the whole of which are products of the industry of this country. The amount of capital invested in the business, all of which was paid in cash, is $100,000. The mill has not earned

anything for two years, but has lost $1,400. No dividends of profits have been made during this period ending August 4th, 1849; nor has anything been allowed for depreciation. No great improvements have been made to increase the product, or to decrease its cost. An expenditure of $20,000 would enable us to increase our product of yarn 5 per cent., and to make our cloth for one quarter of a cent less per yard. We think the goods cannot be materially cheapened unless a large expenditure is made to procure the *most modern* machinery. It may be proper to remark, that during this period of time, (two years,) the wages of the operatives have been reduced about 15 per cent.; and this was necessary to save the proprietors from a greater loss. The machinery is all American.

W. C. BALCH, *Agent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. B.—Loss in two years | $1,400 00 |
| Interest on capital | 12,000 00 |
| | 13,400 00 |

Besides depreciation.

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*Cost of* 461,858 *pounds or* 1,618,870 *yards of printing cloths for year ending August* 4, 1849.

| | | Cost per pound. | Cost per yard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Insurance and taxes | $1,403 59 | .536 | .087 |
| Starch | 663 08 | .253 | .041 |
| Oil | 1,182 08 | .451 | .073 |
| Cotton | 20,277 19 | 7.744 | 1.253 |
| Fuel | 3,600 31 | 1.375 | .222 |
| Interest | 840 84 | .321 | .052 |
| Labor | 27,374 81 | 10.454 | 1.691 |
| Salaries | 1,904 00 | .727 | .118 |
| Incidentals | 2,911 36 | 1.112 | .179 |
| | 60,157 26 | 22.973 | 3.716 |

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L—No. 22.

BOSTON, *November* 5, 1849.

SIR: In regard to your inquiry as to "the amount and kinds of exports 'of domestic manufactures, and to what countries; what competition 'they maintain abroad with similar foreign articles; and what American 'articles are imitated or counterfeited, and to what extent, by foreign 'manufacturers;" I would make the following statement respecting

exports to the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The number of packages of American cotton goods that arrived at that port each year from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was as follows:

| Years. | Packages. |
|---|---|
| 1840 | 6,169 |
| 1841 | 8,961 |
| 1842 | 5,337 |
| 1843 | 7,358 |
| 1844 | 4,554 |
| 1845 | 8,831 |
| 1846 | 4,866 |
| 1847 | 5,866 |
| 1848 | 6,545 |
| Total for nine years | 54,787 |

The kinds of goods were almost wholly of the heavy fabrics of piece goods, and consisted principally of the following descriptions, namely: sheetings; shirtings, brown and striped; drillings, brown, bleached, and blue; denims or derries and Osnaburgs.

The whole number of packages of cotton goods that arrived at that port during the same period of nine years from Great Britain was as follows:

| Years. | Packages. |
|---|---|
| 1840 | 20,828 |
| 1841 | 24,968 |
| 1842 | 14,059 |
| 1843 | 14,455 |
| 1844 | 19,205 |
| 1845 | 20,000 |
| 1846 | 22,986 |
| 1847 | 27,962 |
| 1848 | 18,217 |
| Total for nine years | 182,680 |

But it should be remarked that these included all kinds and qualities—heavy, fine, plain, colored, printed, and fancy—and other articles as well as piece goods, of cotton fabrics.

The following table exhibits the duties in reis on the articles of American manufacture, specified therein as levied by the tariff of Brazil that went into effect on the 11th of November, 1844, and which are assessed on a home valuation; and also the ruling prices of the same at the close of each year stated. The value of 1$000 reis is equal to from 50 to 55 cents, according to the current rates of sterling exchange. The second column for 1849 exhibits in cents the net per yard, duties and charges paid, that the prices in reis yield to the shipper—valuing milreis at 52½ cents.

| Articles. | Duties in reis per yard. | 1844. Prices in reis per yard. | 1845. Prices in reis per yard. | 1846. Prices in reis per yard. | 1847. Prices in reis per yard. | 1848. Prices in reis per yard. | Sept., 1849. Prices in reis per yard. | Sept., 1849. Prices net in cts. per yard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheetings, 36 inches | 48½ | 195 @ 200 | 200 @ 210 | 200 @ 210 | 200 @ 210 | 140 @ 170 | 190 @ 200 | 6¼ @ 6⅔ |
| Shirtings, 30 inches | 40½ | 145 @ 150 | 175 @ 180 | 165 @ 170 | 160 @ 170 | 140 @ 150 | 140 @ 150 | 4⅜ @ 4¾ |
| " 27 @ 28 inches | 37¾ | 120 @ 140 | 130 @ 150 | 140 @ 150 | 140 @ 150 | 115 @ 125 | 110 @ 115 | 3⅛ @ 3⅜ |
| Drillings, brown | 53¾ | 240 @ 260 | 225 @ 230 | 215 @ 230 | 200 @ 210 | 175 @ 180 | 190 @ 200 | 6 @ 6⅜ |
| " bleached | 64½ | 250 @ 260 | 260 @ 270 | 250 @ 260 | 220 @ 230 | 200 @ 210 | 200 @ 205 | 6 @ 6⅛ |
| " blue | 72½ | 290 @ 330 | 300 @ 320 | 260 @ 270 | 280 @ 290 | 240 @ 245 | 240 @ 250 | 7½ @ 7¾ |
| Derries, 30 inches | 78 | 370 @ 380 | 340 @ 350 | 310 @ 320 | 275 @ 300 | 275 @ 280 | 270 @ 275 | 8⅜ @ 8⅝ |
| Shirting stripes, 30 inches | 78 | 270 @ 300 | 290 @ 330 | 250 @ 280 | 210 @ 220 | 210 @ 250 | 220 @ 250 | 6 @ 7⅜ |
| Osnaburgs, 30 inches | 57¾ | 180 @ 200 | 225 @ 230 | 220 @ 230 | 210 @ 220 | 200 @ 210 | 170 @ 190 | 4¾ @ 5⅝ |
| " 28 inches | 53¾ | 170 @ 175 | 190 @ 200 | 190 @ 200 | 190 @ 200 | 180 @ 190 | 150 @ 160 | 4⅛ @ 4½ |

During the period of my residence in Rio de Janeiro, as consul of the United States, in '44, '45, and '46, English imitations of the American articles referred to were constantly in the market. The stamps and tickets borne upon the American goods were to a great extent counterfeited by British manufacturers. Among many other stamps and tickets counterfeited were the "Appleton," "Stark," and other sheetings; the "York," "Boott," and "Suffolk" drillings; and other styles that I cannot now specify.

On examination and a careful comparison, the British imitations were generally found to be a shade lighter in weight than the American fabrics, and made of an inferior and very short staple cotton; the yarn less twisted, in consequence of which they are soft and appear thick, but are much inferior in durability.

The effect of the imitation articles is, of course, to depress the market, which is constantly overstocked with them, and to underrate the value of the American in the estimation of those who do not know, and therefore cannot appreciate the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit. The first buyers understand when they purchase the imitation goods, that they are such; but they are distributed to the consumers under the deception that they are the genuine American fabrics.

Another important feature in the competition, and which arises from the abundance of capital in the hands of both the English merchant and manufacturer, and which operates to induce the trader to prefer to deal in the imitation, is, that the British articles are sold on a credit, without interest, averaging from twelve to eighteen months; while the American shipper requires cash down, or at the expiration of a short and specified credit.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. GORDON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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## L—No. 23.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

SIR: Understanding that you desire to obtain information respecting the estimation in which American cotton goods are held abroad, I take the liberty to say, that, in passing through the streets of Constantinople during a stay of several weeks in that city in the year 1848, I was often attracted by the cry of "Americanas! Americanas!" from peddlers carrying packs of cotton goods upon their backs. On examining the goods, I found that they were of *British* manufacture, which led me to inquire the cause of their being hawked about as *American* fabrics. My informant told me that a few years ago some American cottons found their way from Smyrna (which, as you are aware, is a considerable market for our goods) to Constantinople, and were there sold. Their superiority was so appreciated by the consumers, that since then the peddlers, in order to obtain a higher price for inferior fabrics, whether of British or other foreign manufacture, are obliged to give them the *American name.*

The above remarks in regard to the peddling of British and other foreign goods as American in Constantinople, apply also to the cities of Alexandria and Cairo, though, as far as my memory serves me, not to so

great an extent. In Asia Minor, however, *genuine* American goods are sold, as well as the foreign fabrics.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: Being largely engaged in printing white silks, perhaps more so than any other house, we have taken the liberty, at the suggestion of I. R. Davis, Esq., of this city, to address you upon the operation of the present and previous revenue bills upon this trade, and to suggest some improvement thereon, in case you propose an alteration in the present bill to the approaching Congress. You are doubtless aware that by the present bill we are entirely excluded from printing for debenture, as we cannot obtain possession of the raw material, so to call it, except upon payment of the duties, thereby forfeiting the drawback. We can see no objection to introducing a clause to the effect, permitting silks to be withdrawn from the custom-house for the purpose of dyeing and printing, upon giving bond or depositing the amount of duties; it would encourage a trade which was almost annihilated by the bill of 1842, and entirely killed by that of 1846, excepting only as applying to New York. By the bill of 1842 it was necessary, upon entering the goods, to enter them "intended for printing," and at the port of entry the goods must be stamped for printing at the custom-house, with their mark previous to withdrawal for printing, and exported only from the port of entry. Although the goods may have been printed in this place or Boston, and forwarded without any custom-house forms, still, upon being returned to New York printed *there*, they were entitled to drawback, but there alone; and as almost all India silks enter that port, the exportation was restricted to that city by the bill of 1842. We have sold goods in this city, and even in Baltimore, for export; but in order to retain the drawback, have been forced to send them to New York, and ship them from thence, causing delay and needless expense, and almost entirely depriving us of an export market. By the tariff of 1846 there is no way provided for printing for debenture. In England there is a large importation of gray silks from Calcutta, chiefly consisting of the article called corahs, which are printed there, and exported more or less to all countries. There, where the warehousing system is most perfect, they are permitted to withdraw their goods for printing, and return them to the charge of the custom-house after being printed, retain their drawback, and be upon the same footing as all other goods. Upon what terms they obtain possession we are not exactly aware, but presume by giving bond or depositing the duties. We can see no objection to this being done here; we can see no objection, also, to allow the goods in the gray to be forwarded from one city to another—say from New York to this place—under custom-house regulations, to be printed here, returned to the warehouse, the security to be cancelled, and then to be on the same footing with regard to exportation as all other goods. This export, although it may not

directly add much to the revenue, still, as it encourages commerce, must increase the revenue considerably, although indirectly. This trade is a large and increasing one; the importation and consumption, we think, has risen within the last six years from 30,000 pieces of pongees to 60,000 or 70,000 pieces per annum, and corahs from Calcutta from 1,000 or 2,000 pieces of seven yards each to 10,000 pieces per annum; and the increase has taken place during a time when the exportation was either fettered by an unequal and illiberal custom-house regulation, or else totally deprived of the benefit of drawback, as it is under the present bill. It would also be of great service to allow (as it is in the London warehouse) the goods, after printing, to be transferred under custom-house inspection at the warehouse from the frail and badly-constructed Indian packages into new and stronger cases, and better adapted to their changed form, retaining, of course, their original marks and numbers. With regard to the description of silks that are used for dyeing and printing in this country, the only kind (and they are imported entirely for this purpose) are white pongees and some few handkerchiefs from China, and a few white corahs from Calcutta; so that in case you agree with us that these articles should be considered a *raw* material, and entitled to a less duty than finished white silks from other countries, a clause might be introduced designating that all white silks used for dyeing or printing exclusively shall be subject to this less duty. No European nation can send a yard in competition with India for this purpose. This would obviate any difficulty that might arise on account of treaties with other countries, should they be designated as India white silks. Of the importation of pongees, we think the following memorandum of cost, weight, and proportion of consumption, to be as near as can be obtained, viz:

Three-fifths of importation consists of pongees, weighing from 27 to 33 ozs., and costing from $3 75 to $4 75.

One-fifth weighing 33 to 35 ozs., costing $5 to $5 75.

One-fifth weighing 35 to 40 ozs., costing $6 to $7.

The 10,000 pieces of corahs, which we suppose to be about the importation, cost in Calcutta on an average 100 to 110 rupees, averaging 105 rupees; which, at 50 cents per rupee, would make their cost $2 62 per piece, and the weight 12½ to 13½ ounces.

The following table will show the present duty of 25 per cent., and what would be the duty on the average of each line at a specific duty of 60 cents per pound:

| | | | | Present duty | Specific duty of 60 cents per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three-fifths, averaging | 30 ozs., | and costing | $4 25 | $1 06 | $1 12½ |
| One-fifth do. | 34 | do. | do. | 5 37½ | 1 34 | 1 27 |
| One-fifth do. | 37 | do. | do. | 6 50 | 1 62½ | 1 40 |
| 10,000 pieces corahs, | 13 | do. | do. | 2 62 | 63 | 50 |

So that it would appear that a duty of 60 cents per pound would, on the entire importation, equal about the present duty, on the lowest cost it being rather more than 25 per cent., and on the higher somewhat less; but the consumption is also less.

We remain, respectfully, yours, WILMER, CANNELL, & CO.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

## L—No. 25.

*Table exhibiting the protection extended to the English manufacturers of bar-iron, from* 1782 *to* 1825; *and showing also the prices of Russian and Swedish iron from* 1782 *to* 1848—*the only foreign iron in competition with the British; also, the price of British bar iron (so far as could be procured) during the same time, as showing the nature of the competition against which manufacturers in the United States have to struggle.*

| Years. | Price of Swedish bar iron. | Price of Russian bars. | British duty on bar iron | Price of English bar iron. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. d. | |
| 1782.. | 15 15 | 11 15 | 2 16 2 | |
| | 17 5 | 15 15 | do. | |
| 1783.. | 17 5 | 15 15 | do. | |
| | 15 5 | 10 15 | do. | |
| 1784.. | 14 15 | 10 15 | do. | |
| | 17 10 | 15 10 | do. | |
| 1785.. | 14 15 | 12 15 | do. | |
| | 15 0 | 14 15 | do. | |
| 1786.. | 14 5 | 14 0 | do. | |
| | 14 15 | 14 5 @ 14 15 | do. | |
| 1787.. | 15 15 | 14 15 | do. | |
| | 15 5 | 15 10 | do. | |
| 1788.. | 15 5 | 15 0 | do. | |
| | 16 0 | 13 15 | do. | |
| 1789.. | 15 5 | 13 15 | do. | |
| | 16 5 | 14 5 | do. | |
| 1790.. | 15 0 | 13 0 | do. | |
| | 17 0 | 15 0 | do. | |
| 1891.. | 15 15 | 14 15 | do. | |
| | 15 10 | 14 10 | do. | |
| 1792.. | 16 10 | 14 15 | do. | |
| | 17 5 | 15 10 @ 14 10 | do. | |
| 1793.. | 16 15 | 14 0 | do. | |
| | 17 5 @ 18 5 | 15 0 @ 15 10 | do. | |
| 1794.. | 16 0 | 12 10 | do. | |
| | 17 0 | 15 10 @ 12 0 | do. | |
| 1795.. | 15 5 @ 16 0 | 13 0 @ 15 10 | do. | |
| | 16 5 @ 18 0 | 16 0 @ 17 0 | do. | |
| 1796.. | 17 5 @ 19 5 | 16 5 @ 17 5 | 3 1 9 5-20 | |
| | 21 15 @ 22 15 | 21 5 @ 22 5 | do. | |
| 1797.. | 21 0 @ 21 10 | 20 0 @ 21 0 | 3 4 7 2-20 | |
| | 22 0 @ 23 0 | – | do. | |
| | 20 0 @ 21 10 | 21 0 @ 20 10 | do. | |
| 1798.. | 22 0 @ 23 0 | 20 5 @ 21 10 | 3 15 5 2-20 | |
| | 21 0 @ 22 0 | 19 15 @ 20 5 | do. | |
| 1799.. | 22 0 @ 23 0 | 20 0 @ 21 10 | do. | |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Years. | Price of Swedish iron. | Price of Russian bars. | British duty on bar iron. | Price of English bar iron. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. £ s. | £ s. £ s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1800.. | 21 10 @ 23 0 | 17 0 @ 21 0 | 3 15 5 2-20 | - |
| | 22 10 @ 24 0 | 21 10 @ 23 10 | do. | - |
| 1801.. | 22 10 @ 23 10 | 22 10 @ 23 10 | do. | - |
| | 25 10 @ 26 10 | 23 10 @ 26 10 | do. | - |
| | 20 10 @ 22 10 | 18 0 @ 22 10 | do. | - |
| 1802.. | 20 10 @ 22 10 | 18 5 @ 22 10 | do. | - |
| | 19 10 @ 20 10 | 15 15 @ 20 5 | do. | - |
| 1803.. | 19 0 @ 20 0 | 16 0 @ 20 0 | 4 4 4 1-2 | - |
| | 21 0 @ 22 10 | - | do. | - |
| 1804.. | 20 10 @ 21 10 | 16 10 @ 19 10 | 4 17 1 | - |
| | 20 0 @ 21 0 | 15 0 @ 18 10 | do. | - |
| 1805.. | 19 0 @ 21 0 | 15 0 @ 19 0 | 5 1 0 | - |
| | 19 10 @ 20 10 | 15 10 @ 19 10 | do. | - |
| 1806.. | 19 0 @ 21 0 | 15 10 @ 19 10 | 5 7 5 3-4 | 17 5 0 |
| | | | | 16 0 0 |
| 1807.. | 19 10 @ 20 10 | 15 10 @ 20 10 | do. | 16 15 0 |
| | | 14 10 @ 19 10 | do. | 15 10 0 |
| 1808.. | 19 10 @ 20 10 | 14 10 @ 19 10 | do. | - |
| | 17 10 @ 19 10 | - | do. | 14 10 0 |
| 1809.. | 17 10 @ 18 10 | 14 10 @ 19 10 | 5 9 10 | 15 10 0 |
| | 15 10 @ 17 10 | - | do. | - |
| 1810.. | 15 10 @ 17 19 | 14 10 @ 19 10 | do. | 14 7 6 |
| | | | | 14 10 0 |
| 1811.. | 15 10 @ 17 10 | 14 10 @ 18 10 | do. | - |
| | | | do. | 14 5 0 |
| 1812.. | 15 10 @ 17 10 | 14 10 @ 18 10 | do. | - |
| | | 16 10 @ 19 10 | do. | 15 1 0 |
| 1813.. | 15 10 @ 17 10 | 16 10 @ 19 10 | 6 9 10 | 14 10 0 |
| | 16 10 @ 17 10 | 12 10 @ 16 10 | do. | 13 10 0 |
| 1814.. | 16 10 @ 17 10 | 12 10 @ 16 10 | do. | 14 1 8 |
| | 15 10 @ 16 10 | - | do. | 14 15 0 |
| 1815.. | 15 10 @ 16 10 | 12 10 @ 16 10 | do. | 14 16 8 |
| | | | | 13 10 0 |
| 1816.. | 15 10 @ 16 10 | 12 10 @ 17 10 | do. | 13 10 0 |
| | | 13 10 @ 16 10 | do. | 11 13 4 |
| | | 12 10 @ 15 10 | | - |
| 1817.. | 15 10 @ 16 10 | 12 10 @ 15 10 | do. | 9 3 4 |
| | None. | 16 10 @ 21 10 | - | - |
| | 15 10 @ 16 10 | - | do. | 13 1 8 |
| 1818.. | 15 10 @ 16 10 | 16 10 @ 21 10 | do. | 13 1 8 |
| | 18 10 @ 19 10 | 15 10 @ 21 10 | do. | 12 1 8 |
| | 16 0 @ 17 0 | 18 0 @ 21 0 | - | - |
| | 18 0 @ 18 10 | 20 0 @ 22 0 | - | - |
| 1819.. | 18 0 @ 19 0 | 20 0 @ 24 0 | 6 10 0 | 12 18 4 |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Years. | Price of Swedish bars. | | | | Price of Russian bars. | | | | British duty on bar iron. | | | Price of English bar iron. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1819.. | 16 | 10 | @ 17 | 10 | 17 | 0 | @ 21 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| 1820.. | 16 | 10 | @ 17 | 10 | 17 | 0 | @ 21 | 0 | | do. | | 11 | 18 | 4 |
| | 16 | 0 | @ 17 | 0 | 16 | 10 | @ 20 | 10 | | do. | | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| | | - | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 10 | | - | | | - | |
| 1821.. | 16 | 0 | @ 17 | 0 | 15 | 0 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| | 15 | 10 | @ 16 | 0 | 14 | 10 | @ 16 | 10 | | do. | | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 1822.. | 15 | 10 | @ 16 | 10 | 14 | 10 | @ 16 | 0 | | do. | | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| | 14 | 0 | @ 15 | 0 | 16 | 10 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| 1823.. | | - | | | 16 | 0 | @ 19 | 10 | | do. | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | 19 | 0 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 1824.. | | - | | | 22 | 10 | @ 27 | 0 | | do. | | 8 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 21 | 0 | @ 25 | 0 | | do. | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1825.. | | - | | | 22 | 10 | @ 26 | 0 | | do. | | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | 17 | 0 | @ 23 | 0 | | do. | | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| 1826.. | | - | | | 17 | 0 | @ 23 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | 17 | 10 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1827.. | | - | | | 16 | 10 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | 17 | 0 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| 1828.. | | - | | | 17 | 0 | @ 20 | 0 | | do. | | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | | | 16 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 1829.. | | - | | | 16 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 7 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 15 | 0 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1830.. | | - | | | 15 | 0 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 1831.. | | - | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 10 | | do. | | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 1832.. | | - | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| 1833.. | | - | | | 14 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 1834.. | | - | | | 14 | 0 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 6 | 19 | 2 |
| 1835.. | | - | | | 14 | 0 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 1836.. | | - | | | 14 | 0 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 10 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 1737.. | | - | | | 14 | 15 | @ 18 | 5 | | do. | | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | @ 19 | 0 | | do. | | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| 1838.. | | - | | | 13 | 10 | @ 18 | 10 | | do. | | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | @ 19 | 10 | | - | | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 1839.. | | - | | | 14 | 15 | @ 19 | 10 | | - | | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 1840.. | 13 | 0 | @ 13 | 10 | 14 | 10 | | | | - | | 8 | 19 | 2 |
| | 12 | 10 | | | 14 | 10 | | | | - | | 8 | 8 | 4 |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Years. | Price of Swedish bars. | Price of Russian bars. | British duty on bar iron. | Price of English bar iron. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. £ s. | £ s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1841.. | 13 5 @ 13 10 | 14 10 | - | 8 5 0 |
| | 11 15 @ 12 05 | 14 10 | - | 6 15 0 |
| 1842.. | 13 0 | 14 10 | 1 0 0 | 6 15 0 |
| | 11 0 | 13 0 | do. | 5 10 0 |
| 1843.. | 11 5 @ 11 10 | 13 5 | do. | 5 5 0 |
| | 11 10 | 13 0 | do. £5 | 2s. 6d. @ £5 5s. |
| 1844.. | 10 0 @ 10 10 | 13 0 | do. | 4 15 0 |
| | 9 10 @ 9 15 | - | do. | 6 0 0 |
| 1845.. | 9 15 @ 10 10 | - | - | £7 5s. @ £7 10s. |
| | 12 0 | - | - | 10 0 0 |
| 1846.. | 12 0 | - | - | £9 15s. @ £10 |
| | 11 0 | - | - | 10 0 0 |
| 1847.. | 11 15 | - | - | 10 0 0 |
| | 11 5 @ 11 10 | - | - | 9 15 0 |
| 1848... | 11 5 @ 11 10 | - | - £ | 8 @ 8 5 0 |
| | 10 15 @ 11 5 | - | - | 6 0 0 |

"MARCH 19, 1845.—The duties on bloom iron, iron in bars, unwrought, old, broken, and cast iron, and pig iron, were repealed.

"A general duty is retained on 'iron and steel wrought, not otherwise enumerated,' of ten per cent. ad valorem. B. P. and foreign."—*Took's History of Prices, London*, 1848, *page* 428.

NOTES.

The prices of Swedish and Russia iron from 1782 to 1822, are from Scrivener's History of Iron, pages 405 and 406.

The prices of Russia iron from 1823 to 1838, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838, volume II. page 406. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year, and are the prices of such iron in bond.

The prices of Russia iron in 1839, are from Took's History of Prices, 1838–'39, London, 1840, page 297.

The prices of Russia iron from 1840 to 1844, are from Took's History of Prices, 1839 to 1847, London, 1848, page 428. Subsequently to 1844 no quotations are given of the prices of Russia iron.

The prices of Swedish iron, from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 429. The prices for 1848 are from the London Economist. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year.

The prices of British bar iron from 1806 to 1811, are from C. G. Child's Pamphlet on the Coal and Iron Trade, page 14, being the average near the beginning and the close of each year at Liverpool, England.

In Scrivener's History of Iron, page 409, are given the prices of South Wales bar iron in London, in each month of each year, from 1812 to 1840. The prices in the table are the averages for the first six months and the last six months of each year, from 1812 to 1840.

"The London price is 20*s.* per ton above the prices at Cardiff and Newport, and 10*s.* per ton higher than Liverpool."—(Scrivener, page 409.)

The prices of British iron from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 428. Those for 1848 are from the London Economist. These prices are those that prevailed at the beginning and close of the year.

Took, in his History of Prices, gives the price of British pig iron from 1782 to 1838, but not of British bar iron.

Waterston, in his Cyclopedia of Commerce, makes no mention of the price of bar iron for an earlier year than 1824.

McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, does not give the price of bar iron.

There is considerable discrepancy in the quotation of the prices of iron for some years; for example: in Scrivener's History, page 377, are given "the prices of iron in England, taken from the invoices of the importers in New York." The prices for 1806 are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flat, common size | £20 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, common size | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, $\frac{5}{8}$ | 23 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Square, common size | 19 | 6 | 0 |

For the same year the prices as given in Child's Pamphlet on Coal and Iron, are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1806—May | £17 | 0 | 0 |
| July | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 16 | 0 | 0 |

Child takes his statement from "an account of the selling price of merchant bar iron in Liverpool, from the year 1806 to 1846, both inclusive, as furnished by Messrs. Jevons, Sons & Co."

The British duties on bar iron are, from 1782 to 1825, from Scrivener's History of Iron; from 1826 to 1838, from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838; from 1842 to 1844, from the tariff appended to Waterston's Cyclopedia of Commerce.

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## L—No. 26.

*Letter from Charles E. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 24, 1849.

SIR: Having recently returned from a visit of some months in examining the various iron establishments in England, Scotland, and Wales, I herewith hand you a few statements in regard to the manufacture of iron

in those districts, compared with the same manufacture in the United States—going more into details in regard to the Welsh iron than the others, because they send bars and rails to the United States cheaper than any other district.

By statement A you have the average cost of coke pig iron, and by statement B the average cost of anthracite pig in Wales. The coke furnaces all use a portion of cinder from the rolling mills instead of ore; but this injures the quality of their iron so much that they are obliged to purchase the very rich ore from Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at a cost of £1 2*s.*, to mix with it. By this means nearly one-half cinder can be mixed, producing an iron of the worst quality, but very cheap, which appears to be the point aimed at.

There being no rolling mills in the anthracite region, they cannot obtain much cinder, and are obliged to use nearly all ore. Their furnaces are much smaller than ours, being from 11 to 12 feet in the boshes and 28 feet high, averaging about 50 tons of iron per week. Their coal is also inferior in quality to ours; in fact, that is true of all their materials. The anthracite pig always commands about 5 shillings a ton more than coke pig in the market, and is chiefly used for tin plates and other finer kinds of iron.

In conversation with one of the largest makers of iron in Wales, he said the average cost of making pig iron there was £3 10*s.* I replied that I thought Cyfarthfa could do better than that. He said they were always ready to buy at that price. Another manufacturer named £3 7*s.* 6*d.* as the average cost.

I do not think the cost of pig iron has been decreased there within the last fifteen years; for whilst the machinery has been improved and wages lowered, the cost of mining the materials has steadily increased.

By statement C you have the cost of converting the pig into rails, assuming the cost of pig to be, as in first statement, £3 0*s.* 9*d.* The rails cost in Cardiff £6 0*s.* 2¾*d.* cash. This is for the larger makers. Those who buy their pig iron and coal, cannot make them for less than £6 10*s.* Welsh merchant bars at these rates would cost about £5 10*s.*

Just before my visit, some of the larger manufacturers had reduced all their workmen 10 per cent. on the prices given in statement C; thereby saving about 1*s.* 6*d.* on that statement, and reducing the entire cost of labor, in converting a ton of pig iron to a ton of rails, to 13*s.* 6¾*d.*, as shown in statement D, or in our own money $3 25.

You will perceive, by comparing these statements, that while the cost of the materials for a ton of iron is nearly the same in England as in the United States, the cost of a ton of rails is much lower there than here, owing to the enormous difference in the price of labor in the rolling mill.

The raking out the coke, wheeling ashes, cinders and iron, and the piling the iron, is done by girls at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day. The puddler in Wales receives 6*s.* per ton; in the United States $3 50. The heater in Wales 1*s.* 8*d.*, and in some works 1*s.* 4*d.*, or 32 cents; in the United States he gets 87½ cents. A stout laborer there gets 2*s.*, or 48 cents, and a boy 10*d.* to 1*s.* or 20 to 24 cents. With us the man gets 75 cents to $1, and the boy 37½ to 50 cents per day.

Owing to the superior quality of our ores, we dispense entirely with

their operation termed fining. And, for the same reason, we consume less coal to the ton of iron; but that quantity costs us as much as the greater quantity in Wales. On the other hand, we can obtain no advanced price for the superiority of our iron, because buyers, and more particularly railroad directors, have scarcely begun to learn the difference in wear between a rail made from good iron and one made from bad iron. During a visit to one of the large Welsh works, I saw them making rails with only one piece of top and bottom, *i. e.*, with only one-half the usual and proper quantity of refined iron in it. I asked the reason of it. The foreman, not knowing me, said "the rails were going to America."

Rather more than a year ago, the Great Western Railway Company, in England, laid down a lot of common rails, and before the expiration of twelve months, they were so far gone that they had to contract for others to replace them.

Instances of a similar sort, having occurred repeatedly, gave rise to great complaints by the railway companies; to which a Staffordshire iron-master replied, in the London Mining Journal in July, by saying, in substance, that the rails were quite good enough for the money, and that it was not pretended that a good or durable rail *could* be furnished for anything like the present prices.

To show you the great command the iron-masters have over the market price, when there is any demand, or a prospect of a demand, for iron, I give, in statement E, the market price of merchant bars in Liverpool at various times during the present year. Being there during the month of March, and seeing the extremely depressed state of the trade, I was curious to ascertain the cause of the rise of £1 2*s.* 6*d.*—equal to 20 per cent.—in so short a time; and that, too, at a time when there was no increased demand for iron, nor any cause, that I could see, to justify the rise. The cause alleged was, that, in consequence of the glowing accounts of the quantity of gold received from California, it was *anticipated* that everything would be very much enhanced in value; and as the spring sales, just then commencing, are to regular dealers, and others, who must have iron, whether it be high or low, they were made to suffer by anticipation. After the spring sales were over, iron began to fall, and, in little more than two months, was 2*s.* 6*d.* lower than on the 1st of January—iron being worth, January 1, £5 10*s.*; March 23, £6 12*s.* 6*d.*; June 2, £5 7*s.* 6*d.*—showing a rise of £1 2*s.* 6*d.* in less than three months, and a fall of £1 5*s.* in the two following months. Fluctuations of this sort are very injurious to a manufacturer, (who confines himself to his legitimate business of making and selling, and avoids speculation,) even when they take place in his own market, where he can to some extent foresee and provide for them; but when they take place in a foreign market, and from causes of which he must be entirely ignorant, and are made to react upon him with increased force by an *ad valorem* tariff, no foresight whatever can provide against them.

The duty, 30 per cent. ad valorem, on iron bought January 1, at

| | |
|---|---|
| £5 10*s.*, was | $7 57 |
| March 23, at £6 12*s.* 6*d.* was | 9 09 |
| Difference | 1 52 |

Or, in other words, the advance was $1 52 greater here than in England.

| | |
|---|---|
| Duty March 23, as before | $9 09 |
| June 2, at £5 7*s.* 6*d.* was | 7 40 |
| Difference | 1 69 |

Or, the fall here was $1 69 greater than in England.

In conversation with an English iron-master, he said to me—and it was repeatedly confirmed by others subsequently—that they did not pretend nor expect to make a profit every year, but that they averaged their business for several years, and looked to the good years to reimburse them for the bad ones; that the practical result of the great fluctuations was to make the rich ones richer, and the poor ones poorer—in this way: The manufacturers with small capital are obliged to sell, at the market price, nearly as fast as they make; and, when iron is low, they supply the greater part of the demand. The men with large capital keep their works always running, but, when iron goes below cost, stock up the greater part of their make, leaving the market to those who are obliged to sell; and, when iron comes up again at a remunerating price, they go into the market with a large stock, and sell out to a profit; while the smaller man, having sold as fast as he made, has no stock to sell at the advanced price, and frequently becomes a bankrupt before the high price comes. One establishment cleared one million pounds sterling in a single operation of this kind in 1844.

The capital employed in one of the large English works cannot be less than five millions of dollars; whereas the largest works in this country do not employ over $500,000, or one-tenth the capital used in England, and by far the greater number of our works have not more than one hundred thousand dollars capital, or one-fiftieth the capital of large English works; so that, in comparison with their works, ours are all small, and are made to suffer in precisely the same way as the small makers in England; and, if they succeed in breaking down our works, the price of iron will be whatever they choose to ask for it, as we will be *obliged* to buy of them.

Another great facility they have arises from the low rate of interest, and the custom of the bankers to loan money on the manufactured iron, and thus enabling the maker to hold his iron for a long time, and not force it on to a weak or declining market; whereas here, we must first sell at any price we can get, in order to obtain the buyer's notes, on which to raise the money necessary to carry on the works.

Another advantage they have over us is in freights to America, in comparison with freights from the interior to the Atlantic cities. The articles we send to England occupy great space, in proportion to their value; those we receive, being often the same materials manufactured, occupy but little bulk: hence the returning vessels are always short of cargo, and will bring iron for any price, rather than buy ballast, to be thrown away on arrival here. But the freights and tolls on our canals and railroads are always the same, and will average higher than the freight from England.

In Staffordshire, the materials are of better quality than in Wales, but all cost more. I do not think they can make pig iron there any cheaper

than the average of the anthracite furnaces of this country. Wages there are about 12½ per. cent. higher than in Wales, but still so much lower than in this country as to give them the same comparative advantage in making bars and rails as is shown in statements C and D.

There are several works in the county of Durham that make an inferior iron, cheaper than any works I saw.

They use half cinder, at a nominal price, and half black band ore, costing five shillings per ton. The collieries in that neighborhood work entirely for export, and as none but the coarse coals are saleable in that trade, they sell the fine coals at home for from one to two shillings per ton. It is coked in ovens for the blast furnaces. With materials at these prices, they can make white forge pig iron for £1 15*s.* per ton. They consider their cost for bars to be lower than in Wales, and to be about £5 per ton. This district being on the eastern coast of England, we receive very little of their iron, the freight around the island being against them.

Scotland has every natural advantage for the manufacture of pig iron at a low cost. It is acknowledged by the Welsh makers, that Scotland can make a ton of pig iron £1 per ton cheaper than it can be done in Wales. Their cost may be set down as follows:

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 tons of raw coal, at 4*s.* | 8 | 0 |
| 3½ tons raw ore, (1 ton 15 cwt. roasted,) at 5*s.* | 17 | 6 |
| 6 cwt. limestone, at 7*s.* per ton | 2 | 1 |
| Fuel for engine and hot blast, 1 ton, 2*s.* | 2 | 0 |
| Labor at furnaces | 5 | 0 |
| General expenses | 5 | 8 |
| £2 | 0 | 3 |

About seven-eighths of the make of these furnaces is sold in the shape of pig metal: the remainder, about 85,000 tons, is converted into bars.

The exports of this pig to the United States for the past three years, have been as follows:

| | Tons. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| 1846 | 13,918 | |
| 1847 | 44,993 | 223 |
| 1848 | 90,235 | 100 |
| 1849 (estimated) | 130,000 | 44 |

By the last statement published in Glasgow, the exports to all other places had fallen off, whilst those to the United States had increased enough to cover that deficiency—having increased tenfold in three years, and now amount to nearly one-fifth the entire make of Scotland. It is used in the United States entirely by the foundries, being very inferior in point of strength when compared with our own iron.

I herewith annex a statement, marked F, showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in rolling-mills in each country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SMITH.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

## A.

### *Cost of coke pig-iron in Wales.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ton of clay ironstone | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 ton of cinder | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 cwt. of red hematite,* from Whitehaven, at 22*s.* | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 3 tons coal for coking, at 4*s.* | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 17 cwt. coal for engine and hot-blast, at 2*s.* | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Cost of coking | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 cwt. of limestone,† at 3*s.* | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Wages | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| General expenses | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cost at the furnace | 3 | 0 | 9 |

## B.

### *Cost of manufacturing Welsh anthracite pig.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 tons clay ironstone, at 10*s.* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 cwt. red hematite, at 22*s.* | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 2 tons of coal in the furnace, at 5*s.* | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1½ ton of coal for steam, hot-blast, and ore-roasting, at 5*s.* | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 10 cwt. of limestone, at 3*s.* | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Wages | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| General expenses | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 3 | 10 | 6 |

## C.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Showing the cost of converting pig iron into rails, assuming the cost of pig iron, as in statement A, to be | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Fining—fuel 10 cwt. coke, at 9*s.* | 4*s.* | 6*d.* | |
| Wages of finer and his helper, per ton | 0 | 11 | |
| Breaking and wheeling metal to forge | 0 | 1¾ | |
| 13 per cent. loss on pig, at £3 0*s.* 9*d.* | 7 | 10¾ | |
| Cost of refining | 0 | 13 | 5½ |
| Cost of refined or plate metal | 3 | 14 | 2½ |

*As the price of this ore may be doubted by some persons, I give the items of cost, as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The price, delivered on board the vessel at Whitehaven, reduced in August from 12*s.* to | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Freight from Whitehaven to Cardiff | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Railroad from Cardiff to Myrther, 25 miles | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Loading and unloading the railroad wagons | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Trainway from railroad station to furnaces, and loading and unloading the train wagons | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cost at furnaces | 1 | 2 | 0 |

It is very generally used throughout Wales and Staffordshire to mix with clay ironstone of the coal measures.

† At Myrther the limestone costs about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; but along the valley above Newport, it costs 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton. I have given 3*s.* as an average. In some places I visited, they use the blast-furnace cinder for a flux instead of limestone, on account of the high price of the latter. I take no account of that, thinking they lose in the iron more than they gain by using the cinder.

| | | | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Puddling—fuel, 15 cwt. coal to puddler, at 4s. | | | 3s. 0d. | |
| 3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2s. | | | 0 8 | |
| | | | | 3 8 |
| Wages of puddler and his helper | | | 6 0 | |
| Squeezer | | | 0 4 | |
| Rolling puddled bars | | | 0 8 | |
| 1 extra boy at train, at per day | | 2s. 2d. | | |
| 2 extra boys dragging out, at 11½d. | | 1 11 | | |
| 2 men weighing | | 3 6 | | |
| 1 man wheeling cinder | | 2 1 | | |
| 30 tons per day | 9 8 | 0 3 | 5-6 | |
| Ash fillers | | 0 0 | 1-6 | |
| | | | | 0 7 4 |
| Loss 6 per cent. on plate metal at £3 14s. 2½d. | | | | 0 4 5½ |
| Cost of puddling, per ton, 15s. 5½d. | | | | |
| Cost of puddled bar, per ton | | | | 4 9 8 |
| The top and bottom of the rail is formed of iron made from puddled bar, reheated and rolled, the cost of which is as follows: | | | | |
| Fuel, 12 cwt. coal to the furnace, at 4s. | | £0 2s. | 4¾d. | |
| Fuel, 3 cwt. coal to the engine, at 2s. | | 0 0 | 8 | |
| | | | | 0 3 0¾ |
| Wages rolling per ton | | 0 1 | 3½ | |
| heating do | | 0 1 | 8½ | |
| | | | | 0 3 0 |
| Loss 10 per cent. on puddled bars, at £4 8s. 9d. | | | | 0 8 11½ |
| Cost to make tops and bottoms, 15s. 0½d. | | | | |
| Cost of tops and bottoms per ton | | | | 5 4 8¼ |
| A pile of rails is formed of ¼ of this better iron for top and bottom, and ¾ of puddled bars—say ¼ ton tops and bottoms, at £5 4s. 8½d. | | | | 1 6 2 |
| ¾ ton puddled bar, at £4 9s. 8d. | | | | 3 7 3 |
| Cost of the iron in a rail pile per ton | | | | 4 13 5 |
| Finishing rails: | | | | |
| Fuel, 12 cwt. of coal to furnace, at 4s. | | £0 2s. | 4¾d. | |
| 3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2s. | | 0 0 | 8 | |
| | | | | 0 3 0¾ |
| Wages: cutting, wheeling, and piling iron, per ton | | 0 0 | 6 | |
| roller man, per ton | | 0 0 | 5 | |
| roughing down, per ton | | 0 0 | 4 | |
| catching, per ton | | 0 0 | 3 | |
| hooking in, per day | | 2s. 9d. | | |
| heave up roughing | | 2 3 | | |
| finishing | | 1 6 | | |
| catching finishing | | 2 0 | | |
| | 8 6 | | | |
| Make 30 tons a day | 30 | 0 0 | 3½ | |
| heating, including helper | | 0 1 | 8¼ | |
| 1 extra helper to charge, per day | | 2 6 | | |
| 1 extra helper to coach, per day | | 2 6 | | |
| | 5 0 | | | |
| | 30 | 0 0 | 2 | |
| Total wages to heat and roll | | | | 0 3 8 |
| | | | | 5 0 1¾ |
| Sawing and hot-straightening: | | | | |
| 1 man | | 2s. 9d. | | |
| 3 men, at 3s. | | 9 0 | | |
| 1 sawyer | | 6 0 | | |
| 2 hot filers, at 3s. | | 6 0 | | |
| | 23 9 | | | |
| | 30 | £ s. d. | | |
| | | 0 0 10 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Filing the saws, per ton | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Cold-straightening, per ton | 0 | 0 | 0¾ | | | |
| Dressing, per ton | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Patching, per ton | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| Inspecting, per ton | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | | | |
| Total cost of hot and cold straightening and finishing | | | | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Loss, 10 per cent. on £4 13s. 5d. | | | | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Cost to roll and finish the ton of rails, 18s. 3¾d. | | | | | | |
| | | | | 5 | 11 | 8¾ |
| General expenses, such as superintendence of mills, engineers, firemen, masons, blacksmiths, firebricks, oil, grease, fuel for smiths, iron and steel to mend tongs and heaters and puddler's tools, sand, cinder, and ore, to line and repair the furnaces, renewal of castings burnt or broken | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | 5 | 17 | 8¾ |
| Freight from Merthyr to Cardiff | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cost of 1 ton of rails at Cardiff | | | | 6 | 0 | 2¾ |

## D.

*Summary of preceding statement, and showing the cost of fuel, wages, &c., to the ton of rails.*

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pig costing | | | | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Fuel finery, 10 cwt. coke, at 9s. | £0 | 4s. | 6d. | | | |
| Puddling furnace, 15 cwt. coal, at 4s. | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Puddling engine, 3 cwt. coal, at 2s. | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| Tops and bottoms, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s. | 2s. | 4¾d. | | | | |
| Engine, 3 cwt. coal, at 2s. | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| | 3 | 0¾ | | | | |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | | | |
| Rail finishing furnace, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s. | 2s. | 4¾d. | | | | |
| 3 cwt. coal, at 2s. | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| | 0 | 3 | 0¾ | | | |
| Total cost of coal to the ton of rails | | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Wages, finery | 0 | 1 | 0¾ | | | |
| Puddling and rolling puddled bar | 0 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| One-quarter cost of wages for making tops and bottoms, ¾ | 0 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| Heating and rolling rails | 0 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| Straightening and finishing rails | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Total cost of labor to the ton of rails | | | | 0 | 15 | 0¾ |

This amount was reduced 10 per cent. in consequence of the selling price of rails going below cost.

15s. 0¾d., less 10 per cent., or 1s. 6d. = 13s. 6¾d., the present actual cost of labor per ton of rails.

Losses in manufacture—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Finery, 13 per cent. on pig, at £3 0s. 9d. | £0 | 7s. | 10¾d. | | | |
| Puddling, 6 per cent. on plate, at £3 14s. 2½d. | 0 | 4 | 5½ | | | |
| One-quarter tops and bottoms, 10 per cent. on puddled bar, at £4 9s. 8d. | 0 | 2 | 2¾ | | | |
| Rails, 10 per cent. on rail piles, at £4 13s. 5d. | 0 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Total cost of losses | | | | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| | | | | 5 | 11 | 8¾ |
| General expenses as before | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Freight to Cardiff | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cost of one ton of rails at Cardiff | | | | 6 | 0 | 2¾ |

## E.

*Statement showing the price of merchant bars in Liverpool at different periods in 1849.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, per ton | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| January 25, do | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| February 23, do | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| March 23, do | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| April 23, do | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| May 5, do | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| June 2, do | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| November, by the last steamer, per ton | 5 | 5 | 0 |

## F.

*Statement showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in the rolling mill.*

| | American price of labor, 1849. | English price of labor, as in statement C. | English price of labor, less the reduction of 10 per cent., as in statement D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d. | |
| Puddler and his helper, per ton | $3 50 | 6 0 | $1 29½ |
| Rolling puddled bar, " | 72¾ | 8 | 14½ |
| Sundry labor, " | 82¼ | 1 8¾ | 37½ |
| Shearing iron for piles, " | 21 | 6 | 11 |
| Heater and his helper, " | 87½ | 1 8½ | 37 |
| Rolling, " | 85 | 1 11½ | 42 |
| Straightening and finishing, per ton | 1 37½ | 2 3 | 48⅝ |
| Sundry labor, " | 1 25½ | 3 | 5½ |
| American labor to one ton of iron | 9 61½ | | |
| English labor to the ton of iron, 1848 | - | 15 0¾ | |
| English labor to the ton of iron, 1849, since the reduction in wages, and the amounts converted to Federal money | - | - | $3 25½ |

This does not show the *entire* labor in the rolling mill to the ton of iron. As, in England, they include engineers, overseers, firemen, masons, &c., with materials, grease, oil, &c., all under the head of *general expenses*, I have had to make the American account correspond by omitting those items.

| | |
|---|---|
| They amount to | $1 38½ |
| Add as above | 9 61½ |
| American cost of labor | 11 00 |
| And, by proportion, the English labor | 3 71 |

L—No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 21, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Cabot has handed me your letter, addressed to him, under date 16th instant, with the request that I would furnish the information asked of him, relating to the production of iron in this State at the three periods indicated, viz: 1842, 1846, and 1849.

Having been a member of a committee, in 1846, appointed by an association of iron-masters, assembled in this city, to make inquiries into, and report on this subject, much useful information came into my hands, and the result of our inquiries as to the production of iron in 1842 and 1846 was embodied in a printed report, and laid before the association at a subsequent meeting. Since then, no effort has been made to ascertain the progress of the iron business in this State; but I think it may be approximated with sufficient accuracy to enable you to ascertain the degree of its extension between 1846 and 1849.

I must premise, however, by remarking, that entire accuracy, either as to the past or the present production of iron in Pennsylvania, is not pretended, and could not be expected from individual efforts—none others having been made since the United States census of 1840, the meagre and unsatisfactory results of which are no credit to those who had the immediate charge of it.

The committee above referred to sent circulars to a majority of the iron-masters of the State, propounding a series of questions to them in relation to the extent and details of their operations in 1846, and requesting accurate answers. Many, from neglect or indisposition, made no returns; but returns were obtained from the principal ones, embracing 72 charcoal furnaces, 7 anthracite furnaces, 32 rolling mills, and 54 forges.

The aggregate production of the furnaces gave an average of 1,075 tons each per annum, or 84,885 tons.

The census of 1840 gives for Pennsylvania the following: Number of furnaces, 213; number of rolling mills, bloomeries, and forges, 169.

There remained, therefore, 134 furnaces not reported to the committee. Many of these were known to be of an inferior class, others unfit for use, and the whole not averaging a greater duration of blast than six months of the year. They were, therefore set down at an average production of 500 tons each, producing an aggregate of 67,000 tons. This, added to the amount actually returned—viz: 84,885—gives for the production of 1842 a total of 151,885 tons of pig iron.

You will no doubt observe that no account has been taken of the period between 1840 and 1842. The reason of this is, that there was no increase properly due to this period, as, during those two years, the number of furnaces was almost stationary; while, in respect of production, the committee were of opinion that the figures set down by them exceeded, rather than fell short of the actual production.

From 1842 to 1846, great progress was made in the iron business in this State. Hot blast applied to old furnaces, and improved machinery, increased their capacity of production to 50 and 75 per cent. over the old process of cold blast and inefficient blowing apparatus. The suc-

cessful use of anthracite coal in smelting also gave a great impetus to the production. These improvements and discoveries, taken in connection with the healthy state of trade generally, and the active demand for iron, caused a large number of first-class furnaces to be erected, both for charcoal and for anthracite as a fuel.

In estimating the production of pig iron in 1846, therefore, the committee felt justified in setting down for the old furnaces an increased production of 25 per cent. on the make of 1842. This gave for the 213 furnaces then in existence 151,885 tons + 25 per cent., or 39,971 tons = 189,856 tons.

It was ascertained that between 1842 and 1846 there were erected 67 new charcoal furnaces, whose average product, taken at the very moderate figures of 1,125 tons each, was 75,375 tons.

During the same period, there were also 36 new anthracite furnaces erected, most of them having a capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each, and only a few so low as 3,000 each. But, in order to be on the safe side, the lowest figures (3,000 tons each) were taken as the average for the whole, giving a product of 108,000 tons.

Collating the above in tabular form, we have the following result:

| Number of furnaces. | | Produced pig iron. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Tons.* |
| 206 | Charcoal, erected previous to 1842 | 189,856 |
| 7 | Anthracite, do. do. | |
| 213 | | |
| 67 | New charcoal, producing 75,375 tons. | |
| 36 | New anthracite, " 108,000 " | |
| 103 | | 183,375 |
| 316 | Total production in 1846 | 373,231 |
| 213 | Do. 1842 | 151,885 |
| 103 | Increase in four years (133 per cent.) | 221,346 |

Since 1846, no effort has been made to ascertain the increase in production for the State; and what I have to say with respect to the production of iron this year is the result of my observation in the progress of the trade, which will enable me to form an approximate estimate for this year; but, after all, it can only be an estimate. The price of iron in this country was not materially affected by the operation of the new tariff of 1846 until the spring of 1848; and during the whole of that year, the vigor and activity of trade, the result of five prosperous years of business, prevented the price of iron from going to the low figures to which it arrived in the winter and spring of 1848–'49. The American manufacturer counts the period of protective duties up to the time when the revulsion of trade in England brought down the price of British iron suddenly from the highest rate to the cost of production, and even below it. While British iron remained high, as in 1847, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem was ample protection to the iron manufacturers of this

country; for, as the price enhanced, so also the duty increased; and they certainly had no reason to complain of this feature of the new system. But it is its operation on the descending scale that affects their business so injuriously, compelling trade to accommodate itself to an unnatural orbit—comet-like, now at its aphelion of prices, and suddenly at its perihelion; whereas it can only be healthy and prosperous when kept in the least deviating and steady course.

Thus, then, did the production of iron increase so long as its market was not destroyed by the introduction of foreign iron in immense quantities, and at ruinously low prices.

There have been erected since 1846, in Pennsylvania, as near as I can ascertain, fifteen anthracite furnaces, of large capacity, and a number of old ones have been enlarged. The increase due to these furnaces is about 70,000 tons; but from this must be deducted the product of twelve small furnaces, which, from various causes, have either been destroyed or abandoned, say 20,000, leaving the increase due to anthracite furnaces at about 50,000 tons.

The increase in charcoal furnaces is not so easily arrived at; but it is known that these have not increased in production in the same ratio as the anthracite. I suppose that thirty-five new ones have been built and ten old ones worn out or abandoned, leaving twenty-five as the increase in number, producing say 30,000 tons.

We have, then, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anthracite iron, increase | 50,000 | tons. |
| Charcoal iron, increase | 30,000 | " |
| Increase for 1849 | 80,000 | " |
| Add the product of 1846 | 373,231 | " |
| Total | 453,231 | " |

The sum total represents the quantity that would have been produced in Pennsylvania, had the price of iron yielded a profit; but there is good evidence to believe that more than one-third of the charcoal furnaces are out of blast, and nearly that proportion of anthracite; and for the remainder of the year, the proportion out of blast may reach one-half. Therefore, from the above, a deduction of full one-third must be made, leaving about 300,000 tons as the product of this year, which is 70,000 tons less than in 1846.

Many intelligent iron-masters are of opinion that the production of pig iron for this year, in Pennsylvania, will not exceed 250,000 tons, owing to the great depression in prices. I have thought it better to be liberal, and have named 300,000 tons as the probable quantity. I think the greatest production was during the last half of 1847, and the first half of 1848, when it must have been nearly 400,000 tons. After this period the production rapidly decreased, and during the coming winter I am satisfied that more than half the furnaces will be out of blast; whereas, ordinarily, this is the season of the most active operations. It is well known that at this time the stock of Scotch pig iron in New York and

Boston alone amounts to about 50,000 tons, and every arrival is adding to this quantity.

I have confined myself in this letter to the subject of pig iron alone, because it would have been impossible in the compass of a letter to have embraced with it the statistics of the bar iron manufacture, rail-making, founding, &c.

I estimate that two-thirds of the pig iron is worked up in various ways within the borders of the State; the remainder is shipped to the neighboring States.

| | |
|---|---|
| The value of 300,000 tons of pig iron at cost is, say $20 per ton | $6,000,000 |
| If $4,000,000 of this is remanufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler plate, castings, wire-blooms, &c., at about twice the cost of pig iron | 8,000,000 |
| Actual cost, exclusive of manufacturer's profits, will be | $14,000,000 |

Should you find the above remarks and figures of any value to you, I shall feel exceedingly gratified; but I have to regret taxing your time to so unreasonable an extent, fearing that the information furnished may not be an adequate compensation for the trouble of perusing so long a letter.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L J. REEVES.

To the Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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## L—No. 28.

HARRISBURG, *November* 12, 1849.

SIR: Since my return home from Washington I have been engaged in procuring some iron statistics, which I send you, and will be able to give you more, which I shall get from good sources, immediately.

*Dauphin County.*—In this county there were four furnaces and one forge previous to 1842, but one of which was making iron up to 1842. All the others were idle. That furnace made about 40 tons per week, or 2,000 tons a year.

In 1843, '44, '45, '46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding at the rate of about 40 tons per week each, or upwards of 8,000 tons per year. The rolling mill here was also going, making about five tons of sheet iron per day, or 1,500 tons a year. The forge was also going, producing about 1,000 tons of iron in bars per year.

In 1846, the new furnace of Porter's was in operation, and the capacities of some of the others increased. The product of that year in pig metal was increased, as is estimated, to upwards of twelve thousand tons. The rolling mill and forge are in blast as usual.

At this time all the furnaces but two are stopped; the forge is stopped, but the rolling mill is doing about half work.

*Mifflin County.*—In this county there are four furnaces. They were built previous to 1842, but there was but one in blast in that year, and that not the whole time. In 1843, '44, '45, '46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding about 150 tons of metal weekly, or 6,500 tons a year. At the present time but one of these is in blast, and that one is to stop in a few days.

*Venango and Clarion Counties.*—There were in these two counties five furnaces previous to 1842, all of which were idle. In 1846 the number of furnaces was increased to upwards of twenty; some of the largest capacity; and the amount of pig metal made estimated at *fifty thousand tons a year.* There are only five or six of these furnaces now in blast.

*Mercer County.*—There are fourteen furnaces in this county, about one-half of which are dead, and the balance doing a little to keep their hands from starving. In 1842 there were but two in the county, both of which were idle. In 1846 all these furnaces were in full blast, producing about 30,000 tons of pig metal a year. Their product this year is estimated at 8,000 tons. The rolling mill at Greenville has ceased operations. Yours, truly,

THEO. FENN.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH.

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L—No. 29.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, *November* 9, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Fenn called upon me to-day, with a request that I would furnish you an estimate of the amount of iron manufactured in this State, and such other information as I might deem useful to you. As he remained but a few seconds, I had not time to gather very clear conceptions of what was wanted.

* * * * * * * *

There are two furnaces in this (York) county: Codorus, (charcoal,) yielding 800 tons per annum; Manor, (charcoal,) yielding 400 tons per annum.

Both were in blast in 1842, and ever since, until this spring, when the price of iron got so low.

As I have been gathering statistics for some time past, I will now furnish you with the cost of manufacturing iron in several localities, as I am fully satisfied that iron-masters have almost universally misrepresented the actual cost, and have thus seriously injured themselves.

At Danville, Columbia county, including freight to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $22 00 | per ton. |
| Bloomsbury, Columbia county | 22 00 | " |
| Columbia, Lancaster county | 20 00 | " |
| Harrisburg, Dauphin county | 20 00 | " |
| Reading, Berks county | 20 00 | " |
| | 5)104 00 | |
| | 20 80 | average. |

To make a ton of rails requires about 2,800 lbs. of pigs, and the cost of manufacture, including coals, labor, and interest on capital, is $15 per ton; and putting the iron at $21 per ton, which is about a fair price for *cost*, a ton of rails would be then—2,800 pounds, $21 ..... $26 25
Labor, coals, interest, &c. ..... 15 00

41 25

To this must be added the profit of the furnace upon the metal, as I have only given cost of production, which ought to be $5 per ton, as the contingencies in the business are very numerous and fatal to profits ..... 5 00
Add now a low profit for the rolling mill ..... 5 00

This brings the cost on a ton of rails to ..... $51 25
a point under which no one ought to undertake the business.

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company, of which I am president, has contracted in England with one of the first manufacturing companies there, Bayley Brothers & Co., for near 3,000 tons of rails, at a cost there of $23 60 per ton; which, you will observe, is only $2 60 over the cost of a ton of pig metal here. These rails are to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection in both countries.

They cost us, delivered on the wharf in Baltimore, about $39 50 per ton. I used every exertion to secure this contract for American manufacturers, but none of them would touch it at less than $50, and only one at that. As far as I can learn, there will be no rails manufactured in this country this year, unless to fill old contracts.

Any further information which I can give you will be furnished with pleasure. Very truly, yours,

THOS. C. HAMBLY.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH.

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L—No. 30.

FALLS VILLAGE, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.,
*November* 13, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I furnish the gross amount of pig iron and bar, and shapes of wrought iron, made in this State.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity of | pig iron | made in | 1842 | 4,700 | tons. |
| Do. | do. | do. | 1846 | 15,000 | " |
| Do. | do. | do. | 1849 | 7,800 | " |
| Do. of | wrought iron | do. | 1842 | 2,150 | " |
| Do. | do. | do. | 1846 | 5,800 | " |
| Do. | do. | do. | 1849 | 2,950 | " |

This iron is chiefly used for railroad purposes, and for machinery for steamers, and manufactory purposes.

There is much more pig iron being made this year than will be sold, owing to having large stocks of charcoal on hand.

But little iron is made in Vermont—say not over 5,000 tons in the year of all sorts, pigs and bars.

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Your obedient servant, HORATIO AMES.

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L—No. 31.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: A letter from Mr. Horatio Ames, an iron manufacturer in Connecticut, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury desired further information upon the manufacture of iron, has been handed to me, with a request that I would make some statements in relation to the manufacture of iron in New Hampshire and Maine, and the resources of these States for the production of iron.

Having been personally engaged in the manufacture of iron in Maine, and having devoted much time to the study of the metallurgy and statistics of iron, I may be able to present to you some facts and views which have escaped your notice.

*Production and resources in New Hampshire.*

The manufacture of iron in New Hampshire, putting out of view the remelting furnaces or foundries, is now limited to one small blast furnace situated in the town of Franconia, in the interior of New Hampshire. With this furnace are connected a few refining fires for making bar iron, and a furnace for making castings.

The production of pig iron in this furnace has never exceeded six hundred tons in a year, and has probably averaged not more than three hundred tons. This establishment presents an interesting instance of a limited manufacture, supported for many years (since 1811) by the protection afforded by its insulated situation. Being located in the interior of the State, and in a mountainous country, at a distance from the seaboard, railroads, or navigable rivers, it finds the sole market for its production in the surrounding country. This market is limited, it is true, but the benefits of the manufacture are strikingly manifest in the growth of a flourishing village around the works, and in the prosperity of a thriving agricultural population in the surrounding country.

The "make" of iron at Franconia would not be increased by a higher duty on foreign iron, as the situation of the works places them without the limits of competition. But there are two other localities in New Hampshire where the manufacture of iron would be carried on upon a large scale, if the iron interest should be revived. These are in the towns of Pierremont and Jackson. The ore at each of these localities is inexhaustible, and being smelted with charcoal, which the surrounding forrest will supply in abundance, would furnish each four thousand tons of iron annually. On account of the purity of the ores,

iron could be made from them equal to the best Swedish and Russian marks. Judging from the remarkable resemblance of the Jackson ore to that of the famous Danmmora mine, it is believed that it will make a steel-iron.

Estimating the cost of the production and delivery at market of these four thousand tons of pig iron at $25 per ton, we should have an annual addition of wealth to the State of $200,000; (for the whole cost of the iron is that of the labor required to produce it.) This sum would give constant employment to eight hundred and eighty men, at seventy-five cents for each working day.

To convert this crude iron into bar iron by refining it with charcoal, and to produce qualities which should replace the Swedish and Russia iron, would involve a loss on the crude iron of about one-third, and a cost of production and transportation for each ton of bar iron of about forty dollars. This would make a further annual expenditure of over $200,000. We should thus have constant employment for over one thousand seven hundred men.

But nearly all the wages of these men would be distributed among the agricultural and mechanical population for the support of their families, buying provisions, erecting houses, or the improvement of small farms. Supposing only one-half of their wages were expended for agricultural products, this would distribute fifty dollars apiece to four thousand farmers. The benefit which would be produced by the distribution of this sum among an agricultural population, who now barely get a living from their farms, can only be appreciated by those who know the difficulties of obtaining a subsistence upon the hard lands of the interior of New England.

I will here barely allude to a consideration showing the immense benefit of the manufacture of iron, particularly of charcoal iron, to an agricultural population, which is rarely reflected upon. It is, that nearly all the labor in this manufacture is furnished by the agricultural population, who can perform the labor necessary for the preparation of the combustible and the transportation at intervals of their farm labors. This manufacture, therefore, more than any other, develops agriculture, for besides furnishing a home market, it employs the farmer near his own home, and furnishes him capital for improvement of his land.

### *Production and resources of Maine.*

The manufacture of iron in Maine is capable of an equal if not greater development. The excellent brown hematites of Aroostook county, situated near a navigable river, and in the midst of an unbroken forest, are inexhaustible. They are capable of furnishing at least six thousand tons annually of the first quality of iron; the only limit of production being the supply of charcoal. It is a singular fact, that the ores of this range, which run into the province of New Brunswick, are worked in a large blast-furnace at Woodstock, New Brunswick. The pig iron being smelted with charcoal, and being of the first quality, is exported to England and sold at $35 per ton, to be refined for iron, for wire, tin plate, &c. The pig iron made from mineral coal is worth only from

$10 to $15 per ton in England, and yet this cheap iron has come directly in competition with our excellent charcoal iron, fully equal to that of Woodstock, and has reduced the price to $20 or $25 per ton.

The production of iron in Maine could be increased from eight to ten thousand tons, with the same advantages to the State which I have spoken of with reference to the New Hampshire iron.

Previous to 1842, there was but one small blast-furnace in Maine, which produced for a short time not more than three hundred tons a year. The supply of ore being limited, the works were abandoned.

In 1845, under the encouragement presented by the tariff of 1842, a large blast-furnace was erected at the Katahdin iron works, in the county of Piscataquis. These works, having encountered all the difficulties which attend the erection of an establishment in the wilderness, went into successful operation in 1847. The greatest amount of iron produced in one year was one thousand six hundred tons. But in October, 1848, the prices of iron were so low that it was found necessary to buy up all the contracts for material and stop the blast. In June last the furnace was again put in blast, to use up the ore and fuel on hand, but not until all the prices of labor had been reduced one-third. This furnace is now producing sixty tons of iron weekly, but from materials contracted for when the prices of iron were remunerating. The establishment could produce four thousand tons annually. The uncertainty of the prospects of the iron business has had the effect to stop all further expenditures for the enlargement of the works, to prevent the settlement of the lands in the vicinity, and to arrest the growth of what promised to be a thriving village. The proprietors now have on hand over two thousand tons of iron, which cannot now be sold for the cost of production. Unless something is done to revive the manufacture, the works, which have cost a great sum, and have paid nothing, must be abandoned. This will involve not only a total loss to the proprietors of the cost of their works, but a loss to the State of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, which would be annually expended for producing the iron.

There is a large establishment for making bar iron at Pembroke, in the eastern part of Maine. Having never visited this establishment, I am unable to give the particulars of the manufacture; I merely know that these works under the tariff of 1842 were very prosperous, while at the same time they paid fair prices for the pig iron which they consumed. Their product was about one hundred tons a week. Through the effect of the present tariff, the company owning these works failed, and the manufacture was for many months suspended. The works have been hired at an exceedingly low rate by a new company, who manufacture about eighty tons of bar iron weekly. They are able to carry on the manufacture solely on account of the low prices of the pig iron which they work.

Although I have now given, as far as I have been able, all the information called for by you, I trust that you will excuse me for presenting to your notice a few general considerations in relation to the duty of the Government with regard to this most important interest.

The only countries which can compete with the United States in the

production of iron are Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia. Even if the ordinary bar iron of the two last countries—excellent as it is—were wholly excluded, this country need not suffer, for iron fully equal to that of Sweden and Russia, and possessing nearly the same qualities, can be made with charcoal from our pure and most abundant ores. Our great competition, however, is from the cheap iron of Great Britain. This iron is made from impure minerals, with sulphurous fuel, and the smallest possible expenditure of labor. This cheapness is increased by the advantages which the British iron-masters possess of procuring inexhaustible supplies of mineral and combustible from the same mine, which enables them to construct their works upon a most gigantic scale. They are further aided by cheapness of labor, low rates of interest, and enormous capitals accumulated from former profits, and which enables them to sell even at a loss, for the purpose of keeping a market. It is generally supposed that this extraordinary cheapness of the English iron is an advantage to the American consumer. This, I believe, is an error. The cheap English iron is invariably poor; but the American, in order to compete with the English manufacturer, or in order to sell at remunerating prices, is compelled to diminish the labor on his manufacture, and sells a poorer iron. In a late visit which I made to the Catalan forges, on the Ansable river, in northern New York—upon which river alone there are over eighty forge fires—I learned that the proprietors of forges were obliged to reduce the price of blooming the iron so much that the iron which formerly bore a very high reputation was materially deteriorated. The complaint is everywhere made on our railroads and steamboats that the iron used about the roads and machinery has not the requisite strength. Consumers buying iron of a certain reputation do not learn its inferiority until some fatal failure of strength occurs. Where so much life and property depend upon the strength of a single bolt, axle, or chain, there should be a perfect reliance upon the excellence of the material upon which the strength of all mechanical constructions depend. The main cause of the high prices of Swedish and Russia iron is the perfect confidence that is felt in the quality. The permanence of the quality is preserved by the price. The extraordinary difference in the strength of material in iron of the same dimensions is illustrated by experiments made under the orders of the Sardinian Government in 1842 upon different specimens of iron wire for suspension bridges; the best French iron wire of a certain size supporting a weight of ninety kilogrammes, while the best Sardinian wire of the same size supported only fifty kilogrammes. A commission of French engineers, appointed by Government to recommend the course to be pursued on the railroads for the protection of passengers, have insisted that the rails should be rigidly proved, and that all the axles and engine driving-wheels should be constructed from charcoal iron of proved hardness and strength. Our Government, perhaps, cannot adopt these precautions, but it can accomplish nearly the same purpose by adopting a system which shall improve the most essential material of our railroads and steamboats. The Swedish forges, supported by the free admission of their iron into Great Britain, have constantly striven to increase the excellence of their products. They spare neither combustible nor labor, and submit all their bars to

the most rigid proof before they are sold. All the new processes are adopted solely with reference to improving the quality of the iron, and not to cheapness of fabrication. The result has been the establishment of the greatest source of Swedish prosperity—the commercial value of the iron having regularly increased for the last twenty years.

The European Governments have nourished the iron interest with peculiar solicitude. Russia admitted the cheap railroad iron of England only because the furnaces of the Oural, being profitably engaged in making charcoal sheet iron, would not undertake to furnish the railroad iron for the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The British Government, before the revolution, admitted the American charcoal iron free from duty, because they produced no iron of that quality in Great Britain; but they prohibited the erection of mills for making and working the forged iron in America.

The apparent liberal policy of the British Government of gradually diminishing the duty on Swedish iron, might seem to have been founded upon the advancement of free-trade principles.

The duty on Swedish iron has been as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1814 to July, 1819 | £6 | 9*s.* | 10*d.* | per ton. |
| July 19 to June, 1825 | 6 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| June, 1825, to July, 1842 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| July, 1842, to May, 1845 | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| May 8, 1845, free entry. | | | | |

But this apparently liberal policy has been adopted solely to encourage one of the most flourishing branches of manufacture in Great Britain, and one which has contributed more than any other to the industrial and commercial prosperity of that country. The Swedish steel iron was found to be the material from which the best cast steel could alone be manufactured. The Yorkshire manufacturers have, by long contracts, monopolized all the first marks of Swedish steel-iron. By means of this monopoly and the free entry of Swedish steel-iron, Great Britain manufactures over 20,000 tons of cast steel, and exports in cutlery and steel in bars a value of over $10,000,000 annually.

The French policy, on the other hand, has been wholly different. France producing great quantities of charcoal iron, and the Government believing that they had within their own borders the first material for steel, have gradually increased the duty on Swedish iron, which in 1846 was, according to the quality of the iron, from $34 to $84 on the ton. But since 1840, the attention of the French metallurgists has been drawn to the superiority of the English cast steel, and a commission of metallurgists having visited Sweden and England, reported that the superiority of the English cast steel resulted from the use of the Swedish steel-iron, which was better adapted to the steel manufacture than any in France; and with a view solely to the development of the steel manufacture in France, they advised the introduction of certain Swedish steel-iron free from duty.

It is, from these facts, and others which could be mentioned, perfectly obvious that the most civilized Governments of Europe have spared no pains to naturalize and encourage within their own borders the manufacture of iron as preëminently conducive to the national wealth. Is it not

equally the duty and interest of the American Government to nourish an industry for which nature has provided such bountiful resources in our soil?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 32.

SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT, *November* 24, 1849.

SIR: The following statement of the production of furnaces in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, has been just furnished to Mr. Ames. At his request I transmit it to you.

| | | Production in tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Richmond furnace | 1842 | 700 |
| | 1846 | 1,045 |
| | 1849 | 1,000 |
| Van Duzenville | 1842 | None. |
| | 1846 | 1,500 |
| | 1849 | None. |
| North Adams | 1846 | 1,200 |
| | 1849 | 1,000 |
| Alger's furnaces | 1842 | 1,000 |
| | 1846 | 2,500 |
| | 1849 | None. |
| Lenox furnace | 1842 | 1,300 |
| | 1846 | 1,700 |
| | 1849 | 1,200 |
| Lanesboro' furnace | 1842 | None. |
| | 1846 | 1,200 |
| | 1849 | 800 |
| Wrought iron | 1842 | 300 |
| | 1846 | 800 |
| | 1849 | 300 |

It is probable that the manufacture at all these furnaces would have been suspended during the last year if the furnaces had not found it necessary to use up stocks of coal and ore on hand.

This diminished production has been caused by the competition of the cheap and poor English iron. It must be remembered that the iron of Berkshire and Connecticut made from hematite ores is of extraordinary excellence.

Mr. Lesslay, professor of metallurgy in the school of miners of France, in an article on the iron of Sweden and Russia, which I have quoted in a former letter to you, speaks particularly of the Salisbury iron as equal to any in the world. Mr. Ames is manufacturing railroad axles and tire from this iron, and yet many of the railroads will buy axles and tire made of vastly inferior English iron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

L—No. 33.

BALTIMORE, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Some time last summer I was requested by a gentleman from Philadelphia to furnish a few copper statistics, and understood him to say it was in consequence of a desire expressed by your good self to collate facts bearing on the subject, with a view to recommend a duty on sheathing copper, &c. I wrote out some remarks, and sent them to him, but have never been able to learn whether they were forwarded to you. As the matter is important, I take the liberty to enclose a copy of the same, with a few omissions and some additional remarks.

It is all-important that *sheathing* copper and refined *ingot* and *cake* copper should be protected by a moderate duty; otherwise our primitive copper smelting establishments are in danger of being stopped altogether, and on their continuance hang many heavy and important interests, especially the *mining* of *copper ores*, now opening such inexhaustible sources of wealth to the country.

At the coming session I supposed you would recommend some changes in the duties on iron, and I trust you will not overlook the copper smelting interest, now in its infancy, but promising soon to be of great importance to our common country.

Another copper-ore smelting establishment is now organizing in this city, to smelt *home* and *foreign* ores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID KEENER.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 34.

BALTIMORE, *July* 9, 1849.

SIR: I promised to prepare a few remarks in regard to copper statistics, understanding the Hon. William M. Meredith was desirous of collating such facts as have a direct bearing on the subject, in order to judge of the expediency of recommending a duty on sheathing and ingot copper, &c.

In adjusting the tariff of 1846, an error was near being committed through the influence of some gentlemen interested in the newly-discovered copper regions of Lake Superior. These gentlemen, erroneously supposing that an unlimited quantity of copper ore could at once be obtained from that section, conceived it was necessary to protect our *home* mines, by placing a duty of 5 per cent. on *imported* ores; and this measure, which would have proved fatal to the very interests they wished to protect, was averted, fortunately, at a late moment of the session, and the proposed duty of 5 per cent. was wisely transferred to pig copper.

Up to the present time, our home ores do not furnish one-fourth part of the whole quantity of ores required by the present copper-smelting

establishments of the United States; and the current of trade in foreign ores has been so long and so firmly established between Great Britain and the producing countries, that our furnaces would be greatly short of ores did we not send specific orders abroad for them, there being very few as yet coming forward on consignment. The truth is too evident to need comment, that as our smelting furnaces open a market for copper ores in the United States, the immediate tendency will be, a rapid development of the great mineral wealth of this country. Already every appearance of a copper mine is carefully explored by its owner, knowing he can at once convert his ores into ready money. This is strongly illustrated by the ore statistics of our copper-smelting works at Baltimore, which commenced practical operations in the early part of the year 1846, and at which time we were prepared to purchase all the ores that offered. During the year ending 31st December, 1846, the entire supply of home ores that we obtained was only about 10 tons—say from two States, viz: New Jersey and Missouri—the value of which, to the *miner*, was $787 13. For the year ending 31st December, 1847, the supply was 330 tons, and the value $20,231 16, received from four States. For the year ending 31st December, 1848, the receipts were 1,228 tons, value $162,505 77, and received from seven different States, viz: from Missouri, (in value,) $1,793 61; New Jersey, $573 20; Maryland, $11,922 82; Michigan and the lake region, $112,231 53; Connecticut, $26,450 86; Pennsylvania, $8,253 79; and Wisconsin, $1,279 96; and the home receipts for 1849 promise a proportionate increase. The truth is, our home ores will in a few years supply raw material enough to make all the refined copper consumed in the United States. Our furnaces at Baltimore require now about 5,000 tons of ore annually, so that not one-fourth of our required supply is furnished yet from American mines; and a duty at this time on the raw material would most obviously tend to destroy the copper smelting establishments of this country, and thus, by extinguishing a home market for ores, injuriously affect or retard the copper *mining* interests, which now promise to be a source of *incalculable* wealth to this country.

There are three large copper ore smelting establishments in the United States, viz: one at Boston, one at New York, and one at Baltimore, besides several smaller ones located in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Statistics from the other Atlantic copper works would, no doubt, fully confirm those herein furnished from our Baltimore company. The Boston works, I know, consume mostly foreign ores in their furnaces.

Until the year 1842, the town of Swansea, in Wales, possessed a monopoly of the copper trade, and is, up to this time, the great receiving and distributing copper mart of the world. The heavy duties imposed by England in 1842 on foreign copper ores, led at once to more extended smelting operations in Chili; and the pig-copper from that country beginning to be largely refined in France and the United States, together with the establishment of primitive ore-smelting works at Boston and Baltimore, induced the Parliament of Great Britain to revoke these duties again in 1848, in order more fully, if possible, to retain this valuable trade n British hands.

The copper ores from Chili and Cuba, constituting (until the late Aus-

tralian discoveries) the only sources of foreign supply to England, passed by our Atlantic ports on their destination to Swansea; our greater proximity to these places gives us much advantage in the freights and quick returns, especially as regards the Cuba ores. The English manufacturer, however, has less to contend with in the prices of *coal* and wages; and their supply of *home* ores is equal to three-fifths of all they smelt.

England manufactures 25,000 tons of refined copper annually; Cornwall alone furnishes ores for 12,000 tons; Ireland, North Wales, and Devonshire, for 3,000 more; her own mines, therefore, supply 15,000 tons, and foreign mines 10,000 tons, which latter (in the form of ore) gives 60,000 tons of *tonnage* to British ships, rendering this trade of immense value to the shipping and commercial interests of England.

A considerable portion of this foreign trade has already been diverted to the United States, by the enterprise and capital now employed in the *copper* smelting business. A statement derived from Parliamentary reports, shows that Great Britain *exports* 18,000 tons of refined copper annually. England has, therefore, to find a market in foreign countries for *half* the produce of her own mines. India is her largest customer; France next, and then the United States. In the year 1844, we imported from England 2,145 tons of manufactured copper; in 1845, 2,219 tons; and in 1846, 2,171 tons; being over a million of dollars in value annually. Our American furnaces, rolling mills, and refining establishments can readily supply the wants of this country, with an article in all respects equal to the English. Indeed, the *quality* of our copper for making fine brass, &c., is generally preferred before the English, owing perhaps to the fact that all Cornish ores contain arsenical pyrites, an article which tends greatly to deteriorate the quality of the metal made from such ores; but, as there is a large consumption of copper for heavy brass and other coarse work, a moderate protecting duty, say (if ad valorem) of 10 to 12 per cent., or a *specific duty* of 2 cents per pound on English sheathing copper, and on refined *ingot* and *cake* copper, is highly requisite. This would give stability to the copper smelting and rolling establishments of this country, and greatly promote the mining, shipping, and commercial interests of the United States; for its diffused benefits would be immediately felt in these, and indirectly extended to other branches of industrial enterprise. Copper rods, bolts, nails, &c., are already protected. The present ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on Spanish pig might remain as it is, or be changed to a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, in order to give the ore-smelting establishments some protection. If these interests are only moderately cared for and protected, they will, by creating a home market for ores, very rapidly develop the mineral resources of this country, and place our establishments on a footing with those of England.

The reasons why a distinction should be made between *Spanish* pig and refined *ingot* or *cake* copper, are these: Spanish pig is yet largely refined in this country, and will continue to be so as a separate business, until the *ore smelter* (who begins with the *raw material*) shall displace it, which will now very soon be the case. Another strong reason why *refined cake* and *ingot* copper should be protected by a duty of 2 cents on the foreign, is, that copper smelting works are lately erected in *Canada*

*West*, and these must look to the United States for a market, to the great injury of our own smelting works. Chili also begins to send *refined* ingots, &c., to our markets; so that it is evident an ad valorem duty of 10 to 12 per cent., or a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, is absolutely necessary; and the late *immense* increase in the supply of native copper from Lake Superior, may be added as a still stronger argument in favor of the above duty. Other points of minor importance could be embraced; but the object is not to enter into detail, but to present such leading facts as have a direct bearing on the case. Hoping the above remarks may correspond with your own views on this important subject,

I remain, very respectfully, DAVID KEENER.

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L—No. 35.

SOUTH STRAFFORD, *August* 27, 1849.

SIR: As the subject of the tariff is likely again to be acted upon the coming winter, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of copperas, which, under the duty of 20 per cent., is vitally affected.

On former occasions you have rendered us important services, in warding off impending danger; and at these times, the facts regarding this article were well understood by you; but as they may have passed from your memory, I will give you such a statement as may soon revive them in your mind, with the hope that should the tariff be likely again to be acted upon, (as we earnestly hope it may,) you will use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury to have him report favorably for the interests of this important article of Vermont manufacture.

In the year 1809, a bed of sulphate of iron, or copperas ore, was discovered in Strafford, Vermont. A company was formed, and a charter obtained from the Legislature of Vermont. At this period the price was $4 to $5 per 100 pounds, and during the war of 1812–'14, advanced to $12 to $14 per 100 pounds, and in one instance was sold at $16 by the present treasurer of this company. At this time the owners were unacquainted with the best mode of manufacture, and made but 20 to 30 tons per year, no dividend being made for fourteen years.

After the tariff of 1816, the company struggled for existence until the tariff of 1824. This tariff gave the company (with several smaller establishments in the country) most of the American market, and for several years we supplied the article at 2½ cents per pound; and for two years previous to the present tariff at 1½ cent per pound, instead of 4 to 5 cents, the average price when there was no duty on the article. At the recent price of 1½ cent per pound, the company were satisfied—although it was barely a remunerating business—and were supplying the whole country, with the ability to supply the world could we have the opportunity—the mines being inexhaustible. The wants of the country are about 3,000,000 pounds annually. This quantity we have on hand the present moment, or one year's supply for the whole country; yet under the duty of 20 per cent., (the cost of freight being less on the foreign than we have to pay,) on the scale of an ad valorem duty, we find that we are frequently met

with the British supplies at prices even as low as 75 to 80 cents per 100 pounds; thus destroying our only market, and endangering the very existence of our company, while the whole revenue obtained by the Government, it is supposed, does not exceed $3,000 to $4,000; yet, in the contingency of our manufactory suspending, the price would undoubtedly materially advance, and force those who now use so much of the article in various manufactures, to pay far more than they would if supplied regularly by the American manufacturer. Should the price reach the point held when our establishment was in its infancy, one company alone, now supplied by us, would have to pay $4,000 to $5,000 more than at present, or about double the amount the Government would receive in revenue should the whole country be supplied from England. In the manufacture of this article, the greater part of the expense is the labor; thus benefiting the country and drawing around the mine an industrious, thriving village, and giving employment to many not directly connected with the works, as carpenters, coopers, lumbermen, teamsters, wood-cutters, &c.

Copperas enters into use with all our manufacturers who dye their fabrics dark colors, and is used in agriculture and medicine.

As the article is perhaps one not exceeded in amount by that of any other in Vermont manufacture, we confidently hope your influence will be used to sustain us when the tariff shall be brought up by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with Congress. Your obedient servant,

J. REYNOLDS,
*Agent Vermont Copperas Company.*

Hon. JACOB COLLAMER.

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## L—No. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, *November*, 1849.

SIR: Having lately learned from my friend, I. R. Davis, of this city, that you would be glad to receive some data of articles manufactured in this country, I annex a list showing decline in the article of pure white lead manufactured by us from the commencement of our works till the period of moving over the Schuylkill. All this difference is owing, in my opinion, to a tariff of the right sort; and I think, also, that the same result will be shown in everything we are permitted to manufacture. Give our manufacturers a market, and our own products will be best and cheapest:

| | Per 100 lbs. | | Per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1809 | $15 00 | 1817 | 12 00 |
| 1810 | 16 00 | 1818 | 12 00 |
| 1811 | 16 00 | 1819 | 13 00 |
| 1812 | 16 00 | 1820 | 12 50 |
| 1813 | 20 00 | 1821 | 12 00 |
| 1814 | 23 25 | 1822 | 12 00 |
| 1815 | 23 00 | 1823 | 12 00 |
| 1816 | 12 00 | 1824 | 12 00 |

| | Per 100 lbs. | | Per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 | 12 00 | 1837 | 10 00 |
| 1826 | 11 50 | 1838 | 8 50 |
| 1827 | 11 50 | 1839 | 8 25 |
| 1830 | 8 50 | 1840 | 7 25 |
| 1831 | 8 00 | 1841 | 6 75 |
| 1832 | 9 00 | 1842 | 5 50 |
| 1833 | 9 00 | 1843 | 5 50 |
| 1834 | 8 60 | 1844 | 5 50 |
| 1835 | 9 00 | 1845 | 5 83 |
| 1836 | 9 00 | | |

The changes in business, prices of pig lead, &c., &c., have caused some variations; but American enterprise and skill being encouraged, has produced the general decline.

Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, from England, used to cost us 12 cents, laid down here. The tariff of 1824 gave us a duty of 3 cents per lb., which stopped its importation, and it is now sold at 1¾ cent per lb.

Sulphate of iron, or copperas, was sold, previous to our beginning, at $7 to $8 per cwt. Our manufactures began, under encouragement, to produce it, till it is now sold at 1½ to 1¾ cent per lb.

If time allowed, I could go on at great length enumerating similar results. Your obedient servant,

J. P. WETHERELL.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 37.

*Linseed and Linseed Oil.*

It is the wish of the undersigned that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury should, at a proper time, be furnished with all necessary facts in relation to the manufacture and importation of the above articles, in order that they may be placed on a permanent proper footing in case of any change of the present tariff.

A very high rate of duty *is not desirable* for either manufacturer or consumer, but it is very desirable to have it permanent and definite, which can only be accomplished by making the rates specific.

The writer of this manufactures *daily* during the year from 800 to 1,000 bushels of seed, and ships to London about 30,000 barrels of the cake which is used for feeding cattle.

The enclosed memorandum will show the extent of the trade in England and here, and it is only necessary to look about and see that everything in the United States, both indoors and out, is painted or varnished, to appreciate its universal and increasing consumption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRIDGE, *New York.*

*November* 12, 1849.

*Imports of linseed into England in* 1848.

| Into— | Where from— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The Black Sea. | St. Petersburg. | East Indies. | Archangel, Riga, Konigsburg. | Mediterranean. | Total. |
| London | 164,898 | 16,390 | 10,161 | 29,801 | 27,155 | 248,405 |
| Hull | 144,000 | 85,000 | 1,000 | 99,500 | 5,000 | 334,500 |
| Liverpool | - | - | - | - | - | 35,286 |
| Newcastle | 2,000 | 6,000 | 100 | 4,200 | 1,000 | 13,300 |
| Gainsboro' | 1,500 | 5,000 | - | 6,100 | 1,000 | 13,600 |
| Grimsby | 2,000 | 3,000 | - | 6,700 | - | 11,700 |
| Gloster & Southampton. | 12,600 | - | - | 1,400 | 1,400 | 15,400 |
| Ipswich and Rochester | 20,000 | 2,800 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 26,800 |
| Lynn and Boston | - | - | - | 8,600 | 1,300 | 11,600 |
| Leith | - | 1,000 | - | 2,700 | - | 3,700 |

English quarters, of 8 bushels each, 714,291; or five million seven hundred and fourteen thousand and odd bushels. This large quantity of seed was imported entirely free of duty, and must have paid a freight to their ships of at least $1,000,000, probably $1,200,000.

J. BRIDGE.

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L—No. 38.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1849.

SIR: On the 12th day of October last we handed to Wm. D. Lewis, Esq., collector of our port, a communication in answer to a circular received from him on the subject of the tariff of 1846, and its operation on our particular branch of business, which you doubtless received in due time. Our object in writing this is to solicit your very particular attention to the present duty on Peruvian bark, and the necessity of its being placed on a better footing. But for the operation of unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances, the effect of the tariff of 1846 would have been to paralyze the manufacture of sulphate of quinia in this country. This article is one in the manufacture of which there is a larger amount of capital invested than is generally supposed. Its consumption in our southern, western, and northwestern States, is very great; and during the operations of previous tariffs, its manufacture in this country had become so considerable as to attract hither large shipments of bark. In 1845 or 1846 there was formed in Bolivia a monopoly of Peruvian bark, and it so happened that the agency of it fell into the hands of an American house. Our country thus became, for the first time, the principal depôt for Calisaya bark; and this circumstance, so far as we can judge, is the one which has enabled us to continue our business, although, even then, under considerable disadvantage. It has

enabled us to purchase our supplies of bark not only as wanted, and at a saving of time and interest, but also at a saving of from 5 to 8 per cent., or the expenses formerly incurred between Europe and this country, and the price in Europe has been enhanced by the operation of the same causes against them. Now, if this is reversed, as seems very likely to be the case, we will be more than deprived of the small protection which we now have on sulphate of quinia—the duty on Peruvian bark being 15, and on the sulphate of quinia 20 per cent.; the former a bulky, the latter a very portable article.

We would here mention, that the article which we term Calisaya bark, is the product of Bolivia, and comes under the general class of Peruvian barks; it is the variety on which the manufacturers of sulphate of quinia almost entirely depend, and is now more valuable than any other.

Peruvian barks are admitted into England, France, and Germany, and, we believe, all other countries in Europe, at a mere nominal rate of duty. In England it is either free, or only 7*s.* per cwt.; the present value of the article in England is 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per pound. The duty upon it here is 15 per cent.; and as there has been a change in the monopoly of bark in Bolivia, and the article seems to be taking its former course to England, you will readily perceive the difference which it is likely to make to us. At 6*s.* 6*d.* in London, the duty would be at least $26 per 112 pounds here, against the very small duty in England; and as the manufactured product is one of small bulk, and subject to a duty of 20 per cent., we can scarcely compete with the foreign article. In addition to this, we are deprived of sales both to the West India and South American markets. During the last three years English manufacturers have been able to purchase bark in bond in this country, and at the same time to hold their manufactured product for sale in New York in bond, and in this way orders from foreign markets have been generally filled. Another disadvantage to the manufacturer, arising from the same fact, is, that he is confined to his own market, and unable, without serious loss, in case of a change in price, to seek a foreign outlet for his stock. You will readily perceive that the manufacturers of the United States are not on a par with those of Europe, where a much more liberal policy is pursued.

Soliciting your particular attention, we remain, sir, very respectfully, your friends and servants,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

Having shown the original of this letter to Messrs. Rosengarten and Denis, of this city, who are also largely engaged in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia, they authorize us to say that they fully approve of all that we have said, but do not think that we have put the case in as strong a light as the true state of it warrants, by any means. P. & W.

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PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have read attentively the accompanying letter of Messrs. Pow-

ers & Weightman, and have also conversed freely on the subject with Mr. Powers.

Their views appear to be entirely correct, and the lowering of the duty on bark seems to be called for by the circumstances attending its use in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia. If the raw material were admitted duty free, it could possibly affect nothing but the revenue; and this, I think, would be counterbalanced by the consideration that its product, the sulphate of quinia, is not an article of fashion or luxury, but a necessary medicine, which is indispensable to the health of large portions of the United States.

I can speak from experience of its beneficial effects, and I am informed that there is no other article of the materia medica possessing the same property of arresting diseases of an intermittent character.

I am, very truly, respectfully yours, JOHN M. READ.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23, 1849.

SIR: We take the liberty to address you on a subject of great importance to us, and, to some extent, to the consumers of sulphate of quinine, mostly the poorer classes, throughout the country.

We have been engaged in the manufacture of this and other chemicals in this city upwards of twenty-five years, and in consequence of our experience and success are enabled to maintain our laboratory, whether profitable or not. Still we see no prospect of success to our children, or to others who may wish to engage in manufacturing chemicals in this country, if our Government, by its own laws, gives foreign establishments such glaring advantages over our own. An immense consumption of sulphate of quinine is constantly taking place in this country, and every effort is made in civilized Europe to reduce its cost, for which purpose England, France, Germany, and Belgium have withdrawn all duties on the Peruvian bark, from which it is made. Formerly the price of this bark varied at times—say from 30 to 75 cents per pound; sulphate of quinine from $1 50 to $4 per ounce; but within the last three years the Government of Bolivia, the only country yielding this bark, have granted a monopoly, which caused the price to advance from 75 cents to $1 65 in this country. At the present time it is asserted in London that the only agent of the bark company will reside there instead of New York; and if this proves so, we have no doubt it will entirely suspend the future manufacturing here.

The duty on bark if imported from London, and expenses on it, will far exceed the profits made on quinine, and will grant such advantages to the European makers as positively to give them the control of this country. Already now foreign quinine is imported in bond here, for export, as we have no return of duties, and therefore are certainly not treated with the same regards as foreigners, who have no interests on the soil.

Independent of all this, it ought to be an object for our legislators to have the best drugs for use here. We may here remark, that the sulphate of quinine made in this country is of the very best quality, and known as such by the apothecaries generally; as regards the foreign, it may not become us to condemn it, but we assure you, that although some is equal to the American, other is far inferior; although its appearance may not indicate it, nor will your custom-house chemist often, if ever, detect the difference, as only very few are capable of making a strict analysis.

The advantages in the purchase of bark in London are very great to their manufacturers—they have no commissions to pay, and can select on the spot. The charges we would have to pay importing bark, would amount to twenty-five per cent. at least, when sulphate of quinine only pays twenty per cent.; besides which, labor, interest, &c., make the cost of manufacturing higher here than in Europe; besides which, all exports have ceased here to foreign countries, as we cannot get the duties refunded.

We hope, sir, you will grant this subject your serious attention, and agree with us, that the arts should be rather encouraged here than destroyed.

We may add, that within the last twenty years the chemical business has widely extended itself in this country, to the pride of our intelligent men; but we fear a retrograde movement must again take place under the present policy of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSENGARTEN & DENIS.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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L—No. 40.

City Hotel, *Washington, November* 15, 1849.

Sir: Please allow me, in behalf of the signers to a petition presented to the last Congress of the United States, praying for a reduction of the present rates of duty collected on *gutta percha*, to respectfully call the attention of the Treasury Department to the subject at this time.

When the present tariff laws were adopted, in 1846, gutta percha was not known as an article of commerce; consequently it pays thirty per cent. duty as an unenumerated article, notwithstanding it is a raw material which now enters extensively into various manufactures in England, where it is admitted free. The use of it in this country is almost precluded by the high rate of duty. We have done sufficient with it to show its value and establish it as a regular article of commerce, and think the time has come that it should be classified either as a free article or at a low rate of duty. It is exclusively of tropical growth.

With respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. GILBERT,

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

*Letters in answer to the Circular of the Treasury Department of August 24, 1849.*

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L—No. 41.

[CIRCULAR.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 24, 1849.

It being desirable that this Department should be furnished with as authentic information as practicable respecting the actual cost abroad of manufacturing cotton, woolen, silk, and linen goods, and having been referred to your house as a suitable source to apply for such information, by W. W. Stone, Esq., of Boston, I take the liberty to address you, and to ask to be favored with any reliable information you may find it convenient to obtain and furnish in answer to such of the following questions as you may be enabled to respond to.

The inquiries apply to the chief varieties of manufactures of cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, fully prepared and ready for market.

First. Cost of raw material per pound; expense of manufacture per yard, piece, or pound, as the case may be, including wages, labor, and all other expenses incidental to the completion of the article in question; specifying, if practicable, each item of expense.

Second. The amount of capital employed in the business by the manufacturer.

In answering these inquiries, be pleased to state the town or place where the manufactories are situated to which the information applies.

Your early attention to this matter will confer a particular favor.

I am, &c., W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 42.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
*September* 26, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in complying with your request to furnish the information referred to in it as soon as possible. I beg now to enclose you a return, published by order of the House of Commons, of the export of woolen goods to the different countries of the world, for the year ending 1848. By this return it appears that about 30 per cent. of the woolens exported from the United Kingdom goes to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

*Woolen manufactures of Great Britain.*

According to a return, moved for by Mr. Simeon, No. 329, the declared value of the woolen manufactures exported in 1848 was £5,733,828. This amount was made up of

196,876 pieces of cloth, all sorts.
681 pieces of napped coatings, duffels, &c.
25,265 pieces of kerseymers.
19,911 pieces of baizes, of all sorts.
1,512,366 pieces of stuffs, woolen or worsted.
1,891,789 yards of flannel.
4,157,266 yards of blankets and blanketing.
1,106,261 yards of carpets and carpeting.
35,091,510 yards of woolen, mixed with cottons.
88,201 dozen pairs of hosiery.
178,300 £ of sundry goods.

By far the largest customer which this country has for woolen goods, is the United States of America. Last year the amount of these goods exported to that market was £1,720,570; while in 1847, 1846, and 1845, the amounts had been, respectively, £2,043,000, £1,318,000, and £1,581,000. The United States may be said to take 30 per cent. of our entire export of woolens; while the next largest quantity goes to the Hanse Towns, (for Germany and the east of Europe,) to which the exports last year amounted to £527,384.

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L—No. 43.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
LEEDS, *October* 28, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th ultimo, with a statement of the exports of woolen goods from Great Britain to the different countries of the world, and now beg to transmit you the *exact* cost of manufacturing several descriptions of woolen cloths and one of cotton goods. These statements are given to me by manufacturers of the first standing. The first three I examined in the cost book of the manufacturers myself, and therefore know them to be correct, as I have every reason to believe the others are. I have been very particular in applying only to those largely engaged in manufacturing, and on whom I can rely. I hope in the course of a short time to obtain similar statements, as to the cost of other descriptions of goods, which I will transmit as soon as received; and with great respect, remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Lot* 1.—*Woaded wool-back*, 4 *ends*, 92½ *yards a* 9*s.* 10*d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216 lbs. of Saxony wool, 2s. 4d. | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| Dyeing | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Scribbling | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Oil | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Milling | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Listing | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Geers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spinning | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Weaving | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Burling | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Sundries | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 42 | 3 | 9 |
| 5 per cent. interest | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 44 | 6 | 0 |
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 4 ends | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | 14 | 6 | 7 |
| | 49 | 2 | 7 |

Finished lengths 96
Measure off 5

91 yards, at 10s. 9½d. ..... 49 2 0

| 91 yards of cloth— | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 5 | 6½ | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 5 | 3 | |
| Total per yard | 0 | 10 | 9½ | |

*Lot* 2.—*Common rifle cloth*, 6 *ends*, 132½ *yards a* 7*s.* 11*d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 334 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 10½d. | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| Dyeing | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Scribbling | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Oil | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Milling | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Listing | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Spinning | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Weaving | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Burling | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Sundries | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| | 49 | 16 | 10 |
| 5 per cent interest | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| | 52 | 6 | 6 |
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Drawing and pressing, at 2s. per end on 6 ends | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | 5 | 16 | 6 |
| | 58 | 3 | 0 |

Finished lengths 143½
Measure off 9

134½ yards, at 8s. 8d. ..... 58 5 0

| 134½ yards of cloth— | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 4 | 7½ | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 4 | 0½ | |
| Total per yard | 0 | 8 | 8 | |

*Lot* 3.—*Woaded wool-black*, 12 *ends*, 300½ *yards a* 8*s.* 5*d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 672 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 11½d. | 66 | 1 | 0 |
| Dyeing | 16 | 1 | 9 |
| Scribbling | 8 | 14 | 3 |
| Oil | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Milling | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Listing | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Spinning | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Weaving | 10 | 12 | 9 |
| Burling | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| Sundries | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| | 120 | 9 | 7 |
| 5 per cent. interest | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| | 126 | 10 | 0 |
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 12 | 13 | 0 |
| Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 12 ends | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | 13 | 17 | 0 |
| | 140 | 7 | 0 |

Finished length 314 yards.
Measure off 14

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 yards, at 9s. 4d. | 140 | 0 | 0 |

| 300 yards of cloth— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 4 | 4¾ | |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 4 | 11¼ | |
| | 0 | 9 | 4 | |

*Lot* 4.—*Six ends of fast wool-dyed cloth*, 126 *yards*, 60 *inches wide; from William Hudson & Son, manufacturers, Adwalton, near Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320 lbs. of Saxony wool, at 2s. 4d. per lb. | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Dyeing at 9s. per stone | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 lbs. Gallipoli oil, at 6d. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Scribbling and slubbing | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Spinning | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Weaving | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Lists or edgings | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Warping, milling, and burling | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Dressing, drawing, and pressing | 8 | 15 | 11 |
| | 74 | 8 | 7 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 5 | 11 | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 5 | 11 | do. |
| Total cost | 0 | 11 | 9 | per yard. |

*Lot 5.—Cost of one end of blue cloth of 21 yards; from George Crowther & Co., manufacturers, Cherwell, near Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wool, at 2s. per pound, clean | 0 | 4 | 3 | per yard. |
| Dyeing | 0 | 0 | 11 | do. |
| Scribbling | 0 | 0 | 6½ | do. |
| Oil | 0 | 0 | 2½ | do. |
| Milling | 0 | 0 | 2¾ | do. |
| Listing | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | do. |
| Geers | 0 | 0 | 0¼ | do. |
| Spinning | 0 | 0 | 3 | do. |
| Warping and weaving | 0 | 0 | 8½ | do. |
| Burling | 0 | 0 | 2½ | do. |
| Dressing 12 per cent | 0 | 0 | 11 | do. |
| Dressing and pressing | 0 | 0 | 1 | do. |
| Cost per yard, finished | 0 | 8 | 5¼ | |

*Cost of a piece of calico, 75 yards long, 30 inches wide, 23 lbs. weight, and 50 reed; from Leese, Kershun & Co., Stockport, Lancashire, manufacturers, who have now 2,000 looms at work.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26½ lbs. of cotton at 5½d. | 0 | 12 | 0½ |
| Spinning and other expenses £0 3s. 0d. | | | |
| Weaving, &c. 0 3 7¼ | | | |
| | 0 | 6 | 7¼ |
| Cost per piece | 0 | 18 | 7¾ |

Counts of yarn used, 15's.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of cotton per piece | 0 | 12 | 0½ |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 6 | 7¼ |
| | 0 | 18 | 7¾ |

L—No. 44.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
LEEDS, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th October, with "patterns and cost of manufacturing several qualities of woolen goods," and now beg to enclose you a few more statements of the cost of similar articles from Messrs. Haynes, Cook, & Wormald, of Dewsbury, the most extensive manufacturers and dealers in woolen goods in this district, and who do a more extensive business in woolens to the United States than any firm in Europe, and are reputed to have the command of £200,000 capital. They have yearly large contracts from the Government for the supply of blankets and low cloths.

I also enclose a statement of the cost of manufacturing worsted damasks, of which large quantities are exported to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America.*

## *Lot* 83 *piece black cloth.*

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best German, 2 bags, 36 st. 10 lbs., or 586 lbs., at 1s. 5d | 41 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Skin wool, 37 st. 11 lbs., or 603 lbs., at 10½d | 26 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | 67 | 17 | 9 |
| Oil, 170 lbs. at 5d | | | | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Slubbing warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 1s. 7d | 3 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| weft, 95 st. at 1s. 7d | 7 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Spinning warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 23, or 52 6, at 10d | 2 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| weft, 95 st., at 6d | 2 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 2d | 0 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Size and geers, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Lists and headings, 8 webs, at 6s | | found | | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Weaving, 174 stgs., at 1s. 6d | 13 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Burling, 174 stgs., at 4d | 2 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Milling, 8 webs, at 11s | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 37 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | 111 | 9 | 1 |
| Finishing, 10 per cent | | | | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Extra, 2s. per end | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 431¼ yards dyed, at 3d | | | | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| | | | | 129 | 11 | 11 |

Made 16 ends of cloth, or 435 yards.
Measure 5 per cent. 22 yards.

413 yards, at 6s. 3½d. ..... 129 18 5

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

## *Lot* 95 *wool black cloth.*

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 63 stg., 12 lbs., or 1,020 lbs., at 2s. 1d | | | | 106 | 7 | 6 |
| Dyeing, 63 stg. 12 lbs., at 2s. 3d | | | | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Oil, 180 lbs., at 5d | | | | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Slubbing warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs. / weft, 92 stg. 2 lbs. } at 1s. 8d | £12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Spinning warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs., at 22, or 56.16, at 10d | 2 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Yarn, 3-1 1-2 weft, 92 stg. 2 lbs., at 6d | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 3d | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Size and geers, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| List and headings, 8 webs, at | | | | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Weaving, 171 stgs., at 1s. 6d | 12 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Burling, 171 stgs., at 7d | 4 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| Milling, 8 webs, at 11s | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 40 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | 160 | 11 | 8 |
| Finishing, 12½ per cent | | | | 20 | 1 | 6 |
| Extras, 2s. per end | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | 182 | 5 | 2 |

16 ends, or 400 yards.
Measure, 5 per cent., 20 yards.

380 yards, at 9s. 8d. ..... 183 13 4

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

## *Lot* 102 *piece black cloth.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 65 7-9 60 st. 15 lbs., or 975 lbs., at 2s. 1d | 101 | 11 | 3 |
| Oil, 150 lbs., at 5d | 3 | 2 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scouring, 60 st. 15 lbs., at 3d. | 0 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Slubbing, 131 st. 3 lbs., at 10—1s. 8d. | 10 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| Spinning, 43 st., at 24—1s. | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Yarn, 3-1 weft, 88 st. 3 lbs., at 6d. | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Warping, 7 webs, at 1s. 6d. | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Size and geers, 7 webs, at 2s. 9d. | 0 | 19 | 3 | £ | s. | d. |
| Lists and headings, 7 webs, at 7s. | | | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Weaving, 155¼ stgs., at 1s. 6d. | 11 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Burling, 155¼ stgs., at 3d. | 1 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Milling, 7 webs, at 11s. | 3 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 34 | 19 | 11 |
| | | | | 142 | 2 | 8 |
| | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Finishing, 12½ per cent. | 3 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 17 | 15 | 5 |
| Extras, 2s. per end | | | | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | | 161 | 6 | 1 |
| 378 yards dyed, at 3d. | | | | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| | | | | 166 | 0 | |

Made 14 ends, or 378 yards.
Measure 5 per cent., 19 yards.

359 yards, at 9s. 3d. ..... 166 0 9

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

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## *Lot* 131 *mixture beavers*, No. 17.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botany wool, 7 st. 7 lbs., or 119 lbs., at 13½ | 6 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| Botany handwashed, 6 st. 7 lbs., or 103 lbs., at 12½ | 5 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Dyeing brown olive, 10 st. 4 lbs., at 3s. | 1 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Dyeing green, 3 st. 10 lbs., at 3s. | 0 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Oil, 32 lbs., at 5d. | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 14 | 17 | 0 |
| Slubbing and spinning— | | | | | | |
| Warp, 11 st., 0½ lbs., at 1s. 8d. | 0 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Weft, 17 st. 5½ lbs., at 1s. 5d. | 1 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Warping.....33¼ stgs., at 1s. per score | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Size and geers.....do.....at 2s.....do | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Weaving.....do.....at 8d. | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Burling.....do.....at 1¼d. | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Milling.....do.....at 5d. | 0 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| | | | | 19 | 5 | 8 |
| Dressing | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | 20 | 8 | 2 |
| 60 inches beaver mixture, 90 yards, at 4s. 6d. per yard | | | | £20 | 8 | 9 |

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

SEPTEMBER 4, 1849.

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## *Lot* 133 *mixture beaver*, No. 10.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Botany wool, 2d. 5 st., or 80 lbs., at 16s. 0½d. | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Botany wool, 3d. 6 st. 5 lbs., or 101 lbs., at 13½ | 5 | 13 | 7 |

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botany handwashed, 5 st. 7 lbs., or 87 lbs., at 12½ | 4 | 10 | 7 | | | |
| Dyeing brown, 4 st. 1 lbs., at 3s | 0 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Dyeing green, 4 st. 5 lbs., at 3s | 0 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| Dyeing gentionella, 3 st. 6 lbs., at 3s | 0 | 10 | 1 | | | |
| Oil, 40 lbs., at 5d | 0 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| Scouring, 5 lbs., at 2d | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | |
| Slubbing and spinning— | | | | | | |
| Warp, 13 st. 5 lbs. at 1s. 8d | 1 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Weft, 22 st. 4 lbs., at 1s. 5d | 1 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Warping.....37½ stg., at 1s. per score | 0 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Size and geers.....do....at 2s....do | 0 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Weaving.....do....at 9d | 1 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Burling.....do....at 1¼d | 0 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Milling.....do....at 5d | 0 | 15 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| | | | | 23 | 15 | 3 |
| Dressing 90 yards, at 3d | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | 24 | 17 | 9 |
| 93 yards 54-inch duffel, at 5s. 6½d | | | | 24 | 18 | 9 |

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

SEPTEMBER 7, 1849.

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*Cost of manufacturing 20 pieces damask, all worsted, 27 inches wide, 30 yards long.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 260 lbs. wool, at 11d | 11 | 18 | 4 |
| Spinning, at 10d | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| Weaving, at 10d | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| Dyeing, &c., at 5d | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| | 39 | 0 | 0 |

20 pieces, 600 yards, at 39s. per piece—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 11s. | 11d. per p. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 27 | 1 |
| Total cost | 39 | 0 |

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## L—No. 45.

MANCHESTER, *October* 12, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of the 24th August, asking information relative to the cost of producing the various articles manufactured in this vicinity, arrived in due course, and the subject has had such attention as our other duties would admit of; but thus far we have not been able to collect any facts worth reporting; and as our busy season of the year is now coming on, we much fear it will be most difficult for us to devote so much time to the matter as will be necessary to accomplish the required object. You may, however, rest assured of our disposition to do all we can in furtherance of your wishes.

We may remark, that our situation here as buyers of manufactured goods, and nearly all on contract with our best manufacturers, places us in very poor circumstances for obtaining the particular information you ask, as you may readily understand a manufacturer will be most unwilling to let his customers into the secrets of his business, the per centage of his profits, &c., &c.

A mill built here within the last five years for spinning only, building engine, and machinery, *self-acting mules* of the best construction for 80,000 spindles, cost £120,000. The Nos. spun are from 20 to 60—say an average of 40. The weekly production is 50,000 weight; the estimated cost of the yarn *5d.* per pound over the cost of the cotton. In this *5d.* is considered the interest of capital invested, the wear and tear of machinery, the waste in the raw material, and wages. The gains vary very much, according to the demand—sometimes a good profit, and at others a loss. A mill with inferior machinery, spinning the same Nos. as the above-mentioned, would make their production cost ½*d.* per pound more, and, of course, be doing a poor business, while the new establishment is making money.

We herewith hand some circulars issued by a house of high standing here, thinking you may find some useful matter in them; and so soon as we are in possession of some other information we are seeking, we will address you again.

In the mean time we are your obedient servants,

THORNTON, FRITH & CO.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,

*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

No. 1.

*Relative value of the average quality of our principal staple at various periods.*

| Description. | 1849. | 1848. | | | 1847. | | | 1845. | 1842. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 10. | Nov. 1. | August 1. | Jan. 10. | Nov. 1. | August 1. | Jan. 10. | August 1. | Nov. 1. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Bowed cotton | 0 4 1/8 | 0 3 1/2 | 0 4 1/8 | 0 4 1/2 | 0 5 1/4 | 0 7 1/8 | 0 7 | 0 4 1/2 | 0 5 1/4 |
| No. 20's water twist, best 2nds | 0 6 7/8 | 0 6 1/4 | 0 6 3/4 | 0 7 3/8 | 0 8 | 0 8 7/8 | 0 9 1/4 | 0 9 | 0 7 3/4 |
| No. 40's mule twist.....do | 0 8 | 0 7 1/2 | 0 7 3/4 | 0 8 3/4 | 0 9 1/2 | 0 10 5/8 | 0 10 3/4 | 0 11 1/2 | 0 9 3/4 |
| 26-inch 64 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 2 ounces | 4 0 | 3 7 1/2 | 3 7 1/2 | 4 0 | 4 1 1/2 | 4 9 | 4 10 1/2 | 4 7 1/2 | 4 1 1/2 |
| 27-inch 72 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 14 ounces | 4 9 | 4 1 1/2 | 4 6 | 4 10 1/2 | 4 10 1/2 | 5 6 | 6 3 | 5 9 | 4 6 |
| 33-inch 60 reed madapollams, 3 pounds 8 ounces | 3 1 1/2 | 2 9 | 2 10 | 3 3 | 3 4 1/2 | 3 9 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 6 |
| 36-inch 72 reed shirtings, 8 pounds 14 ounces | 8 9 | 7 9 | 8 1 1/2 | 9 1 1/2 | 9 3 | 10 0 | 10 9 | 9 10 1/2 | 8 6 |
| 40-inch 64 reed shirtings, 8 pounds | 7 0 | 6 4 1/2 | 7 0 | 7 1 1/2 | 7 6 | 8 3 | 8 10 1/2 | 8 10 1/2 | 7 9 to 7 10 1/2 |
| 40-inch 72 reed shirtings, 9 pounds 8 ounces | 8 4 1/2 | 7 9 | 8 3 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 0 | 10 10 1/2 | 10 6 | 9 6 |
| 6-4 gray jaconets, 20 yards | 3 6 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 4 1/2 | 3 9 | 3 9 | 4 0 | 3 10 1/4 |
| 26-inch gray domestics, 60 yards, 12 pounds | 0 2 1/4 | 0 2 | 0 2 1/8 | 0 2 1/2 | 0 2 1/8 | 0 2 1/8 | 0 2 3/8 | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 36....do.....do.....do.... 16 pounds | 0 2 1/2 | 0 2 3/8 | 0 2 1/2 | 0 2 7/8 | 0 2 7/8 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2 7/8 | 0 2 7/8 |
| 40-inch 36 yards long cloth, 9 pounds | 6 6 | 6 0 | 6 4 1/2 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 10 1/2 | 7 9 | 7 7 1/2 | 7 3 |
| 33-inch 24 yards T cloth, 6 pounds | 4 6 | 4 3 | 4 7 1/2 | 5 0 | 5 1 1/2 | 5 4 1/2 | 5 6 | 5 4 1/2 | 5 4 1/2 |

No. 2.

*Exports of plain and printed cottons from England during the last six years, expressed in millions of yards.*

| | Millions of yards, 1843. | Millions of yards, 1844. | Millions of yards, 1845. | Millions of yards, 1846. | Millions of yards, 1847. | Millions of yards, 1848. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany, &c. | 51 | 50 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 37½ |
| Holland | 37 | 31 | 26 | 30 | 21½ | 23½ |
| Portugal, Gibraltar, &c. | 68 | 72 | 58 | 56 | 43½ | 82½ |
| Mediterranean ports | 60 | 59 | 63 | 80 | 42½ | 69 |
| Turkey, the Levant, and Egypt | 88 | 115 | 101 | 84 | 92 | 116½ |
| United States | 15 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 86 | 56½ |
| British North America | 18 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 23¼ | 17 |
| West Indies, British | 33 | 28 | 37 | 35 | 22½ | 24 |
| West Indies, foreign | 16 | 22 | 37 | 36 | 24½ | 16 |
| Mexico | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 16 |
| Brazil and east coast of South America | 76 | 97 | 109 | 115 | 120½ | 102 |
| West coast of South America | 26 | 24 | 45 | 46 | 39¼ | 52 |
| India, China, Singapore, and Manilla | 213 | 201¾ 89½ | 193 109 | 195 73 | 127 55½ | 149 61½ |
| Total | 779 | 872 | 924 | 885 | 775 | 860 |

L—No. 46.

GLASGOW, *September* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in replying to the questions therein contained, to the best of our ability.

There is great difficulty in giving any general idea of the cost of particular articles of manufacture that come under our immediate cognizance, as we are not manufacturers, but buyers of goods.

The principal articles of export from this part of Great Britain, are cambrics and muslin ginghams, printed cottons, particularly of the lighter fabrics of jaconets and muslins, linens, printed mousseline de laines, woolen shawls, printed worsted shawls, and a great variety of fancy mixed fabrics of silk and wool, silk and cotton, worsted and cotton, linen and cotton, &c., &c. Now as many of these articles are fancy and hand-loom fabrics, and in every variety of quality and style, without particularizing each quality, (which would take a long time,) it is almost impossible to give you any standard by which you could arrive at the different costs of material, labor, &c.; and many of these articles being fancy, their value depends a great deal on the taste and judgment in getting them up.

We will endeavor, in the course of a week or two, to particularize as many articles as possible, and give you all the information we can gather from the manufacturers here.

While writing to you we are glad of the opportunity of calling your attention to a circumstance which we have long intended doing, viz: that American merchants buying goods in this country are laboring under a disadvantage, as compared with manufacturers and others who *consign* their goods to the United States for sale.

An American merchant who buys his goods in this country, pays duty on what the goods cost him, which is the best test of what the goods are worth here. Now, a manufacturer in shipping his good to the United States for sale, will invoice them at from ten to twenty per cent. less than the American merchant is paying for them; they have no hesitation in taking the necessary oath to get the consular certificate, as they say the goods only cost us such prices, which may in some cases be true, but in nine cases out of ten is false; thus they not only defraud the revenue and injure the regular American importer, but foreigners have a decided advantage over our own citizens. To the truth of this every American importer would willingly bear testimony.

A remedy for this injustice might easily be found, by which the revenue would be increased, and the American importer and manufacturer properly protected.

It is not the importation of goods which are regularly bought abroad that interferes so much with the American manufacturers, but the vast quantity of goods consigned by foreigners, and invoiced far below their value.

We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

W. B. HUGGINS & Co.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH.

*Statement of the total imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from* 1821 *to* 1849; *showing, also, the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.*

| Years. | Total imports. | Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie. | Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie. | Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie. | Total exports. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821, to September 30 | $62,585,724 | $43,696,405 | $43,671,894 | $10,824,429 | $64,974,382 | 1,298,958 |
| 1822.....do | 83,241,541 | 68,395,673 | 49,874,079 | 11,476,022 | 72,160,281 | 1,324,699 |
| 1823.....do | 77,579,267 | 51,310,736 | 47,155,108 | 21,170,635 | 74,699,030 | 1,336,566 |
| 1824.....do | 80,549,007 | 53,846,567 | 50,649,500 | 18,322,605 | 75,986,657 | 1,389,163 |
| 1825.....do | 96,340,075 | 66,395,722 | 66,944,745 | 23,793,588 | 99,535,388 | 1,423,112 |
| 1826.....do | 84,974,477 | 57,652,577 | 52,449,855 | 20,440,934 | 77,595,322 | 1,534,191 |
| 1827.....do | 79,484,068 | 54,901,108 | 57,878,117 | 16,431,830 | 82,324,827 | 1,620,608 |
| 1828.....do | 88,509,824 | 66,975,505 | 49,976,632 | 14,044,578 | 72,264,686 | 1,741,392 |
| 1829.....do | 74,492,527 | 54,741,571 | 55,087,307 | 12,347,344 | 72,358,671 | 1,260,798 |
| 1830.....do | 70,876,929 | 49,575,099 | 58,524,878 | 13,145,857 | 73,849,508 | 1,191,776 |
| 1831.....do | 103,191,124 | 82,808,110 | 59,218,583 | 13,077,069 | 81,310,583 | 1,267,847 |
| 1832.....do | 101,029,266 | 75,327,688 | 61,726,529 | 19,794,074 | 87,176,943 | 1,439,450 |
| 1833.....do | 108,118,311 | 83,470,067 | 69,950,856 | 17,577,876 | 90,140,433 | 1,606,151 |
| 1834.....do | 126,521,332 | 86,973,147 | 80,623,662 | 21,636,553 | 104,336,973 | 1,758,907 |
| 1835.....do | 149,895,742 | 122,007,974 | 100,459,481 | 14,758,321 | 121,693,577 | 1,824,940 |
| 1836.....do | 189,980,035 | 158,811,392 | 106,570,942 | 17,767,762 | 128,663,040 | 1,882,103 |
| 1837.....do | 140,989,217 | 113,310,571 | 94,280,895 | 17,162,232 | 117,419,376 | 1,896,656 |
| 1838.....do | 113,717,404 | 86,552,598 | 95,560,880 | 9,417,690 | 108,486,616 | 1,995,640 |
| 1839.....do | 162,092,132 | 145,870,816 | 101,625,533 | 10,626,140 | 121,028,416 | 2,096,479 |
| 1840.....do | 107,141,519 | 86,250,335 | 111,660,561 | 12,008,371 | 132,085,946 | 2,180,764 |
| 1841.....do | 127,946,177 | 114,776,309 | 103,636,236 | 8,181,235 | 121,851,803 | 2,130,744 |
| 1842.....do | 100,162,087 | 87,996,318 | 91,799,242 | 8,078,753 | 104,691,534 | 2,092,391 |
| 1842, to December 31—3 months | 21,584,599 | 12,431,376 | 25,895,451 | 1,713,112 | 28,115,493 | 2,174,862 |
| 1843, January 1 to June 30—6 months | 43,169,200 | 24,862,753 | 51,790,903 | 3,426,223 | 56,230,987 | 2,158,603 |
| 1844, from July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844 | 108,435,035 | 96,390,548 | 99,531,774 | 6,214,058 | 111,200,046 | 2,280,095 |
| 1845, to June 30 | 117,254,564 | 105,599,541 | 98,455,330 | 7,584,781 | 99,299,776 | 2,417,002 |
| 1846....do | 121,691,797 | 110,048,859 | 101,718,042 | 7,865,206 | 102,141,893 | 2,562,085 |
| 1847....do | 146,545,638 | 116,257,595 | 150,574,844 | 6,166,754 | 150,637,464 | 2,839,046 |
| 1848....do | 154,998,928 | 140,651,898 | 130,203,709 | 7,986,806 | 132,904,121 | 3,150,502 |
| 1849....do | 147,857,439 | 132,565,108 | 131,710,081 | 8,641,091 | 132,666,955 | 3,334,015 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December*, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register*.

M.

*Aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported each year from* 1821 *to* 1849, *inclusive.*

| | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| In the year 1821 | $12,341,901 00 | |
| 1822 | 13,886,856 00 | |
| 1823 | 13,767,847 00 | |
| 1824 | 15,059,484 00 | |
| 1825 | 11,634,449 00 | |
| 1826 | 11,303,496 00 | |
| 1827 | 11,685,556 00 | |
| 1828 | 11,461,144 00 | |
| 1829 | 13,131,858 00 | |
| 1830 | 12,075,430 00 | |
| 1831 | 17,538,227 00 | |
| 1832 | 12,424,703 00 | |
| 1833 | 14,209,128 00 | |
| 1834 | 11,524,024 00 | |
| 1835 | 12,009,399 00 | |
| 1836 | 10,614,130 00 | |
| 1837 | 9,588,359 00 | |
| 1838 | 9,636,650 00 | |
| 1839 | 14,147,779 00 | |
| 1840 | 19,067,535 00 | |
| 1841 | 17,196,102 00 | |
| 1842 | 16,902,876 00 | |
| 1843 | 11,204,123 00 | |
| 1844 | 17,970,135 00 | |
| 1845 | 16,743,421 00 | |
| 1846 | 27,701,121 00 | |
| 1847 | 68,701,921 00 | |
| 1848 | 37,472,751 00 | |
| 1849 | 38,155,507 00 | |
| | | $509,155,912 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

N.

*Statement exhibiting the values of certain articles imported during the years ending June* 30, 1845, 1846, 1848, *and* 1849, (*after deducting the reëxportation;*) *and the amount of duty which accrued on each article during the same periods respectively.*

| Articles. | 1845. | | 1846. | | 1848. | | 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woolens | $10,504,423 | $3,731,014 | $9,935,925 | $3,480,797 | $15,061,102 | $4,196,007 | $13,505,720 | $3,726,989 |
| Cottons | 13,360,729 | 4,908,272 | 12,857,422 | 4,865,483 | 17,205,417 | 4,166,673 | 15,182,518 | 3,769,294 |
| Hempen goods | 801,661 | 198,642 | 696,888 | 138,394 | 606,900 | 121,380 | 460,335 | 92,067 |
| Iron | 4,075,142 | 2,415,003 | 3,660,581 | 1,629,581 | 7,060,470 | 2,118,141 | 9,189,743 | 2,756,923 |
| Sugar | 4,049,708 | 2,555,075 | 4,397,239 | 2,713,866 | 8,775,223 | 2,632,567 | 7,576,303 | 2,272,891 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 140,372 | 55,122 | 180,221 | 62,282 | 180,335 | 54,100 | 478,232 | 143,470 |
| Salt | 883,359 | 678,069 | 748,566 | 509,244 | 1,027,656 | 205,531 | 1,424,529 | 284,906 |
| Coal | 187,942 | 130,221 | 336,691 | 254,149 | 426,997 | 128,099 | 387,370 | 116,211 |
| Total | 34,003,356 | 14,671,418 | 32,813,533 | 13,653,796 | 50,344,100 | 13,622,498 | 48,204,750 | 13,162,751 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 27, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

*Letters in answer to the Circular of the Treasury Department of August 6, 1849, with other Correspondence.*

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O.

[CIRCULAR.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August* 6, 1849.

SIR: Representations have been made to this Department of the unequal operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846, "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," and likewise of the increase of frauds upon the revenue since this act went into effect.

In order that information of a definite and reliable character upon these and other points may be in the possession of the Department, I request that you will state such facts as are within your knowledge of the practical operation of the act referred to, especially—

1. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.

2. In regard to fraudulent invoices.

3. In regard to the under-valuation of merchandise.

4. In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.

5. The practical operation of the 3d section of this act, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*," is levied; this rate of duty being less than the rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.

6. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the "manufactures of wool" and the "manufactures of worsted."

8. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the cases of wool, iron, &c.

And also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material, as in the cases of wool, hemp, copper, &c.

9. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *November* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have delayed an answer to your circular-letter of August 6th,

in which you request that I will state such facts as are within my knowledge of the practical operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," to the end that I might obtain further information, from this office and elsewhere, than it was in my power to communicate at the time when the circular was first received.

This delay has enabled me to communicate, verbally and in writing, with many of our merchants and manufacturers here and in other parts of the country, and also with most of the collectors of the customs, in ports in this part of the country, where there is any considerable importation of foreign goods; so that in the answers which I shall make to portions of your circular, I feel authorized to represent a large amount of practical public sentiment.

1st. *In regard to the equality of the operation of said law, and the agreement or variance of appraisements at different ports*, I will say that but one feeling exists among the importing merchants or custom-house officers with whom I have had intercourse; and that is, an unqualified opinion that the law is unequal, and consequently unjust in its operation. This opinion is based upon facts, or upon appraisements of actual occurrence, partly within my knowledge, and partly within the knowledge of other parties who have made verbal or written statements to me on the subject, so that I can say with truth that I have received satisfactory evidence that the same article of foreign merchandise, coming from foreign ports at the same time, has been entered or appraised at different custom-houses at very different values. At some ports the invoice value is taken, whatever it may be, without regard to the true market value abroad at the time of shipment; and at other ports, when the invoice value is set aside and an appraisement takes place, such appraisement is considerably less at some ports than it is at others. *As an illustration merely*, and not because it is a matter of inherent importance, I will name the article of cordwood, from the British provinces, inasmuch as I have now before me a memorandum, obtained for another purpose, showing the value at which it is entered or passed at several different custom-houses.

The price at which this article is passed in Boston is now, and has for some time been, $1 50 per cord, invoices and consular certificates to the contrary notwithstanding, because we have obtained reliable information that this is the fair market value at the principal places of exportation; but in Portland and Bath it has been passed at 75 cents per cord; in Newburyport at 75 cents to $1 per cord; in Salem at $1 to $1 50 per cord; in Gloucester at $1 25 per cord; and in five other ports in New England from which I have heard, it is uniformly passed at $1 per cord. This same gradation, or inequality of appraisements at different ports, attaches also to coal from the British provinces to some extent, as I am able to ascertain from letters now in my possession; and also to lumber, railroad iron, cigars, sugar, and other articles; and I have no doubt it is true also with regard to wines and spirits, as well as cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, and almost every article which is imported.

I have papers in my possession showing that sugars from the West Indies, of a similar quality, are admitted to entry in Philadelphia, and

that shawls of similar quality are admitted to entry in New York, at a lower value than they are in Boston; and our appraisers inform me they have handed some papers to Mr. Gordon showing the same thing in regard to cigars, and I believe some other articles.

Owing to this variance of appraisements at different ports, it will be perceived that the duty in some places may be from five to fifty per cent. less than it is in others; thus materially affecting or reducing the revenue, and discriminating badly against the business and interests of those places where the highest appraisements are made and the highest rates of duty are paid; but I do not see how it is to be entirely remedied or avoided under a strictly ad valorem tariff law, inasmuch as it is the result of causes which cannot well be prevented or controlled. The law requires that the duty be levied on the foreign *cost* of the article, except where such actual cost is less than the market value at the time of shipment; in which case the cost is set aside, and the duty is levied upon the market value at the foreign port. If the duty were levied *exclusively* upon the foreign cost, and all importers and owners of goods were sufficiently honest and conscientious to regard the obligations of an oath, even then there would inevitably be great discrepancies in invoices, and consequently great differences in the rate or amount of duty paid, because, in the judgment of different men, different elements enter into such cost.

The real purchaser of goods in a foreign market could tell precisely their true cost, but the manufacturer of the same goods would be utterly unable to determine the exact cost to him; and if he were the exporter, he could not honestly swear to such cost as he might affix to his invoice. In any event the actual cost to the manufacturer would, in most cases, be considerably less than the cost to the purchaser of such goods; and in case both parties were importers of the same articles into this country, the foreign manufacturer would legally and honestly be able to pass them through our custom-houses at a lower rate of duty than the American purchaser.

But the difficulty of determining the value upon which the duty is to be levied, is greatly increased when you consider that the foreign market value at the time of shipment is to be ascertained, as well as the foreign cost, and the duty is then to be cast upon such foreign market value in case it exceeds the foreign cost. This rule obliges collectors or appraisers, as the case may be, to be well and perfectly acquainted with the quality of every article imported into this country, and with its market value at the time and place of shipment. To do this they must thoroughly understand all languages and all currencies, either personally or by means of agents and retainers; and they must also be so well read in prices-current and other matters, as to know the precise values of all articles in foreign markets, and the fluctuations in such values or prices as must and do constantly occur.

These are obvious and inherent difficulties in any ad valorem system of collecting the revenue, and would occur if all goods were imported at one port, and passed through the hands of one set of appraisers; but when you consider that we have about one hundred and twenty ports of entry in the country, where goods may be imported, and that all collectors and appraisers have not the same means of obtaining information of

the foreign values of merchandise, or the same opinion as to the quality of articles imported, it will be seen that a variance of appraisements is not to be wondered at, even if all collectors and appraisers were equally well disposed. But it is not to be expected that all Government officers *are* equally well disposed, or will be governed by the same rules in ascertaining the foreign value of merchandise. It may be, that in some instances a difference or variation in appraisements may result from a desire to attract business to particular localities, and thereby, perhaps, to increase the emoluments of Government officers; and in my judgment, this feeling or action has greatly diminished the revenue at some ports where the appraisements and the duties are highest, and increased it where the appraisements and duties are the lowest. As an illustration under this head, one of our merchants has called my attention to the fact, that in the course of the last autumn about six thousand boxes of sugar were brought into this market from a southern port, and sold at prices which, to Boston importers, would have involved a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars; and, what is very extraordinary, not a box of this sugar was shipped here in bond—the owners thereby losing interest and insurance on the duty, and the opportunity of selling or exporting the same to foreign markets. The person who called my attention to this matter remarked, that it was a great exercise of charity to suppose that the owners did not realize a favor by paying duty at the first port of arrival more than equivalent to all these disadvantages.

I feel bound to add, that since I came into office I have been informed of many instances where our appraisers have placed a higher foreign value upon merchandise than was assessed at other ports, and I have been remonstrated with upon the inexpediency or impropriety of such a course, on the ground that it would prevent merchants from importing goods here, and drive them to other ports where the appraisements and duties were lower.

I ought to say, also, that if it were possible or practicable to obtain returns from all the custom-houses of the invoice or appraised value of articles imported, I have no doubt it would appear that this port had suffered greatly in the diminution of its business and revenue. I am satisfied it would also appear that, at some of our ports, importers have been allowed to retain or keep back invoices of goods, made out at the real foreign cost, and enter their goods on an appraised value below such foreign cost.

In the opinion of many of our intelligent merchants, the consumption or sale of foreign merchandise in this market is one hundred per cent. greater that the quantity of such merchandise directly imported here, and a good part of this may safely be attributed to the fact that the duties are, or are supposed to be, higher at this port than at other ports in the country.

2d and 3d. *In regard to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise*, I shall submit some tabular statements and documentary evidence, which will prove conclusively that the revenue is liable to be greatly reduced or affected by one or the other of these methods; but from the nature of the case, or the difficulty of determining precisely whether the invoice is made lower than it ought to be for purposes of

fraud, or because the importers differ in opinion as to the elements which go to make up the foreign cost, or fair market value of an article, as I have before suggested, I am unwilling to express an opinion that undervaluations are always, or even generally, the result of a disposition to defraud the revenue; although I have no doubt that there are many cases where this is the intention of the parties who undervalue their merchandise in their invoices.

I have sent you tables or abstracts from our appraisers, showing the number of cases where invoices have been advanced for the last ten months, or rather from January 1 to November 1, 1849, with the amount of addition made to each invoice, and the rate per cent. of every advance, which I think are remarkable papers.

By these papers you will perceive that in seven hundred and ninety-four instances within ten months of this year the foreign invoices of merchandise, which should declare the true cost or market value thereof, have been set aside, either by the importers or appraisers, and a higher value inserted in the entries.

Besides this, within the same period of time, we have allowed nearly five hundred entries in cases where the importers made oath that no invoices were received, and where warrants were issued to the appraisers to return the value of the merchandise subject to duty, agreeably to section 2d of the act of March 1, 1823. In these instances importers give a bond to produce an invoice afterwards; and so far as my experience enables me to judge, such invoices, when produced, are almost always less than the value of the article returned by the appraisers.

You have, then, from this office alone, and within the short space of ten months of one year, nearly thirteen hundred cases wherein the invoices or entries of merchandise have been set aside, and the amount of duty increased. There have been about fifteen thousand entries made at this office within this period of time. So that the cases mentioned amount to nearly nine per cent. of all the entries made at this port, and the amount of duties saved to the Government by this procedure must be at least two hundred thousand dollars. Whether similar vigilance is exercised at other custom-houses, I have not the means of determining; but the complaints which are made to me, and to which I have already referred, that we assess higher foreign values on many articles than are assessed at other ports, lead me to suppose that we are somewhat singular in our mode of procedure.

In this connection I cannot refrain from saying, that I have papers in my possession showing that goods are purposely invoiced lower for one market (Philadelphia) than they are for another market, (Boston,) and that while the lower invoice passed the appraisers of Philadelphia without being advanced, the higher invoice was largely advanced by our appraisers.

I also enclose to you a file of letters, going to prove that it is the custom, and in many instances the invariable practice, of foreign houses to forward two invoices of their goods, one being the true value or cost, and the other and lower one being made to enter by at the custom-house; and the last or lowest invoice is sworn to before the United States consul, or some other person qualified to administer oaths.

These letters disclose what is supposed or known to be the custom of foreigners in this respect; and I can furnish a *much larger amount of testimony on this point*, if you desire it.

In some instances, where two invoices have been sent in this way, both of them have been left at the custom-house, and the duties were levied upon that of the highest value. I think it is reasonable to conclude, that if this be the practice or custom of foreign houses, and they are detected in ten per cent. of the instances in which they attempt to pass their goods below their true cost or market value, there must be a much larger number of instances in which they escape detection.

In other words, I believe the revenue of the country is greatly lessened by means of fraud or undervaluations, and that, for reasons given under the first head of this letter, it is utterly impossible that it should be prevented.

4th and 9th. In my judgment, if specific duties were levied in all practicable cases, the effect would be almost entirely to put a stop to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise, and also to the variance of appraisements at the different ports. It would also prevent, in a great measure, that uncertainty or fluctuation in the amount of revenue derived from many important articles, consequent upon the rise or fall of the foreign value, and restore to American merchants the business of importing foreign goods, which has now passed almost entirely, or very largely, into the hands of foreigners.

As matters now stand, many kinds of goods can be purchased of the agents of foreign houses in this country from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than they can be imported by American merchants, and I can furnish some testimony upon this point if you desire it.

5th. *The practical effect of the 3d section of the law of* 1846, *under which all merchandise not specially provided for is admitted at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem*, is to allow goods composed of mixed materials to come in at a less rate of duty than goods composed entirely of one material, or in any event to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled.

6th and 7th. I presume you will receive answers to these points of your circular from persons who are better qualified to give information than I am; so I will not trouble you with my views on these matters.

8th. *The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof*, is so plainly to encourage manufacturers in countries where raw materials are cheaper than they are in this country, that I need not spend any time in illustrating it.

*The effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material*, is still worse for the American manufacturer.

I enclose an interesting letter from William A. Crocker, of Taunton, in this State, showing the disastrous effect of levying a duty of five per cent. on pig copper, when sheathing copper is admitted free of duty; and similar effects must follow in all cases where a discrimination is made against the American manufacturer.

I enclose some other letters, which I have received in answer to your

circular of August 6; and, apologizing for the imperfect manner in which I have been obliged to answer your inquiries,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr., *Collector.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 2.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*November* 27, 1849.

SIR: I enclose to you a statement of foreign imports at this port for the third quarter of 1845, and also for the third quarter of 1849, describing the kind of goods imported, the country from whence imported, the value of such imports, and the proportion of such imports on American and on foreign account.

The statement is a summary one; but I am preparing as rapidly as possible a full and complete statement, agreeably to later requests, which I will send to you as soon as it is finished.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| You will observe that in 1845 the imports were | | $5,935,392 |
| Of which, on American account | $5,184,745 | |
| On foreign account | 750,647 | |
| And, in 1849, the imports were | | $5,938,803 |
| Of which, on American account | $4,806,935 | |
| On foreign account | 1,131,868 | |

showing that the importations on foreign account were increased fifty-one per cent. from 1845 to 1849, and that those on American account were diminished seven per cent. during the same period.

You will further observe, that in certain kinds of goods, from particular countries, the business of importing has fallen very largely into the hands of foreigners, while in other kinds of goods there has been no special change.

For instance, the importations on foreign account from the British American colonies have increased 105 per cent., and those on American account have diminished eight per cent.; while from Cuba the increase on foreign account has been 213 per cent., and the diminution on American account has been 53 per cent. from 1845 to 1849.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr., *Collector.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

O—No. 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *November* 22, 1849.

SIR: Having transmitted to you from time to time such information as reached me in a tangible shape, in reply to the questions propounded in your circular of the 6th of August last, copies of which I caused to be distributed among our merchants and manufactories in this vicinity, it remains for me to give you, very briefly, the results of my own observations and experience upon the subject to which those inquiries refer, viz: the practical operation of the tariff act of 1846.

1. The appraisements of values of foreign merchandise of the same kind at different ports must, of necessity, be various in many instances; and the variation in the prices fixed by the appraisers of different ports on articles identical in character and cost abroad has been known to exceed twenty per cent. Nor would it be fair to ascribe this discrepancy to inattention or undue want of skill in the appraisers, for many articles, in almost every department of manufactures, are of such a character as to require the education of a lifetime in their study alone to attain proficiency in judging accurately as to the ratio of value between qualities of different and approximating grades. Of this description may be named wines, especially the finer ones of France and Germany; cutlery, hardware, as files, &c., &c.

2 and 3. Numerous cases have occurred here of the presentation of invoices under circumstances inducing the suspicion of fraud, from the lowness of their prices, and in some instances from the presentation, by the houses to which the goods have been consigned, of other invoices, simultaneously or subsequently received, in which the same merchandise has been charged at higher prices.

With us these cases have been confined to shipments for foreign account on consignment.

It would not, however, be safe to look upon this as an invariable proof of fraudulent purpose in regard to the revenue on the part of the shipper. It is doubtless often done by persons ignorant of our laws, and of lax morals, who send the higher charged invoice to their consignee to sell by, itself false, under the belief that this pretended high cost may enhance the opinion of the buyer, to whom it is intended to be exhibited, in his estimate of the quality of the goods.

Still, that many invoices are framed by foreigners with the design of introducing their merchandise into the United States on the payment of a less rate of duty than that fixed by law, cannot, I think, admit of any doubt.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties is to induce the undervaluations above alluded to.

5. I can perceive no reason to apprehend any injurious effect upon the revenue in the practical operation of the third section of the tariff act of 1846. There is certainly none under the practice of this office, where the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842 is held to be still in force, and considered in the light of a *proviso* to the section of the later act first above referred to.

Our warrant for this course will be found in Treasury circular No. 6, dated May 8, 1848.

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, is to complicate the business of the officers of the customs; to cause frequent doubts as to the rates of duties that should be charged, especially on articles of novel fabric, and sometimes to lead to protests and litigation.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon "the manufactures of wool" and "the manufactures of worsted" is, that some peculiar manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component, which should pay 30 per cent. duty, may occasionally be introduced as worsted, and thus be admitted at 25 per cent., it being extremely difficult to distinguish the one from the other in certain species of fabrics, and the difficulty being yet greater when both materials are combined in the same fabric.

8. The effect of levying the same rate of duty upon the raw material as upon the manufactures thereof, (and still more so in cases in which the duty on the manufactured article is less than on the raw material,) is unquestionably to give an advantage over American manufacturers to manufacturers abroad, residing in countries where labor can be obtained at its minimum price, and where a different policy as to imposts on the raw material is adopted. This is believed to be the case in the chief nations of Europe, and especially in those having the most extensive commercial transactions with the United States.

9. In regard to the effect of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of the American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise, the impression is universal that it has been to diminish the ratio of their importations, and to increase that of the importations of foreigners. Numerous cases are within my knowledge of Market street dry-goods houses engaged in the western trade, who were formerly in the habit of importing, to a considerable extent, the articles in which they deal, especially cloths and fine woolens, having entirely discontinued such importations, and now obtaining their supply of such goods from the agents of foreign houses. These agents sell, deliverable here, at prices agreed on in Federal money, which are much lower than the same goods can be imported for by our own merchants.

The belief of the adverse influence of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of American importers is fully justified by such statistical facts, having reference to the subject, as the records of this office afford.

Thus taking the quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1845, (prior to the enacting of our present tariff,) the amount of imports at this port was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For American account | $2,075,930 | |
| For foreign account | 185,613 | |
| | | $2,261,543 |

While in the corresponding quarter of the current year it was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For American account | $2,741,782 | |
| For foreign account | 510,796 | |
| | | 3,252,578 |
| Showing an aggregate increase in the quarter just elapsed of | | 991,035 |

of which on American account $665,852, and on foreign account $325,183; that is to say, on American account, an increase on the importations of the quarter ending September 30, 1845, for the same account, of 32 per cent., and on foreign account of 275 per cent.—showing a vast preponderance in favor of foreigners.

The inference cannot be resisted, that this enormous increase in the ratio of importations on foreign account beyond that on American account, must owe its origin to some other cause than a sudden increase in the spirit of enterprise on the part of foreign shippers to this port.

But it would be a great error to suppose that in either of the above terms, the value of the goods imported here for foreign account, as shown by the above statements, approximated to the value of the importations actually belonging to foreigners. The relative increase may possibly be shown, but it is well known that we have among us many houses, branches of establishments abroad, and who being measurably interested in the importations which they enter at our custom-houses, enter them as owners, thus placing them on the record as American importations, and rendering it impossible to ascertain what interest in them belongs abroad.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. LEWIS, *Collector.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 4.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *November* 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the suggestions which a reply to your circular of the 6th of August last invites, from the officers of the customs, as well as others.

Mr. Hone has the credit of this document; his experience and observation have enabled him to present views which, I doubt not, will receive your respectful consideration. So far as my observation extends, I fully concur in the statements and opinions as expressed by Mr. Hone.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. MAXWELL.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

1. *In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.*—The weekly returns made to the Treasury by the appraisers at the different ports will enable the Secretary to decide the question, at which place the most close and minute investigations are made. In July, the New York appraisers made additions exceeding 10 per cent. to twenty invoices, additions ranging from 3 per cent. to 9½ per cent. to fifty invoices, and additions of less than 3 per cent. to about two hundred invoices; of this latter class few are included in the weekly returns.

In proportion to the amount of duties collected at any port, will be the facilities enjoyed by the appraisers of ascertaining the market value of goods at any given time and place; and as the market value fluctuates, the valuation fixed by the appraisers at one of the large ports will change from time to time more readily than in ports where, less business being done, there will be fewer opportunities of ascertaining the market value.

In the absence of all direct correspondence upon this subject with the other collection districts, it is difficult to fix upon facts throwing a light upon this question; but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of an opinion expressed by the appraisers, that a great difference exists at different ports, not only in the valuation, but in the classification of goods, and that importers, in many instances, make the necessary arrangements for having a particular article entered at that port where its classification will be the lowest, or where invoices are allowed to pass with the least scrutiny.

The precise and definite classification of merchandise in the tariff of 1846 leaves but little difficulty in ascertaining the class in which each article should be placed. I do not think that there have been more than a dozen cases since the beginning of your term, in which the question of classification has been raised.

In respect to the difference of valuation at the various ports, I am assured, by a person upon whose accuracy I can rely, that an experiment to test the uniformity of appraisements was recently made. Three parcels of cotton goods, precisely alike in kind and cost, were shipped to as many different ports, and being without invoices, were entered by appraisement, under bonds to produce invoices hereafter. The result was a difference of 25 per cent. between the highest and lowest valuation made by the appraisers at the several ports.

It would be unreasonable to deny that great differences in estimating value must unavoidably occur under a system of ad valorem duties, and that such a system must consequently operate unequally and injuriously.

2. *In regard to fraudulent invoices.*—I do not believe that there are many fraudulent invoices presented at this office which escape detection. The close scrutiny of examined packages, the frequent demands made for other packages to be sent for examination, besides those designated by the deputy collectors, and the occasional requisition of a whole invoice for this purpose, convince me that the appraisers are active, diligent, and searching in their inquiries, and that there is little probability of their overlooking a fraudulent attempt. But it is impossible to put an entire check upon fraud under ad valorem duties, particularly as respects iron, sugar, molasses, &c., in which the nicest judgment is required to detect a slight error in price. Invoices are sometimes allowed to pass, when supposed to be undervalued, because the appraisers are without the means of proving them to be false; and on a demand for reappraisement, it will be difficult to find merchant appraisers having the requisite knowledge and the disposition to sustain the United States appraisers in their judgment.

The "abstract of additional duties" which is furnished quarterly, will show the extent to which frauds or errors, exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of invoice, have been detected by the appraisers. I suppose

that the abstract for the first quarter of your term, beginning July 1, will report at least twice as many cases as the average of the preceding year. It is probable that under the present administration of the appraisers' department, not more than one-fifth of the attempts to pass fraudulent invoices escape detection.

3. *In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise.*—*Bar iron* is imported with a wide extent of value, costing from 5*s.* sterling per cwt. to 35*s.*; and the most experienced dealer will find it difficult to determine whether iron charged at 6*s.* is not worth 8*s.* or 10*s.* The same remark is applicable to *steel.* And if undervaluation of iron and steel in bars can be easily made, it may be safely extended to the forms which these materials assume when manufactured, and which are almost unlimited in number. I know of no means of detecting fraudulent valuation of these articles short of actual test by the hands of the smith.

*Sugar* is an item of great importance to the revenue, the importation during the first seven months of the current year having been about 60,000 hhds., 40,000 boxes, 30,000 bags and barrels. Suppose that the actual cost of these was 2½ cents per lb. on an average; they might have been invoiced at ¼ cent below cost, without detection, for it is nearly impossible for the best judge to discriminate a quarter of a cent per pound in the foreign cost, and yet this small difference would defraud the revenue of one tenth of the true amount of duties.

The means possessed by the appraisers of ascertaining true cost diminish in the proportion in which false invoices increase, because a comparison between the cost stated in different invoices is one of the tests upon which they rely. Suppose all the manufacturers and importers of any given article were to combine in invoicing it at one half of the actual cost, and this false representation would soon become the only standard by which the appraisers could regulate their judgment.

4. *In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.*—One effect is the introduction of goods of inferior grade and quality; under a specific tariff, it is the policy of the merchant to import only the best articles, because the duty is ratably less upon these than upon articles of lower cost. Now the kinds of merchandise which are most easily and profitably manufactured at home are those of common quality, which require the largest supply of the raw material produced within our own borders. In this view, our manufacturers would be more encouraged and sustained by a low specific duty than by a higher ad valorem rate. If the British cotton manufacturer, for instance, knows that he has to pay 6 cents per square yard upon his fabrics, whether they cost him 4*d.* sterling or 8*d.*, he will, under ordinary circumstances, find a strong inducement to ship only the higher priced goods, leaving the lower priced to be produced by our own skill and industry. But if the 4*d.* article and the 8*d.* each pays the same percentage upon the cost, it will frequently be his interest to ship the lower priced goods. It may, perhaps, be urged that some of our manufacturers are employed upon fine and high-priced fabrics, and would consequently be injured by the adopting of specific rates, which would bring foreigners into more direct competition with them. But I doubt whether the extent to which such fabrics are manufactured

in this country is sufficient to weaken the general principle which has been stated.

In the competition between our own manufacturers and foreigners, an ad valorem duty operates to our disadvantage in another respect. Suppose circumstances to be such that both can sell any given article at the same price in our markets without loss; if any change in circumstances enables the foreigner to save something in the cost of production, this saving causes double injury to the American, because the foreigner undersells him—not only to the extent of that saving, but to the extent, also, of the duty on the saving. Thus, if the duty be thirty per cent., and the foreigner produces his goods ten per cent. lower than before, he saves not only that ten per cent., but also three per cent. upon the duty.

It is obvious that the security of the revenue and the interest of the honest merchant are alike endangered by an ad valorem tariff when compared with a specific. Under a system of appraisement, frauds must sometimes escape detection; and differences of standards and opinions at various ports, and sometimes between the several examiners at the same port, must frequently occur. But the duties under a specific tariff are assessed by the exact processes of measuring, weighing, gauging, and counting; and if the details of the tariff are sufficiently close to provide for a great majority in value and amount of the articles generally imported, differences in practice will rarely occur; the result will be uniformity at the different ports, and accuracy in all.

Under the present system, the Treasury says to the merchant who receives in quantity less than his invoice specifies, "Your goods, be they more or less, cost you so much, and upon so much you must pay the ad valorem duty." This rule is excessively irritating to the merchants, and keeps them continually in an antagonist position to the officers of the customs, especially as we charge upon all excesses, while we allow for no deficiencies. Under a specific tariff this fruitful source of discontent and vexation would be closed.

The evil effects of abolishing specific duties are particularly evident in the case of iron. The business of converting ore into metal is not to be learned from books, but from practice and experiment. The distinction between different ores, as to the processes of washing and smelting, and the choice of fluxes for different ores, are irregular and arbitrary, and the treatment which is successful in one case will entirely fail in another. These facts indicate the necessity of a steady and regular pursuit of the business to insure success. Moreover, a successful prosecution of the business demands a working population of a peculiar character, and formed by much teaching and experience. This population, if dispersed by the failure of its employers, engages in other pursuits, and upon a revival of demand cannot be easily reassembled. New operatives must be taught. This is another argument in favor of a steady and permanent encouragement of the iron business, but ad valorem duties have a directly opposite tendency. When the tariff of 1846 was passed, the market price of bar and railroad iron in England was about £9 sterling per ton, and the duty of thirty per cent. was equivalent to a specific rate of about $13. This, if permanent, would have been a sufficient protection of our iron-masters against any fluctu-

ation in foreign prices; but the same iron now costs only about £5 sterling in England, and thirty per cent. is equivalent to a specific rate of $7 25 only, or little more than one-half of the protection which the legislation of 1846 appeared to grant, while the foreign article can be bought £4 per ton lower than when the native article was protected by a larger duty. This variation in foreign prices is not at all unusual, for it is certain that during any term of ten years in the last twenty, the market price of iron in England has touched the two extremes of £4 10*s.* and £10. The English iron-masters, when prices are low, can compel the suspension of our own works—force our people to blow out their furnaces and discharge their hands; and when we have become dependent upon them for the supply of this important article, we are completely at their mercy, and the higher the prices they charge, the more duty must we pay in addition.

Grant to our manufacturers, in a permanent and specific form, that protection which the act of 1846 delusively promised—say $13 on *bar* iron and $5 50 on *pig*—and they will be enabled to furnish a cheaper and better article than can be imported, and they will render the country independent of foreign aid in the supply of this important material. Capital will be attracted to the pursuit, experience and observation will systematize it, and the iron population will be kept together by steady employment.

The protection of iron includes the protection of coal, for our iron works, if active and flourishing, would give a strong impulse to the coal trade. After the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall have developed our treasures of bituminous coal, some protection may be needed; but until that time, coal, when iron flourishes, will partake of its prosperity.

5. *The practical operation of the 3d section, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem" is levied; this rate being less than those imposed upon manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.*—This provision encourages the attempts to introduce old articles of importation under new names, and with some slight modification of the fabric, so as to take them out of the class to which they properly belong, and enter them at a lower rate of duty. It would seem that the framers of the existing tariff took thirty per cent. as the rate best adapted to revenue, and were governed by partial considerations in affixing lower rates in some instances, and higher in others. Whatever inducements persuaded them to take a lower rate in any case, cannot apply to any materials or fabrics so uncertain and vague in character as not to be comprehended in any of the numerous details which the tariff furnishes; consequently there cannot be any impropriety or inexpediency in taxing such materials or fabrics with the thirty per cent. duty, which appears to have been the standard, instead of the twenty per cent. which the tariff provides.

6. *The effects of levying different rates of duty upon manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.*—The effect is injurious. It induces fraudulent attempts to enter goods by false description: for instance, manufactures of wool in general pay 30

per cent.; but blankets, which are manufactures of wool, pay 20 per cent. The consequence has been, that in many cases, when blankets have been entered, the appraisers have found that, although the article might in some particulars be properly so called, yet in others they would be more correctly described as pilot-cloths, or other manufactures of wool, intended for uses other than those to which blankets are usually applied.

The difference in rate charged upon fabrics of the same material is so arbitrary, that it is difficult, in many instances, to assign a plausible motive: for instance, cotton manufactures in general pay 25 per cent., but cotton-velvets pay 20 per cent., and embroidered fabrics pay 30 per cent. Why except velvets from the general rule? Are embroidered articles subjected to a higher rate, in order to encourage our sewing women, by a tariff which generally excludes the principle of protection?

This provision should be abandoned, and the rule substituted, that all articles made wholly or partially of wool, cotton, silk, iron, hemp, flax, &c., &c., should pay a uniform rate attached to each material; and that all articles made of two or more materials should be charged with the highest rate to which any one of these materials is subject, as provided by the 20th section of the act of 30th August, 1842.

7. *The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of wool, and those of worsted.*—There is no good reason for this discrimination; the raw material of worsted is wool, and it is merely the being *combed*, instead of *carded*, which gives it that particular name and character. It is only a few years since the manufacture of worsted was introduced into the United States. The attempt has generally failed, because the duty is so low. The process of combing adds considerably to the cost of the material; and the high price of labor in this country, connected with the higher cost in general of the material, has made this branch of industry unprofitable.

8. *The effect of levying the same duty upon raw materials as is imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the case of wool, iron, &c.; and also, the effect where the duty upon manufactures is less than that upon the raw material, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c.*—There is an error in the second clause of this query; copper pays 5 per cent., and no manufacture of copper pays less.* This provision operates directly to the discouragement of manufacturing industry, by causing the importation of *fabrics* which employ foreign labor and capital, instead of *materials*, upon which our own might be advantageously employed; it injuriously affects the producing classes. It may be safely said that our product of raw materials does not exceed the demand which would exist at home under a moderately-protective tariff: of course I except cotton, of which we raise a large surplus. It is obvious, then, that all our raw materials would be sustained and encouraged by a home market, which would consume the whole supply. This is especially true with regard to wool.

As a general rule, it may be asserted that one half of the cost of a woolen fabric lies in the material; or that one half is the average pro-

* The writer of the above appears to have overlooked the fact, that copper in sheets, known as "sheathing copper," is admitted *free of duty*. The value of this manufacture of copper, imported from December 1, 1846, to June 30, 1849, two years and seven months, is $2,492,814.

portion of material and of value, when finished. It is, therefore, particularly desirable in the case of the manufacturer of woolens, that he should obtain his material at the lowest possible price; and as the tariff imposes a lower duty upon wool than upon manufactures of wool, it encourages him to obtain his supply from foreigners, instead of making his purchases at home.

9. *In regard to the effects upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.*—A similar inquiry having been made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1845, an investigation was made, founded upon the various entries by several ships; the result was reported thus:

The importations on *foreign* account were, of goods from—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| France | 80 | per cent. | of the whole. |
| Holland and Germany | 90 | do. | do. |
| Bremen, Hamburg, &c. | 95 | do. | do. |
| Ireland | 95 | do. | do. |
| England | 75 | do. | do. |

I am inclined to believe that this estimate was excessive, and that an error was committed in ascribing a foreign character to foreign names, when the bearers of them had, by naturalization and long residence, acquired an American identity.

But, making all the necessary allowances, I am convinced that more than one half of all the profit or loss upon dutiable merchandise imported into this district is gained or lost by foreigners residing abroad, or having only a temporary residence in this country. Between twenty and thirty per cent. of the whole importation is made on account of individuals who are foreigners indeed by birth, but in whom continued residence and intermarriage with our females have produced a lively sympathy with our institutions. These feel a personal interest in our national prosperity, and many of them rank high in the list of useful and honorable citizens.

The fact that so large a proportion of the importing business is engrossed by foreigners, is not to be ascribed exclusively to the peculiar character of the existing tariff. The redundant capital of Europe, when compared with our limited means, enables the foreign manufacturer to borrow money at lower interest than the American pays. The price of labor is much cheaper in Europe than in the United States; and, in many instances, the cost of the raw material is lower there than here. These circumstances enable the foreigner to pour out his surplus stock upon our markets, and he naturally employs his own kinsmen and countrymen as his agents.

But the replies to your previous interrogatories irresistibly suggest the inference, that the tendencies and influences of the *ad valorem* system are largely in favor of the foreign dealer, and hostile to the American merchant.

These remarks, upon the questions proposed in the Secretary's circular of 6th August, are respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. S. HONE.

*September* 25, 1849.

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., *Collector*, &c.

NOTE.—Returns from New York, stating the comparative amount of importations at that port, on American and on foreign account, during the third quarters of the years 1845 and 1849, corresponding with those referred to in the foregoing letters from the collectors of Boston and Philadelphia, are in preparation at the New York custom-house, but have not yet been received at the Treasury Department.

DECEMBER, 1849.

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O—No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 1, 1849.

By official returns, on file in this Department, it appears that the number of instances in which the values of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have been advanced on the entries, by the United States appraisers, above the values declared in the invoices during ten months, from January 1 to October 31, 1849, inclusive, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of instances at | | New York | 899 |
| Do. | do. | Boston | 639 |
| Do. | do. | Philadelphia | 8 |
| Total number at the three ports named | | | 1,546 |

The returns from Boston represent 155 instances additional, in which the values of goods have been advanced above the invoice values during the same period, by the importers on making their entries.

The returns from New York and Philadelphia do not state the number of advances made by importers.

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O—No. 6.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions of the circular of August 6 last, in reference to the operation of the tariff of 30th July, 1846:

1st. There will be necessarily a considerable variation in the appraisements at different ports. I have no doubt that the difference is considerable on many articles, and must continue to be so.

2d. I am convinced that fraudulent invoices are frequently used.

3d. Undervaluations of merchandise are common, and are systematically resorted to in many cases by shippers from abroad.

4th. Specific duties are certainly the safest for the Government on many kinds of merchandise, and the fairest for the merchant, because he is not exposed to the injury arising from his goods being valued at a higher rate than another's in a neighboring port.

5th, 6th, and 7th. The effect of the 3d section, and of all regulations imposing different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material, is to produce evasions of the law on the part of manufacturers by such

change in their fabrics, (not easy to detect,) which will bring the goods paying the higher rate into the class paying the less rate of duty.

8th. "The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw material as are imposed on manufactures thereof," must, I presume, be injurious to the manufactures of the country.

9th. The effect of false invoices and undervaluations must be injurious to the business of American merchants, believing, as I do, that these violations of the law proceed from foreign importers rather than from our own merchants.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAYSON, *Collector, Charleston, S. C.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 7.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *November* 9, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor now to reply to your circular of August 6, containing inquiries as to the operation of the present tariff, and particularly as to the working of the ad valorem principle upon which it is based.

Unremitted occupation in the performance of my official duties since the receipt of that circular, has prevented an earlier reply.

The adoption of ad valorem duties, and discarding specific duties, constitute the novel feature in the tariff of 1846. It was an untried experiment, inasmuch as it had never been attempted in the United States and in none of the commercial nations of the Old World. In France the duties are exclusively specific, and in England nineteen-twentieths of the duties of the tariff of 1847 were specific. Three years' experience in this country has shown most conclusively that the experiment is a failure. Doubtless it was the object and intention of the National Legislature, when they affixed a rate of duty 20 or 30 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of a certain article of merchandise, that the true value of the article should be ascertained, and the duty rated on that value should be collected. The mode of collection prescribed by law defeats that object, and frustrates the intention of the legislature. The ad valorem system is a very plausible theory, but it is impracticable, because it is built upon an irrational and untenable basis; for it assumes that the sanctity of an oath is inviolable, that all importers are honest, and finally that custom-house officers are endowed with that rare knowledge which would enable them to detect fraud whenever attempted.

But premising that the law is implicitly obeyed, and that no undervaluations are practised, the system is from its very nature injurious to the great domestic interests of the country. When prices advance abroad, duties rise accordingly; thus tantalizing by offering to American labor *protection*, when it does not stand in need of it. But when prices are low, and American labor actually requires the support of Government,

*protection* is not only *refused*, but in effect offered to sustain the labor of foreign paupers. With this double advantage of a fall in price and a fall in duty, the foreign producer is able to drive the American out of his own market.

Take the article of iron, and apply the operation of the system to it. When the rate of duty of thirty per cent. was fixed on iron in 1846, it was done in reference to the then ruling prices of the article. At that time the duty was $18 per ton. This was protection enough, and the iron-masters were satisfied with it. But since 1846 the reduction in price of foreign iron has been from $60 to $25 per ton, and a consequent decrease of duty from $18 to $7 50 per ton. Upon the subsidence of the railway mania in Great Britain, large surplus stocks of iron were left on hand; prices fell to a very low point, and the influx of iron in the United States in two years amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand tons. In the course of time the stocks abroad will be exhausted, and a reactionary effect will be immediately experienced. High prices will return, and with them increased duties. But what has been the actual result of this state of things within the short period of two years? From the anomalous policy of our own system, one of the most important branches of domestic industry has become involved and seriously injured by a condition of things in Great Britain brought about by reckless speculators in railway stocks. Our own railroad companies have been temporarily benefited by the purchase of cheap iron; but hundreds of our iron works have been prostrated, and thousands of artisans and laborers thrown out of employ, and forced to seek low wages in other pursuits, chiefly agricultural, by which the producing power of the country has been increased and the consuming power diminished.

So with the article of sugar. When the duties were specific, the sugar interest prospered; but since the substitution of the ad valorem system, by which a bounty has been extended to the foreign producers, this interest has become almost prostrated. The sugar planter experiences the same injurious consequences of this system with the iron-master; and when he most needs protection, that is, when sugars are low, he cannot get it—in fact, it is taken away from him and given to foreigners; but when prices are high, the protection which he does not want is offered to him. The corollary of this sliding process is, that the home production of sugar is about stationary, although high authority states the contrary. The crops in Louisiana in 1844, 1847, and 1848 were respectively 200,000, 240,000, and 220,000 hhds.; while, on the contrary, the production of foreign sugars and its exportation to this country have been on a steady increase.

A substantial objection to the ad valorem principle, is its liability to misapplication and fraud. Every honest importer, *extensively* engaged in the business, can furnish proof corroborative of the existence of the fact, that the customs laws are habitually evaded by the dishonest importers of the article in which they deal.

In a leading free-trade journal of the North, which has been a consistent advocate of the ad valorem principle, I find that a correspondent, who represents himself as an importer of cigars, complains most earnestly of the dishonesty practised by the importers of that article. The editor

states that "his correspondent does not propose to abandon the ad valorem principle, but only to guard it against misapplication and fraud." After enumerating various abuses practised by the importers of cigars, this advocate of ad valorem duties freely admits that a necessity does exist "to protect in some way the honest importer against the dishonest, and the revenue against fraud."

Some of these instances of fraud are worthy of note. The regular cigar business in New York is confined to a few houses. It has but one producing or manufacturing market—Havana. Each importing house can thus easily become acquainted with the operations of its competitors; and the slightest permanent advantage enables a single house to paralyze the business of several houses in the market. This importer states that it was recently demanded of him by the manufacturer of a favorite brand, the price of which he had advanced from $14 to $16 per thousand, that all cigars purchased of him at the latter price should be entered on a *pro forma* invoice at the former price.

From the same authority, we learn that cigars invoiced at $14 will cost in New York $21, 64 per thousand; credit profit of five per cent. on this cost, amounts to $1 08. If an importer succeeds in passing these cigars at an invoice price of $12 50, he is enabled to sell at sixty cents per thousand less than his competitors, and realize the ordinary profit allowed by the trade.

Cigars have advanced in price in Havana since last spring; but there has been no corresponding advance in the United States, until recently at this port, where, during the last few months, those practices have been partially defeated by the vigilance of the appraisers. Well-known brands have been selling at prices which do not much exceed the cost, the duty being paid in full. There is no doubt that extensive frauds have been committed here in the importation of cigars. The best and most expensive cigars made in Havana (regalias) are destined for this market. The quantity of regalias imported into northern ports is comparatively small.

The average invoice price, therefore, of a given quantity of cigars imported into this port, should exceed by at least fifty per cent. that of an equal quantity imported into a northern port; and yet it has been ascertained, from a comparison, that the excess has not been more than from twenty to thirty per cent. The *pro forma* invoices which accompany shipments of cigars and tobacco to this city, Mobile, and other southern ports, have declared prices, until recently, varing from thirty to forty per cent. below the real cost.

It has of late become very customary to ship from the producing market parcels of cigars to small ports, but which are *ultimately* destined for larger markets, with a view of profiting by the ignorance of values which necessarily must exist at those unprepared points. The honest importer of cigars in this and other markets freely admits of the general prevalence of the practice of false invoices, and of the other evasions of the law we have mentioned, and declares that its effect is to defraud the revenue, and to drive the honest dealer out of the trade.

Like frauds have been practised in the importation of wines. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, himself an importer of wines, remarks: "We are satisfied that a comparison of the average invoice 'prices of wines imported under the tariff of 1846, with those of wines 'imported at any equal time under the tariff of 1842, will show that the 'fraud which the ad valorem system invites has been successfully prac-'tised." This importer is avowedly a friend of *free trade*, and an advocate of the *ad valorem* system in its general application. It is only the misapplication of the principle to his own particular business of which he complains. He states that, making all allowance for abatement of consumption of fine wines, consequent upon an increased duty, there will remain an extraordinary difference, which cannot be explained otherwise than upon the supposition that fraud has been successfully practised. He states that he has imported under the present tariff sherry wines invoiced at £52 10s. per butt, and port wines invoiced at from £29 to £50 and £60 per pipe. The supply of similar or superior qualities of those wines has been as abundant during this time as it was under the tariff of 1842. The comparison he suggests will indicate a very different state of the market.

Champagne wine has been imported invoiced to cost $1 75 to $2 per dozen. No one believes that this is the actual cost of the wine.

So with liquors. Brandies, which pay 100 per cent. duty, are imported so as to cost, landed duty paid, 75 cents per gallon. The pretended invoice of such brandy could not be over 30 cents a gallon. Entire cargoes have been imported at this rate.

In illustration of the difficulty in obtaining uniform appraisements of wines and liquors even at the same port, where a greater approach to uniformity might be expected, I will state, that in the case of an importation of brandy in March last, invoiced at francs 6.61 per velt, the appraisement of importers called in ran thus: per velt, francs 10.40; francs 8.40; francs 3.85; francs 3.80; and francs 3. One declined giving an opinion, stating that the brandy was a manufactured article; another valued it at francs 6 to francs 7, and said, what doubtless was the truth, that it was new brandy, but so well prepared that it appeared a good imitation of old Cognac.

In reference to this branch of the subject, I have the honor to submit to you herewith the opinion of several of our most respectable French importing houses, who urge the importance of changing the ad valorem for specific duties, so far as wines and brandies are concerned.

Broadcloths have been entered paying duty on an invoice cost of 68 to 75 cents per yard—not the square yard, but on the running yard—when the raw material itself was worth the price. I could multiply instances of the most enormous frauds practised in the importation of other articles of merchandise, but I deem it unnecessary. It must be borne in mind that the importers of the above-enumerated articles, and of many others, while perhaps approving the ad valorem system in its totality, object to its application in their own individual case, acknowledging the misapplication of the principles to the particular business in

which they are engaged. From these several concessions the deduction may be legitimately drawn that the system in its whole is a failure.

Such is the measure of fraud practised through the agency of the parties themselves, by the means of false invoices, a custom which has become so common as to be regarded almost as a commercial usage.

The effect of this system is not only to open the door to frauds, but it actually invites importations on foreign account, and takes away business from our own merchants. In New York, where about 62 per cent. of the entire revenue is collected, this is literally true. Previous to 1842, when the duties were reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem, 74 per cent. of the imports into that city from this side of the Cape of Good Hope were on foreign account. Under the operation of the specific duties of 1842, the imports in 1845 on foreign account fell down to 44 per cent. Under the ad valorem tariff of 1846, the proportion of these imports is 75 per cent. on foreign, to 25 per cent. on American account. The same disproportion exists in our other large commercial cities. In this city American importers are giving way to foreigners, and in the article of liquors there are but one or two American importers at this time. The competition of foreigners, and the prevailing custom of undervaluations, have driven American houses out of the trade.

There are other evils resulting from the operation of the ad valorem system, ascribable to other causes: in the first place, from unavoidable liability to err in judgment on the part of the appraisers of the custom-house. In the exercise of their difficult duty these officers must of necessity err in consequence of the continual fluctuation of prices in the foreign markets, as well as from their imperfect knowledge of the various articles and their elements which they are required to value.

In this city, for instance, there are two appraisers, faithful and intelligent officers, and of great experience; but these persons should possess powers intuitive, and superhuman knowledge, to qualify them for the discharge of their multifarious duties. The range of knowledge which the law presumes they have attained is beyond the reach of human capacity. To these two appraisers are submitted day after day, for their valuation, articles made up of every material, and of every possible combination, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; hence mistakes must of necessity occur.

The discrimination required in the finer qualities of wine is yet more difficult of attainment, and particularly so as the practice prevails of passing all wines immediately after landing. Again, the practice authorized by law of referring the arbitrament of disputed appraisements to two or three merchants supposed to be conversant with the article in question, very often operates injuriously. With these referees, the standard of value is necessarily the prices-current in the market in which they live; although not the value to guide them, yet they are unavoidably in some measure influenced by it. It is thus manifest that in different cities the greatest diversity must be the result. The same article imported from the same place will vary in price in Boston, New York, and New Orleans, from five to fifteen per cent.; and in this manner, besides the injury resulting to private interests from inequality of prices, the

wholesome provision of the Constitution, that the duties shall be uniform in all the ports, is unavoidably violated.

There is no doubt that if the subject were referred to practical business men, to our merchants and to those whose duty it is to administer the law—the officers of the customs—it would be decided, with singular unanimity, that the ad valorem system is defective, and that it works injuriously to public as well as to private interests.

The theory may be perfect, but its successful operation is impracticable in consequence of universal and permanent objections—the fallibility of human judgment and the corruption of the human heart. Were a given duty under the present tariff a fixed duty, or a fair and honest valuation of it were truly and really what it purports to be, a reliable duty, steady and invariable, then calculations might be made with some degree of certainty, and operations conducted accordingly. But the present system, yielding protection when it is not wanted, and denying protection when it is most needed, is of all systems the most tantalizing, deceptive, and ruinous.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 8.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, importers of wines, brandies, &c., present the following observations on the subject of the questions propounded by his excellency the Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular of August 6, 1849:

1st. The results attending the application of the tariff "*ad valorem*" cannot be the same in the different ports of the Union, as the valuations made by the appraisers will almost constantly vary among themselves; a fact which will influence the duties according to the respective ports of importation.

2d. It is so much more easy to produce and pass fraudulent invoices, as the goods to which they refer are of different qualities, though of the same kind. To this class of goods belong wines and brandies.

3d. The great difficulty in assigning to these qualities of goods either an absolute or a relative value, embarrasses the appraisers, and induces them to underrate rather than to overrate their true value.

4th. Adding to this the injury which thus is done to the Treasury Department, as well as to conscientious importers, it is easy to discover the advantage which, under all circumstances, would arise from substituting a judicious "specific duty," in the place of the duties "*ad valorem*,"

as they now exist; said duty applying to all goods subject to duty, which goods constitute nearly two-thirds of the importations.

G. M. LUCAS.
P. DUDOUYT.
J. LAUVEAU.
B. TALAMON.
PONGET FILS,
By J. A. BERGEON.
PAUL, JUGE, FILS & CO.
A. CARRIERE,
By AD. SCHREIBER.
NUMA LACOSTA,
By V. V. LACOSTA.
R. CAHNZAC,
By S. PLASSAN.
E. ROCHEREAU & CO.
LEOPOLD JEANNET,
By A. DELAMARE.

SAM. J. PETERS, Esq., *Collector for the port and district of New Orleans.*

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O—No. 9.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
*Collector's Office, November* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following replies to the queries contained in your circular of the 6th August last:

1. Very few opportunities occur of comparing the appraisements at the different ports, except in cases of transportation from warehouses. At an early period of the operation of the warehouse act, a lower valuation of goods imported into Boston than would have been made at this port, occurred in a transportation certificate, which was referred to the Treasury Department, where it was decided that the valuation at the original port of importation should be final and conclusive. Since that decision, the examination at this port has been confined to the identification of the merchandise with the invoice, and the correction of any error discovered in the rate of duty, and the estimation of the amount of duty.

2. The detection of fraudulent invoices is attended with great difficulty, as they are mostly confined to fancy goods, whose value, in a great measure, depends upon the fashion, which is very fluctuating—a variance in the time of purchase, of a few weeks, often showing a difference of 15 to 30 per cent. in the market value. Hence the fraudulent intent can only be inferred by the *extent* of the advance put upon such invoices by our appraisers, on close examination and comparison of dates with other importations of similar goods. In cases of *consigned* goods, two invoices are sent with them, in some instances, where the intent to defraud the revenue is apparent.

3. The temptation to undervalue under a universal system of *ad valorem* duties, is shown in the numerous instances that occur under the present tariff, in goods formerly subject to specific duties, which are advanced by our appraisers from 7½ to 20 per cent., and submitted to by

the importers, without exercising their right to call for a reappraisement by merchants, as provided by law.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to inundate our markets with merchandise of very inferior quality, such as wines, brandy, sugar, and manufactures of cotton, in addition to the incentive to low valuations.

5. The effect of a less rate of duty on "articles unenumerated," is to incite the manufacturer abroad to produce a species of goods, by a combination of materials, which will take them out of the classification of higher rates; for instance, "*cotton* and *linen*," which is not specially provided for in the tariff. Manufactures wholly of cotton pay 25 per cent.; but a very small admixture of linen would bring them in at 20 per cent., as "not specially provided for."

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material is to offer strong inducement to manufacturers abroad to produce articles resembling the lower classifications, but available in trade and use, as articles subject, under their usual cognomen, to the higher rates of duty. Its effect, also, is to produce ambiguities in the construction of the terms of the law, and frequent collisions of opinion between the importers and the executive officers of the revenue.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon *wool* and *worsted* has been to increase the importations of the latter to a great extent; and by great improvement in the machinery employed in the manufacture of combed wools, to introduce many varieties of goods of high cost, which were formerly made of, and passed as manufactures of wool. When the distinction was originally made between wool and worsted, the manufactures of the latter were confined to a few varieties of goods of very low cost.

8. The effect of the "same rate of duty on the raw material as on the manufactures thereof," amounts to a premium on the pauper labor of Europe, and to the exclusion of our own labor in those branches of manufacture. These remarks apply with increased force to the second section of this query.

9. The effect produced upon the business of American merchants, by the universal system of ad valorem duties, has been a very largely increased ratio of importations by foreigners over Americans, owing to the increased facilities for undervaluations by ad valorem duties, and the low estimate of the solemnity of custom-house oaths entertained among merchants in many foreign countries.

To the foregoing I would add the suggestion, that a duty should be imposed on sheathing copper and sheathing metal, with a drawback of duty on them whenever used in the sheathing of vessels. From a long observation of the extent and amount of importations of these articles, I am convinced that not one twentieth part of the quantity imported is used in sheathing vessels, but is introduced, under the denomination "sheathing copper and metal," free of duty, and immediately sold and used for other purposes.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. TALMAN, *Deputy Collector.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

O—No. 10.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *October* 10, 1849.

SIR: Replying to the circular from the Treasury Department, dated the 6th of August last, relative to the present ad valorem system of levying duties on the foreign importations into the United States, we beg to make the following statements in answer to the queries therein, viz:

No. 1. The operation of the ad valorem tariff is unequal; for, in other ports of the Union, goods could not be passed at the customs with rates of duties so low as in New York.

No. 2. It is quite common with foreigners to have two invoices—one of the correct value of the goods, and another very much lower, expressly for the custom-house; and often in purchasing goods here, the buyer is asked how much he will have deducted from the price for the customs invoice, and how much from the length of the pieces.

No. 3. Replied in part by No. 2; and we would add, that the undervaluation of goods belonging to foreigners is generally 33 per cent. from the price, and 10 per cent. from the length.

No. 4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been very detrimental to honest houses, and consequently to the benefit of foreigners, who unscrupulously enter their goods, under the ad valorem tariff, at the lowest rate they think it possible to pass them, having no regard to the cost or the oath they are obliged to take before the collector of the customs.

No. 5. It is not in our power to reply.

No. 6. Ditto.

No. 7. Ditto.

No. 8. It would be beneficial to American manufacturing interests, if raw materials were allowed to be entered at lower rates of duty than the manufactured articles.

No. 9. In consequence of the great facility for fraud given by ad valorem duties, no regular *American* importing houses can exist in competition with foreigners.

One of the largest cloth manufacturers here has just addressed to us a letter on the subject before us, and we beg herewith to submit to you a translated copy of it, and at the same time offering unreservedly our services for all the information you may require, and that we are able to give.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c., &c.*

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[Translated copy of the letter referred to in our respects of the 10th October.]

AIX LA CHAPELLE, *October* 9, 1849.

"In answer to the question you kindly put to me, I beg to state that I have the firmest conviction that the only suitable and just way as well,

for the interest of the Government as for trade in general, to levy import duties, is to charge the goods according to their weight.

"The present ad valorem system in the United States gives to those who care more for their own interests than for honesty and truth, a favorable opportunity to turn this system to the disadvantage both of the State and of the loyal merchant, and I may safely say that most of the importers only study how to pass their goods at the customs at the lowest possible rates of duty.

"As long as there are losses and chances in trade, there will be people to whom all means are good for the purpose of gaining an advantage over their neighbors, and to secure themselves against the usual risks of business, and nothing offers a greater temptation for their fraudulent projects than an imperfect import tariff system.

"Severe and vexatious measures on the part of a Government have no other effect than to call into play deeper counteracting stratagems, and on the other side they hurt and disgust the loyal merchant; and consequently, the Government in truth protects those whom it intends to punish. A fixed duty by weight would leave no room for these stratagems, and, so to say, there would be an impossibility to deceive.

"The comparison of the different tariff systems actually in force throughout the world, and their moral influence, will give the strongest proofs in support of my statements. Take for example one of our neighboring States—Holland—perhaps the most expert in Europe in financial matters; which, by its situation, and by its large import trade, has more interest than any other nation to adopt a sound and well-equalized tariff; and Holland, after having tried all systems, has finally and decidedly adopted the one of weight in charging the duties on woolens, silks, cottons, and all other articles of import."

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AIX LA CHAPELLE, *October* 11, 1849.

SIR: In order to reply to your demand of the 24th August last, as far as relates to woolen cloths, we have obtained the following information, which can be relied on as materially correct.

For a plain cloth of medium weight, 54 inches wide, measuring 28 to 28½ yards, of 24 to 25 pounds weight, and costing here, packed and ready for shipment, 11 francs per French aune, with 10 per cent. discount, which with 30 per cent. duty is equal to $2 20 net per yard landed in New York, it requires 29½ to 30 pounds washed wool, at 70 cents per pound, which wool in the rough stage costs $47 per 100 pounds net, cash; wages, $9 to $10; dyeing, $1 50 to $1 75; general expenses, $7 to $7 50. The general expenses are rent, salaries, use of machinery, listing-yarn, oil, soap, coals, gas-light, packing, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c., for an establishment capable of producing 4,000 pieces of woolen broadcloth per annum, will cost about $70,000. The manufactories herein referred to are situated in Aix la Chapelle and the neighborhood.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

O—No. 11.

NEW YORK, *November* 26, 1849.

SIR: Replying to the first four points on which information is sought by your circular of the 6th August last, we state:

1st. It is, in our opinion, quite impossible under the ad valorem system to have a uniform valuation; as even in our own market, prices vary frequently from day to day, and therefore it is not possible for the appraisers in different ports to fix an exact uniform value.

2d. We have known two or three instances where two invoices have been sent for the same parcel of goods; they were, however, for small amounts, but we have reason to believe that this is occasionally done.

3d. We believe that goods are frequently entered at prices below what they could be bought for at the place of export at time of shipment; but from our own observation, we are inclined to believe that the Government loses more by this small difference in variations than by any *gross fraud* in particular invoices. If the bulk of the goods imported were on account of those who receive them, we think that the average result would be a large loss on the importations, and the foreign shippers, manufacturers, or planters would reap the benefit; but inasmuch as a large proportion of the importations are on foreign account, we have the advantage in the way of freights and commissions—the consumer gets the goods at the lowest cost; and even under the ad valorem system, the Government, on an average, gets its full share.

4th. The specific duty appears to us the most equitable and uniform, and will give the most satisfaction to merchants generally, provided an equitable low rate could be fixed for revenue, and not for protection or prohibition.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR & CO.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 12.

NEW YORK, *November* 27, 1849.

SIR: We have to acknowledge receipts of your circular of the 6th August, 1849.

In regard to your "first" inquiry, we can only say, that we have been informed that the *same* articles have been entered at different prices at the different ports, but we do not know from our own knowledge, not having been directly in the way of knowing.

In regard to the "second" and the "third," we have to say, that there are many things which we were in the habit of importing when the duties upon them were "specific," that we (being conscientious) cannot import now, without having to pay more for them than we do by making an arrangement for buying them here from a foreign agent. We

are not prepared to say that these "foreign agents" act "fraudulently." They may pay, for aught we know to the contrary, all that the articles *cost them* in Europe; but we cannot purchase them as low, and consequently we cannot import such articles. When we reflect upon it, it is humiliating to us that we cannot do our own business in our own country; but a respect for the laws, and habit, make us submit and forget.

The above, perhaps, answers your "fourth" inquiry also; but as you afford us the opportunity, we desire to say, most emphatically, that the abolishment of "specific duties" has encouraged the foreign at the expense of the *honest* American importers, and that as for ourselves, we have been driven out of the importation of a great many articles which we imported under the "specific duty" tariff, and that what few we do import are those which the foreigner *did not succeed* in undervaluing.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. BININGER & CO.

To Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.*

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O—No. 13.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, *October* 15, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 6th August, respecting the present revenue laws, I have to say, that as I am not at present engaged in importing goods as I have for several years formerly been, I cannot answer your questions from present experience; but I deem it impossible to obtain anything like a uniform and true valuation of the various kinds of merchandise imported into our several ports, when appraised by different men of various professions and employments at each port. The thing is practically impossible. In 1843 or 1844, an invoice of goods (heavy hardware) imported into Charleston, South Carolina, having been appraised at a lower rate than the same class of goods had been entered at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, occasioned claims from all these ports for return of the difference of duty to the importer * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

and large sums of money were returned to the claimants, mostly English agents, for duties before honestly collected according to law, but got back from the Government for want of a uniform and known value of the goods, or quantity, which can only be determined by fixed and specific rates of duty.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices and undervaluation of merchandise.

There can be no doubt but these are constantly made use of, accompanying the importations of all such goods as have values not easily ascertained, except by weight or measure; and many articles not even thus, as best refined iron, imported without marks, can be entered and appraised as the most common article. This must be done by fraud somewhere; but many a *left-handed oath*, at the custom-house, is taken

without any compunctious visitings of conscience; and when the foreign shipper and his agent or correspondent here act in concert, detection is generally avoided.

But it has been a long-standing custom, not perhaps openly acknowledged, *but not denied*, that manufacturers of piece and fancy goods abroad will clear off the balance of their stocks near the close of the season, and invoice the same at prices much reduced from early shipments on all their legitimate orders, and by deducting the profits already made from the remaining stock, swear their invoices through as the fair cost of the goods, to the great damage of the honest previous purchaser, by meeting him in the market with prices ruinous to his interest, and to the evident loss and manifest fraud on the revenue.

This system of fraud is constantly at work, and is an extensive branch of the undervaluation of goods, as is the importation of iron and steel without the true valuation marks.

4th. In regard to specific duties, compared with *ad valorems*. This is a question easily answered by all practical business men. Duties established by any well-known and uniform standard are well understood by collectors, importers, and manufacturers, and frauds and confusion at the several ports are avoided; all will go on like clock-work. Let all heavy goods be put in the scales and pay duties *by the pound weight* instead of the "pound sterling," and all men can determine the amount of revenue and the cost of the goods. Officers of the customs cannot be defrauded or led estray by false invoices or false oaths. The honest importer will feel secure against undervaluation; and the manufacturer can determine, by experience, all the requisite improvements, to enable him to meet his foreign rival fairly in *our* markets, or in the markets of foreign trade.

Other standards of value should be used for fabrics and goods not sold or valued by weight. The principle of *ad valorem* estimates, *exclusively*, unhinges all the known and well-settled principles of trade, throws open the doors of every species of fraud, and operates in all the bearings *against* the Government and against the honest importer; and bids defiance against the home manufacturer of every fabric or product, where labor constitutes any considerable portion of the cost. Hence you see, during the past year, *immense* importations of lead and iron, of which Missouri and Pennsylvania could supply the wants of the globe, if not *underbid* by estimates of value based upon the nominal cost of pauper labor abroad.

When the present tariff law was made, prices *abroad ruled high*, and our manufacturers and friends of home labor were not alarmed or aware of their danger. The famine in Europe which followed, gave great demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, and full employment for our ships—furnishing a balance of trade in our favor, and sending much gold in the country. Then followed the political troubles on the Continent, sending a large portion of the manufactures of England, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and other districts, to us, as the only available market where sales could be made or payments obtained; all of which unforeseen events giving plausible but false arguments in favor of "free trade," and accidentally producing a large amount of revenue, but to the total

annihilation of everything like living returns to the manufacturers or the producers of almost every article constituting our national independence, and giving living employment to our home labor.

Had there been a succession of good crops and a general peace in Europe, our National Treasury, from revenue duties, would *have been deeply deficient;* the legers of our ship-owners would have shown a very different balance-sheet, and our present revenue laws would be denounced throughout the whole country.

Very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 14.

HARTFORD, *October* 22, 1849.

SIR: I wrote you on the 15th instant in reply to a part of your circular of the 6th August, to which I beg leave to refer. I now wish to give my views generally to your remaining inquiries, without going into details.

In all cases of doubtful legislation, where the law is left ambiguous or uncertain in its meaning, the foreign agent or importer will take advantage of it. Many articles strictly subject to higher duty, have been forced into the list of "unenumerated," provided for in the third section of the present law, by some slight change of name or character. There is much ambiguity in the schedules regulating the classes for duty. The expression, "*steel in bars*, cast, shear, and German," in schedule F, is rated at 15 per cent.; while in E, "not otherwise provided for" pay 20 per cent.

Most of the steel is imported in *cases* or *bundles*. According to long-established usage, it would pay 20 per cent.; but it would be an easy change to send it out in "bars," and thus save 5 per cent. of the duty. All uncertainty should be avoided, by some fixed and well-known specific rate, according to the quality of the article. I refer to this as an important article, which should not be admitted for a less rate of duty than the iron from which it is made. All good steel has hitherto been made in England and from Swedish iron, on which we now pay 30 per cent. duty. The works in present infancy in this country, if properly encouraged, would soon grow up of sufficient power and capacity of production to supply the United States, and would make the best of steel of all kinds, *from our native ores*, known to be as good as any yet found in Sweden, and in most profuse abundance in several of the States. The English steel-makers obtain their steel-iron on better terms than we can from Sweden, as they are older and nearer customers; and while their freights and charges are less than ours to get the iron into steel—the labor being much less—on exportation, the entire duty paid on the iron is refunded; which enables them to place their steel in our markets at 15 or 20 per cent. duty—much lower than our steel converters possibly can, while paying 30 per cent. duty on the steel-iron and

higher rates for labor; therefore, all kinds of steel from England, Germany, and Sweden, should pay the same specific rates of duty as the iron of same character from which it is made, and such reasonable additional rates as may be equivalent to the different cost of foreign and home labor employed in its manufacture. This principle should be applied to all manufactures of silk, cotton, wool, iron, &c., and no article should be admitted for a less rate of duty than the raw stock from which it is made. England protects her manufacturers by refunding duties paid on raw materials when the finished goods are exported; while our present revenue law, in many cases, admits the manufactured articles for less duty than is charged on the raw material, as in steel and steel-iron, &c., wool, &c. All the manufacturers of hardwares are subject to more or less unfavorable influences by the effect of ad valorem rates of duty, as, under the foreign export laws allowing drawback, and the merely nominal value of labor, in changing the raw material to the finished article, the rates of duty were made up on so low a basis that very little more is paid than would be on the raw stock.

Our hardware manufacturers are much better sustained by good taste, skill, and workmanship, and a better adaptation of the article to its destined use, than by any available rates of present duty paid on rival articles.

The specific rates of duty should be so arranged as to progress in amount as the article is more advanced towards a finished condition. Great errors have existed formerly in this respect. In several of the tariff laws, up to 1832, very high specific rates have been imposed on sheet, hoop, scroll, and rod iron, of extra small sizes, which was avowedly done to favor the rolling mills and iron works of the middle States; while chains, locks, latches, fire-irons, bed screws, and all other articles of heavy hardware manufactured from the same classes of iron, were admitted for 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem duties. In all which cases the *finished goods* were imported for rates costing less by $20 to $25 per ton weight than could be the iron from which the goods were made; thus depriving the iron works from a demand for the stock, our eastern mechanics from the making up of the goods, and giving high bounties on Birmingham and Sheffield labor, in the manufacture of the articles abroad. Mr. Forward's bill of 1842 would have corrected these important fiscal errors, had it been fairly copied out, without combining some of the "ad valorem" paragraphs of former bills; and would have done so as it was, had the law been truly administered. In no case should the finished article pay less duty than the raw material from abroad. While in the present law wool is charged at 30 per cent., a bounty on foreign labor is given by admitting blankets at 20 per cent. On this principle many new articles are being unexpectedly introduced, to the great annoyance of our home interests and loss of capital. During the last two years the whole female population of this country have been clothed in foreign fabrics, of light, fragile texture, from silk, linen, cotton or worsted, or a combination of two or more of these materials, to the loss or ruin of great interests here.

Had a steady class of specific rates of duty been imposed, so that the true cost of these goods could have been estimated, all, or nearly all of

them, would have been produced in our mills by this time; and the revenue obtained from the raw stock would have been equal to that received on these gossamer goods, as paid on their nominal values.

No interest has suffered more than the *iron trade*, as the downward tendency of prices goes hand in hand with a downward "sliding scale" of duties, leaving at present nothing for this great branch of our national industry but ruin and loss of the immense capital invested, unless relieved by a change in its favor. I have recently conferred with two experienced iron-masters who have just returned from several months' visit in the iron districts of Great Britain, who took notes of actual costs and production of labor *there*; and, when compared with the same *here*, at present low rates, a ton of best Staffordshire bars can be made and laid down in New York at $14 or $15 less than from any available point in this country. These facts may be relied on, and show that unless a specific duty of over $14 per ton is paid on iron of the English makers, they can drive and keep our iron masters out of all the markets on the Atlantic coast.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 15.

*Reply of Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, to the circular of the Treasury Department of August* 6, 1849.

1st. There can be no uniformity, as the same mind does not and cannot pass upon property in different places, and there is no supervisionary power of the appraisement in different ports. The power is needed to change appraisers, or to send them from place to place, or to appoint two appraisers at large, one for dry goods and one for miscellaneous goods; the appraisers at large to go when and where they may be wanted, reconciling differences, and carrying information from one place to another.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices, they are a matter of daily occurrence. Two sets of invoices are sent by the party abroad; from the Continent of Europe two sets of invoices are almost universally sent.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, it is very large, particularly below *ten per cent.*, in order that the shippers may avoid the penalty of undervaluing over *ten per cent.*, as an undervaluation of *ten per cent.*, or more than *ten per cent.*, subjects the party to an additional duty of *twenty per cent.* The undervaluations under *ten per cent.* are so large, that the Government in the aggregate lose a vast amount.

4th. The abolishment of specific duties demoralizes the importer, even the American citizen, as the inducement to undervaluation under an ad valorem system is so great that few can resist the temptation.

5th. The practical operation of the 3d section is to discriminate in

many instances against the raw material and in favor of the manufactured article.

6th. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufacturers of the same material, are to encourage the foreign manufacturers at the expense of our own manufacturers.

7th. The effects of levying different rates of duty on the manufactures of wool and the manufactures of worsted are ruinous, because the value abroad is not and cannot be accurately determined—the foreign manufacturer often refusing to sell his goods at home, that he may supply the American market, passing the goods through the custom-house at less than their true value. This proceeding on the part of the foreign manufacturer prevents detection, on his part, of the true value. The effect is to bring into the country a large quantity of goods under the lowest duty levied, when they should pay a higher duty. For instance: worsted goods have always been admitted at a lower duty than woolen goods, when in fact all are made of wool, and the appraisers cannot always tell whether the goods offered for entry are made of wool combed or not.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon the raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, is to lead to the importation of the manufactured article instead of the raw material. The raw material being bulky, the manufactured article will come in in its place; so that the manufacture is established abroad, instead of being established at home. Again: in these cases, where the rates of duty upon the merchandise are less than the rates upon the raw materials, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c., the effects have been to increase the importation of copper, cordage, and woolens, to a very great extent—prodigiously; so that the copper manufacturer and the cordage manufactures are crushed and broken down, and the woolen manufactures are destroyed.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of the American merchant engaged in the importation of foreign goods, the effect is to destroy the American importer, and to turn the whole business of importing into the hands of foreigners. The experience of the past three years has shown that the business of importing has increased in the hands of foreigners immensely, and in the hands of American merchants has diminished very greatly; so that the whole business of the country under the present *ad valorem* system will soon fall into the hands of the fraudulent foreigner, and the American merchant will be thrown out of his honest and legitimate calling. The present tariff discriminates in favor of the foreigner and against the American, even where there is no fraud.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

Boston, *September*, 1849.

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O—No. 16.

Boston, *October* 31, 1849.

Sir: We have long been engaged—the writer for more than forty years—in the traffic and importation of wines and spirits, and we think

it proper to say, that such are the abuses to which the present tariff is subject, that the importation of these articles will finally fall wholly into the hands of foreigners, or the fraudulent of our own people.

Not long since, we gave an order to have some wine put into bottles for us in a foreign country, and to have the value of the wine and the bottles stated separately in the invoice, by which we named to the house that we should save ten per cent. on the value of the bottles, as wine paid forty per cent., and bottles thirty per cent. duty, and we received the following reply: "According to your wish, I got the invoice made 'out as you directed. However, I should think it more simple to send 'you for the future two invoices; in one put down the real amount of 'the wines, in the other the wines noted with lower prices, according as 'you may wish them. In this manner we usually forward the invoices 'to America, by doing which much of the duties is saved."

Now this is an extract of a letter from one of the most respectable foreign wine houses, and the agent of the house in this country is called a very honest and honorable man, and he is undoubtedly much more conscientious than most of the foreign agents. We have known wine to have been consigned here for sale, by the foreign owner, and sales rendered to that house, producing a net amount of twice the amount on which duty was assessed; and still the house complained that the wine was not sold high enough, as it did not net more than cost.

An accurate appraisement of old and choice wines and spirits cannot be made. They are fancy articles, varying in price according to the caprice or fancy of the possessor and purchaser, and different holders or owners of such articles fix very different prices on articles of the same value, and not unfrequently different prices for the same article, to different individuals. In any change of tariff, we would recommend a specific duty on wines and spirits. *All white* wines of *all countries*, imported in wood, to pay — cents per gallon. *All red* wines, of all countries, imported in wood, — cents per gallon. All foaming wines, white and red, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen for the bottles. All white wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. All red wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. On all spirits, made from all materials, and from all countries, if imported in wood, — cents per gallon, as first proof, no allowance to be made for under proof, but the percentage above first proof to be added to the duty. If imported in bottles, double the above duty per gallon, whatever the proof, and 25 cents per dozen duty on the bottles. On all bitters and cordials, imported in wood or glass, one dollar per gallon; if in glass, 25 cents per dozen on the bottles in addition. Such a tariff as this would conflict with no treaties, and would in these things be a bar to all frauds on the revenue.

Respectfully, your friends,

JNO. D. & M. WILLIAMS.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

O—No. 17.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular dated August 6, 1849, being before us, we take the liberty to state some facts on some points on which you desire information.

1. As regards the equality of the operation throughout the Union, we beg to observe that many instances have come to our knowledge where the same goods as imported by us and entered in our custom-house have been allowed to be passed in the custom-house at New York, and particularly at Philadelphia, on invoices made out at a lower market value than our appraisers would allow here, and that consequently the trade in Boston, and ourselves, suffer by the unequal working of the law, either through the too severe understanding of the law by the appraisers here, or by the too liberal views of the appraisers at other ports of entry. Many of our correspondents have complained of this unequal proceeding, their correct invoices being passed at New York and Philadelphia without trouble, and raised here, so that they direct shipments in preference to those markets where their invoices are passed.

In other cases, goods raised here by the importer to the fair market value, have been passed at Philadelphia at the original invoice, and the law consequently works against our city.

2. As regards fraudulent invoices, we beg to say that many persons, not aware of the strict regulations and penalties, expose the merchants in this country to penalty by their handing them invoices made out at a less value than the cost, so as to save part of the duty. We ourselves received once a consignment of cigars from Matanzas accompanied by two invoices, one destined for the custom-house, the other to guide us in the sale. We thought it our duty to acquaint the appraisers of the fact, and to enter the cigars at the highest invoice value.

3. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, we find it difficult often to judge as to the real fair market value at the port of shipment; and we think the law one-sided, allowing the purchaser of goods at the shipping ports to enter at the actual cost in the markets of the United States, when those goods have fallen in value, but force them often to make up their invoices at a considerable advance over the fair market value, should a few petty transactions give a *nominal* value to those articles at the time of shipment.

We further cannot think it just that the importer of goods is not allowed time to produce the evidence of the correct market value of the articles raised by the appraisers, whereby the owners are often unjustly forced to pay a penalty. Nor do we think it right that the importer or consignee has no voice in the selection of a respectable merchant to act as appraiser when invoices have been raised.

With the assurance of our high regard, we remain, regardfully, your most obedient servants,

GOSSLER & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

VERDADERA.

*Factura del costo y gastos di* 33,250 *tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destine á Boston y ála consignacion di los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo di quien corresponda.*— ASAVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gossler & Ca... | Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora: | | |
| 1 casa..... | Con 4,000 tabacos 1a..... | $14 | $56 00 |
| | 4,500 id ..... | 12 | 54 00 |
| 1 cajita..... | 500 id ..... | - | 6 00 |
| | 1,000 regalia..... | - | 34 00 |
| | 10,000 id. | | |
| | Marca "Ancla di Bronce:" | | |
| 2 cajas..... | Con 20 cajonitos á 100 tabacos.....2,000 | | |
| | 35 id 1a 250 id .....8,750 | | |
| | 26 id 2a 250 id .....6,500 | | |
| | 13 id 1a 200 id .....2,600 | | |
| | 17 id 2 200 id .....3,400 | | |
| | 23,250 | | |
| | | 12 | 279 00 |
| | | | 429 00 |
| | *Gastos.* | | |
| | Dros pagados.....$16 4 | | |
| | Conduccion..... 4 | | |
| | Seguro y $472 al 1½ per cent. y pru..... 8½ | - | 25 50 |
| | Costo total..... | - | 454 50 |

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y *Dbre.* 10, 1848.

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*Factura del costo y gastos di* 33,250 *tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destino á Boston y ála consignacion di los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo di quien corresponda.*— ASAVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gossler & Ca... | Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora: | | |
| 1 casa..... | Con 4,000 tabacos } 8,500..... | $8 | $68 00 |
| | 4,500 id } | | |
| 1 cajita..... | 500 id ..... | - | 4 00 |
| | 1,000 id regalia regr..... | - | 20 00 |
| | Marca "El Ancla di Bronce:" | | |
| 2 cajas..... | Con 20 cajones a 100 = 2,000 tabacos. | | |
| | 35 id a 250 = 8,750 id | | |
| | 26 id a 250 = 6,500 id | | |
| | 13 id a 200 = 2,600 id | | |
| | 17 id a 200 = 3,400 id | | |
| | 23,250 id | | |
| | | 8 | 186 00 |
| | | | 278 00 |
| | *Gastos.* | | |
| | Dros pagados.....$16 4 | | |
| | Acarretos..... 4 | | |
| | Seguro y $306 al 1½ per cent. y pru..... 5 4½ | - | 22 04½ |
| | Costo total..... | - | 300 04½ |

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. JOSE E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y *Dbre.* 10, 1848.

O—No. 18.

BOSTON, *October* 15, 1849.

SIR: An intimation made to us from a source entitled to respect, induces us to address you, stating facts coming under our knowledge, in a business-experience of many years, connected with the sale of both foreign and domestic hardware in this city.

During this period it has frequently occurred that our foreign correspondents sent two sets of invoices, (particularly when the goods were consigned;) the *one* to *sell* or *pay* by—the other, and lower one, for entry at the custom-house. It has, in fact, got to be a general practice with foreign manufacturers, when consigning their goods for sale, to make an invoice 10 to 25 per cent. *lower* than they would invoice the goods if an actual sale was made. The consular certificate attached to the *consigned* invoice is no doubt honestly, in many instances, sworn to, the difference between the outright sale and the consigned being the profit at home; and if sold in this market on his own account, he directs a price accordingly to cover. In one instance, being an actual purchaser, our correspondent sent us two invoices, writing us, "he sent us one for entry at the custom-house, as is the *custom* of our merchants here!" the invoice sent for *entry* being from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. *lower* than that by which we *were to pay*.

Another correspondent writes us, sending at same time in advance, per steamer, an invoice to *pay by*, "that he understands another party (the manufacturer on his own account) is shipping by same vessel, invoicing at a much undervalue;" and that *he* (our correspondent) would find out the rate, and send us by next steamer, in time to enter by a similar invoice! Thus the foreign manufacturer and merchant are enabled to enter their goods at a lower rate than the American importer can do, and he is driven from a competition he cannot honestly sustain.

Another fact which has frequently come under our knowledge it may not be amiss here to mention; it is the different rate of duty on the *same article* charged at the different *ports*, owing to the various constructions of the law. We have frequently had articles, imported by merchants of other cities, consigned to us here, for entry and reshipment, the duty being lower *here* on them; while the reverse was the case with others. At one time cast-steel paid a different rate in *New Orleans*, *Boston*, and *New York;* New Orleans *lowest*, Boston *next*, and highest in New York. It not being advantageous at the time, upon the whole, to ship to New Orleans, it mostly came here for entry.

We state these facts simply for your information, and remain, very respectfully, your most obedient,

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury United States.*

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O—No. 19.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of August 6th has been handed me, and having

recently given my views somewhat at length to the collector of this port, upon the various subjects it embraces, elicited for the same purpose this seems to contemplate, I can but briefly respond to it in general terms.

I regard the return to the obsolete principle of an "*ad valorem*" assessment upon a foreign valuation as unwise policy, because unequal in its operation, unjust in its bearing upon the honest American merchant, and corrupting in its influence. Unequal, because no two importers pay the same rate of duty on their merchandise, except by accident. A and B send their orders to their agents in Cuba to purchase and ship them a quantity of sugar. A's agent acts immediately upon a buoyant market. B, in the exercise of his discretion, defers a few days; prices decline, and he executes his order 10 to 15 per cent. better for his principal than A's agent. They ship their goods by the same vessel, and on arrival they are subject to different rates of duty. A is punished for his misfortune; and this is not the worst feature of the business: the difference is often only a fictitious one, and in that game no honest merchant can compete with the unscrupulous foreign agents into whose hands our import trade is fast falling.

The system is unjust, because of its inequality in operation; and corrupting in its influence, because of the boon it proffers to the successful knave. Since the enactment of the tariff of 1846, I have received from a foreign house *two* invoices of the same goods: one at cost, and the other much less, and with no comment; intimating to my own mind that the practice was not so novel as to require it.

I am possessed of means of information, and do *know* that frauds are attempted by foreigners under the present tariff; and by inference, that they are successful to an alarming extent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

ZACH. JELLISON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 20.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 6th August, asking us to state such facts as are within our knowledge in regard to the operation of the tariff of 1846, has been duly received. We proceed with pleasure to answer your inquiries, so far as we can.

1st. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union; the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.

In answer to this question, we would say, that our own experience does not extend to other cities than our own; but our opinion is, that there must be a wide difference, inasmuch as the opinion of the appraisers is governed in a greater or less degree by local circumstances and influences, which cannot operate alike in different places.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices.

In answer to this question, we say that *we have no doubt great loss has*

*resulted to the United States, and must continue to do so, from this cause. In the course of our own business we have received invoices from foreigners with prices far below the actual value*, in which cases the difference would not have been detected had we not felt conscientiously bound to exhibit all the invoices at the custom-house: which we did do, and had the matter set right at the time.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise.

In answer to this question, we would say, that if it refers to undervaluation in the invoice, we think the answer to the second question embraces this. If to the valuation by the appraisers, we remark that here there is *no danger of their erring on that side*, but in many places we should think it might be so.

4th. In regard to the effect of abolishing specific duties.

The answer to this question is perhaps more difficult to be given than the others. We think the preponderance of the good far outweighs that of the bad effects of specific duties. In some instances the operation would be onerous. For example: one man has a quantity of sugar, which costs him two cents per lb., and another a parcel costing 4 cents: if there be a specific duty of 2 cents per lb., the first pays 100 per cent., the other 50 per cent., and the consumer is obliged, if the price be regulated by the cost, to pay much higher in proportion for a poor than a good article. On the other hand, specific duties prevent frauds, make the operations of commerce more easily understood, and, as we before remarked, are on the whole much preferable to ad valorem.

Your 5th, 6th, and 7th questions relating more particularly to manufactures, are not so much within the sphere of our experience.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw materials as are imposed on the manufactures thereof, and also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty on the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material.

In answer to this, we say that in our opinion the whole effect of the operation is unqualifiedly bad; that it is contrary to the whole spirit of enlightened government; at war with the best interests of the people; and only has the effect of benefiting the industrious classes of other countries to the detriment of our own.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants.

In answer to this, we say that the effect of ad valorem duties, by giving opportunity to foreigners, less scrupulous in regard to our own country than ourselves, to defraud the revenue by means which we trust would be scorned by all true Americans, must be disastrous to the business of every honest American merchant.

We submit these hasty and imperfect remarks, and remain respectfully your most obedient servants, B. C. CLARK & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 21.

BOSTON, *August* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received your circular of August 6. In reply, we would

state that we are largely engaged in the importation of salt from the island of St. Martin, and we have every reason to believe that the article is frequently invoiced below the fair market value, with the intent to evade the duties in the United States. We are the more convinced of the truth of this belief, from the fact that we have received by the brig Siroc two invoices—one the true cost of the salt, and the other a false one for entry at the custom-house. We presented both invoices at the custom-house, and paid duties on the true one.

If this practice of undervaluation is permitted to proceed, the whole importing business of the country will soon fall into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent, and the honest importer will be entirely thrown out of the market.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THACHER & SEARS.

W. M. MEREDITH, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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TRUE INVOICE.

Captain Simpson, brig Siroc, bought of A. A. Von Romondt:

1849,

July 23. 1,688 barrels salt, at 28 cts. per barrel.....$472 64

A. A. VON ROMONDT.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN.

[Entry made at custom-house by this invoice.]

FALSE INVOICE.

*Invoice of one thousand seven hundred barrels of salt, shipped on board the brig Siroc, Benjamin Simpson, master, and consigned to Messrs. Thaxter, Sears & Co., Boston, for their account and risk.*

1849,

July 23. 1,700 barrels of salt, at 25 cents per barrel.....$425 00

BENJAMIN SIMPSON.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN, 23*d July*, 1849.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Philipsburg, Netherland, port of the island of Saint Martin, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

CHARLES REY,

*Commercial Agent of the United States for Netherland, port of St. Martin.*

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O—No. 22.

BOSTON, *October* 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of the 6th August, I would state, that being in the city of Cologne in the winter of 1846, for the purpose of

opening a connection with the various manufacturers of Cologne-water, I found it to be the practice of many dealers in the United States to have two invoices forwarded from the manufacturer—*one* for the "custom-house," at much less than the value of the article, accompanied *with a consul's certificate that such was the true value* of the article at Cologne; another to the purchaser, *with the true value.* I had both invoices, with the certificate, made, as was the custom, and on my return home in June, 1846, placed the false invoice and consul's certificate, with samples of the Cologne-water, in the hands of our collector, for the information of the appraisers.

A friend who was with me also purchased Cologne-water, and two invoices were furnished him in the same manner. After leaving the city, I requested him to place the information before the appraisers of New York.

Respectfully, WILLIAM W. MESSER,
*Of the firm of Messrs. Warren & Davis.*

The Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 23.

TAUNTON, *October* 28, 1849.

SIR: In regard to the eighth inquiry of the circular of the Treasury Department of August 6th, concerning the "effect of the tariff of '46 in levying less rates of duty on manufactured articles than on the raw material," the following statements will illustrate its effects on copper, and the manufacture of sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

To appreciate the full force and justice of the argument, and to understand the subject in all its bearings, it may be necessary to premise that in 1846 the annual consumption of copper in the United States was about 13,000,000 pounds. A trifling part of this only was the produce of our own mines. About 7,000,000 pounds (being the whole importation in *pigs* or *bars*) was brought from Chili. About 3,000,000 pounds came from England, in sheets and refined cakes. The pig copper from South America was then free, and our cotton manufacturers had engaged in building up and were daily increasing an extensive trade with the western coast of South America, taking the pig copper as a return cargo. The annual exportation of cottons to these countries was about 12,000,000 yards, thus furnishing our most valuable and extensive foreign market. The favorable circumstances under which pig copper could thus be imported had given rise to a flourishing and daily-increasing manufacture of the raw material into sheathing copper and sheathing metal. By this system not only were two classes of manufacturers, with their thousand laborers, sustained, but an immense carrying trade was thereby secured to American vessels and American sailors.

But the tariff of 1846 imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on "*copper in pigs or bars,*" while "*copper in plates and sheets, for sheathing ships,*" was made duty free.

This sudden and unexpected change of policy was so disastrous to American interests, the principle on which it was based was so anomalous in the legislation of any enlightened government, that it is charitable to suppose it the result of inadvertence rather than design, since it never could be the intention of any government to destroy by its own act an extensive and flourishing branch of manufactures, with all its attendant benefits of a flourishing commerce and a foreign trade.

To pass by the perplexing question of free trade and protective duties, none will pretend it to be the design or interest of Congress to tax American citizens for the benefit of foreigners; yet such is the "*effect* of the tariff of 1846." To tax a raw material which we want for manufacturing purposes, and at the same time to allow foreigners to manufacture that material and send it to us duty free, is so plainly suicidal—so palpably legislation *against* and not *for* American labor—so glaring an absurdity in enlightened legislation—that its exposure must certainly result in its immediate abandonment. It is in effect offering a bounty to the foreign manufacturer, of the exact amount of the tax on the raw material. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature; but this is offering a premium for our own destruction. To love our neighbor *as* ourselves is all that Scripture requires; but this is depriving ourselves of the breath of life, that others may profit by it. Who would not be alarmed for the sanity of the British Parliament, should the next steamer bring us the intelligence that raw cotton was taxed at five per cent. duty and that cotton fabrics were admitted free? Let us learn a lesson from the wisdom of the English legislator.

Facts also support us in the conclusion that the tariff of 1846 here adopted a ruinous policy. While raw copper was *free*, the American manufacturer was *barely* able to sustain himself against the low price of labor, the abundant capital, and the cheapness of fuel, and all the other superior advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturer; and even then, England supplied us with more than half of our sheathing metal. The 5 per cent. tax on the raw material turned the scale against the American laborer. The disastrous consequences predicted were more than realized. The manufacture of sheathing copper has wholly ceased among us, and Great Britain has now the satisfaction of reaping the profits of our self-destroying policy.

But the deadly blow falls not alone on the copper manufacturer. If this policy is continued, the manufacturers of *cotton* must likewise suffer. The twelve millions yards of American cottons annually sent to South America in exchange for pig-copper must find some other market, unless the importation of the latter is continued. That country produces no other article in sufficient quantities to make up for remittance for our outward cargoes. Unless we take their copper, they will not have our cottons. The exportation of the one is dependent upon the importation of the other. They have grown up together. If one perishes, the other must languish and die. The hand that strikes down the former, at the same time digs the grave of the latter.

The American merchant once had control of one-third of the market for cottons in South America. English cottons now usurp the place to which the American fabric is fairly and justly entitled.

Great Britain, too, has recently adopted a measure which seriously aggravates all these evils, and which calls aloud upon us to act for our own preservation.

By the last session of the British Parliament the tax heretofore existing on raw copper was taken off, and its importation was made free. This was doubtless for a three-fold object: to obtain the pig-copper which had been flowing to our country, and thus assist her manufacturers to interrupt it on the way to us, manufacture it, and then throw it upon us without duty, and not less to increase her market for her cotton goods. By this means our commerce suffers, and Great Britain has the benefit of the transportation of the copper from South America home, and of the manufactured article thence to us, besides the profits of rolling and refining by her manufacturers. What possible argument can there be for the continuance of a policy which paralyzes three important branches of American labor? What object had the proposed duty? Was it to protect our copper mines? The same principle would compel the protection of every manufacture of that article.

Was the object revenue? If so, it would seem that such duty should be imposed as would produce the greatest income. To this end the manufactured article should be taxed *relatively* to the raw material. This is all we ask. Who will continue to import and pay duty on the raw material, when he can manufacture it abroad much cheaper than at home, and then send it here duty free? Will the privilege of paying a 5 per cent. duty for a revenue lighten the burdensome disadvantages under which, at best, the American manufacturer must ever labor? The manufacture of American sheathing copper has ever been considered important in a national point of view, as necessary for an independent navy. It has always been the policy of our Government to foster the manufacture of such articles as, in case of difficulties in our foreign relations, might supply us with the necessary means of self-protection. To this end, the navy—the strong arm of our national defence—must be well-appointed; and thus, again, the system then in operation was useful and important.

The propriety of taxing the manufactured article relatively to the raw material is recognized by the tariff of 1846, for which it makes raw copper duty free; it lays a duty of 20 or 30 per cent. on every manufacture of copper except copper sheathing. This is a judgment by confession that a duty should be imposed on *all* manufactured articles. The act is inconsistent with itself, and out of its own mouth should be condemned.

Justice and equity, therefore, seem to demand that while the present duty is continued on raw copper, a tax of at least 10 per cent. should be laid on sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

Yours, respectfully, WM. A. CROCKER.

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O—No. 24.

BOSTON, *November* 26, 1849.

SIR: In relation to the circular of the Department of the 6th of August last, I have to reply:

"In regard to the equality of the operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846." In my opinion it operates unequally; as in the smaller ports of the Union, where importations are not frequent, a fraudulent or undervalued invoice may be passed, from the want of knowledge of the appraisers of the value of the article at the port of shipment; whereas, in the larger markets, there are always means at hand for ascertaining the true value, or nearly so.

"In regard to fraudulent invoices." I have known a case where two invoices have been sent of the same cargo; one by which to enter the goods, and the other to represent the actual cost of them.

"In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties." The present system of calculating duties wholly upon the ad valorem system produces uncertainty and doubt in the minds of shippers of produce to this country, as one cannot judge, particularly in shipping from ports or places at a distance from the principal marts, what rate of duty will be imposed upon his goods; and he is likely on this account to be deterred from shipping, and instead to direct his shipments to other countries.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, JOSEPH DAY.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Esq.,
*Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.*

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O—No. 25.

BOSTON, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular, under date of August 6th, I will reply to a few of the many and very important inquiries therein made.

To the second—"in regard to fraudulent invoices." I have been in the habit, for some years past, of importing merchandise from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Soon after the passing of the tariff of 1846, I received two invoices, one of which shows the exact cost of the merchandise for which I was obliged to pay; the other at 20 per cent. less than the actual cost, for me to make my entries with and pay duties upon. Had I suppressed the former, I should have paid into the custom-house 20 per cent. less duties than I was bound to do, and it was in my power thus to have defrauded the Government. I of course made the facts known to the collector of this port, with the wish that he might, by his vigilance, detect any frauds of that kind that might be attempted from any other source. The inference I drew was, that my agents wished to put me on the same footing as others for whom they acted, and that they must have acted under instructions from their other correspondents. I immediately censured my agents, since which I have not been troubled with false invoices.

I have no doubt, from the experience I have had, that the Government has lost, under the tariff of 1846, full 20 per cent. of what it should have realized had the duties on all imports been paid on the actual cost on all the goods that have been imported since the passing of that act. By the operation of the present tariff, the honest merchant cannot compete with foreigners and others who unscrupulously may enter their merchandise

under false invoices, as a difference of 20 per cent. in the duties is alone sufficient to enable the latter to drive the former out of the trade.

To the first—"in regard to the equality of its operation," &c., &c. For instance, the appraisers in New York seeing a uniformity in the invoices presented for their examination, and not having recourse to invoices of similar articles in Boston, may honestly, and even without lack of judgment, appraise goods below their actual value; and this may apply *vice versa* to the principal importing cities in the Union.

To the fourth: My experience of over thirty years confirms me in the opinion, that the duties on all merchandise, so far as is practicable, should be specific. I might enlarge much, but presume that it is actual experience that you seek, rather than opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BALLISTER.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 26.

BOSTON, *October* 13, 1849.

SIR: We have not before this found leisure to give attention to the subject of the circular of 6th August, respecting the practical working, in several particulars, of the tariff of 1846.

Under the tariff of 1842, manufactures of silk were charged a specific duty of $2 50 per pound weight, which averaged as nearly 25 per cent. ad valorem on real costs as it was possible.

We will reply to the points in the circular in their order.

1. The tariff of 1846 is unequal in its operation in different ports of the Union. For example, in New York *charges* are added to invoice for cases and inland freight, but not at this port. Nearly all Swiss goods are, by contract with the manufacturers, delivered *free* at Havre. In New York they add to the entry for cost of transportation, although included in the price of the article, by which we are compelled to pay duty twice. In Boston no such addition is made.*

2. Consigned goods are invoiced at least 10 per cent. less than those imported by owners, and they are admitted at same duty, giving all advantage to the foreign producer. If goods were charged a specific duty, this advantage to the foreigner would be lost.

3. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to diminish the articles imported for American account, and to increase the importation on account of the foreign manufacturer or owner.

5. The effect of the provision alluded to under this specification is to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled.

6. The same effect as No. 5.

7. To lead appraisers to call worsted wool, and the importers to call wool worsted. 'Tis an endless source of trouble, and the appraisers differ at each different port.

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*This is a mistake as it regards Boston.—P. G., Jr.

8. To encourage the foreign manufacturer, and to discourage our own.

9. In France and England no oath is required at the custom-houses. In the latter country, the custom-house officers are allowed to take merchandise they suspect too low charged at invoice price with 10 per cent. added for charges. The obvious effect of an ad valorem tariff is to take business from the American importers, and place it in the hands of foreigners. The latter regard it as no fraud to invoice goods below cost; and in the great variety of fabrics in dry goods, it is impossible for appraisers, however well qualified for their post, to judge accurately of the comparative cost of different parcels by same ship, much less of the great variety shipped from different ports, and arriving at different periods. The thing is impossible. The consequence is, that goods are imported and valued, in many instances, on invoices far below the real cost of the goods, to the detriment of the revenue and the damage of the honest importer.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES STODDARD & J. S. LOVERING.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector, Boston.*

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O—No. 27.

BOSTON, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving the circular of the Treasury Department, dated August 6, 1849, asking for information in regard to the practical operation of the present tariff.

To the 1st inquiry, I reply: I have no personal knowledge, except in the article of glass, which, when cut, (punted,) has been entered as plain glass in Boston; but in New York the same kind was justly considered cut.

To the 2d inquiry: *I know of an invoice of German goods sent to New York valued 25 per cent. less than actual cost; also a young partner of mine, when in Germany, had always offered him a second invoice of his purchase, valued at something like 40 per cent. less than cost, and the same certified as sworn to before the burgomaster of the place.*

To the 3d inquiry: Have no personal knowledge.

To the 4th inquiry: I believe the effect of abolishing specific duties highly injurious to the American importer, and gradually driving the importing business into the hands of foreign agents: many articles heretofore imported by myself, I find I can procure cheaper from agents in this country.

To the 5th, 6th, and 7th inquiries: I am not acquainted with the operations.

To the 8th inquiry: On raw materials—such as saltpetre, barytes, soda ash, oxydes, and clay—which enter into the manufacture of glass, we have a duty of 5 to 20 per cent. levied, which acts as so much tax on glass made in this country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, D. JARVIS.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector, Boston.*

O—No. 28.

BOSTON, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing several inquiries in regard to the practical operations of the tariff of 1846, came duly to hand.

1st. "Respecting the agreement of appraisements at various ports," no facts have passed under our personal observation; but we have heard it a subject of complaint, that items considered as contributing to the cost of the article at one port were rejected at another, thereby giving undue advantages at the latter; and well knowing the varying judgments of merchants at different ports, we should conceive it impossible that uniformity of judgment, to a desirable extent even, could characterize the custom-house appraisers, looking, as they do, through different mediums, from the different ports at which they may be located.

2d. "In regard to fraudulent invoices:" although we consider our regular foreign correspondents men of unimpeachable honor and honesty, yet we know that many foreigners, in their commercial intercourse, are far from bearing this character; and we have repeatedly received two invoices of the same articles, at different prices, with the intimation that one contained the *true* value of the goods, and the other, with consular certificate appended, was for use at the custom-house. Under such circumstances we pursued the only honorable course, and laid both invoices before the collector on entry. Had we managed as the shippers of the goods desired, we should undoubtedly have been favored with many more similar consignments, which, as it is, have probably passed into other hands.

3d. "In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise:" the fluctuations in foreign markets render it a source of much difficulty many times to decide whether fraud be intended or not, (an objection we regard as incident to the ad valorem system;) but the palpable discrepancies formed occasionally between invoice and market rates, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that fraud upon the Government is designed, and must in many cases be successfully carried out. Moreover, we have reason to believe that honorable American merchants, resident abroad, and, through them, others at home, are not unfrequently made unconscious instruments in these dishonest intentions, for they appear, *prima facie*, as the owners of goods placed in their hands by foreigners, at a fictitious valuation, as security for advances or for shipment; and of this we speak from personal experience.

Concerning many of the other points referred to in the circular of the Secretary, we have had comparatively little experience, and must leave the consideration of them to others better qualified, merely remarking, in regard to the effect of the tariff of 1846 upon the business of the American merchant, that it creates much uncertainty in the cost of his goods, subjects him to unjust competition with those having less claims to honesty, and in its details and immediate application is a source of far more vexation and dispute than the tariff of 1842. And in viewing the acts of 1842 and 1846, we consider the former, with some few exceptions, as entirely superior to the latter in its adaptation to the wants of the Ameri-

can people, and believe its operation far more acceptable to them and to merchants generally.

With much respect, we are your obedient servants,

JAMES INGERSOLL & CO.

PHILIP GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector*.

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O.—No. 29.

PITTSFIELD, *August* 18, 1849.

SIR: I have yours of the 14th instant, enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information as to the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 in several specified particulars, upon which you ask me to give my views.

As I have not been personally engaged in business since the passage of that law, I have no means of knowing its practical operation in those particulars; but, from the reports of others, you will have the means of obtaining from others, and from your own official situation, information much more precise and valuable than any which I can furnish.

So far as opinion goes, I have it very decided upon many points embraced in the circular, and all I have heard of the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 has tended to their confirmation.

I always considered the change from specific to ad valorem duties a monstrous absurdity, which would prove the abundant source of frauds innumerable. All I hear of the practical operation of the present law confirms me in this opinion, and that a return to specific duties, as far as practicable, is imperatively called for.

I am of opinion that there is a tendency to fraud in respect to goods paying ad valorem duties, by undervaluation of invoices and otherwise, which requires more stringent regulations, and a more thorough examination by reliable officers, than has heretofore been practised; and that the most appropriate and effectual remedy is absolute forfeiture of goods, and not a mere fine, in all cases of established fraud.

I am of opinion that it would be a great improvement in our system to establish one uniform rate of duty upon all fabrics composed of wool, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, and goat's wool, and all mixtures and modifications of each and every one of them, so far as it becomes necessary to apply an ad valorem duty to them. This would be an immense relief to the Treasury Department and to the officers of the customs, a great convenience to the importing merchants, and a measure of popularity with all classes, except the friends of litigation. In the present state of our finances, I suppose considerations of revenue alone would make it expedient that this duty should not be less than thirty per cent. The same rate of duty might with propriety be applied to all manufactures of leather, wood, paper, bone, ivory, and the metals, and generally to all non-enumerated articles.

I have always considered the tariff of 1846 the most imperfect and objectionable in its details of any one which has been in force within my experience, and of which you must have abundant evidence in your

office—as the different rates of duty on manufactures of cotton and of wool, and the bungling description and omission of certain mixtures, to say nothing of certain raw materials paying a higher duty than in a state of manufacture, or of the laughable blunder of fixing different rates of duty on flaxseed and linseed. There seems to be no doubt that, under the present tariff, the unscrupulous foreigner is rapidly superseding our own citizens in the business of importing foreign merchandise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq., *Collector.*

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O—No. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, 11*th Month* 22*d*, 1849.

SIR: At the request of George W. Gordon, of Boston, and of my brother, Isaac R. Davis, of this city, I offer for your consideration one or two of the objections which I, as an importer of French silks, ribbons, gloves, &c., have to the present system of imposing duties.

The main objection is, that it gives to the owner of the goods in France an advantage over the American importer, because it enables him to get his goods in at a less duty. As an illustration, take the article of kid gloves: we buy what the fabricant can make up to a certain period, at an agreed price, say 20 francs the dozen. The goods are invoiced, sent to this country, are entered and passed at the custom-house, paying a duty of 6 francs, which is thirty per cent., the rate required by law. The fabricant, after filling the order of the American buyer, sends forward a lot on his own account. He invoices them as we do, at cost; but our cost is a profit on his—say 3 francs per dozen: his are invoiced at 17 francs; they are entered and passed at the custom-house, and pay thirty per cent. duty, which amounts to 5.10 francs, or 90 centimes less than the American importer pays for his. Had the law required a specific duty of $1 or $1 50 per dozen on each party's shipment, its operation would have been equal; as it is, it is unfair, and must be, from the nature of the law.

The objection to the *ad valorem* principle might also be illustrated by taking the article of black or colored dress silks, which form a very large item in our imports from France. The operation is the same as in gloves; silks are bought and sent here, at say 4 francs the aune, pay a duty of twenty-five per cent., which brings them to 5 francs. The same weight and quality of goods are consigned by the fabricants at $3\frac{1}{2}$ francs per aune, ($\frac{1}{2}$ franc being allowed for the profit,) are passed at the custom-house, and pay a duty of twenty-five per cent., which makes them cost $4\frac{3}{8}$ francs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ of a franc per aune, less than the American importer now pays. It operates in the same manner on all the goods we import, particularly ribbons; and the more ruinously, because the profit we pay the fabricant on these is greater than on more staple goods.

A duty of $2 the pound on all silk goods would save us from this

ruinous competition, and would operate impartially on the business of the American importer and foreign fabricant.

It is useless to say that all this injustice is avoided by the authority which custom-house officers have of "charging up" goods, as it is termed, and compelling parties to pay duty on the increased price, *for we know it is not done on this class of goods;* that part of the law is a dead letter, so far as we are concerned, and must be until the judgment of men whom you place in office is infallible. They will not venture, under the present state of affairs, to "charge up" the goods entered by the many large and respectable foreign agencies located in New York, whose business it is to sell goods for account of manufacturers, and who, from the advantages offered them by our laws, are gradually absorbing the whole French trade. It is easier to believe that *we* have paid too much for our goods, than that the large quantities of goods which they pass every day are entered below cost. The fault is in the system; no one should blame them for taking advantage of it.

There is another serious objection which all upright merchants must have to the ad valorem system—and that is, that it offers a premium to men to become rogues; in other words, to invoice their goods at as low a price, without regard to cost, as they think they can without being detected.

The consumers of silk goods would be benefited by a change to the specific principle, because the manufacturer would then avoid putting an excess of gum in the goods, as it makes them heavy, and they would, of course, pay more duty; silk would then to a great extent take the place of gum, and the article be much more durable for the same price. In gloves, the inferior article would be almost excluded, and the superior much reduced in price. The kid glove, which is stronger and more pliable than the sheep-skin, would then be imported in the largest proportion, and of course would come at a lower price.

The general effect of a change, as far as the business I am in is concerned, would be to secure the duty imposed, and to bring into our country a better quality of goods than is now imported, and at a less price.

Yours, very truly, E. M. DAVIS.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 31.

NEW YORK, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: At the request of our collector, we beg to furnish you with a *fact* which may illustrate the working of the ad valorem principle of our present tariff.

In December, 1848, we received from Havana, per barque Adelaide, a consignment of leaf tobacco, accompanied by *two* invoices—one for $1,921 01, which our correspondent stated was the *real* cost; the other for $1,514 06, which, in his own words, he says is for the *custom-house.*

"For your custom-house, I am directed to send you the enclosed invoice, amounting to $1,514 06."

Being embarrassed by our position in the above case, we frankly stated the case to Mr. Lawrence, our late Collector, and he directed us to unite the two invoices and swear to them jointly, as being the only *invoices* known to us in the case, and that he would charge the duty on the real one, and thus relieve the difficulty. We did this, and the goods were passed through the public store and delivered to us.

On rendering returns of this tobacco to our principal, we detailed the circumstances, and requested that in further consignments he would only send us one invoice, and that the true one. We need not add that it was the *last consignment* we have received from him. No doubt he found others better suited to his purpose than ourselves.

We would further add, that when our Mr. R. was in Porto Rico, not long since, cases came under his *observation* in which *sugars* were invoiced below the *real cost*, in the same way, for the purpose of saving in the duty on entry here.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

SOUTTER, SYMINGTON & ROBINSON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 32.

BOSTON, *August* 16, 1849.

SIR: Being engaged in the importing business, and experiencing every day the injury sustained by the regular importer, under the present system of ad valorem duties, I beg to call to your notice certain facts which have come under my own observation, tending to show the great advantage the foreign manufacturer, who consigns his merchandise to our market, and pays a duty upon what he chooses to say is the cost thereof, has over the regular importer, who purchases his merchandise in the same market, and pays the duty on the actual price at which it is purchased. In the article of German woolens, I have seen certain makes sold in New York at prices which appeared to me very low, and as the styles were popular, when in the town where they were made I called upon the manufacturer to buy of him, but found they would cost at his lowest prices for cash, landed in New York or Boston, 10 per cent. more than I had seen the same goods sold for by his agents in New York; and when I told him of this fact, his answer was, that he realized more profit on his goods consigned there, than he could by selling them at home at the price demanded. Many manufacturers refuse to name any price at home for their goods to come to this country, but ask you to select what you wish, and their agent will pass them at the custom-house and deliver them to you in New York, and fix the price there. I have even had an offer made by a house in Germany, to deliver through their agent in New York all the goods I purchased there at a saving of from 7½ to 15 per cent., according to the quality, as more could be saved on fine than on low-priced qualities, as the latter cannot be invoiced at so much under

their value as the finer qualities, without being detected. The argument used to induce me to do this was: "You know all German manufacturers who consign goods to your country invoice them at much less than their value; and why should you not protect yourself against them when you have the opportunity?" I was to have the liberty of going into the market and buy my goods of whom I chose, and at the lowest price I could, and the said house was to pass them at the custom-house, and deliver them in New York at prices which should be a saving to me of the before-mentioned amount from what they would cost if entered by myself according to my own invoice. I know of a certain manufacturer of German woolens, who sends large quantities to this country, who acknowledged to a friend with whom I do business, that he invoiced his goods, when consigned, at less than their value, and by this means was enabled to sell them in New York at very low prices; and I believe the proof of this was sent to the New York custom-house, but no notice was taken of it there. The same system of low invoices is carried on by the French manufacturer. Fancy cassimeres of a well-known French manufacturer are sold by his agent in New York at $2 50; and if the same goods were bought of him in Paris, at his lowest prices for *cash*, they would cost, landed here, $3, if honestly invoiced. These are only a few of the facts that have come under my observation. Many others of the same nature might be given, such as invoicing the goods at prices for a meter when they should be as put up by the aune, thereby saving the duty on 20 per cent. of the cost; but perhaps the above will be sufficient to show the disadvantage of the present tariff. It may be said that the penalty one is liable to if detected in invoicing his merchandise too low, is sufficient to prevent all such frauds; and perhaps it would be if appraisers could be found who would know the exact value of all merchandise entered, and enforce the penalty when parties were detected in making entries of goods at less than their value. But at present parties making such entries only render themselves liable to have duty charged on the correct value, as I am told such cases often have occurred. A gentleman who was called to appraise a lot of Yorkshire goods that were stopped under suspicion of their being invoiced too low, told me that he decided that such suspicion was correct, and that he had the same kind of goods from the same parties, that were invoiced to him at a correct price, and much higher than this lot was invoiced, which price he gave them, and these goods were allowed to pass by the duty being paid upon his valuation, without subjecting the owner to any penalty or inconvenience whatever. So that the operation of this part of the law only renders one liable, if detected in invoicing too low, to pay the duty on the real value, if ascertained. Having made some such statement as the above to a gentleman connected with the Government, he advised me to address you upon the subject. Asking you to excuse the liberty,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

HUSEY STOWELL, Jr.,
Of the firm of MILTON, CUSHMAN & CO.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

O—No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I now beg to state, for the use of the Treasury Department, that I was during the past summer in Prussia, among the woolen manufacturers; and seeing at our consul's at Aix-la-Chapelle two circulars from the Treasury Department, I took great pains to get such information as would enable me to give correct answers to most of those questions which relate to broadcloths. [The expense of making doeskins is 5 to 10 per cent. higher, and most of them come out now 27 inches wide.]

In answer to the 1st query in circular of August 6th, I would say, that the great bulk of the importations are to New York; but I will have it tested upon some sample packages I purchased for this purpose chiefly. One package has arrived, and is now being appraised in New York, and *will be* here. *The next* I shall request to have sent to Boston for the same purpose, and you will know the result.

*2d query.* It would, perhaps, have been better for Mr. Meredith to have sent a person to look to this matter; he would soon have satisfied him that "fraudulent invoices" are much more common than the "true." On some goods which I purchased I was offered invoices at 60 to 66⅔ per cent. off the correct one, for the custom-house. *I saw letters from "respectable"* manufacturers, from whom an American commission house had purchased for the first time, asking "if they should furnish invoices to be used at the American custom-house."

In conversation with one of the largest manufacturers, who of course did not know for what object I asked, he told me that he invoiced his 12 franc goods (those left at the close of the season) at 7½ francs, and sent them on consignment to New York.

A few of the richest manufacturers, who do not require advances upon their goods, and who consign to New York all they produce, (and *will not sell any at home* lest the actual value may be known,) invoice them *low*, and then instruct their agents at what prices the goods are to be sold. They do not regard an oath, and laugh at their goods having been marked up recently only 10 per cent. by the New York appraisers. From what I could learn, 60 per cent. would have been nearer for the finer grades, and 40 per cent. added to the lower.

*3d query.* The custom-house has had frequent evidences of under-valuation.

*4th query.* It has thrown the business into the hands of foreigners, instead of American *importers*.

*5th, 6th and 7th queries.* Can't say.

*8th query.* In most other countries the raw materials are free, or at a nominal duty, except perhaps wool, iron, coal, &c.

We grow such a large proportion of the wool used in this country, that it would not do to admit it free, except perhaps such as is used in making carpets, coarse blankets, &c., &c., a very large share of which is wanted in our immediate neighborhood; and we do not grow any wool so coarse as is used for those purposes.

It is very evident that where the duty upon the manufactured article

is less than upon the wool, &c., we cannot compete with the foreigners in their manufacture.

*9th query.* It will be found that American importing merchants are fast disappearing as competitors with foreigners, owing entirely to fraud through an "ad valorem tariff."

The questions in the circular of August 24th are answered in sheets marked A and B, as far as cloths are concerned. (See at the end of this letter.)

I found, by the books of an American commission house at Aix-la-Chapelle, that the average cost of broadcloths which they sent out last year was 12 francs per aune, and doeskins ¾ wide 8 francs. Owing to the great advance in wool, they would average, for the coming season, 13½ francs, and 8.75 per aune; but as wool is beginning to decline again (towards its price previous to the Hungarian war,) these prices may not be maintained.

I found in England and Scotland that wool was 30 to 33⅓ per cent. higher just now than usual, and yet it is 5 per cent. cheaper than in our own country, with every prospect of its being 20 per cent. cheaper.

At some of the mills I visited in Great Britain I found coal delivered within a few feet of their boilers at 3*s.* 6*d.* per chaldron, (78 cents,) while in Belgium and Prussia it is from $2 to $3 per chaldron delivered at their doors.

In Prussia they work 14 hours per day, and the wages are from 14 cents to 46 cents per day; a very large portion being women, receiving 8 groschens (18¾ cents) per day, and children 5 and 6 groschens, (12 and 14 cents.) A few of the best workmen earn 20 groschens, or 46 cents per day; but none are paid by the day, but so much per piece, pound, &c., as the case may be; but work 14 hours daily, except Saturday evenings.

The great portion of the labor is done by the women, such as sorting wool, &c., &c.

Instead of buildings put up for the purpose, a great many of them use old monasteries, nunneries, &c., &c., which have been bought at very low prices; hence the small amount of capital required. I found most of the honest manufacturers desired to see specific duties established, and then but one rate—so much per square yard, or valuing all cloths at one price; thinking we could only manufacture the lower grades of broadcloths, as it requires so much more labor and skill than is put upon them by American manufacturers.

Most of the American importers I met out there, thought we should be obliged to put two values upon woolens; valuing one, for instance, at $2, and those better at $4, while others thought *one value*, and that at the average of the cloths sent out, or perhaps a little higher, and put 30 per cent. duty upon that; or, in other words, say about 60 cents per square yard, without regard to cost. This would prevent all frauds, and at the same time be likely to satisfy our own manufacturers, who would then have the market for the lower grades, while the foreigners would have the *finer*, which we cannot make, not having such wool as they require.

Then we can very readily satisfy any one that home competition has

and will give the *people* the lower grades cheaper than they could be imported.

I saw at the custom-houses in Prussia everything was by *weight*. This would not answer for us on woolens, as they spin so fine and finish them so light. Yours truly,

ALFRED SLADE.

Mr. GEORGE W. GORDON.

*A No.* 1.—A cloth costing $2 to import honestly. Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing a cloth which is sold at *Aix-la-Chapelle* at 10½ francs per aune, with 10 per cent. discount.

Plain cloth, medium weight, piece measuring 28 to 28½ yards, 24 to 25 pounds English, requires 29½ to 30 pounds *washed* wool at 65 to 70 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ to 45 cents per pound net, cash. [It should be borne in mind that wool in *Prussia, Saxony,* or *Silesia* is 40 per cent. higher this year than ordinarily, and is now about 10 per cent. cheaper than in the markets of the United States—the various grades.]

Generally speaking, the cost of the wool in the various grades of broadcloths, is a trifle more than one half of the cost of the finished cloth.

| | |
|---|---|
| The *wages* paid *per piece* are equal to | $9 00 |
| Cost of dyeing...do... | 1 50 |
| General expenses...do... | 7 00 |

being use of machinery and buildings, loss of interest, coal, gas, oil, soap, listing-yarn, packing, carriage, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c., for a mill to produce 4,000 pieces of broadcloths per year, will cost about $65,000 to $70,000.

The value of money at Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia) is not over 2½ per cent. per annum.

At *Verviers*, (Belgium,) the cost of manufacturing, &c., was the same, as near as may be, the value of money the same, (most of their negotiations being made through London,) the value of buildings and labor about the same.

At Montjoy, in Prussia, labor is nearly 25 per cent. less, while other items are a trifle higher.

In Saxony the labor is 20 per cent. lower than in Prussia, and wool is rather lower, and generally lower grades of woolens are manufactured in Saxony than in Prussia.

*A No.* 2.—A cloth costing $2 80 to import. Cloths sold at 14¼ francs per aune, 10 per cent. discount, *heavy* style, measuring 27 yards, weight 32½ pounds English, require 41 pounds washed wool at 65 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ cents per pound net, cash.

Wages $10 to $10 50 per piece.
Dyeing $2 to $2 25 do.
General expenses $7 do.

Both of these estimates were made carefully by one of the most honest manufacturers in Germany, and can be relied upon, as these parties were very anxious to see a change made in our tariff. Being excellent manufacturers, and their goods being well known, they are enabled to *sell all their goods at home*, mostly to Americans. Their goods are always made to order, having no stock on hand, and their superiority arises from the great amount of labor put upon them.

*B.*—Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing broadcloths at Aix-la-Chapelle, October 1, 1849, (from the best manufacturer in Prussia; the coat I showed you was from this manufacturer, and is the finest I ever saw, requiring a large proportion of labor.)

Medium weight cloth, costing 12½ francs per aune, measuring 28 yards each piece, will require 29½ pounds (English) washed wool at 75 cents per pound.

For dyeing, per piece, $1 75.

Wages and all other expenses $15 per piece.

This gentleman has a better mill than any other I saw, and therefore his larger estimate for "other expenses."

He makes nearly 4,000 pieces per year, and his buildings and machinery were valued at $75,000.

O—No. 34.

*Extracts from a Report of the Commissioner of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, *Sept.* 13, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have visited Boston and New York to make inquiry into the charges and complaints presented in the letter of E. H. Robbins and others, dated Boston, 16th August, 1849, and referred to me on the 22d ultimo.

On my way to Boston I spent one day in New York, saw the collector and appraisers, showed them the letter, and informed them of the object of my visit. From these gentlemen I received the assurance of their ready and hearty coöperation.

In Boston I had several interviews with the signers of the letter and others, and received from them much valuable information.

In corroboration of their statement, that goods have been for a long time imported into New York and entered by false invoices at about half the real cost, and that the parties thus engaged met with no difficulty, these gentlemen referred me specifically to several cases, and generally to many more.

I carefully investigated one, and satisfied myself that transactions similar in character have been common.

This case occurred in New York, in October, 1848. Little, Alden & Co. imported into that city a certain kind of shawls, and entered into an agreement with the manufacturers in Scotland to take all that they should make, and that no other person should be furnished with them, for export to the United States. The prices which they paid were 28*s.* 6*d.*, 35*s.*, and 42*s.* each. These goods sold readily on arrival at a profit. Little, Alden & Co. state in a letter to me, that "subsequently we ascertained 'that Godfrey Pattison & Co., of New York, had received some of the 'same maker's goods, and were selling them at less prices than ours cost 'to import; and one of their salesmen stated that he was fully acquainted 'with the fact that Little, Alden & Co., and A. T. Stewart & Co., were 'the only parties that had received them, and that we paid the several 'prices for them of 28*s.* 6*d.*, 35*s.*, and 42*s.* Annoyed at these things, we 'made application to C. W. Lawrence, Esq., collector, and stated the 'facts, asking him to investigate whether Godfrey Pattison & Co. had not 'defrauded the revenue. He referred us to the appraisers, to whom we 'gave information that Godfrey Pattison & Co. imported 'I—S 1 and 2,' 'two cases shawls, that we had reason to believe were the same goods 'that cost us 42*s.* each. They had a ticket upon each shawl with the 'No. 4200 upon it. That Godfrey Pattison & Co. also imported by the 'steamer America, at New York, September 29, 'I—S 3 @ 9,' seven cases 'of shawls, having tickets upon each shawl marked 2800 and 3500, that 'we had reason to believe were the same goods we imported, costing '28*s.* 6*d.* and 35*s.* The New York custom-house refused any information 'as to what Godfrey Pattison & Co. entered the goods at. The only

'satisfaction we could obtain from the appraisers was, that '*we paid too* '*much for our goods.*'

"Roxburgh (the Scotch manufacturer) having broken faith with us by 'selling the goods to Pattison at any price whatever, we made a demand 'on him for compensation through the law; the result of which was a 'compromise, in which we received £150 for damages, and the amount 'of law expenses we incurred."

Little, Alden & Co. made a second shipment of these shawls before they ascertained that Pattison & Co. were engaged in the same business; and they state that "the result of this shipment was a loss to us, as Pattisons were able to undersell us, and yet make a profit on these goods, from their having paid less duties."

In the course of this investigation it appeared that samples of both importations were obtained and shown at the appraisers' stores and admitted to be precisely alike and of equal value, and of the same patterns. It also appeared that the shawls which cost Little, Alden & Co. 28*s.* 6*d.* and 35*s.* each, and which they were both desirous and obligated to take in any quantity at the same prices, were entered by Godfrey Pattison & Co. at 17*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*, less 5½ per cent. discount, or really 16*s.* 8*d.* and 20*s.*

It further appeared that the invoice of Godfrey Pattison & Co. was passed in the appraisers' stores by "Thomas Chatterton," who was employed in the department of cotton goods, and not familiar with woolens, and that the appraiser who told Little, Alden & Co. that they paid too much for their goods was John S. McKibbin, then one of the assistant appraisers.

Another case presented was, that of consignments of German cloths by G. Schuremann, of Aix-la-Chapelle. Two cases of broadcloths were shipped by him, consigned to J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, of the same cost and value—one sent to Boston, and the other to New York, and arrived about the same time. Upon the examination in Boston, the appraisers reported to Howe & Co. that the cloths were invoiced much below their value, and that they must add twenty-five per cent. to raise them to the market value at the time of shipment. Messrs. Howe & Co. stated that a similar invoice from the same shipper was then in New York, and desired the appraisers to write for information; a letter from the New York appraisers, in reply, was shown me. They passed the cloths as fairly charged. The Boston appraisers, notwithstanding this report, added twenty-five per cent. Howe & Co. appealed, and the merchant-appraisers sustained the advance.

The result was, that Mr. Schuremann sent no more cloths to Boston, but continued his business largely with New York.

A case of Linden & Myer, who imported Cologne-water into Boston, invoiced at two thalers, was raised by the appraisers to three. The importers appealed, and the merchant appraisers fixed 2.75; upon which I was informed that the owners remarked, that their invoices were not raised in New York, and that they should import no more into Boston.

Another case was presented of maccaroni imported by Boston merchants, invoiced at nine cents per pound. The same quality shipped to

Boston for a New York house was invoiced at 4¾ cents, and the parties asserted that their invoices were not raised in New York.

Charles Scott & Co., of New York, imported per steamer Canada at Boston, in July last, an invoice of embroideries:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of invoice | £455 9 9 |
| Appraised at | 767 5 3 |
| Amount advanced | £311 15 6 |

or about seventy per cent.

E. Bannister, of Philadelphia, imported recently into Boston an invoice of carpeting, amounting to £60 0 0

| | |
|---|---|
| Appraised at | 108 0 0 |
| Amount advanced | £48 0 0 |

or eighty per cent.

These cases are given as specimens of what is attempted; and American merchants of the highest respectability assured me that the frauds were so systematic and numerous and successful, that they were driven from the business of importing altogether.

I was informed of a system now prevailing by which frauds are practised. Merchants in Europe make selections of goods, and agree upon the price at which they shall be delivered in New York, which price is less than the buyer can import them himself, it being understood that the foreigner can introduce them upon the payment of a smaller amount of duties than the American merchant. One important case was stated to me, and the names given.

Also, where the shipper of goods in Scotland refused to consign his shipment to a house in this country, because they would not enter them at less than their value, but found one that would, and did.

The particulars of such a case were furnished me by a merchant, as a sample of many.

I was informed of numerous cases where goods were undervalued by foreign houses, and have no doubt whatever of the facts. My time being limited, and regarding my visit as an informal one, I did not give publicity to my proceedings, nor invite information except from the persons who addressed the letter that occasioned my visit.

## O—No. 35.

*Statements exhibiting the quantity and dutiable values of wines, spirits, &c., imported annually from 1843 to 1849, inclusive, as entered at the several custom-houses under specific and ad valorem duties.*

### No. 1.—MADEIRA WINE.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Av. cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 3,949 | $9,075 | $2 29.8 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 16,754 | 30,575 | 1 82.5 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 106,176 | 145,237 | 1 43.5 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 109,797 | 122,895 | 1 11.9 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 117,117 | 128,613 | 1 09.8 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 13,806 | 5,717 | 41.4 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 44,634 | 21,630 | 48.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 193,971 | 105,302 | 54.3 | |

### No. 2.—SHERRY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 4,685 | $6,491 | $1 38.5 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 18,665 | 23,418 | 1 25.4 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 23,616 | 38,289 | 1 62.1 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 26,538 | 41,761 | 1 57.0 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 14,543 | 26,194 | 1 79.5 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 77,521 | 56,061 | 72.3 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 215,935 | 109,983 | 50.9 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 170,794 | 128,510 | 75.2 | |

### No. 3.—SICILY WINE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending 30, 1843 | 14,579 | $6,617 | $0 60.6 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 31,180 | 15,000 | 48.1 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 110,590 | 46,033 | 50.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 209,131 | 74,000 | 35.4 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 21,281 | 8,933 | 42.0 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 92,631 | 24,230 | 26.2 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 190,294 | 67,364 | 35.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 130,851 | 32,231 | 24.6 | |

### No. 4.—PORT WINE, IN CASKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 38,593 | $25,714 | $0 66.6 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 223,615 | 156,878 | 70.2 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 260,593 | 162,358 | 62.3 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 372,528 | 148,895 | 40.0 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 80,991 | 62,851 | 77.6 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 8,075 | 3,791 | 47.0 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 501,123 | 170,134 | 34.0 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 711,268 | 272,700 | 38.3 | |

## O—No. 35—Continued.

### No. 5.—CLARET, IN CASKS.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Av. cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 873,895 | $134,598 | $0 15.40 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 993,198 | 218,239 | 21.97 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 1,051,862 | 249,633 | 23.73 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 951,351 | 249,703 | 26.24 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 294,433 | 111,453 | 37.85 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 591,656 | 119,844 | 20.26 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 1,227,071 | 221,416 | 18.04 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 1,912,701 | 263,836 | 13.79 | |

### No. 6.—OTHER RED WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 340,387 | $60,096 | $0 17.65 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 495,588 | 143,210 | 28.90 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 954,646 | 316,821 | 33.19 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 1,072,589 | 328,814 | 30.65 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 539,454 | 119,411 | 22.14 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 781,073 | 180,928 | 23.16 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 994,458 | 221,177 | 22.24 | |

### No. 7.—WHITE WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 123,832 | $28,205 | $0 22.77 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 268,414 | 75,090 | 27.98 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 591,735 | 211,183 | 35.69 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 705,808 | 310,241 | 43.96 | |
| 5 months to November 30, 1846 | 618,267 | 296,636 | 48.00 | |
| 7 months to June 30, 1847 | 278,482 | 69,831 | 25.08 | Ad val. |
| Year to June 30, 1848 | 840,687 | 193,358 | 23.00 | |
| Year to June 30, 1849 | 971,895 | 210,139 | 21.62 | |

### No. 8.—BRANDY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 191,832 | $106,267 | $0 55.40 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 782,510 | 606,633 | 77.52 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 1,081,314 | 819,540 | 75.79 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 963,147 | 839,231 | 87.13 | |
| 5 months to November 30, 1846 | 331,108 | 355,451 | 1 07.30 | |
| 7 months to June 30, 1847 | 623,309 | 575,631 | 92.35 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 1,370,111 | 1,135,089 | 82.84 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,064,091 | 1,347,514 | 65.28 | |

## O—No. 35—Continued.

### No. 9.—GRAIN SPIRITS.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Av: cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 259,129 | $121,547 | $0 46.91 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 416,918 | 171,015 | 41.02 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 606,311 | 262,543 | 43 30 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 677,785 | 345,352 | 50.95 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 136,323 | 86,073 | 63.14 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 327,635 | 143,549 | 43.81 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 676,683 | 327,493 | 48.40 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 796,276 | 327,957 | 41.19 | |

### No. 10.—WEST INDIA SPIRITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 135,399 | $32,095 | $0 23.70 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 210,477 | 78,027 | 37.07 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 270,484 | 78,957 | 29.12 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 221,344 | 81,713 | 36.92 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 65,477 | 28,862 | 44.08 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 160,747 | 57,806 | 35.96 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 228,671 | 75,943 | 33.21 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 542,492 | 145,784 | 26.87 | |

### No. 11.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM ENGLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 20, 1843 | 63,612 | $57,098 | $0 89.76 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 107,489 | 102,157 | 95.04 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 79,302 | 73,729 | 92.97 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 117,621 | 110,397 | 94.71 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 46,146 | 42,987 | 93.15 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 132,157 | 67,305 | 50.93 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 130,008 | 101,171 | 77.82 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 146,473 | 118,233 | 80.72 | |

### No. 12.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM SCOTLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 7,423 | $6,335 | $0 85.34 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 19,236 | 18,343 | 95.36 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 26,711 | 21,294 | 79.72 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 38,464 | 39,831 | 1 03.55 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 2,151 | 1,895 | 88.10 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 15,375 | 8,657 | 56.31 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 39,282 | 21,533 | 54.05 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 52,297 | 30,088 | 57.53 | |

## O—No. 35—Continued.

### No. 13.—CIGARS.

| Period of importation. | Pounds. | Value. | Av. cost per pound. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 378,996 | $463,431 | $1 22.2 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 718,748 | 974,431 | 1 35.5 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 815,172 | 1,160,644 | 1 42.3 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 880,208 | 1,282,861 | 1 45.7 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 452,736 | 645,389 | 1 42.5 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 480,757 | 562,512 | 1 17.0 | Ad val. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 1,389,507 | 1,360,468 | 97.9 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | *1,499,755 | 1,439,765 | 96.0 | |

*Pounds partly estimated.

NOTE.—By the foregoing statements it appears, by comparing the average valuation per gallon, as entered at the custom-houses, of wines, spirits, &c., therein referred to, during the five months immediately preceding the change of the tariff from *specific* to *ad valorem* duties, that is, from July 1 to November 30, 1846, with the average value per gallon, ascertained in the same manner, during the first seven months under the ad valorem system, thus embracing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, that the dutiable prices, as entered at the custom-houses, fell off as follows, to wit:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Madeira wine | average cost, | $1 09.8 | to | $0 41.4 | p. gall., or | 62.2 per ct. |
| No. 2. | Sherry wine | do | 1 79.5 | to | 72.3 | do | 59.7 do. |
| No. 3. | Sicily wine | do | 42.0 | to | 26.2 | do | 37.6 do. |
| No. 4. | Port wine | do | 77.6 | to | 47.00 | do | 39.4 do. |
| No. 5. | Claret wine | do | 37.85 | to | 20.26 | do | 46.5 do. |
| No. 6. | Other red wine | do | 30.65 | to | 22.14 | do | 27.7 do. |
| No. 7. | White wine | do | 48.00 | to | 25.08 | do | 47.7 do. |
| No. 8. | Brandy | do | 1 07.30 | to | 92.35 | do | 13.9 do. |
| No. 9. | Grain spirits | do | 63.14 | to | 43.81 | do | 30.6 do. |
| No. 10. | West India spirits | do | 44.08 | to | 35.96 | do | 18.4 do. |
| No. 11. | Beer, ale, and porter, from England | do | 93.15 | to | 50.93 | do | 45.3 do. |
| No. 12. | Beer, ale, and porter, from Scotland | do | 88.10 | to | 56.31 | do | 36.1 do. |
| No. 13. | Cigars | do | 1 42.05 | to | 1 17.00 | per lb., or | 17.6 do. |

It further appears, by comparing the prices of the several years under specific duties with those under ad valorem rates, that the reduction in most cases has been still greater.

Prepared from returns in the Treasury Department.

G. W. G.

*Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of public warehouses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.*

| Districts. | Amount received. | Amount expended, as per accounts rendered. | Number and compensation of inspectors employed in public warehouses. | | Whole amount expended. | Net charge upon the revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $86,175 37 | $191,759 77 | 30 | $32,850 00 | $224,609 77 | $138,434 40 |
| Boston | 51,379 26 | 76,284 56 | 3 | 3,285 00 | 79,569 56 | 28,190 30 |
| Philadelphia | 9,317 25 | 9,907 89 | 3 | 3,285 00 | 13,192 89 | 3,875 64 |
| Baltimore | 7,552 76 | 10,907 62 | 2 | 2,190 00 | 13,097 62 | 5,544 86 |
| New Orleans | 17,554 11 | 15,495 00 | 2 | 2,190 00 | 17,685 00 | 130 89 |
| All other districts | 368 51 | 7,877 08 | 10 | 10,950 00 | 18,827 08 | 18,458 57 |
| | 172,347 26 | 312,231 92 | 50 | 54,750 00 | 366,981 92 | 194,634 66 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, *December* 1, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

## Q.

*Statement of the aggregate value of goods remaining in warehouse at the close of each quarter, from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th of June, 1849, as exhibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and of the duties payable thereon.*

| Periods. | GOODS WAREHOUSED. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Aggregate value. | Duties payable. |
| 3d quarter of 1847 | $3,618,758 00 | $1,264,624 55 |
| 4th quarter of 1847 | 4,863,591 00 | 1,524,887 16 |
| 1st quarter of 1848 | 5,291,179 00 | 1,669,067 39 |
| 2d quarter of 1848 | 6,272,275 00 | 1,936,464 00 |
| 3d quarter of 1848 | 5,419,676 00 | 1,649,182 85 |
| 4th quarter of 1848 | 7,201,246 00 | 2,152,544 50 |
| 1st quarter of 1849 | 5,450,593 00 | 1,702,639 37 |
| 2d quarter of 1849 | 7,830,010 00 | 2,501,394 35 |
| | 45,937,328 00 | 14,400,804 17 |
| Average quarterly value | $5,744,332 00 | $1,800,100 52 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1849.
ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## S.

Amount of coinage at the Mint and branches to the 31st December, 1848 ..... $149,592,195 16

COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | $234,056 19 | |
| February | 492,845 11 | |
| March | 581,085 98 | |
| April | 724,118 89 | |
| May | 904,952 87 | |
| June | 1,030,960 85 | |
| July | 1,469,371 88 | |
| August | 1,070,796 91 | |
| September | 685,602 54 | |
| October | 900,965 49 | |
| | | 8,094,756 71 |
| Total coinage to November 1, 1849 | | 157,686,951 87 |

In the above sum of $8,094,756 71 is included $3,013,333 from California gold.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

## R.

*Statement showing the amount of dutiable foreign merchandise reëxported each year, from* 1821 *to June* 30, 1849, *both inclusive—distinguishing the amount reëxported from warehouses under the act of August* 6, 1846.

| Years. | Dutiable merchandise reëxported. | Amount reëxported from warehouses. |
|---|---|---|
| 1821 | $10,537,731 | - |
| 1822 | 11,101,306 | - |
| 1823 | 19,846,873 | - |
| 1824 | 17,222,075 | - |
| 1825 | 22,704,803 | - |
| 1826 | 19,404,504 | - |
| 1827 | 15,617,986 | - |
| 1828 | 13,167,339 | - |
| 1829 | 11,427,401 | - |
| 1830 | 12,067,162 | - |
| 1831 | 12,434,483 | - |
| 1832 | 18,448,857 | - |
| 1833 | 12,411,969 | - |
| 1834 | 10,879,520 | - |
| 1835 | 7,743,655 | - |
| 1836 | 9,232,867 | - |
| 1837 | 9,406,043 | - |
| 1838 | 4,466,384 | - |
| 1839 | 5,007,698 | - |
| 1840 | 5,805,809 | - |
| 1841 | 4,228,181 | - |
| 1842 | 4,884,454 | - |
| 1843 | 3,456,572 | - |
| 1844 | 3,962,508 | - |
| 1845 | 5,171,731 | - |
| 1846 | 5,522,577 | - |
| 1847 | - | - |
| From July 1 to Nov. 30 $2,333,527 | | |
| From Dec. 1 to June 30 2,020,380 | | |
| | 4,353,907 | $651,170 |
| 1848 | 6,576,499 | 2,869,941 |
| 1849 | 6,625,776 | 3,692,699 |
| 29 years | 293,716,670 | *7,213,810 |
| Average per annum | $10,128,161 | |
| Average per annum | | $2,792,439 |

*From warehouses two years and seven months.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.
ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

*Letters from Collectors of the Customs, on the subject of the Reduction of the Expenses incurred in the Collection of the Revenue.*

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T.

*Letter from the Collector at Passamaquoddy.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY, *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ultimo.

I transmit herewith a list of the persons connected with the customs in this district, in accordance with your request.

Having carefully considered the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, with a view to such retrenchment as could be made without injury to the public service, desirous of carrying out the views of the Government by a rigid system of economy in the public expenditures, I am compelled to the conclusion that the number of officers now employed is not greater than the interests of the revenue and the efficiency of the service require.

The great extent of this district, embracing the entire eastern frontier line of Maine; its proximity to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, both by sea and inland; the great facilities which it presents for smuggling; the preventive as well as positive duties of the officers,—all these combine to render the services of the present corps of officers absolutely necessary; while at certain seasons of the year the present official force is hardly adequate to the performance of the duties required of them. The contingent expenses of this collection district are very small, and I know of no mode by which they can be reduced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BION BRADBURY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector of the District of Machias, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF MACHIAS, *May* 8, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th ultimo, I would respectfully report the following list of persons connected with the customs at this port, viz:

James Moore, inspector; original appointment dated March, 1840, and present dated in May, 1845. Rate of compensation, two dollars per day—yearly ..... $728

Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector at Cherryfield, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation ..... 250

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellery Turner, inspector, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation | 250 |
| The collector was appointed originally in August, 1836, and his present appointment was in April, 1845. Compensation, a salay of $250 per year | 250 |
| and fees and commissions. | |
| Lieutenant John L. Prouty, of the revenue marine service, has been for the past year employed in this district as commandant of the revenue boat, at the rate of $960 | 960 |
| The other persons are three boatmen, employed by Lieutenant Prouty, at a compensation of twenty dollars per month—usually employed nine months per year | 540 |
| Total compensation to all persons | $2,978 |

The nature of the service performed by the several persons above-named is as follows, viz:

Lieutenant Prouty, commandant of the revenue boat "Independence," employed in cruising about nine months in twelve.

James Moore, inspector, employed on board same boat as boarding officer, under Lieutenant Prouty. The three boatmen are also under the charge of Lieutenant Prouty.

Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector, has charge of the custom-house at the port of Cherryfield.

Ellery Turner, inspector, is stationed at Cutler. His duty is that of inspector—boarding and examining vessels entering that harbor, which is very much frequented by vessels passing up and down this coast and trading between the British provinces and the United States.

The compensation of all the persons employed in this district is very small, and the public interest requires that they should all be continued. The compensation of the inspector on board the revenue boat might, with the *most* propriety, be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and I have no doubt that a person may be employed to perform that duty for the sum named. But if the others are employed, it seems to me they are fully entitled to their present compensation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Penobscot, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT,
CASTINE, *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of 19th ultimo, I herewith forward a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district; the dates of their appointments; the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature of

the services rendered by each. I think it must be apparent to you, that the number of officers in this district cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, be reduced; and, should it be found necessary to reduce the expenses of this office, the most just and proper mode that suggests itself would be to reduce the rate of compensation of the inspectors at the port of Bucksport, and at Fort Kent, as stated in the accompanying list.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. BRIDGHAM, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector of the District of Bath, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE,
*May* 7, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular instructions, under date of April 19, 1849, I transmit to you, herewith, a list of officers employed in this collection district, with the amount paid them for the year ending December 31, 1848. By this statement, you will see that the cost of guarding and collecting the revenue within this district for said year was $9,573 20.

To this should be added the contingent expenses of the custom-house, chargeable to the United States, which amount annually to about $400; making the whole cost of the custom-house service in this district for the last year about $10,000.

In reply to that part of your circular requiring a statement of what reduction "can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest," I report, that a reduction of 25 per cent. in the expenses of the district may be made as follows:

1st. We have a revenue boat here, commanded by one inspector and manned with three men. The boat, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, cost about $1,000. She is sailed at an annual cost of about $1,100. As it is probable a revenue cutter will be stationed at Portland, within the immediate vicinity of the waters of this district, and whose cruising ground will be, in part, the same as that of our revenue boat, the revenue boat for this district, and, of course, one inspector, may be dispensed with, without the least detriment to the public service. This will make an annual reduction of $2,195, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspector for revenue boat | $1,095 |
| Cost of sailing the boat | 1,100 |
| | $2,195 |

We have at this port, besides the inspector attached to the revenue boat, four permanent inspectors, two of whom are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers. The two who are weighers, gaugers, &c., charge and receive annually, as inspectors, from eight to nine hundred dollars each in addition to their fees accruing from their other offices. The compen-

sation of these two inspectors, as such, may be reduced and limited to $600 each per year, if they be continued as weighers, gaugers, &c., in connection with their office of inspector, for the business of these inspectors, as such, is but trifling, except during about eight months of the year, the remainder of the time navigation here being partially interrupted by ice. In these may be a reduction of $600 annually, which, with the dispensing of the revenue boat and the inspectorship attached to her, will amount to about $2,800; all which may be made without any detriment to the public interest.

Or if the revenue boat and one inspector be dispensed with, the compensation of the two permanent inspectors, who are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers, may be limited, so as not to exceed *twelve hundred dollars* each per annum, in full for all their services, which would make a corresponding reduction.

Or the two inspectors who are now weighers, gaugers, and measurers, might be commissioned only as weighers, gaugers, and measurers, and the office held by them as inspectors be filled by two occasional inspectors, at a compensation limited to $600 per annum.

As it is not improbable that, before the 30th June next, there may be a recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the chief of this office, to reorganize it by new appointments of subordinate officers, I have not only considered it proper to reply promptly to your circular, and make such suggestions in reference to reduction of the expenses of this office as my experience in the administration of the duties of it has dictated, but to give the Department an opportunity, if the suggested reductions and changes are deemed worthy of consideration, to make them when new appointments (if any) are reported to the Secretary, or to take effect after the 30th June; which I can have no doubt, on proper consideration of the act of Congress referred to in your circular, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by whoever may be the subordinate officers in this district at that time.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HUMPHREYS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Saco, Maine.*

SACO, *April* 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circulars of the 15th and 16th instant were duly received. In reply, I furnish to you, as you desire, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, "designating," as far as the records in my office will allow me, "the dates of their original appointment and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the service performed by each," as follows:

Joseph T. Nye, Collector.—Appointment dated March 14, 1849; compensation $250 per annum; services, such as pertain by law to the office.

Hiram Woods, Inspector.—Original appointment twenty years since; present appointment May 10, 1845; compensation three dollars per diem for actual service; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Saco river and the "outer harbor."

Silas J. Libby, Inspector.—Appointment four years since; compensation same as Mr. Woods; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Scarboro' river and in Scarboro' harbor.

It will at all times afford me pleasure to coöperate with the authorities at Washington in reducing unnecessay expenses in collecting the revenue; but I am satisfied that a due regard to the public interest does not require that any such reduction should be made at this port at this time: on the contrary, I believe that the services now performed are absolutely necessary to the security of the revenue and the just administration of the laws, and that the compensation received for some of these services is entirely *inadequate.*

Very respectfully, your obedient service,

JOSEPH T. NYE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Kennebunk, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK,
KENNEBUNK, *June* 5, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of 19th April last, I furnish a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, with such particulars in reference to the several offices, &c., as are called for in the last paragraph of said circular. The list is as follows:

| Names and nature of services. | Date of appointment. | Compensation. | Date of original appointment, or of the establishment of office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oliver Walker, deputy collector.. | May 10, 1849. | | |
| Oliver Walker, inspector..... | May 10, 1849.... | $600 per annum. | Each of these officers have existed since the establishment of the collection district in the year 1800. This, it is believed, has also existed from the same date. |
| Oliver Walker, gauger and weigher, and measurer, at Kennebunk. | May 14, 1849.... | Fees. | |
| Christopher Littlefield, inspector at *Wells.* | April 1, 1845..... | $100 per annum. | |
| Joshua Hubbard, inspector at Ogunquit. | May, 1845..... | $12 per annum. | |

The inspector at Kennebunk performs all the duties required on both sides of the river, at Kennebunk and Kennebunk Port, and at the entrance of the harbor, about a mile below the port, where is a fishing station, and where vessels bound in or out frequently lie when waiting for wind or

tide, &c.; and also at Cape Porpoise, about two miles east of the port, a place much resorted to by coasters, and where several fishing vessels are owned. These duties occupy his whole time, and in former years (when a considerable part of the tonnage belonging to the port was employed in the West India trade) gave employment to three permanent and one occasional inspector, viz: one permanent and one occasional at Kennebunk Port, and one permanent at each of the harbors of Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise. From 1835 to 1840 the three permanent inspectors had fixed compensations, amounting in the whole, to $1,650 per annum. They were reduced, near the close of 1840, to $1,300; and again in April, 1841, all the duties before assigned to three or four individuals were committed to one, with an annual compensation of $500. At this time, however, it was reasonable to expect (and for about two years the expectation was realized) that he would receive between one and two hundred dollars per annum for fees as gauger, weigher, and measurer. For the last four years there have been no importations, except occasionally a little salt, and in 1847 the compensation of the inspector was raised to $600 per annum. Inasmuch as the officer, if he give the necessary attention to his duties at the several ports of which he has charge, cannot attend to any other business, I am inclined to think that, while coasting and fishing are carried on in the district to the extent they now are, the compensation ought not to be reduced.

At Wells, several coasting vessels are owned and employed, and the port is a place of considerable resort for coasting vessels from other ports, in pursuit of wood, ship-timber, &c., &c. The compensation of the inspector for several years previous to April, 1841, ranged from $250 to $350 per annum; while the tonnage and business of the place did not very much exceed the present amount. It was reduced in April, 1841, to $100 per annum, and has so remained to the present time.

*Ogunquit harbor* is in Wells, about five miles west of that just referred to. It is frequented by coasters from other ports, in pursuit of wood, &c., &c., and is increasing in importance, so far as relates to the tonnage built, owned, and employed by those living in its vicinity. I believe there has always been an inspector there, either occasional or permanent, since the establishment of this collection district. For several years prior to 1841 the compensation of this officer was fixed at $100 per annum. In 1841 it was reduced to $12 per annum. In a letter, dated 1st instant, to the Secretary of the Treasury, I recommended that the compensation of the inspector at Wells be reduced to $80 per annum, and that the compensation of the inspector at Ogunquit be raised to $32 per annum, after the 30th instant—making the amount allowed to the two ports the same as at present, but dividing it in more just proportions.

For the reasons given in the foregoing remarks, I am of opinion that it would not be expedient to make a further reduction in the compensation of the subordinate officers connected with the customs in this district—for the present at least.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL REMICK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

*Letter from the Collector at Belfast, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BELFAST, *June* 23, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I will inform you that the officers employed in this office are James Clark, deputy collector and inspector, appointed March 4, 1845; Jacob S. Marshall, deputy collector and inspector, appointed , 1847. Each of the above are entitled to $3 per day; and since the recent addition to the district it has been necessary to employ each the full time.

There is also a deputy collector and inspector employed at Searsport, in this district, which is now vacant by death, and Franklin S. Nickerson has been temporarily employed at a compensation of $400 a year.

Jacob S. Marshall is weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed , 1847. These are all the officers employed in this district. Several large islands were annexed to this district, taken from Penobscot district, at the last session of Congress, known by the name of Fox Islands and Islesboro'. On these islands are three incorporated and populous towns—North Haven, Vinal Haven, and Islesboro'. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants are interested in navigation, and own about two hundred sail of vessels. There being no officer on the islands, consequently the business of the district, and duties of the officers, are very much increased.

It is believed that the officers of the district were as few in number before the annexation of the islands as could adequately perform the duties and protect the interests of the Government. The annexation would seem to render it necessary for one or more officers to be appointed, to be located on the islands, rather than reduce the number or compensation, when the business is so largely increased.

Two of the officers are located at this port, which is a place very largely interested in, and rapidly increasing in navigation and commerce. They have to perform the duties in the office, which has to be kept open at all seasons of the year; to go to the islands, which vary in distance from six to twenty-five miles from the shore; to examine all vessels coming into the harbor or which pass through the bay, and perform all services as inspectors and deputy collectors. One officer is located at Camden, distant from this port eighteen miles—a port largely engaged in navigation. The officer there keeps an office open during the whole year, and is constantly employed. The other officer is located at Searsport, six miles from this port. He has also to keep an office during the whole year, and receives but $400 per year.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that no reduction of force can be made without injury to the interests of navigation and protection of commerce.

It was my intention to ask Congress, at its next session, to make a port of delivery on one of the islands, and add another officer; which, in my opinion, is necessary, and ought to have been done when the islands were annexed.

The islands being largely engaged in the fishing business, it is very necessary, to prevent frauds upon the Government in the application for bounties, and to prevent smuggling, (the islands affording facilities for

that business,) that an officer should often visit and remain a portion of time on the islands.

For the foregoing reasons, I am of the opinion that no reduction of numbers or compensation can consistently be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MARSHALL, *Collector.*

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*Letter from Augustus Jenkins, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *May* 17, 1849.

SIR: Enclosed herewith I transmit a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, as required by your circular of the 19th ult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS JENKINS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

REMARKS.—The only reduction that can be made at this port, "with a due regard to the public interest," is the abolishing of the office of the depôt-inspector, (as it is termed,) and the transferring of the duties of the same to the coastwise inspector, who can perform them without detriment to his other duties; and I would respectfully recommend that this be done.

When the inspector and measurer and the occasional inspector in this list are all engaged, and more aid is necessary, other persons are employed as occasional inspectors.

AUGUSTUS JENKINS, *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Burlington, Vermont.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF VERMONT,
BURLINGTON *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I send you a statement to comply with a requisition contained in Treasury circular dated April 19, 1849. My predecessors in office having left no record of the dates of the appointment of their deputies, I have no means to ascertain the dates of the original appointments of so many of them as have been reappointed by me, without writing to them and awaiting their answers; which, I fear, would delay this statement too long for your purpose, but which will be done hereafter, if desired.

The several posts named in the statement have all been filled for many years, none less than fifteen, and most of them more than twenty, to the best of my knowledge, although the locations of some few of the inspectors have been changed for other places deemed more important in reference to the prevention of smuggling. I conceive that the number

of officers employed in this district is not larger than is requisite for the collection of the revenue, and the protection of the revenue laws on so extended a frontier. By reference to the accompanying statement, it will be seen that the salaries of all the deputy collectors and inspectors are exceedingly small; so small, indeed, that I am unable to see how they could be made less without impairing the vigilance and efficiency of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. HOPKINSON, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Newburyport, Massachusetts.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith transmit a list of all persons connected in any way with the customs in this district, designating the dates of their original and present appointment, with rates of compensation and nature of services rendered by each.

As regards the reduction of expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, I would state that I do not know of any retrenchment that could be made in this custom-house, as my officers are employed only when their services are actually necessary, and paid only for the time so employed.

The port of Essex has recently been annexed to the district of Gloucester; and as a portion of the business formerly transacted at the office of the surveyor of the port of Ipswich has, by such annexation, been transferred to the custom-house at Gloucester, I would respectfully suggest that the compensation of the inspector of the port of Ipswich might, without injury to the public interest, be materially reduced. His annual compensation has been about $400. Under existing circumstances, I should consider $200 per annum an adequate compensation for the service to be performed at that port.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector of Gloucester District, May* 25, 1849.

SIR: In answer to circular of April 19, 1849, I would state, that the following officers were appointed for the customs district of Gloucester:

Eli F. Stacy, collector, appointed December 31, 1844, reappointed December 31, 1848; salary, $250 per year.

John Woodbury, surveyor, appointed June 17, 1844, reappointed June 17, 1848; salary, $250 per year.

Addison Winter, principal inspector, appointed June 24, 1843, at $3 per day, $1,095 per year.

S. K. Cook, temporary inspector, appointed March 21, 1848, at $3 per day, when employed.

T. O. Marshall, inspector at Rockport, appointed June 26, 1843; salary, $300 per year.

Ezra Stanly, inspector at Manchester, appointed July 6, 1843; salary, $150 per year.

David White, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed March 16, 1845; fees.

Gideon Lane, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed October 1, 1844; fees.

William Carter, boatman, appointed September 28, 1835; salary, $240 per year.

Robert Rowe, assistant boatman, appointed December 1, 1843; in winter months, (three months,) at $12, $36 per year.

I recommended, March 11, 1848, an extra inspector. I refer you to that letter, and you will perceive that no reduction can be made in the officers at this office. Since that time the town of Essex has been annexed to this district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI F. STACY, *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Boston, Massachusetts.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 22, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th April was received by my predecessor, and handed to me on the 1st instant. I immediately called for the necessary information, to enable me to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands; and I have now the honor to make the following reply:

The list which I transmit herewith, marked A, exhibits the names of all persons connected with the customs at this port, the dates of their appointments, the rates of compensation, and a description of the nature of the services rendered by them. You will observe that the number of clerkships is quite limited, the force being hardly adequate to the prompt despatch of the constant and increasing business of the office; and the compensation allowed them will in no case, I think, exceed the amount paid for similar services by merchants and others in this city. A due regard to the public interest would induce me to ask for an increase rather than a reduction in this department of the office.

In the public storekeeper's office several inspectors are employed, in charge of warehouses and in the discharge of other important duties growing out of the warehousing system, which, in due time, I must ask the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the surveyor's

department, to be employed under that officer's direction in the performance of their more legitimate business of discharging vessels from foreign ports. A reduction of the force in the warehouses would create the necessity for more assistant storekeepers, especially as, by the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d of March last, all goods intended for export must be deposited in warehouse, thus adding a vast amount to this important branch of the service. The statement herewith, marked B, will show you the receipts and expenditures by the storekeeper for the year 1848, and for the first *four* months of the present year. In 1848 there was paid by the collector $33,422 90 more than the receipts, while in the quarter ending March 31 last, the receipts exceeded the expenditures $3,259 41, and for the month of April $4,258 87, making an aggregate of $7,518 28; and from present indications I may reasonably estimate the revenue to be derived from the warehouses for the ensuing year at $20,000, which will make a difference of about $50,000 to the United States in its available resources.

The act of July 30, 1846, imposed upon the public appraisers responsible and important duties; and the 8th section of said act requires the collector to cause the dutiable value of all imports to be appraised, and a report thereof rendered, before the duties are computed; and from my experience in business, and from my official observation, I am prepared to say that no diminution of the force in this department should be made so long as the present ad valorem mode of assessing duties is continued. A request has already been made to me to recommend to the Department the appointment of an additional examiner, or to increase the number of assistant appraisers; and should the business continue to increase during the next fiscal year, more help will be needed.

We have *eight* measurers, whose fees earned during the past year amounted to the sum of $34,198 26, as per statement voucher C. Their compensation and expenses were $15,842 70, leaving a surplus of $19,355 56. If this class of officers are to be continued, I do not perceive how the business could be done at this port more economically.

In the weigher's and gauger's office there are *thirteen*, whose aggregate earnings were, for the year 1848, $71,153 65, as per statement D. Out of these earnings they were each paid the maximum allowed by law, $1,500; and their expenses, including labor at the scales, &c., were $12,436 91—leaving a surplus of $39,216 74. On examining the list of articles required to be weighed, I perceived some articles which could be omitted without hazard to the revenue, and the omission of which would diminish the expenses of labor somewhat; but the amount would be too small to be regarded as important.

On the 17th of June, 1844, Congress passed a law (chap. 105) providing that the number of inspectors and other subordinate officers in any custom-house should not be increased beyond the number then in service; consequently, the amount paid to those officers is the same now as then existed, while the rapidly-increasing commerce of our city has demanded, from year to year, a corresponding increase of inspectors, particularly. In 1844, the number of arrivals from foreign ports was 2,174; the number last year, 3,009; and I am informed by the surveyor that he is frequently compelled to assign to one inspector three, five, and

even more vessels at the same time; and it will be readily seen that their duties cannot be faithfully performed while their attention is directed to so many vessels at the same time. I state these facts to show the necessity there is for continuing in service all the subordinates allowed to this port, for the safety of the revenue, and with a due regard to the mercantile interest of this district.

The amount paid on account of the revenue cutter, for the past year, was $16,334 01, as per statement E, including pay to officers—$7,901 20. Of this amount, I think a very considerable saving could be made, without detriment to the service, by reducing the number of cutters in active service and the number of officers in commission. On board the Hamilton there are employed a captain and four lieutenants, besides a boatswain and other petty officers, and a crew of about twenty men; and I presume other cutters are officered and manned in the same ratio. But while I would recommend a reduction of the cutter service, I would not be understood to undervalue the importance of maintaining a competent number of vessels to guard the commerce of the principal ports of the country, and act as an efficient preventive service against smuggling in the numerous outports of our coast. The cruising limits of the cutters on the eastern coast could be extended without diminishing the efficiency of the service, and the revenue as effectually guarded.

The reports from the naval officer and surveyor will exhibit their own views in relation to the force employed in their respective departments.

From a careful review of the whole matter, I cannot perceive that any considerable saving can be effected beyond the sum of about $50,000 in the storage account, unless the department should decide to curtail the expenses of the revenue marine service, in which case the cutter on this station can be made to sustain a just proportion.

I shall be anxious to hear from you in relation to the provisions of the first section of the act, that proper arrangements may be made for the prompt despatch of business subsequently to the 30th of June next.

With great regard, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr., *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, *May* 26, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement, in reply to inquiries instituted by you, by virtue of a circular from the Treasury Department, dated April 19th, 1849, relative to the state and condition of this department of the customs, with a view to a reduction of its expenses: that, regarding the increased duties of clerks devolving upon this office, by reason of the daily accumulating number of foreign arrivals, the establishment of the warehouse system, and from other causes operating to produce a large increased amount of importation, thereby requiring more time and care in the detailing and supervision of officers for the unlading of vessels, as also for weighing, gauging, and measuring all such articles

as are required to be weighed, gauged, and measured; and a still greater amount of time in the collection and examination of their several returns, in order that they may be promptly presented to your Department, not only for their final adjustment, but that you may be possessed of the earliest means of detecting any attempted frauds on the revenue, I should deem it incompatible with a due regard to the public interest to make any diminution either in the number or the compensation of clerks employed in this office.

Permit me to suggest, that there is probably no district in the United States that embraces within its limits so many different wharves and places at which vessels are allowed to discharge as this, there being upwards of one hundred and twenty-five of such places; consequently the supervision over so large a territorial district necessarily devolves upon this office the exercise of a scrupulous vigilance and a much greater degree of care and labor than would be required in a district of ordinary limits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL, *Surveyor.*

PHILIP GREELY, Esq., *Collector of Customs, Boston.*

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DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
NAVAL OFFICE, *May* 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether any, and, if any, what reduction can be made, consistent with the public interest, in the force employed in this office, I have the honor to say, that, from the best information I have been able to obtain from my predecessor, deputy, and clerks, and from my own observation, I am satisfied that no reduction of force can with safety be made. On the contrary, we are now frequently under the necessity of calling upon the arranger of papers and the assistant messenger to perform clerical duties; and if the warehousing business should increase as it has done, the day is not far distant when the public interest may require the creation of an additional clerkship in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUDSON, *Naval Officer.*

PHILIP GREELY, Esq., *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Plymouth, Massachusetts.*

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *July* 18, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April, in relation to reducing the expenses of collecting the revenue, was duly received.

The officers employed in this district are as follows:

A. Morse, deputy collector and inspector, Plymouth, from April 14, 1849, $1,095.

J. S. Beal, deputy collector and inspector, Kingston, from May 7, 1849, $300.

C. H. Thomas, deputy collector and inspector, Duxbury, from April, 1841, $800.

Wm. O. Allen, deputy collector and inspector, Scituate, from May 9, 1849, $600.

Tilden Ames, deputy collector and inspector, Marshfield, from May 11, 1849, $160.

Ichabod Simmons, measurer, Plymouth, from April 28, 1849.

The salary, fees, and commissions of the collector, after deducting all expenses, will not amount to more than $500 per annum, for which amount it cannot be expected he will devote his whole time and attention. This district has an extensive coast; the town of Plymouth itself has about eighteen miles of coast under the care of one inspector, who, acting also as deputy collector, gives his whole time and services to the duties of his office. I do not see how his pay can be reduced, with due regard to the public interest. The inspectors at all the ports furnish and man boats at their own expense and at their own risk, which is not a small item in the consideration of their pay.

The inspector at Duxbury, also, gives his whole attention to the business of his office, which he cannot afford to do for a less consideration than he now receives; and the amount of tonnage owned at this port, and the number of fishermen employed, require constant attention.

The inspector at Kingston does not give his whole attention to his office. The amount he receives is not too great for the services rendered.

There is not much business done at Marshfield, and very little is required of the inspector except in cases of wrecks, when his services may be of great importance, and his present pay is so small that any reduction would virtually abolish the office.

Scituate has an extensive coast and quite a number of vessels. The frequent wrecks that occur there make the services of an inspector of importance, so that the place should be filled with a man of energy and decision, like the present one. And although there are those who might undertake to perform the duties for a less sum than the present incumbent receives, yet I much doubt whether the interest of the United States would be advanced by any reduction.

The measurer at Plymouth receives for his services rates established by law; his pay may amount to $150 per annum.

With regret that I am not able to furnish the Department any assistance with regard to the law referred to, after giving it the attention which its importance seemed to demand, my recent entrance upon the duties of my office must be my apology for not replying to the circular at an earlier date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HEDGE, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. Rockwell,

*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

*Letter from the Collector at Fall River, Massachusetts.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FALL RIVER, *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I submit the following statement in reply to inquiries contained in the circular of the 19th instant:

Phineas W. Leland, collector and inspector of the revenue; originally appointed June 18, 1834; held until 1842; was again appointed May 5, 1845; date of present commission February 26, 1846; rate of compensation, salary $150 per annum, together with fees and commissions, varying with the amount of importations.

Jonathan Slade, deputy collector; occasional inspector, weigher and measurer, and gauger; date of original and present appointment June 2, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher, measurer, and gauger.

Moses Lawton, occasional inspector, weigher and measurer; original and present appointment June 13, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Joseph Pitts, occasional inspector, weigher, and measurer; original appointment April 22, 1818; present appointment June 17, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Ephraim Atwood, weigher and measurer; original appointment February 13, 1837; present appointment June 14, 1845; rate of compensation, legal fees as weigher and measurer.

George Munday, boatman; original appointment February 16, 1835; continuous rate of compensation $20 per month.

The services of Messrs. Pitts and Atwood have not been continuous.

In regard to a reduction of compensation, I would remark that the number of officers attached to this collection district is less now than formerly, and is considered inadequate to the amount of service, taking into account the size of the district, which is eighteen miles in length, and comprises seven ports of delivery. Our foreign importations are crowded into a space of five months, during which period the press of business is frequently so great that we are short of inspectors. An attempt was made in Congress, in 1847, by the Hon. John Davis, (who was convinced the wants of the district required it,) to increase the number of this class of officers; but the attempt then failed, and has not since been renewed. The charges for inspection here for the year ending 30th June next, actual and estimated, will probably not exceed the sum of $750, which, it will be seen, is only about two-thirds the cost of a single permanent inspector. The fees for weighing, measuring, and gauging are fixed by law. Under these circumstances the Department can judge how much, if any, reduction can be made in the compensation allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. W. LELAND, *Collector.*

Hon. CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

*A list of persons connected with the customs in the district of Barnstable, with the dates of their original and their present appointments, compensation received by them, together with remarks relating to the nature of their services.*

| Names. | Office. | Date of original appointment. | Date of present appointment. | Rate of compensation. | Nature of services usual for that office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sylvanus B. Phinney... | Collector port of Barnstable. | Mar. 22, 1847 | Mar. 29, 1848 | Fees and commissions, averaging about $1,000 per annum. | |
| Daniel Basset..... | Deputy collector and inspector of Barnstable. | April 9, 1847 | April 9, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $800 per annum. | Inspection at Hyannis and other harbors on the south of Barnstable for 13 miles. |
| Isaac Chipman..... | Inspector of Barnstable.. | April 3, 1847 | April 3, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $500 per annum. | Inspection on the coast of this district for 20 miles. |
| Silas J. Bourne..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Falmouth. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250 per annum, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $500. | Inspection at Falmouth and other harbors for 10 miles. |
| Abram Nye..... | Inspector port of Sandwich | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $480 per annum. | Inspection at Sandwich and other harbors for 8 miles. |
| Ephraim Taylor..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Chatham. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $550 per annum. | Inspection at Chatham, Harwick, and other harbors, for 12 miles. |
| Thomas Newcomb..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Wellfleet. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $600 per annum. | Inspection at Wellfleet, Orleans, and other harbors, for 10 miles. |
| Rufus L. Thacher..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Provincetown. | April 3, 1847 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $600 per annum. | Inspection at Provincetown and other harbors for 8 miles. |
| Enoch Crocker..... | Inspector port of Barnstable. | June 10, 1848 | June 10, 1848 | $3 per day, averaging about $450 per annum. | Inspection at Dennis, Brewster, and other harbors, for 12 miles. |

REMARKS.

The compensation of neither of the foregoing officers can be reduced with due regard to the public interest, and I feel bound to add, that it will be entirely impracticable to carry into full effect the late instructions from the Department, and particularly those of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of December 22 last, relative to the inspection of fishing vessels, with the present number of officers, or the limited compensation which is the average of theirs for the last four years; for this district is bounded by a sea-coast of nearly two hundred miles in extent, at every few miles along which are accessible and convenient harbors and roadsteads for defrauding the revenue, especially by fishermen so disposed. The number of vessels taking cod-fishing licenses in this district last year was 195, and the amount of bounty paid was $41,614 75. I am unable to suggest any proper measures for the reduction of expenses in this district; but, from the number of cod-fishing licenses thus far issued this season compared with those of the last, I think it may be safely calculated that, with a rigid inspection, there will be from $8,000 to $10,000 less required in this district to pay the bounties for this year than the last.

S. B. PHINNEY, *Collector.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE, *May* 14, 1849.

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*Letter from the Collector at Edgartown.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDGARTOWN, *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: I forward, herewith, a list of all the officers of the customs in this district, which is some forty-five miles in length, and contains many harbors, bays, and inlets. The three permanent inspectors are employed every day in the year in protecting the revenue and boarding vessels, not less than six thousand sail of which, from all parts of the globe, anchor in the harbor of the district annually, and are boarded by these officers. Oftentimes twenty sail of vessels or more from foreign ports, with dutiable articles on board, are at anchor in the harbors of the district at the same time. Considering the *extent* of the district and the amount of *labor* performed, the number of permanent officers is very small, and the compensation is by no means in proportion to the amount paid at the adjoining ports. I dispensed with the services of one of the revenue boats last quarter. I do not know of any *other* way in which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district can be reduced consistently with the public interests.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. PEAS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the Collector at Nantucket.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET, *May* 4, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions contained in circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith forward a list of persons connected with the customs in this district at this time.

I cannot see how the expenses of this district can be lessened with due regard to the public interest.

The appointment of Obed Chase was in lieu of Jesse Baker.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. RAND, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., *October* 22, 1849.

*List of persons connected with the Custom-House at Providence, Rhode Island. (Omitted.)*

REMARKS.

The only reduction which can at present be made in the above, consistent with the public interest, is that of surveyor at Pawtuxet, who receives a salary of $200, and who renders no service whatever; and that must be made, as you are aware, by act of Congress.

WM. R. WATSON, *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Bristol and Warren.*

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 4, 1849.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, in compliance with the circular instructions from your office of 19th April, 1849.

As will be seen, the salaried officers are: two surveyors, one at this port (Bristol) and one at Warren; two permanent or coastwise inspectors at this port, and one at Warren; and two boatmen, one at each port. The two coastwise inspectors at this port, whose united pay is in fact but one full inspection, devote their *whole* time to the duties of their respective offices—one filling the office of deputy collector, and the other performing the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper under the warehousing act. The permanent inspector at Warren (salary $420) also performs all the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper. I cannot in justice recommend any reduction in the pay of these officers. The pay of boatmen for this district was reduced and fixed at $30 per month for both, under an order

from the Treasury, dated November 1, 1847, which is as low as a due regard for the public interest will warrant. The number of the other officers is no larger than the public convenience requires; nor would a reduction in their number decrease the expenses of collecting the revenue, as there is not one of them who receives half the maximum allowed by law to his office. By order of Treasury circular of 17th February, 1849, half-storage, or its equivalent, is to be exacted on warehoused goods, (adopted in this district on the 1st of April ult.,) which will add something to the revenue without a corresponding increase of expenses, as the duties of storekeeper are performed by the permanent or salaried inspectors, as above stated.

Diligence on the part of the surveyors in promptly discharging the foreign or temporary inspectors as soon as a proper regard for the interests of the revenue will admit, may tend, perhaps, to reduce somewhat the expenses of that particular branch of the public service, which is the only retrenchment I can suggest.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WM. J. MILLER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector of Newport District.*

DISTRICT AND PORT OF NEWPORT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *April* 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circular letter of the 19th instant was received on the morning of the 25th instant; and, in conformity to which, I now transmit herewith a list of all the officers in any way connected with the customs in my collection district.

All the reductions that can be made in relation to pay, with a due regard to the public interest, have already been made, in accordance with the circular instructions of the late Secretary, dated November 1, 1847.

If it is possible in any way to increase the pay of Mr. Inspector Ellery, who is now and has been for many years acting as deputy collector, I would recommend that it be done. Mr. Ellery is employed the whole year, and receives the same pay as Mr. Inspector Hudson and Mr. Inspector Brown, who are employed each alternate week, making one half year only for each; thus making his duty double that of these permanent inspectors for the same pay only, viz: $549. Besides this inequality, the duties of his office have been increased by the passage of the sub-treasury and warehousing acts. Mr. Ellery states to me that he should be pleased to be allowed to charge for the time he is actually employed, at the rate of $3 per day, to commence with the present quarter; and I think it would be no more than strict justice to him to allow him so to charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWIN WILBUR, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the Collector at Middletown.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
*April* 27, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 19th, received on the 24th instant, I have to report the following list of officers "connected with the customs" in this district, together with the amount of compensation to each, viz:

William D. Starr, collector; appointed January 26, 1849; no salary; compensation—fees and commissions.

Leverett Hubbard, deputy collector; original appointment in 1833; present appointment February 16, 1849; salary $100, paid by collector.

Daniel Burrows, surveyor, located at Middletown; original appointment July 1, 1826; present appointment August 1, 1846; salary $250 per annum, and fees.

Daniel Burrows, storekeeper, Middletown; salary $100 per annum; appointment same time as surveyor, he holding both offices.

William Willard, surveyor, located at Saybrook, at the mouth of Connecticut river, thirty miles below this port; original appointment March 13, 1822; present appointment August 14, 1846; salary $250, and fees.

Seth Belden, surveyor, located at Hartford, 15 miles above this place; original appointment September, 1845; present appointment August 13, 1846; salary $250, and fees.

Leverett Hubbard, inspector; original appointment October 13, 1824; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450 per annum.

Oliver P. Sage, inspector; original appointment June 2, 1845; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450.

William Hayden, inspector; original appointment August 3, 1843; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450 per annum.

Horace Stilman, inspector; original appointment March 5, 1822; continued; salary limited to $225 per annum.

Horace Stilman, boat-keeper at Saybrook; original appointment June 19, 1843; continued; salary $144 per annum.

Robert Williams, weigher and measurer; original appointment May 8, 1841; continued; fees of office very small.

William Willard, gauger; fees small.

The fees of the collector for the year ending December 31, 1848, were $350 58; and his commissions and fees together, after paying deputy collector and office expenses, amounted to $547 93; and the year previous, (1847,) to $564 43.

In addition to the salaries of $250 annually allowed to each of the three surveyors in this district, one of whom also receives a salary of $100 per annum as storekeeper, they are paid their proportion of the fees for enrolments and licenses issued, clearances, entries, permits, &c. The three surveyors thus receive, as salaries and fees, about as follows: Mr. Burrows, $420; Mr. Willard, $320; and Mr. Beldin, $350.

In reference to "the reduction that can be made," I would respectfully report, that a surveyor and an inspector reside at Hartford; but as their duties are confined to the examination of coasting vessels, the surveyor might discharge all the duties required of a custom-house officer at that

port, without detriment to "the public interest." Mr. William Hayden is the inspector at that port, who is believed to be a worthy man and faithful officer.

The surveyor and one inspector can discharge all the duties required of such officers at this port.

The surveyor and inspector at Saybrook can discharge, also, all the duties required at that port, including the attendance on board vessels from foreign ports, from Saybrook to this port, until their cargoes may be discharged here. This would enable the Department to dispense with the services of the inspector who receives the vessels brought up the river from Saybrook, from foreign ports, and attends to their unlading. Mr. Oliver P. Sage now fills this office. He is a faithful officer; but as his services can be dispensed with, I have, in compliance with your instructions, to report to that effect to the Department.

The dispensing with the services of Messrs. Sage and Hayden, the two inspectors named, would reduce the expenses of this collection district about $900 per annum.

I have thus endeavored to comply with the requests contained in your circular of the 19th instant. Should any further information be desired of me, I shall take pleasure in furnishing all that may be in my power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. STARR.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at New London.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON, *May* 9, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge having received your circulars of the 19th ultimo, and regret exceedingly this unavoidable delay in communicating the information required. My deputy, Mr. Ames, who has had the custody of the books and papers of this office some sixteen or eighteen years, from which the information only could be obtained, was taken sick at the time the circulars were received, and has not been able to visit the custom-house until within a few days.

Herewith is enclosed a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, designating the date of their appointments and the rate of compensation received from the United States; also their respective employments. The surveyor's salary and fees are fixed by law. The two inspectors allotted to this port received (both of them) but $5 a year more than the full pay allowed by law for one inspector; and although no duties are collected here, yet there is a large amount of capital employed in the fisheries, both foreign and domestic, and also in the coasting trade; all which require capable, honest, and vigilant officers to guard the revenue, which is as liable to suffer from smuggling here as at any other port, especially as there are frequently from fifty to seventy vessels in the harbor at a time.

With respect to Norwich and its commercial business, your knowledge is probably as good or better than mine. The inspector there and

the inspector at Allyn's Point both receive $195 less than the full pay allowed by law to one person. Daniel Manwaring, of East Lyme, has charge of Black Point bay, in Long Island Sound, where are a number of bounty fishermen who require watching—as do all those who are fishing for bounty; he is his own boatman and furnishes his own boat; he applied, but a little while since, for an increase of pay, in consequence of vessels requiring inspection.

I have stated these facts thus in detail, that the Department may be able to take such action in the premises as a view of the whole case may warrant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. MUSSEY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the Collector at New Haven.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, *May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I transmit herewith a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, with the dates of their appointments, &c., in compliance with your circular of April 19.

I will cheerfully coöperate with the Department in any measures by which the public interest can be promoted, but I do not think that any retrenchment can consistently be made at this port, where the officers receive pay only when actually employed.

It is believed that the expense of collecting the revenue at this port bears a less ratio to the amount collected than at most other places.

Such retrenchments as may be necessary can, perhaps, more advantageously be made at the larger ports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DONAGHE, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector of Fairfield.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD,
BRIDGEPORT, *April* 3, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th, postmarked 23d, came to hand on the 27th, and in compliance with your request I herein send you a list of all persons connected with the customs in this district, designating the dates, &c.

[List of persons, compensation, &c., omitted.]

The cost of this branch of the revenue service is small in this district, and I do not see how it can well be reduced. Indeed, in this port, the business of which has greatly increased within a few years, and is still constantly increasing, the inspector is justly entitled to more than he has

been accustomed to charge, as he is, in fact, required to be on duty every day, while his compensation has not been allowed to cover quite two-thirds of the time.

Another inspector, too, ought in reality to be allowed in this district at the port of Stratford, by which vessels in considerable numbers pass every day to and from the now flourishing manufacturing town of Derby, in whose business large amounts of imported articles are consumed. The fees for measuring coal I think may very properly be reduced. There is now allowed 90 cents for every one hundred bushels; a charge of 60 cents would be ample compensation for this service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. POMEROY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector of Stonington, Connecticut.*

DISTRICT AND PORT OF STONINGTON,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 12, 1849.

SIR: Accompanying this you will receive the return required by your circular of the 19th April, in which you also invite suggestions with a view to a reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; in answer to which, I would state that the collector's salary in this district is $250 per annum, being the same the surveyor of this port had, previous to its being made a collection district. I believe it has not altered for fifty years—much less in proportion to the expense and services performed than any other one connected with the department here. Mr. Ripley, inspector of this port, has $500 per annum, which is but $200 more than the inspector of this port had before it was made a collection district. His duties are very considerable, occupying part of almost every day, and have been increasing for the last six years. Yet some have thought $400 would be a compensation equal to what others receive in this district, considering the services performed. Mr. Weaver, the boatman, has $144 per annum, the same as for many years—not too much, I think. Mr. Spicer, inspector of the Mystic and Noank, has $300 per annum; he finds his own boat. The business there has increased much within the last few years. As the ports of Mystic and Noank are two miles apart, he must always have a boat. I think the salary not too high, while he furnishes his own boat and boatman. The salary of Mr. Cross, surveyor and inspector of Pawcatuck, is $150 per annum; the boatman $144 per annum; boat somewhat expensive; business not equal to Mystic and Noank. I cannot say what number of vessels were boarded at that port during the year ending the 31st of March last, as the surveyor makes no return of them. The inspector of this port boarded, during the year ending 31st March last, 1,178 coasting vessels and seven foreign vessels. The inspector at Mystic and Noank, during the same period, boarded 549 coasting and seven foreign vessels. The tonnage of coasting and fishing vessels belonging to Stonington, during the same period, 651 51-95 tons; in the whale fishery,

7,331 68-95. Mystic and Noank, coasting and fishing, 3,862 88-95 tons; in the whale fishery, 5,091 15-95 tons. At the port of Pawcatuck, the same period, coasting and fishing, 809 52-95 tons; no whaling or foreign tonnage at that port.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. POMEROY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Sackett's Harbor.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.,
*May* 11, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of April 19th, enclosing the act establishing the Home Department, I replied to on its receipt, assuring you in due time I would give a full and detailed statement of all matters pertaining to patronage connected with this collection district, a list of permanent inspectors, together with location, and nature of services, as follows:

Joshua Eaton, deputy in this office, per diem $2.
N. S. Hine, do. (except winter months,) $2.
Samuel Cole, at Henderson, $2.
Joseph D. Beales, at Dexter, $1.
Frederick Coffin, at Chaumont Bay, $20 per month.
Eli Adams, Three Mile Bay, $1.
John Fay, Point Peninsula, $20 per month.
Emory Burnham, Grenadier Island, $20 per month.

The above is the complete list of permanent inspectors, which, with one or two exceptions, was established with the organization of this district, with variations from time to time of compensation. The inspector at Three Mile Bay was created, I think, about eight years since, at the present compensation. No change can be made with the above, as they are all located at points in the district where business is done with vessels and steamers. No change can be made with the compensation in either case, except the inspector at Henderson Harbor. That is a point at which, in former years, more business was done than at any place in the district except this; but it has been falling off for several years, until it is now reduced to mere nothing, and no prospect, present or remote, of its being revived. A competent person can be obtained to discharge the duties at that place for $20 per month. In the foregoing I have named every and all the points and places in the district where a permanent inspector is required. I regard, also, the compensation in each case sufficient, except the inspector in this office, whose per diem allowance is $1 only during the winter months, whose compensation I recommend to be increased, if it can be done under the act of June 17, 1844.

The following is a list of inspectors—which I found employed when I came into the office—called temporary. I think they were appointed in the spring of 1844. Of the reasons set forth for their employ by my predecessor I have never been advised. On coming into the office I filled

the places of the then incumbents with the present, supposing, at that time, their employ to be necessary, and have continued them for the reason that I have not been requested by the Department to dismiss them. They are located at no particular place or point on the shore, within the district, and have no service to perform, except they must be regarded as acting in the capacity of reporters to the office. I am frank to say, that I regard their employ as useless and sinecure, which admission I should have made to Mr. Walker, had I been called upon. I have no doubt the appointment of confidential inspector was originally intended to be made useful, and perhaps could be serviceable to the Department if it could be kept, what it was intended to be, *private;* but I have been long satisfied that is impossible. There are very few persons on this frontier but what are, and have been for years, acquainted with the fact that a traveling inspector is connected with this district, and the name of the individual, and the fact that his employ is regarded confidential. Satisfied as I am that such service cannot be concealed from the public, renders the employ unnecessary and sinecure. I feel bound to make these admissions, as on the receipt of your circular I promised this reply; otherwise I should have made no communication upon the subject, as I should be unwilling my successor in office, whoever he may be, should feel that I would voluntarily cut him and his friends short of patronage. I am aware there are many expectants, as was the case when I came into the office, all of whom are my personal friends.

*Temporary inspectors and per diem allowance.*—Samuel Boyden, $2; Alvin Hunt, $2; Peter Doxtater, $1 50; E. C. Church, $1 50; Levi Robbins, $1 50; Frederick Orton, $1 50; Bradley Griffin, $1 50.

There is also connected with this district a small revenue boat, under the charge of Lieut. H. N. Tracy, which officer has been on this frontier, and doing duty on this station most of the time, for about six years, and has become intimately acquainted with all of the islands and small streams within the bounds of this district, and being, probably, one of the most diligent and faithful officers in the service, is capable of rendering very efficient service to the protection of the revenue. Bradley Griffin, Esq., was appointed, at my suggestion, to assist Lieut. Tracy in the discharge of his duties; but from the nature of the service I am fully satisfied that a man can be employed at $16 per month, who would answer the same purpose, and be quite as satisfactory to the officer in charge. I regard the continuance of Lieut. Tracy, with the use of the boat, far more important to the protection of the revenue than all the floating inspectors. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS N. COLE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Oswego.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, OSWEGO, *May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I am in receipt of the circular from your office, of the 19th ult.,

transmitting a copy of the act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes; and communicating instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of the 4th section of said act.

In conformity with your request that I will furnish your office with a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their appointment and the rates of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with due regard to the public interest, I herewith report a list or statement, in abstract form, exhibiting the information required.

In regard to "the nature of the services rendered," I would remark that the heaviest and most laborious are those performed in this office by the collector, his deputy, and clerk, and consist of the correspondence of the office, (which occasionally employs all my time,) the entry and clearance of vessels, the entry of imports, the receipt, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public money, the keeping of the general accounts of the customs, the commercial statements and the warehouse accounts. The regulations of the 17th February last will make the keeping of the warehouse books, when the Canada trade is fully open, a most responsible and laborious duty. The persons employed in the collector's office and in the public store are often on duty from twelve to sixteen hours per diem.

It is probable the Department, in executing the 4th section of the act, contemplates not merely a dismissal of officers, but a reduction of compensation and expenses. I have no doubt this would be the proper course in many districts, but by no means in this. In this district the compensation is at the minimum under which the official duty can be performed. The rates of compensation remain the same as they were fixed when the tonnage and business of the port were perfectly insignificant, and the offices were sinecures. Oswego now owns about 20,000 tons of shipping; is the depôt of trade for some 20,000 tons more, and its custom-house transactions will this year exceed twenty millions of dollars. The compensation of the officers upon whom the burden of this business falls is considerably less, in proportion to the labor performed, than in any revenue district in the United States.

The deputy collectors at the several stations perform all the revenue services required at their several stations. The principal duty of the inspectors at this port is to board the steamers on their arrival, and to superintend the landing of passengers and goods; to inspect the Canada arrivals, which are very numerous, and to observe a general vigilance about the port.

The public storekeeper superintends, and his assistant superintends and labors, in the receipt and discharge of all goods at the warehouse—an office of constant occupation in the season of business, and in its most active periods exceedingly laborious.

As a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the existing expense of collecting the revenue is required by the 4th section of the act, I presume some

reduction is imperative in every district. I have therefore made a statement on the abstract, exhibiting how this can be effected in my district, with the least prejudice to the public interest.

I beg to have it understood that, with the exception of the two or three first named, I do not recommend the vacation of these offices, but merely submit a plan of reduction, the best, in my judgment, which circumstances allow.

When the reduction is made, I recommend it to be made in the order stated, beginning with Mr. Sumner, (who is already dismissed,) and ending with Mr. Rhodes. No further reduction is practicable without certain detriment to the public interest.

In regard to Mr. Rhodes I would state, that being required to report a plan of reduction, I am obliged to name him in the view of the relative importance of his duty. He can better be spared than any officer not named. But I would add that Mr. R. has been recently appointed, (April 12, 1849.) The office was created by his appointment; and now, when he has just made his family and business arrangements to correspond with his new employment, to be discharged from service when scarcely a month in it, would seem to be a great hardship, and appeals to the consideration of the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE K. McWHORTER, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Niagara, New York.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA,
*May* 3, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular of the 19th ult., I transmit herewith a list of all persons employed in this district in the collection of the revenue. The only reduction of expenses which I would now recommend, having in view the security of the revenue, is the discontinuance of the services of the secret inspector of this district, whose annual compensation amounts to $1,200, and the employment in his stead of an inspector, to be stationed at the Niagara suspension bridge, with a per diem compensation not exceeding $400 per annum. The services of all the other subordinate officers I conceive to be important, and the amount paid to each no more than a reasonable compensation for the services required.

If a further reduction should be considered necessary, the services of the boatman employed in the district might be discontinued with the least hazard to the public interest.

This reply has been delayed in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gran, deputy inspector, the records of this office containing no reference to the date of his first appointment.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. BOUGHTON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the Collector of Buffalo Creek.*

DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, *May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter dated the 19th ultimo. Before proceeding to answer the several inquiries propounded, it seems to be proper for me to remark, that I was entirely ignorant of its existence until yesterday, when my attention was called to it by a personal friend, who said to me that Mr. Hall (the late Representative in Congress from this district) had stated to him that I had neglected to answer a direction from the Department to furnish it with a list of persons connected with the custom-house. Upon inquiry, I found that my deputy (Mr. Hopkins) had received the letter during my absence from the office, and assuming, from a hasty glance at its contents, that it simply related to matters contained in the act of Congress which accompanied it, and that no action under it would be required before the close of the fiscal year, he had placed it upon the file of circulars for future reference.

You are pleased to request that I will furnish a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at my port, designating the date of their original appointment and present appointment.

By referring to the law upon which your circular is based, I am satisfied that your inquiry is not intended to be limited to the *port* of Buffalo, but to extend to the entire collection district, and that you desire a list of not only all *appointees*, but also of all persons "employed in aid of the revenue," under the act of March 2, 1799, (such as boatmen and night watch,) and I have accordingly prepared an abstract covering the whole ground, which is annexed hereto.

Robert H. Best and Ernest Mullett, whose names will be found in the abstract, were each officers of the revenue in this district when I came into office, and I am therefore unable to give the dates of their original appointments.

I do not submit a statement of the "reduction" that can be made in this district, because I am satisfied that no such reduction can be made at this time with a due regard to the public interest. On the contrary, there should be during the season of navigation at least three additional inspectors. The deputies and inspectors composing my regular corps are without exception competent and faithful officers, and always vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and yet the service for the last two years has been greatly embarrassed in consequence of the weakness of this arm of the revenue force; and I have been compelled, by positive necessity, to employ watchmen and boatmen in the discharge of services out of the legitimate line of their duties, which must otherwise have been neglected, to the great detriment of the service.

The coastwise commerce of the lakes and the commercial intercourse between this district and Canada West have more than doubled since May, 1845, when I first entered upon my duties as collector; during which time my force has not been increased, except that I have been permitted to employ, in my discretion, three additional night watch and two boatmen.

The necessity for augmenting the force in this district, offering, as it does, by its frontier position, the greatest facilities for evading the revenue laws when the motive for it exists, will be readily seen from the fact that my immediate predecessor, during the two years and seven months he was in office, drew from the Treasury some twenty-three thousand dollars over and above the amount of duties collected by him during the same period, to defray the expenses of the district. Since 1846 it has not been a charge upon the Government, and is now paying into the Treasury an annual surplus of some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

These are the suggestions and views which occurred to me as being called for by your circular and the interests of the revenue service. They are honestly entertained and respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. ROGERS.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at New York.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
*May* 30, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, excepting only laborers and the officers and seamen of the revenue marine.

In regard to the proposed reduction of $540,000 in the expenses of collecting the revenue, to which my attention is requested, with such suggestions as I may have to offer, I would remark, that the number of officers could not, in my opinion, be materially reduced without detriment to the public service, whilst the rates of compensation allowed (which are generally lower, it is believed, than at other ports) are barely adequate to the expenses of living in a large commercial city. Of the two modes, I consider that a reduction of the number would be liable to least objection; but perhaps it may be practicable to attain the object proposed, without resorting to either of these measures.

The expenses of collecting the revenue in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers | $309,965 96 |
| Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | 32,978 28 |
| Officers at Albany and Troy | 3,894 00 |
| Revenue cutters | 73,077 38 |
| Revenue boats | 18,266 49 |
| Appraisements | 130,559 65 |
| Contingent expenses | 23,096 62 |
| Rents and storage | 73,015 64 |
| Naval Officer | 11,891 41 |
| Surveyor | 131 65 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Collector's commissions | $34,795 92 | |
| Deficiency of emoluments to defray office expenses | 45,664 29 | |
| | | $80,460 21 |
| | | 757,337 29 |

The amount of revenue collected during the same period was $20,619,206, being nearly two-thirds of the whole amount collected in the United States, viz: $31,757,070. Thus it will be perceived that the expenses at this port ($757,337) bear a much smaller proportion to the aggregate expenses in the Union, ($2,100,000,) than the revenue collected here does to the whole revenue from customs of the United States.

To make, however, a proportionate reduction at this port, the aggregate sum of $2,100,000, requiring a reduction of $540,000, the expenses here would demand a decrease of about $191,000. It is respectfully submitted whether this reduction may not be made on the following items, viz:

*Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, &c.*—Under an ad valorem tariff, it is thought that it would be sufficient to weigh, gauge, or measure only a sufficient quantity of each invoice to test the accuracy thereof—upon the same principle that but one package out of every ten packages of dry goods is examined by the appraisers, in conformity with the 21st section of the act of August 30, 1842—and that a saving might thus be made in the expense of labor of about $12,978 28. If, however, as is now the case with molasses, and the recent decision of the circuit court at Baltimore would require in regard to sugars, the invoice gauge or weight is to be disregarded, and duty assessed on the actual quantity, could not the expense of ascertaining the same be charged to the importer, by virtue of the 4th section of the tariff act of July 30, 1846—and with the greater propriety, as the expense would be incurred at his request and for his benefit?

*Revenue cutters.*—The expense under this head paid during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounts, agreeably to the foregoing statement, to $73,077 38. One cutter is all that is required on this station, the expense of which, including a sufficient estimate for repairs, would not exceed $20,000 per annum, thus making a reduction of $53,077 38. In connection with this subject, I enclose a letter addressed to me by Lieutenant Woodhull, relative to withdrawing the steamer Jefferson from the coast-survey service. In my opinion, the greater economy in navigating sailing vessels renders them preferable to steamers for the revenue service.

*Revenue boats.*—The building occupied as a barge office having been purchased by the Government, an annual rent of $2,750 is thereby saved.

*Appraisements.*—It is submitted whether the expense of cartage, labor, and storage on goods ordered to the appraisers' stores for examination should not be borne by the importer, instead of being paid by the Government, as is now the case. I do not find any warrant in the laws relating to the appraisement of merchandise for the present practice, and

have not a copy of the Treasury circular by virtue of which it was established. The change suggested would, it is estimated, yield $50,000 per annum. The number of packages yearly examined is near 100,000.

*Rents and storage.*—The effect of the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1849, will necessarily greatly increase the revenue from storage, and I am of opinion that in addition the rates should be slightly increased. The charge of $73,015 64 would thus be cancelled, and perhaps a considerable income derived in lieu thereof.

Recapitulating these items, we have:

| | |
|---|---|
| Official expenses of weighers, &c. | $12,978 28 |
| Revenue cutters | 53,077 38 |
| Revenue boats | 2,750 00 |
| Appraisements | 50,000 00 |
| Rents and storage | 73,015 64 |
| | 191,821 30 |

which gives the required reduction. All which is with much deference submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Perth Amboy.*

PERTH AMBOY, *April* 28, 1849.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions of the circular of the Department of the 19th instant, I herewith furnish a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, with the dates of their original and present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, with a description of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with a due regard to the public interest.

| Name of officer. | Description of office. | Where employed in the district. | Original appointment. | Present appointment. | Compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James A. Nichols | Collector | Perth Amboy | May 6, 1845 | Apr. 4, 1846 | $250 |
| Wm. Patterson | Deputy col'r | do | Sept. 18, 1847 | Sept. 18, 1847 | 600 |
| Theo. M. Holcomb | Inspector | New Brunswick | Aug. 6, 1844 | Aug. 6, 1844 | 600 |
| John A. Perrine | do | Princeton | Feb. 22, 1845 | Feb. 22, 1845 | 600 |
| Charles Fish | do | South Amboy | Mar. 5, 1849 | Mar. 5, 1849 | 600 |
| Sam. C. Dunham* | do | Tonis river | Oct. 9, 1843 | Oct. 9, 1843 | - |
| James Green* | do | Long Branch | Oct. 23, 1843 | Oct. 23, 1843 | - |
| Andrew Agnew | Surveyor | New Brunswick | ..... | ..... | 150 |

*$3 per day when employed.

With regard to inspectors Dunham and Green, who have charge of the Monmouth coast, it is necessary to remark that they receive no fixed salary, but are paid $3 per day when actually employed. This renders their compensation uncertain in amount; they sometimes being employed more, and at other times less, in the several quarters. It is, consequently, impossible to state precisely what their yearly compensation is; but, as an approximation, it may be averaged at $250 per year for Mr. Dunham, and $150 for Mr. Green.

The salary of inspectors Holcomb and Perrine is limited by regulation of the Department to $600 each; but this is more than has been actually paid to them during the past year. This was done pursuant to a circular of the late Secretary, instructing no payments to be allowed to officers when not actually employed in service, during the close of canal and river navigation. By this order the salary of three officers during the past year has been reduced to about $500 each.

In reference to that part of the circular requiring a statement of the reduction that can be made in the compensation of the several officers employed in this district, I would respectfully say, that the amount paid to the inspectors, with the exception of the one stationed at Princeton, is quite as low as it should be. I would recommend that the office at Princeton be abolished, as the duties are, or should be, performed by the inspector at New Brunswick, both stations being on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and but sixteen miles distant from each other.

The surveyor at New Brunswick is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is, consequently, no record in this office of the date of the appointment of Andrew Agnew, the present surveyor at that port.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. H. NICHOLS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Burlington, New Jersey.*

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON,
LAMBERTON, NEAR TRENTON, *April* 26, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your circular of the 19th instant, I hereby send you a list of persons connected with the customs in this district, with the date of appointment, &c., &c.

I do not see where any reduction can be effected, with due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GERSHOM MOTT, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs, Washington city.*

*Letter from the Collector at Wilmington.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, *June* 22, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, which was handed to me by my predecessor, Mr. Hicks, I enclose herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, the times of appointment, their compensation, and the nature of the services rendered. This list does not embrace the officers and crews of the vessels attached to the marine revenue service receiving pay in this district, as that, being a distinct branch of the service, was not, I presume, intended to be included in the list of officers and persons appointed under me for duty on land. The column under the head of "date of appointment" embraces the periods when the officers severally named were installed in office, and from which their pay begins to run.

It would afford me pleasure to coöperate with the Department in its effort to bring the expenses of the service within the requirements of the act of March 3, 1849, to which you have called my attention; but, after due consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to say that any reduction of the expenses of this district can be made, with a proper regard to the services required of the several officers.

Permit me to inquire whether I am to understand that under this act the hospital tax is embraced within the description of "moneys receivable from customs and all other sources," to be paid immediately into the Treasury after the 30th of June instant? For reasons which will no doubt occur to you, I should think that this special fund is not embraced within the intention of this part of the act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BROBSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Annapolis.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *April* 24, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter, dated the 19th instant, requesting a list of the persons employed with the customs at this port, &c., and a statement of the reduction that can be made with due regard to the public interest, "the list of persons employed at this port" I have the pleasure to transmit enclosed. In reply to the latter clause of your circular letter, I beg leave respectfully to state, that the situation of inspector of this port has ceased to be of much service to the interest of the Government.

There are no duties collected here; consequently, very little public duty for an inspector to perform, except in a preventive sense, and this only during the winter season. Whenever the port of Baltimore becomes closed by ice, vessels at this season arriving from foreign ports, having on board goods subject to duty, are frequently compelled to put into this harbor, but now have only to remain a very short time before they obtain

the ice-boats, so as to be conveyed to their destination—the port of Baltimore. The introduction of this class of vessels has much lessened the inspector's duties, even in a preventive sense. Very few vessels of any other denomination arrive at this port. The number and tonnage of vessels is also decreasing yearly, as will be perceived by the abstract returns from this office. Therefore, in fact, the duties which this officer has to perform have, within a short time, become nominal.

In exercising a sound discretion upon this subject, I therefore recommend a discontinuance of the inspector of this port, from and after the 30th ultimo, believing the discontinuance of this office will not be any detriment to the public interest.

I beg leave to state that the storehouse formerly occupied by me, under the authority of the Department, was given up on the 31st ultimo, which was an expenditure of the Government of sixty dollars per annum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SANDS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from N. Willis, Collector at Oxford.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, OXFORD, *May* 5, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April is received. In answer thereto, I have to state that I am the only officer employed by the United States for the collection of revenue at this port. My original appointment is dated 23d day of March, 1839; and my present commission bears date from the 24th day of January, 1848. The rate of compensation received is $250 per annum.

The receipts of marine hospital money do not quite pay the collector's salary; and, as there is nothing received from customs, I have occasionally to draft on the Treasury for small balances in my favor.

There are no expenses incurred at this port on account of collections: the deputy collector is appointed and paid by me. I cannot, therefore, see how any deductions could be made in the expenses of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WILLIS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from B. H. Crockett, Collector at Vienna.*

VIENNA, *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: Your "circular," under date of the 19th instant, relative to the number of persons employed in the collection of the customs at this port, has just come to hand; to which I would respectfully state, I am the only person connected with the collection of the revenue at this port. I received my first appointment as collector of the district of Vienna from

President Tyler, on the 31st day of March, 1842; and was reappointed the 31st day of March, 1846, by President Polk. I receive a salary of $200 a year, the fees for issuing licenses, &c., and 3 per cent. on the amount of marine hospital money collected—which amount, together, to about $500 per annum.

Not being in possession of the information contained in your circular under date of the 16th instant, I transmitted the returns, as I usually have done, to the First Auditor of the Treasury, which I learn from said circular to be due your bureau. If they have not come to hand for the first quarter of the present year, you will please inform me. It will give me great pleasure to transmit from this office any information that may tend in any way to lighten the many arduous duties with which you or any other branch of the Department may be charged.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. H. CROCKETT, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Georgetown, D. C.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., *April* 27, 1849.

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Commissioner of Customs of April 19, 1849, requesting that the collector will promptly furnish to his office "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this 'port, designating the dates of their original appointments, and their 'present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, 'together with a description of the services rendered by each, and a state-'ment of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the 'same can be effected, with due regard to the public interest," I have the honor to state, that the following is a list of all the persons in any way connected with this office, viz: the collector, three inspectors, one weigher and measurer, and one gauger. [Table of compensation, services, &c., omitted.]

In regard to any reduction that can be made, I deem it inexpedient to recommend any in this port, as the salaries of two of the inspectors have already been reduced from $1,095 to their present compensation, which is as low as the services of efficient officers could be obtained, with due regard to the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WHITE, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

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*Letter from the Collector at Richmond, Virginia.*

APRIL 27, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant was received on the evening of the 23d, and, in compliance with your instructions, I send herewith th-

statement required. This statement shows the whole number of persons connected with the customs in this district, viz: the collector and four inspectors of the revenue, who perform all the duties of inspectors, deputy collectors, weighers and measurers, &c., except gaugers, receiving no other compensation than their salaries as inspectors. This arrangement was made soon after my appointment as collector in 1835, by President Jackson, with the approbation of Mr. Woodbury, the then Secretary of the Treasury, and has been continued ever since. At that time there were five inspectors: two in the city; one at Rocket's, where most of the coasting vessels receive and discharge their cargoes; one at Warwick, about five miles below, where ships and vessels of lighter burden drawing more water were obliged to come to, not being able to cross a bar just at that point; and one at Bermuda Hundred, where vessels of the largest class were obliged to lie. Bermuda Hundred is the lowest point on James river in this district, about forty or fifty miles below Richmond. In the course of two or three years the inspector at Warwick died, and the business of the district having greatly decreased, with the approbation of the Secretary I discontinued that office, since which time there have been only four inspectors in this district.

In your circular above mentioned, you invite the attention of collectors to the 4th section of the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1849, which limits the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs after the 30th of June next to one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars; thereby reducing the expenses five hundred and forty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, and asking their coöperation, in order to enable you to meet the requirements of this act. In aid of your exertions to carry out the requirements of this law, I would suggest that, as the business of this district has greatly diminished during the last three or four years, (I mean the direct import trade,) the inspector at Bermuda Hundred be discontinued. This would reduce the expenses of this district $1,095, and I hope, with the remaining inspectors, I can have the public interest properly attended to. I do not know of any other reduction which could be made. The surveyor at City Point is also surveyor at Bumuda Hundred; but I consider his office as merely nominal, so seldom is he called on to perform any service there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS NELSON, *Collector.*

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Eastville.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EASTVILLE, *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to the circular from your Department of the 19th instant, calling for information in regard to the persons employed in the collection of the revenue in this district, their compensation, duties, &c., I beg leave to state, that in the whole district, covering a space of six hundred and forty square miles, with about two thousand five hundred tons of

vessels, there is a surveyor of the port of Accomac at a salary of $250, and fees amounting to $120 or $130 more per annum. My own salary is $200, and the fees and emoluments of my office are from $35 to $50 more per annum. The services of a deputy collector, which are absolutely necessary to prevent disappointment to persons traveling from a distance to the office, are rendered *gratuitously*, and he is without any fee or reward, either directly or indirectly. My official bond bears date February 14, 1848, and is a renewal of a former one dated March 15, 1843, which had expired. The surveyor of Accomac will inform you in regard to his.

The nature of the duties of this office consists in the granting enrollments and licenses to coasting vessels, entering and clearing them, endorsing changes of masters, which are of constant occurrence, and issuing new papers upon changes of property, which are very frequent, and for which purpose the collector or his deputy must be constantly at his post, at all hours, day or night, to answer the calls of persons from a distance, who must not be disappointed or detained. From these facts, you will be able to judge what reduction can be made upon the salaries of my office to aid the proposed reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue.

With much respect, sir, I remain your obedient servant,

PETER S. BOWDINE, *Collector*,
by WM. KENNARD, *D. C.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

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*Letter from the Collector at Petersburg.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PETERSBURG, *May* 3, 1849.

SIR: In reply to that part of the Department's circular of the 19th ult. which calls for a statement of the reduction that can be made "in the expenses of the collection of the revenue," and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest, I have to suggest that, perhaps, if the laws permit, it might be expedient to combine the office of "weigher, measurer, and gauger," whose annual emoluments are about $530, with that of the "permanent inspector" at City Point. The duties of the inspector at Petersburg are light, and his compensation, which is $3 per diem, might, perhaps, be properly reduced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. TRAVIS ROSSER, *Collector.*

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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*Letter from the Surveyor at Yeocomico.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, YEOCOMICO, *May* 22, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular, dated the 19th ult., I have to inform you that I am the only person connected with the customs at this port,

unless boatmen are so considered; if so, I will state for your information, that I employ two boatmen by the year, and occasionally, when necessity requires it, two others temporarily. The compensation allowed me for boatmen is two hundred dollars per annum, which is barely enough to pay two. I will here state, that the Potomac at this place is from ten to twelve miles wide; and within my district, numerous bold rivers and creeks offer every facility to the smuggler to prosecute his unlawful traffic.

In conclusion, with due regard to the public interest, it is my opinion that there should be no further reduction of the expenses in the collection of the revenue at this port.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORDON FORBES.

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington city, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Alexandria.*

MAY 5, 1849.

SIR: The circular issuing from your office, under date of the 19th April last, has been received, and in compliance with the instructions contained therein, I herewith transmit "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with the further particulars therein required. In this list I have not placed my own or the surveyor's fees, not deeming them a charge upon the revenue; but I have my own and the surveyor's extra compensation, and my commission as superintendent of lights, and as agent of marine hospital.

With regard to a reduction of the employees at this custom-house, in order to a lessening of the expenses of collecting the revenue, I cannot, with a due regard to the public interest, recommend any change—our force is small, being but two inspectors, with a large coasting and export trade, and between fifty and sixty foreign arrivals in the course of the year; the business of the port could not properly be attended to with less.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDM. GREEN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Elizabeth City.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ELIZABETH CITY, *May* 9, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular request of the 19th ult., I have to state that the persons connected with the collection of the customs at this port are temporary inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.

They are three in number; names, office, and date of appointment as follows, viz:

E. L. Stephens, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, July 7, 1845.

William Halsey, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, April 12, 1848.

James Barber, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, January 12, 1849.

The rate of compensation received by them is three dollars per day for inspection, (exclusive of the days of weighing, gauging, and measuring;) for weighing, 12 cents per draught; for gauging, 12 cents per cask; and for measuring (salt) 75 cents per hundred bushels.

I would suggest, with great deference, that the most *reasonable* way to effect a retrenchment in the expenses of collecting revenue from the customs at this port, would be to limit the number of days of inspector to a less number than fifteen, as now allowed by law. The greatest importation here is salt, and it not unfrequently takes nearly all the duties on a cargo to pay the expenses of inspection and measuring.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. D. PRITCHARD, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington City.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Washington, North Carolina.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two circulars, bearing date the 16th and 19th ultimo, the latter of which I beg leave to reply to. The whole number of persons employed connected with the customs at this port is two—myself acting in the several capacities of collector of customs, agent of marine hospital fund, and superintendent of staking and light-houses in this district, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for services as collector, no salary being allowed in any other capacity—my original appointment bearing date the 15th May, 1845, and my present appointment bearing date the 3d of January, 1846.

The other person employed connected with the customs at this port is Mr. Melancthon F. Van Wartwick, acting, as necessity requires, in the several capacities of deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, measurer, surveyor, and clerk of this office—his first and only appointment bearing date the 8th day of August, 1848, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. In order to meet the reduction required in "the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," I have reduced the salary of M. F. Van Wartwick, deputy collector, &c., &c., with his consent, to five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, after the 30th of June next ensuing. I wish it to be understood that this reduction is not made on the ground that Mr. Van Wartwick's services are more than compensated at a salary of six hundred dollars; on the contrary, I think the

services performed by him are fully equal to the compensation; but that it is done solely on the ground that it is absolutely necessary, and a readiness to coöperate in discharging the indebtedness of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. HATTON, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs of the United States.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Beaufort, N. C.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BEAUFORT, N. C., *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th ultimo, communicating a copy of "an act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury," &c., and calling for a "list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, &c., has been received.

In reply, I have to state to you that the persons connected with the customs at this port are the following: James E. Gibble, collector—original appointment dated April 29th, 1834; present appointment dated April 3, 1846; each taking effect on the 23d day of March of the respective years. "Rate of compensation" $250 per year, and certain fees prescribed by law. "Services rendered" are issuing papers to vessels, collecting duties, superintending the light-house at Cape Look-Out and the buoy at Beaufort bar, and other duties incident to the office. Elijah Whitehurst, inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer—appointment dated November 14, 1842. "Rate of compensation" $3 per diem, when actually employed as inspector, and allowances prescribed by law for services in the other capacities stated. The "services rendered" are boarding vessels coming into this harbor, and taking in charge such as have foreign produce on board; gauging, weighing, and measuring their cargoes.

One oarsman, (slave,) employed in the revenue boat authorized by letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 25, 1835. Two hands were authorized to be employed, and accordingly two *were* employed until 30th September, 1841, when one was discharged by the collector. "Rate of compensation" of the oarsman now employed is $10 per month. "Services rendered" are assisting inspector, &c., and taking care of revenue boat.

The expenditures at this custom-house have been made on the most economical scale that the duties to be performed would admit. The official returns from this office will show the *whole amount* of compensation of the collector and inspector per year. I do not think that any reduction can be made in either at present, "with a due regard to the public interest." The services of a competent inspector, &c., could not be secured for a less compensation than the present one receives. The oarsman employed seems indispensable to the service; and if one is not

kept on regular pay, such services as are required could not always be commanded when most needed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GIBBLE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Charleston.*

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 10, 1849.

SIR: I enclose a list of "all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with "the dates of their original appointments, and their present appointments, and the rate of compensation received by them;" also, a designation of the nature of the service performed by them. I am at a loss to know how the number of officers can be reduced "with a due regard to the public interest." The number of officers at this port is about the same that it was fifteen years ago. Although our foreign trade has not increased within that time, yet the quantity of foreign goods arriving coastwise from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is annually increasing, and will continue to increase; and it is of the greatest importance to the public interest that due vigilance should be exercised, as well with regard to vessels arriving coastwise as those arriving from foreign ports. For this purpose, the present number of officers seems to me to be necessary. If any other mode can be adopted of diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I will promptly communicate it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAYSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner.*

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*List of officers and others employed in the collection of the revenue in the district of Georgetown, S. C.*

| Date of original appointment. | Date of present appointment. | Names and office. | In what way employed. | Compensation per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 6, 1835 | Jan. 5, 1846 | Thomas L. Shaw, collector and inspector. | ..... | $250 00 |
| | Jan. 8, 1845 | J. C. Porter, duputy collector and inspector. | In boarding vessels and assisting in the various duties, as the business may require, in the custom-house. | 125 00 |

REMARKS.—No retrenchment can be made or suggested, either as to a less number of officers (the number being small) than are now employed, or in any way compatible with the public interest, in a faithful discharge of the duties of this office; but every means will be used to the end of strict economy in all disbursements and business matters connected with the collection of the revenue.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, S. C.,
*Collector's Office, May* 1, 1849.

T. L. SHAW, *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Georgetown, South Carolina.*

GEORGETOWN, S. C., *May* 2, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th instant, I herewith forward to you a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, and refer to the remarks I have there made as to reduction; and I have no suggestions I can make in addition, with that view.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. SHAW, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Savannah.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH,
*May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I herewith transmit, in conformity to your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, a list of all persons in any way connected with the custom-house at this port. In frankness, I must say that I think you will find the affairs of this office are at an economical standard; and with all the judicious economy which I desire to practise and cultivate in all my official transactions, I am not aware that I can suggest any reductions that can be made that will be advantageous to the public interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at St. Mary's, Georgia.*

MAY 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, agreeably to your "circular" of the 19th April, a list of all those engaged in the collection of revenue in the

district of St. Mary's, Georgia, on the 1st of May, 1849, with the date of their appointments, and compensation for services.

I would remark, that Captain N. L. Cash, commanding the United States revenue boat "Vigilant," of this district, is attached to the United State revenue marine; hence I have not thought it necessary to include him with the others, his name being on the regular register of marine officers at head-quarters.

You desire me, also, to state my opinion "if any reduction can be made with due regard to the public interests" in this district. The office of inspector of customs at Jeffersonton, in this district, was made in 1839, as it was then supposed the trade of the Satilla river, on which stream this village is situate, would authorize and render it necessary. Since that time, however, the trade has decreased so much that, in my judgment, I think that office can be abolished. This is the only reduction which can be made without manifest injury to the Government.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. W. CLARK,
*Collector and Inspector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Brunswick, Georgia.*

PORT OF DARIEN,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DARIEN, *May* 24, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your two circulars of 16th and 19th April. There are only two persons connected with the customs in this district. Mr. Woodford Mabury, permanent inspector at Brunswick, has held that situation since October, 1838, with a salary of $500 until October, 1844, when his salary was reduced to $250, which he has since received. Brunswick is in sight of Saint Simon's Sound, is a conspicuous situation, and an inspector there considered necessary.

There is in Darien no other officer but myself. I was appointed surveyor on the 21st of March, 1845, with a salary of $250 per annum, when this district was merged in the district of St. Mary's, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward H. Hopkins, Esq., and performed the duty of surveyor and inspector since this district has been reinstated. I was appointed collector on the fifth of August, 1848. I perform that duty, and also that of inspector of this port. My compensation is $250 per annum and fees of office; the latter varies from $110 to $140 a year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARMAND LEFILS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs, Washington.*

*Letter from the Collector at Mobile.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MOBILE, *June* 13, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a list of the subordinate officers connected with the customs at this port, with the amount of compensation and specification of duties, as required in your circular letter of the 19th April, 1849.

It will be observed that the number of inspectors employed and paid the year round is limited to seven, to wit: the acting deputy collector, cashier, and general clerk, impost clerk, acting surveyor, wharf inspector, warehouse keeper, and night inspector. Neither of these officers could be discharged without serious detriment to the public service, and I therefore earnestly recommend that they be retained.

There are two weighers and measurers, who receive compensation in fees, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the maximum fixed by law. Both these officers are indispensable, as it very frequently happens that one of them is employed on board vessels down the bay, while the other is engaged in similar duties in the city. Sickness and unavoidable absence are also additional contingencies, requiring the presence of at least two such officers.

The same remarks apply to the two appraisers, who are paid by the day for services actually performed.

The four out-door temporary inspectors are generally employed from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, and are then discharged for the summer; this practice is, I think, bad economy. The public interest would be better subserved if they were retained the whole year, and their offices made permanent. The compensation allowed by law, of three dollars per day, yields at best a very meagre support to a man and his family residing in this city, where the expenses of living are so high. The consequence is, it has been found almost impossible to procure the services of really competent men for these offices.

With regard to the occasional inspectors, the number of them is immaterial, since their services are only required when there is more business than can be performed by the temporary inspectors. It not unfrequently happens that the exigencies of our trade during the winter make it necessary to appoint a greater number than is reported in the enclosed list.

I think, then, that the number of officers employed at this port should not be diminished, because I am satisfied that the revenue laws could not be faithfully administered with a less number.

The rate of compensation at present allowed is barely adequate to a decent support, and any further reduction would drive every valuable officer out of the service, since it would deprive him of the means of living in it. It became necessary some years ago, in order to retain the services of the present cashier, general clerk, and the impost clerk, two experienced and most excellent officers, that the collector should allow them, out of his emolument fund, the sum of $405 each, in addition to their per diem pay as inspectors. Thus an annual contribution of $810 is now paid by the collector of this port, because the compensation

allowed by the Government was insufficient to secure the services of competent persons to perform the duties which its laws impose upon him.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any reduction, either in the number or compensation of officers, could be made at this port with safety to the public interest; indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the business of the office could be conducted on a more economical basis than the present.

In the letter which I had the honor to address you on the 16th ult., I submitted a plan by which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district might be reduced $10,000 annually. Should the plan suggested be adopted, I feel assured that the business of this office will then be conducted as economically as is consistent with a due regard to the public interest.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Vicksburg, Mississippi.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PORT OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, *May* 7, 1849.

SIR: Your two circulars, dated the 16th and 19th ultimo, have been duly received, and your instructions *carefully noticed.* At this port I attend to all the duties of the custom-house myself personally. I have nothing in public store at present except crates and hogsheads of earthenware, as per quarterly return made on the 2d ultimo. The goods are deposited in a No. 1 brick building in this city, and a certificate filed in my office from one of the agents of Columbus Insurance Company, of Ohio.

Your obedient servant,

H. HENDREN, *Collector.*

To the Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Pensacola.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PENSACOLA, *May* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the mail of this morning, of your circular of the 19th ultimo, requesting me "to furnish 'to your office a list of all the persons in any way connected with the 'customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointment,

* Dispense with revenue cutters and build a revenue boat.

'and the rate of compensation received by them," &c. In compliance therewith I have to state—[list of appointments, services, &c., omitted.]

The compensation now received by these officers will not, in justice, admit of any reduction; in fact, a further reduction would render impracticable the employment of competent persons.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DILLON JORDAN, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

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*Letter from the Collector at Key West.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, KEY WEST, *May* 5, 1849.

SIR: I received your circular of the 19th of April, 1849, relative to the "act requiring all moneys received from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury without abatement, and for other purposes," on the 3d instant, and in compliance therewith I have the honor to report a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, with dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received, and the services performed by them:

Charles Howe, deputy collector, now inspector of the customs, under appointment of 18th September, 1845; compensation $3 per day; does the duties of deputy collector and inspector of the customs.

William B. Randolph, second lieutenant* of the United States revenue marine, under appointment of November —, 1845; compensation $790 per annum; boarding officer and inspector of the customs.

William Russell, inspector of the customs at Indian river, east coast of Florida, under appointment of 1st October, 1844. Inspector Russell has a boat and two boatmen in the service of the United States. His compensation is $550 per annum; and his boat-hands receive each $15 per month. The boarding boat of this port has a crew of four men, whose pay is $30 per month each.

These are all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district. We occasionally employ merchant appraisers and a temporary inspector, as the public interests require. I do not think that the public interests would be advanced by a reduction of the compensation of any of them, or by the discontinuance of their employments, except that of the inspector of Indian river. It would, I think, be expedient to place this inspector at Cape Florida, and to give him a small cruising boat, with which he could cruise inside the Florida reef, and attend to wrecked cargoes of foreign merchandise. Such an officer formerly existed at Indian Key, half way between this port and the cape. Excepting at this port, there is not an officer of the customs between Tampa Bay and Indian river, a distance of about five hundred miles of sea-

* As third lieutenant, but recently promoted to second lieutenant—$860 per annum.

coast, every point of which may be approached by the small smugglers of Cuba. I have never considered the station at Indian river as of the least importance to the public interests, but one at Cape Florida is much required.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLERY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the Collector at New Orleans.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, *June* 7, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your circular of 19th April, and to lay before you the information called for, with such suggestions as a thorough investigation of the subject induces me to submit to your consideration. Animated by an earnest desire to coöperate in the laudable effort to diminish the expenses of collecting the revenue derived through the customs, I entered on the examination of this subject; and I must be allowed to express my regret, not only at not being able to recommend any material curtailment of expenditures here, as being consistent "with a due regard to the public interest," but also at finding it my duty to make known to you, that a due regard for that interest imperatively requires a very considerable increase of force, by which the revenue may be more effectually protected.

The following documents I enclose herewith:

A.—A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port; the dates of their original appointment; of their present appointment; the rate of compensation received by them; and a description of the nature of their services.

B.—Surveyor's report to me, on the inadequacy of the force under his department to prevent violation of the revenue laws; increase required; the inexpediency of reducing the present rates of compensation.

C.—Weigher's report.

D.—Measurer's report.

E.—Marker's report.

F.—Captain Winslow Foster's report.

G.—Gauger's report.

The total annual amount of expenditures incurred for the collection of the revenue at this port, you will find, by statement A, to be $163,735.

The reductions which may be made are quite inconsiderable when compared with the sum total, or with the increased expenditure which I consider necessary.

I have recently recommended to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury a plan by which payments of duties may be made in Treasury certificates, issued on deposites of coin in the Treasury, instead of being made, as now, in coin at the custom-house. If adopted, it will enable me to dispense with at least one clerk.

I have also recommended that the boarding station at Point la Hache,

about forty miles below the city, be abolished, as useless. At the same time, I have recommended other boarding stations and other additional expenditures, far exceeding, in amount, any saving which can thus be effected.

That you may judge, sir, of the inadequacy of the present force, as limited by law, I will enter into some details.

The extent of our port is now about eight miles, which is at times lined with vessels. There are authorized by law sixty-two day-inspectors: five are detailed to attend to five warehouses of the first class; one to attend to a warehouse of the second class, and to aid in the collector's office; five more are detailed as boarding officers at various points distant from the city; and three may be assumed as the ordinary number on the sick list—thus leaving an effective force, to protect the revenue along so extensive a line of shipping, of forty-eight inspectors.

This number, during eight months of the year, is entirely insufficient, as you will perceive from the report of the surveyor, B. A policy so parsimonious as not to allow a sufficient number of inspectors, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and assuredly defeats its own object.

It is well known here, and I am daily accumulating facts confirmatory thereof, that smuggling to a very considerable extent has been, and is now, carried on. In certain articles, cigars particularly, it has reached that point to almost entirely prevent legitimate importations. Distilled liquors is another article that is thus introduced. The means by which the revenue laws have been evaded are the following: Getting such articles as are of small bulk ashore from vessels during the night. The late night inspectors having been very inefficient, and their number too small, more of such articles have been seized during the last three weeks, under a new organization of the night inspectors, than during the last year. Similar frauds occur during the day from the same two causes. 2. Landing articles from on board vessels coming up the river, there not being inspectors enough to place one on board of vessels from foreign ports at the entrances of the river. 3d. Articles of large bulk, as well as cigars, introduced through the several bayous emptying into the bay of Barataria, &c., as is more particularly described in the letter of Captain Winslow Foster, a copy of which is enclosed, F. These bayous communicate with the river above and below the city, by means of canals, and there can be no security against smuggling, unless a revenue cutter drawing six feet water is placed on this station; and besides, there should be a boarding station at Fort Livingston, with a suitable boat with six men. Provisional inspectors, *without compensation*, can be employed at the junction of each canal with the river, who will be entitled to receive one half of all they seize. These means, if adopted, will prevent smuggling to a very large amount.

There is one gauger and one deputy; one marker and one deputy; one weigher and one deputy; one measurer and one deputy. None of these officers can be dispensed with.

Previous to 1838 the gauger, marker, weigher, and measurer were compensated by fees; the amount of these fees was of course in proportion to their labors, and they employed assistants as they were required. But from that year the number has been fixed as above, regardless of

the great increase of business since. The consequence is, that it is becoming physically impossible for these officers to perform their duties. They are applying to me for assistance, but I am prohibited from according it, by the Secretary of the Treasury's letter of the 25th October, 1848, although I am convinced that justice to them and a due regard to the public interest require that it should be given.

*Assistant collector, deputy collector, and clerks in collector's office.* Their number cannot be diminished without most serious inconvenience to the public having business with the custom-house, and injury to the public interests.

Their compensation is moderate, averaging less than the compensation allowed by mercantile houses and banking institutions to persons of equal capacity; and, considering the greater cost of living in this city, their pay is relatively less than in any other city in the Union.

Any considerable reduction of compensation will expose the Government to lose the services of able and experienced accountants, who would be able to improve their condition by obtaining other employment. These remarks are applicable generally to all the persons employed in the customs at this port.

The duties of the persons attached to the collector's office have been more than doubled by the adoption of the warehousing system; hundreds of entries being made in instances where, before the adoption of that system, one sufficed. This at times renders it necessary to call in the aid of one or more capable inspectors; and one is now employed in my office, and so is another during the time he is not occupied by attending to second-class stores under his charge.

The increased force which I conceive to be indispensable, may be thus stated:

1. A revenue cutter drawing not over six feet water, to protect the coast from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. (See Captain Winslow Foster's letter, F.)

2. A boarding station, with large boat, at Fort Livingston.

3. A boarding station at the city of Lafayette, within the port.

4. Additional inspectors to be employed, as recommended in the surveyor's letter, B.

5. One additional weigher, one additional measurer, one additional gauger, and one or more laborers to assist the marker and his deputy.

With this increase of force I believe we shall be able to prevent the evasion of the revenue laws to so great an extent as to save to Government annually an amount fully equal to the whole expenditure now incurred in collecting the revenue at this port.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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F.

PASS CHRISTIAN, *May* 25, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your expressed wish, "that I should give

you in writing my opinion of the description of vessel for a revenue cutter in this district," I have the honor to state, that no vessel drawing over six feet of water can be efficient in her duty of suppressing or detecting violations of the revenue on this coast, because of the numerous inlets, and the rivers west of the Mississippi to our western limit, (the Rio Grande,) only two of which admit vessels over that draught—Galveston and Matagorda, in Texas; while we have in Louisiana eight entrances, via: Barataria, Cuyo or La Fourche, Grand Caillon, Attakapas, Cote Blanche, Vermillion, the Grand Pass, and Sabine; and in Texas, St. Louis, Aransas, and Brasos St. Jago—making in all eleven ports, all having very considerable trade and navigation, which is daily increasing in extent and importance; yet will only admit in ordinary times vessels drawing six feet and under, where every facility invites the smuggler and offers abundant market for his contraband goods, or even *human traffic*.

During my operations in the "Woodbury," on this coast, either under the collector's orders in our legitimate duties, with the board of engineers on survey, or with General Taylor in his advance to Del Norte, it is true that I got into several of these places by lightening and trimming much by the head, but never in a single instance without hard thumping, and at imminent risk of losing the vessel. The duties and authority of a revenue cutter, as you well know, extend only four leagues from the coast, and she can be of little aid in the protection of the revenue if incapable of proceeding inland as far as the vessels ordinarily engaged in both the foreign and domestic navigation of the country.

I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a suitable vessel has not been assigned to this coast for the past twenty-three or four years; and it is evident that if not constructed with a due regard to the nature of the coast on which they are to operate, they consequently are inefficient. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a vessel be built on the approved model of what is understood and called by shipwrights the *flat-sharp*, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: seventy-five feet keel, twenty feet moulded beam, eight feet hold, with deadrise on floor not to exceed sixteen inches to half beadth of beam, and in ballast trim to draw six feet forward and aft. Such a vessel will ton about one hundred and thirty, be roomy and comfortable for all, and sail fast.

It is strange that for years past no discrimination has been made in assigning these vessels to shallow or bold coasts.

In making this representation, the good of and usefulness of the service is my sole motive; and under a full conviction that adopting my humble advice will secure the object of the establishment and protect the fair trader.

I remain, with very great respect, faithfully your obedient servant,

WINSLOW FOSTER,
*Captain United States Revenue Marine.*

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq.,
*Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.*

B.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS,
*June* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 1st instant.

Before answering the interrogatories propounded, I beg leave to premise that the information which you seek, and I now communicate, is not the result of personal experience, (being so short a time in office,) but is principally derived from the chief officers of my predecessor. I will, however, remark, that so far as my own knowledge of the subject extends, I have every confidence in the statements which have been made to me, and do not hesitate to endorse them.

The first query is as follows: "What number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port; and how you would deem it necessary to employ them; also, as to the night inspectors?" In answer to that portion of the query contained in the following words: "what number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port," I would remark, that I consider *ninety-seven* necessary, including in this number those employed temporarily. And in answer to that portion of the query which is as follows: "and how you would deem it necessary to employ them," I would state that they should be divided into the classes of inspectors for day duty, inspectors for night duty, and inspectors for river duty; and the numbers attached to each class should be sufficient for each specific purpose.

From the knowledge which I have acquired, I would recommend them to be classed as follows, viz:

Forty-seven permanent day inspectors, (as now provided for by law.)

Twenty-five temporary day inspectors, (being an increase of fifteen over the number now allowed.)

Fifteen permanent night inspectors, (being an increase of five over the present number.)

Ten river inspectors, (permanent.)

The reasons for the increase over the present force will be given in answer to a subsequent interrogatory.

The second query is as follows: "Do you think a revenue cutter indispensable to the protection of the coast and bayous against smugglers?"

The law of 1799, in reference to revenue cutters, makes the officers of the cutters also officers of the customs, and attaches to them certain duties, which, I am informed, so far as this port is concerned, have never been performed, even when revenue cutters have been attached to the station. Without a reform, a revenue cutter would be a useless expense. In connection with this matter, I would further remark, that if the force could be increased, and classed as above designated, and inspectors appointed to guard certain points on the coast, a revenue cutter could easily be dispensed with.

The third query is as follows: "If the present number of inspectors has been found inadequate, be pleased to state particularly what inconveniences have been thereby occasioned," &c.

I will quote the following remarks, made by Dr. Reyburn, who has

been deputy surveyor for the last two and a half years, and from whom the information was specially solicited upon the subject:

"The injury to the revenue from inadequacy of inspection force is 'almost incalculable. The delay and losses to the merchants from want 'of officers has been considerable. It was a common occurrence for one 'officer to have two and three vessels under his charge at once, and two 'out of the three with assorted cargoes. Six vessels with coffee have 'had but one officer assigned to them; and often the officer has discharged 'at the same time salt, bricks, slates, and mahogany, from different 'vessels. Merchants have had to wait for officers repeatedly; and a 'demand has been often made for an officer by the merchant when it 'was impossible to comply with his demand. At least five months in 'the year, six out of the ten night inspectors are on duty in this office."

From the foregoing remarks, you will readily perceive that the force is entirely inadequate, and that the door is left open for smuggling, and of which I have every reason to believe, from information I have obtained from various sources, many persons have availed themselves. It is estimated, by those who are capable of forming an opinion, that the revenue is defrauded annually of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, at this port, in consequence of the parsimonious spirit which has hitherto characterized legislation on this subject.

In answer to the residue of the query, which is as follows: "Can the compensation now allowed by law to inspectors be diminished here with a due regard to the public interest?" I would remark, that the law fixing the compensation of inspectors at $3 per diem is general, and pervades all parts of the Union. Any person acquainted with the rates of living at the northern ports and at this place is aware, that while $3 would support an inspector with ease and comfort at the North, in this place it is with the utmost difficulty (to make use of a common expression) they can "make both ends meet."

I can say, most unhesitatingly, that any reduction in the rate of compensation to inspectors at this port would be both unwise and injudicious, as it would tend to drive every respectable man from the service; and, as a consequence, those who are bankrupt in character and reputation would be the only applicants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. STILLE, *Surveyor.*

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq., *Collector.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Franklin, Louisiana.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA, *May* 10, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit herewith a "list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port; and I am of the opinion that no reduction can

be made of the expenditures in this district, with a due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

K. N. McMILLAN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector of Galveston.*

GALVESTON, *May* 11, 1849.

SIR: I have received your circular of the 16th ultimo, announcing your appointment as Commissioner of Customs. I have also received your circular of the 19th ultimo requiring "a list of all the persons in 'any way connected with the customs at your [this] port, designating 'the dates of their original appointment, and the rate of compensation 'received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services 'rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, 'and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard 'to the public interest."

I transmit herewith the list required; by reference to which it will be seen that I have at this port a deputy, with a salary of $600; one clerk, who discharges the duties of impost, drawback, and entry clerk, with all the miscellaneous duties of the office, at a salary of $800; one boarding inspector, who discharges the duties assigned to that office, with that of weigher, gauger, and measurer, with a salary of $1,200; one inspector, who discharges the duties of storekeeper; and one inspector, who discharges the duties of inspector exclusively.

In view of the executive and preventive means necessary to protect the public interest at this port, I would be remiss in my duty to recommend a reduction of the number of officers at this time employed; nor could I with propriety, knowing the expensive means of living at this place, recommend a reduction of the salaries. I do not believe that competent persons could be procured for less compensation.

At this port there are many arrivals and departures of vessels, foreign as well as coastwise, and the duties of inspector are as essential as though direct importations and receipts from the customs were much larger. The current fiscal year has not produced at this office a revenue proportional with the expenses. It is, however, confidently believed that the fiscal year commencing 1st of July next will present a different figure, as did the two preceding years.

There are in this district two ports of delivery. At Sabine Pass there is a deputy collector, and at Velasco a surveyor, both appointed by the President, with each a salary of $1,000, the expenses of which have to be paid at this office, the fees accruing at those ports being very inconsiderable. Very respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the Collector at Sandusky.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular of the 19th instant, I have to report that there are six persons connected with the collection of the customs within the district of Sandusky, Ohio, as follows:

[Table omitted.]

There is nothing in this office "showing the dates of their original appointments." Their services are—granting clearances to vessels leaving their ports, collecting duties on imports, and generally protecting the revenue from illicit trade.

I think that the convenience of commerce and the protection of the revenue require their continuance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PATTERSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

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*A list of Officers connected with the collection of the Customs in the district of Chicago, Illinois, May* 1, 1849.

| Names of offices. | Nature of services rendered. | Date of appointments. | Rate of compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William B. Snowhook. | Collector and inspector and marine hospital agent. | August 4, 1846 | $840 85 |
| Valentine A. Boyer.... | Deputy collector and inspector, Chicago. | October 1, 1846 | 480 00 |
| John White..... | Deputy collector and inspector at Milwaukie. | October 1, 1846 | 360 00 |
| John B. Macy..... | Confidential inspector..... | Janu'y 17, 1849 | $3 00 per diem, and mileage 10 cents per mile. |

The district of Chicago, comprising the following ports, viz: Michigan City, in Indiana, Little Fort, or Waukegan, in Illinois, Southport, Racine, Milwaukie, Port Washington, and Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, is but poorly supplied with officers for the collection and protection of the revenue; the duties of the deputy collector and inspector have been on that account laborious and constant, particularly as there is but one at the port of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and another at Chicago, Illinois, who have been obliged to perform the services pertaining to the office of deputy collector, and also those belonging to special surveyor.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the commerce of this district, I consider it highly important and necessary that an additional inspector be appointed at the port of Chicago, the necessity therefor being more strongly indicated by the great number of vessels constantly arriving at this port from the neighboring British Provinces, which require a more particular supervision and inspection than can be afforded under existing circumstances.

Upon due consideration I offer the above suggestion, and most respectfully submit the same for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SNOWHOOK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Michilimackinac.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 6, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of 19th ultimo is received. Below, the answer to queries. [Table omitted.]

*Remarks.*—There should be no reduction made here either in number of persons employed or amount paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. K. HARING, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the Surveyor at Nashville.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE,
*April* 30, 1849.

SIR: Enclosed you have my returns for the month ending April 30, 1849. In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I have to inform you that I have performed all the duties as surveyor, and inspector, and collector of this port, and have performed all the duties connected with these several offices since my appointment. My commission commenced on the 8th September, 1846. My salary is $350 per annum, and the perquisites—such as licensing steamboats—and am allowed one per cent. on the amount of duties and hospital fees collected—the perquisites and salary making about $400 per annum; for the correctness of which I refer you to my quarterly returns of fees and emoluments. When I was first appointed, the amount collected was not sufficient to pay the current expenses of the office; but you will perceive that within the last twelve or eighteen months, the imports have increased considerably; and by prompt and efficient attention to the duties of the office, they may gradually increase. In addition to the above office, I have also performed the duties of depositary at this place; for which I have not received one cent up to this date, and can recommend no system that could curtail the expenses at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE THOMAS, *Surveyor, &c.*

*Letter from Surveyor and Inspector at St. Louis, Mo.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, *May* 4, 1849.

SIR: In accordance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I respectfully represent that the only person employed at this port to aid in the collection of the revenue is Mr. Richard F. Barry, at the rate of two dollars per day. His present and only appointment took place on the first of August, 1848, by permission of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, by letter of 22d July, 1848. The duties he performs are, first, looking after smuggled goods; second, aiding in collecting marine hospital money; and at times, when I am engaged in examining the books and money in the custody of the assistant treasurer, acts as my assistant in discharging my duties. When engaged in such service, (which is monthly,) and rendering aid generally, his services cannot be dispensed with, without injury to the revenue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GRAY, *Surveyor and Inspector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

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NOTE.—From the collectors of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and many other districts, no letters were received.

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*Letter from the Collector at Detroit.*

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
DETROIT, *May* 12, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ult., and herewith enclose a list of subordinates in this district, with the date of their appointment, compensation and duties. I also submit a list of the officers considered necessary and proper to guard the interests of the Government, graduated so as fully to meet the act of Congress so far as this district is concerned, which act, I perceive, requires a reduction of something like 25 per cent. of the aggregate cost of collecting the revenue from customs. In doing which, I beg leave to submit a few remarks in explanation.

The district of Detroit is large, and so situated as to be rather a fencing district against smuggling than a collection district for the entry of goods; commencing at the Ohio line and running along the west end of Lake Erie, through Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and river, and about one hundred and fifty miles along Lake Huron, north to Thunder Bay islands, crossing thence westerly to the east shore of Lake Michigan, thence south to the Illinois State line. It will be perceived that for about one hundred miles it is separated from Canada only by a few hundred yards of navigable waters. It should be borne in mind also that the ports on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, as well as the other

ports in the district, are the frequent resort of vessels and propellers coming from Lake Ontario through the Welland Canal, which gives great facility for the illegal introduction of articles subject to duty. To guard this extent of coast a large number of men are requisite. From the experience of over three years which I have had, I am quite well assured that a large force properly posted, even with small pay, is the surest way to prevent frauds upon the revenue. The pecuniary advantage is less tempting than formerly; and as chances of detection are multiplied, efforts to evade the laws diminish. I have taken great pains, in the list of offices and proposed pay submitted as the future force requisite, to graduate the prices of each according to the service to be rendered.

The increase of tonnage, and the necessary transfer of vessel property, with the collection of duties, and returns to be made to the several bureaus, demand a thorough and capable deputy always in the office; and the two others recommended at $40 per month should be good clerks, copyists, &c. One of them should understand the French language. Where other deputies are recommended, some duties are collected, and vessels are more or less arriving and departing. The number of inspectors cannot, in my judgment, be further reduced with safety, and the price fixed is the minimum compensation for which proper men can be had. You will perceive that I dispense with a secret or confidential inspector altogether. This is a saving of $300 per quarter, as by their pay and travel they generally receive the maximum sum annually, $1,200. My experience thus far has produced the conviction, that however discreet they are, their official relation soon becomes known; and I have before recommended that the same person should not hold the post beyond six months, if at all. Instead of such officer, it would be worthy of experiment, if legal, to clothe the collector with power to appoint, for a special emergency, some discreet man to act for fifteen days, or at the most twenty, at a time, and the collector's authority to do so might so far be limited as to make the pay of such special agent depend entirely upon the necessity of the case shown by the collector to the proper Department. If any need arises for secret service, it can thus be much better provided for than by the continuance of such secret inspectors, as such, for there is nothing secret about them but the name. Permit me to add, that to fulfill the duties required with this reduced number and reduced compensation, must be considered an experiment; but I shall cheerfully make this experiment, if deemed proper by the Department; awaiting whose orders,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HAMMOND, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Collector of the Customs.*

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ROCHESTER, *July* 16, 1849.

A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at the port of Rochester, in the district of Genesee, with the dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature

of services rendered by each, as required by Treasury circular of April 19, 1849:

| Names of persons employed. | In what capacity. | Date of appointment. | Rate of compen'n. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elias Pond..... | Collector..... | April 30, 1849..... | $796 |
| Erasmus D. Smith..... | Deputy and inspector..... | May 30, 1849..... | 730 |
| Phineas B. Cook..... | " " | " " ..... | 610 |
| Jno. P. Bennett..... | " " | " " ..... | 730 |
| Geo. B. Hannahs..... | " " | June 16, 1849..... | 730 |
| Jared Coleman..... | " " | " " ..... | 730 |
| | | | 4,326 |

The duties required of the several deputies are various, and general in their nature, as follows:

John P. Bennett is located at the port of Pultneyville, about thirty miles distant from this city.

Phineas B. Cook, at Charlotte, seven miles distant.

Messrs. Hannahs and Coleman at the principal landing, two and a half miles distant.

Erasmus D. Smith at this office, in the city. There are no deputies but such as are in constant requisition, although at Charlotte and Pultneyville the amount collected is trifling—the duties of the deputies being principally of a *preventive* character. A plank road is nearly finished from this city to Charlotte, which will much increase the duties at that place; and I suggest that the compensation of the deputy at the place should be increased to the same amount as the others, viz: $730.

I would respectfully recommend that the salary of Mr. Smith, the deputy at this office, be increased to three dollars per day, and beg leave to submit the following reasons, which I trust will receive the consideration which they are justly entitled to:

1. The customs collected at this port since the year 1844 have increased from about $2,000 to $16,000 in 1848, and a proportionate increase of duty at this office.

2. The amount of duty has been much more increased by the operation of the warehouse act of 1846, and the requirements of the 27th section of circular instructions of February 17, 1849, will further augment the service at this office.

3. The compensation of some of the deputies in the adjoining districts, where much less business is done, is three dollars per day; and where the occasional assistance of the other deputies can be had when necessary.

The revenue boat here has never answered any useful purpose; and has cost the Government about $1,200 per annum, without being in the least degree beneficial, and is now in so bad order that, without large expenses, it is useless. I would, therefore, recommend that it be dispensed with altogether; she is now tied up, under the charge of the deputy at Charlotte. This district comprises about eighty miles of coast, with a large number of bays and creeks, and the boat was placed here

to watch those places and to prevent smuggling; but her construction was such as to render her incapable of any proper degree of service—(see my predecessor's letters in your Department.) I have consulted my predecessor and made a suitable examination, and am well satisfied that she cannot be of any service to the Department; and I recommend that the boat and her tackle be disposed of, and in its stead there be employed about three night-watch, at about one or one and a half dollar per day or night, as the case may be; and that they be employed so much of the time as the collector shall deem necessary, during the season of navigation.

My district extends about forty-five miles west on the lake from this place; and there is nothing to prevent smuggling, unless by accident we happen to be apprised. I have said nothing of the matters connected with the light-house, supposing them to belong to the supervision of the Fifth Auditor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS POND, *Collector.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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*Letter from the Collector at Cleveland.*

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA, PORT OF CLEVELAND, *May* 2, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant is received, calling for "a list 'of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, 'designating the dates of their original appointment and their present 'appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together 'with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and 'a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in 'which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public inter-'est." To which I reply, viz:

Collector, Smith Inglehart, appointed by the President about the 1st of April, 1845; confirmed February, 1846. Compensation $591 20; salary and commissions amounting to about $65 per year; making in all about $656.

Deputy collector, George B. Tibbit, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1845. Salary $730 per year.

Inspector James K. Elwell, appointed in September, 1847. Salary $600 per year.

Inspector James Lawrence, appointed in April, 1847. Salary $600 per year.

These are all the officers employed at this port, and their pay is not too high. I think the best manner to effect the reduction called for, would be to vacate one of the inspector's offices. This could be done without materially affecting the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH INGLEHART, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,

*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

*Letter from the Collector at Cape Vincent.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAPE VINCENT, *May* 12, 1849.

SIR: A severe relapse of an illness from which I had been recovering must be my apology for not replying to the circular of April 19, 1849, from your Department, at an earlier day.

These officers are all engaged in the ordinary duties of deputy collectors and inspectors, by attending to the arrivals and departures of steamboats and vessels employed upon the lake and river, and in guarding the frontiers from illicit trade, and also detecting smugglers, where practicable.

The last officer named on the list herewith sent is a secret inspector, which might be discontinued, if thought proper, after June 30 next, it being a class of officers which I should think hardly ever accomplished what was expected of them at the time of their appointment, so far as this frontier is concerned, whatever they may do upon the Atlantic coast. But beyond this, I do not think that the public interest will be promoted by reducing this force, as the frontier extends upon the river for more than 40 miles, and the river in many places being not over a mile wide, besides the many bays and creeks running up into the land, affords great facilities for the smuggler, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. BURCHARD, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letters from the Collector at Oswegatchie.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, OGDENSBURG, *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of 19th April, in relation to diminishing the expenses of collecting revenue, is received; and I enclose, herewith, the required statement, showing the expenses of this district for the year ending 31st March last, the names of officers, dates of appointment, where employed, nature of service, and the amount which I think may be deducted from former pay, without detriment to the public service.

It will be seen by the table, that the expenses of this district for salaries of officers for the year above mentioned, amounted to the sum of ..... $6,005 60
And that the proposed reduction is ..... 1,428 10

Leaving ..... $4,577 50

as the expenses of the district after the new arrangement goes into effect.

I would recommend that the office of "secret service," now held by John L. Barnes, be discontinued, and that but one oarsman and night-watch be employed at this place, and that the pay of the officers employed in the district be as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salary of collector | | | | | $1,200 00 |
| Do. | deputy collector, Ogdensburg | | | | 750 00 |
| Do. | inspector, Ogdensburg, $1 50 per day | | | | 547 50 |
| Do. | deputy coll'or and insp'or, Waddington, $1 pr. day | | | | 365 00 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Massina, | do. | 365 00 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Hammond, | do. | 365 00 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Morristown, per annum | | 500 00 |
| Do. | do. | do. | Louisville, $1 per day | | 365 00 |
| Do. | one oarsman and night-watch, $10 per month | | | | 120 00 |
| | | | | | $4,577 50 |

This district has a frontier of about seventy miles, divided from Canada by the river St. Lawrence, and can be crossed by small and large boats, at almost every point, the whole distance. It may, perhaps, be necessary from time to time to make changes in the arrangement of officers, and an addition to the expenses greater than is now proposed; but, at the present time, I have no doubt that the proposed changes and deductions can be made without prejudice to the public service. Formerly, at Morristown there was but one officer, with a salary of $708 per annum, but it was afterwards changed by the appointment of a second, dividing the salary between them. It is now proposed to have but one officer, at a salary, as stated, of $500.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq. *Commissioner of Customs.*

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
*Custom-House, Ogdensburg, July* 9, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April last, in relation to diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I addressed you a letter dated May 1, 1849. Among the recommendations in that letter were the following:

That the salary of deputy collector at Morristown be $500.

Do. do. do. at Hammond be $365.

Not having received from you notice of the adoption of these recommendations, I suggest an alteration in the apportionment of these two salaries: that $432 50, half the aggregate of the two salaries, be paid annually to each of the officers above-named.

The business of Hammond, as a port of entry, has rapidly increased in the last year, so that now the customs received there exceed, quarterly, the receipts of any other port in the district, except this. On either side of that port, an uneven, woody country, with obscure retreats, offers every facility to smugglers, and calls for great vigilance from the officer there. The "Thousand Isles," lying along that frontier, contain a population most active in the evasion of the revenue laws, many of whom make smuggling their occupation.

The officer stationed at Hammond is vigilant and energetic, and during the last quarter his expenses very nearly equalled his compensation.

For these reasons, I recommend the adoption of the suggestions of this letter. And have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

P. S. If it would be convenient, I would be gratified to hear of the settlement of the compensation of officers in this district at an early day. At present the old arrangement exists, and if postponed to a late period, the adoption of my suggestions in relation to the salaries in this district will be disadvantageous to many concerned. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. BACON, *Collector.*

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## V.

*Letters relative to Marine Hospitals and Life-Boats.*

OFFICE W. R. IMPROVEMENTS,
LOUISVILLE, *December* 15, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 14th ult., I have the honor to report the progress already made in the construction of the marine hospital at this place, the work remaining to be done, and the probable period of its completion; which last, under existing circumstances hereinafter to be explained, must be made contingent on an additional appropriation of $5,000 over and above the amount of appropriations already made.

My annual report to the chief topographical engineer, under date of September 1st of the current year, shows the progress made in the construction of this work prior to the 1st July, 1849; the amount of expenditures incurred thereon, viz: $11,054 93, and of the unexpended balance applicable to the same, viz: $18,945 07, on the same date.

My communication of the 5th instant to the Treasury Department contained an extract from the report above-mentioned, designed to show the condition of the work at the commencement of the current year, and to give a general view of the various items of work in progress subsequently to that date. The works therein enumerated and now nearly completed are as follows, viz: Plans and working draughts of all parts of the building, arrangements for the introduction of hot-air furnaces, flues, &c.; a competent supply of bricks for the construction of the hospital and other works of masonry pertaining thereto; lumber for the construction of the hospital in all its parts and appendages; workshops, &c.; for preparing and storing the various articles of carpentry required for the building; the completion of the mason work of the building proper; the framing and setting of the flooring joists, rafters, and other frame-work of the building; the sheating of the entire roof with copper and roofing tin, including the cornices, gutters, &c., of the building; the insertion of door frames, window-frames, and blinds in all exterior walls of the building, together with numerous other items of work already begun and now in progress.

The amount expended on these operations since the commencement of the current fiscal year, as per accounts rendered and settled, is.....$14,878 97
Which, added to the amount previously expended, viz:..... 11,054 93

Gives for the whole amount expended in the construction of the Louisville hospital up to the present date..... 25,933 90

The principal work remaining to be done at this time embraces the following items: laying of the floors; setting bases, sur-bases, &c.; framing and setting partitions, making and setting doors, inside door-frames, mantels, &c.; making and setting staircases; preparing windows, inclusive of sash and glazing; door hangings, including locks, hinges, handles, &c., for the same; constructing and setting water-tanks, rain-water cisterns, &c., including plumbers' work, &c., connected therewith; preparing water closets, privy vaults, together with the soil pipes, drains, &c., pertaining to the same; constructing hot-air furnaces, including stoves, flues, registers, &c., connected with the same; procuring and setting cast-iron fire fronts, with grates, &c.; plastering interior of rooms, inclusive of materials; painting the exterior and interior of the entire building, &c.; together with numerous other small items not susceptible of a distinct enumeration.

The expenditures already incurred on the work done and still in progress since the commencement of the current fiscal year to the present date amount to $14,878 97, as above stated; while the amount received and applicable to the work during the same period is only $10,278 40, leaving a deficit of $4,600 57, a portion of which, viz: $4,000, has been called for in my requisition dated on the 5th instant, and the residue, viz: $600 57, will be covered by the requisition herewith submitted, calling for an additional sum of $2,000 to liquidate the balance last mentioned, and to meet other expenditures incident to the current month.

In the original plan and estimates for the construction of this hospital, many items of expenditure were omitted, which have since been deemed essential to the commodiousness of the building and necessary to the proper finish of the work. These items, some of which have already been provided for in estimates, are mainly as follows, viz: The fencing of the hospital lot, the formation of a cellar under the main body of the building, and of substantial stone walls therein; a plain belvidere at the top of the building, deemed useful in illuminating and ventilating its interior; the formation of terraces about the building, and other gradings upon the lot; the formation of a well, rain-water cisterns, privy vaults, &c.; the construction of hot-air furnaces, flues, registers, &c.; paving cellar floor and sundry walks leading to and around the building, together with various items for the purchase of tools, hire of laborers, construction of workshops, pay of architect, master carpenter, supervisor, horse hire for removing materials, &c., &c.—all of which, with due economy, have been made subservient to the progress and completion of the work.

It has already been intimated that an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars will be necessary to complete the building, and to put it in a proper condition for the reception of the furniture, and for its occupancy in the way for which it was originally designed.

The following synopsis will show the nature of the objects contemplated and provided for in former estimates; the adequacy or inadequacy of the prices at which they were estimated, in so far as experience will enable us to judge; the nature of the objects omitted in former estimates; the probable cost of the latter, and the extent of the deficiency for which an additional appropriation is required.

The synopsis is as follows:

*Tabular synopsis.*

| Object. | Original estimate. | Probable cost. |
|---|---|---|
| Excavations for cellars and foundations | $200 00 | $229 31 |
| Stone masonry complete for foundations | 1,995 00 | 2,300 00 |
| Brick masonry complete | 5,285 00 | 4,960 00 |
| Inside plastering with three coats | 1,428 00 | 1,428 00 |
| Painting exterior with three coats, instead of cement plastering | 572 50 | 350 00 |
| Tin roofing, with copper gutters | 1,344 00 | 1,437 00 |
| Flooring joists, scantling, &c. | 1,455 00 | 1,200 00 |
| Plank boards for joiners' work | 2,583 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Services of journeymen carpenters | 4,500 00 | 4,500 00 |
| Inside painting and glazing complete | 1,450 00 | 1,450 00 |
| Plumbers' work complete | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Dressed stone-work complete | 1,050 00 | 1,698 00 |
| Well, cistern, and privy vaults, including drains | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Hardware, locks, hinges, &c. | 860 00 | 860 00 |
| Railings and other iron work | 570 00 | 600 00 |
| Superintendence, &c., including traveling expenses, say | 1,707 50 | 2,400 00 |
| Fencing hospital lot, omitted in original estimate | - | 800 00 |
| Grates, fire fronts, and setting same, omitted in original estimate | - | 600 00 |
| Furnaces, smoke-pipes, hot-air flues, registers, &c., omitted in original estimate | - | 250 00 |
| Architect and master carpenter, omitted in original estimate | - | 800 00 |
| Paving and grading lot and cellar, omitted in original estimate | - | 1,200 00 |
| Office rent, and custody of public property, omitted in original estimate | - | 300 00 |
| Horse hire, laborers, &c., for sundry purposes, omitted in original estimate | - | 1,100 00 |
| Contingencies, say | - | 537 69 |
| Amount of probable cost | - | 35,000 00 |
| From this amount deduct amount of appropriations already made | | 30,000 00 |
| Additional appropriation required | | 5,000 00 |

In conclusion, I take leave to add, that in the event that a seasonable appropriation of $5,000, in addition to existing appropriations, shall be made by Congress at their present session, the hospital may be completed in all its parts, and ready for occupancy, on or about the 1st of September, 1850.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LONG,

*Lieut. Col., Superintendent Marine Hospital.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,

*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *November* 30, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 15th inst., I have the honor to report, that the walls of the marine hospital have been carried up to their proper height, the two upper stories having been built during the past season. The foundations for the stone columns have been also laid, and the joists and beams of the first and second stories have been put on. The portions of the work yet to be completed are the stone cornice, stone pedestals and columns, and roof and the finishing of the interior work. The building will be ready for occupation by the close of the next season, provided sufficient funds are furnished.

It is proper for me to add, that under no circumstances could greater progress have been made in the construction of the building since the work was recommenced. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable stone, and as fast as it could be had it was cut and laid; that for the cornice is now about being delivered.

In my opinion the cost of the work yet to be done will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stone cornice | $2,000 00 |
| Stone pedestal and columns | 2,500 00 |
| Stone flagging for floors and piazzas | 500 00 |
| Metal roof | 3,000 00 |
| Finishing the interior | 5,000 00 |
| | 13,000 00 |

By the above it will be seen, that had not a portion of the present appropriation been diverted for securing the lake bank, another will be required to complete the work.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that an estimate be made asking for $10,000 to complete the edifice, $5,000 to enclose it, and secure the lake bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB, *Superintendent.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following clause in the appropriation bill of the last session, in reference to the selection and purchase of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo., viz:

"For the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at or near St. Louis, in addition to the $10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act of 3d of August, 1848, for the same object, $20,000, to be expended only when the Government shall have obtained a *bona fide* title to the site; and for the purchase of said site the $10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act aforesaid, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied."

Concurring in the views of my predecessor on this subject, as expressed in a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated 19th December last,

I have the honor to request that measures be taken, under the power given to the Executive, and assigned to the War Department, by the act of 30th March, 1837, for the selection of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis.

I am, very respectfully,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, *August* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a sketch representing the present condition and appearance of the lake bank, upon which the marine hospital of this place is in progress of erection. I would also respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken to protect this work from further encroachments of the lake, by making its foundation secure.

This can only be done by properly grading the bank, taking up the springs which undermine it, and by driving heavy piles in the lake, so as to prevent the action of the water from continually working it away.

Since this structure was commenced, four years ago, very serious inroads have been made upon the Government lot by heavy rains, and by the continued working of the water at its base, and large masses of earth have fallen from it in several places.

The great weight added daily to the building by the heavy materials used in its construction, increases the danger of a slide in the bank, which is what we must guard against. I would, therefore, recommend that $1,500 or $2,000 of the present appropriation be expended for the purposes above named.

To guard the bank properly, and make it permanent, a much larger sum will be required; but what I have named will be sufficient to secure it in its present position until an appropriation is made to complete it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB, *Superintendent.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *September* 6, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a board of medical officers of the army, convened in St. Louis in May last, for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., *May* 11, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a medical board which met at this place in pursuance to orders, (No. 20,) for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital; also sundry papers in relation to that matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. McLAVEN,
*Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

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ST. LOUIS, MO., *May* 10, 1849.

In pursuance with the foregoing order, the board met on the 1st day of May, 1849, (the members not having all arrived before,) when all being present, as in the execution of the first part of their duty, and in accordance with the instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of War, and after having given public notice of the duty they were upon, they proceeded to visit various parts of the city of St. Louis and its vicinity, with the view of selecting a suitable position for a marine hospital.

In making this selection the board had in view a tolerably elevated spot of ground, in full view of, and of easy access from, the river; and have also given preference to the lower part of the city, from the larger number of boats coming up the river, of greater size, and of course having a greater number of hands; and lastly, as a much greater number of sick come from points below the city than from above.

The board, after being several days thus employed, have given a decided preference to three different lots of ground lying contiguous to each other, between the United States arsenal and the magazine belonging to it. These lots run east and west from a public road to the river, and all having much the same surface, and in their formation in accordance with the views above stated.

But the board have now to state, that upon making proposals to the owners of these lots, and stating to them the terms on which only they could purchase, they have positively declined to sell. As the Legislature of Missouri does not meet but once in two years, and as no one can be found willing to dispose of property on such terms, more especially as the lands about this city are so greatly increasing in value, the board consider it quite in vain to make any further efforts under their instructions. As an expedient under these circumstances, they would beg leave to state, that having been informed of, and pointed out to them by T. T. Gantt, Esq., district attorney, a certain lot of land (in the same relative position with the river as the lots above mentioned, and having the same advantages) said by him to be claimed by the United States, they have addressed to him a note, asking for his opinion in the case, to which he has given them the answer herewith enclosed. The board would also beg leave to state, that having been informed by Major Bell, of the ordnance corps, in command of the United States arsenal at this place, that the present magazine is too small for its requirements, and

so near the city as to have become a nuisance, it is to be removed, they would suggest that the position it now occupies they consider as decidedly the most eligible situation for a marine hospital that can be obtained, at a convenient or suitable distance from St. Louis in any direction.

Should it be deemed proper to occupy this position, the hospital can be constructed before the magazine is removed, and thus much time be saved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. N. WHEATON,
*Surgeon U. S. A.*
S. G. J. D. CAMP,
*Surgeon U. S. A.*
A. N. McLAVEN,
*Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
*Washington, D. C.*

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BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, *November* 17, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed extracts from the reports of officers of the corps superintending the constructing of certain marine hospitals.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
*Colonel Corps Top. Eng.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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*Extract from a Report of Lieut. J. D. Webster, dated 14th September, 1849, relative to the construction of a Marine Hospital at Chicago, Illinois.*

"The work upon the marine hospital of this city has been retarded by an indisposition, owing probably, in some degree, to the prevalence of the cholera during the past summer on the part of the builders and masons, to contract for the execution of the work. After advertising for two weeks for proposals, I got no bids for the mason work of the basement story. A contract for the stone for this part of the work was then made and approved, and the work is now going on well. The basement walls will probably be finished this fall. The stone is of excellent quality, and I hope to make good work with it. That part of the walls below the surface of the ground, consisting of substantial rubble masonry, will be laid in hydraulic mortar. The portions above ground will be faced with hammered stone in eight inch courses.

"The greatest difficulty in the matter of materials is to get the lumber sufficiently seasoned. This will be obviated by procuring the greater portion of it this fall, so that it can be dressed and seasoned during the

winter. The delay of this work, although it might at first seem unfortunate, will be of much ultimate benefit, by enabling me to go on with a much fuller understanding of the methods of business here, so that I can economize the appropriation to the best advantage, and at the same time secure the best quality of work."

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*Extract from the monthly report of Lieutenant J. D. Webster, for October, 1849, of operations upon the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.*

"The work on the marine hospital has gone on very satisfactorily, with but one or two trifling detentions. The foundations all around the building have been put in a substantial manner. The mortar in which they are laid is composed of two parts coarse sand, one part fine sand, one part common (Chicago) lime, slacked, one part hydraulic lime (Oswego, New York.) This mortar sets well, and is very tenacious. Great care has been taken to get down to a good bottom before commencing to lay the foundation wall; and as I found on the eastern end of the site a deposit of black mould, judged to be quite unsafe, the greater depth to which it was necessary to carry the trenches has somewhat increased the expense. Nearly enough stone to face the walls of the basements in the areas and above ground has been hammer-dressed, and a portion of it laid on the northern wall."

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*Extract from the annual report of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, dated Louisville, September 1, 1849.*

"*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Paducah.*—The arrangements made on account of this hospital embrace the preparation of the requisite drawings, the construction of a fence surrounding the hospital lot, the demarcation of the site of the building, &c.; the excavations for the cellar, foundations, &c., all now in progress; the preparation and delivery of one million bricks and for all the cut-stone work required for the building, all of which are now in progress; the procuring and delivery of all the lumber required therefor; the execution of all the masonry required for the foundations and superstructure; the preparation and delivery of all the window and door frames, casings, &c., doors, windows, inclusive of glazings, shutters, blinds, &c., and the employment of supervisors, carpenters, &c., to direct and execute the work, &c., &c. These several operations were commenced within the year, and are still going on with all practicable despatch.

"The expenditures on account of this hospital, for the current quarter, are expected to exceed very considerably the amount hitherto estimated and required, and now applicable to its construction.

"Written agreements for various items of work above designated have recently been concluded, and will be forwarded in due time, as accompaniments of my accounts, covering the cost of the items alluded to."

"*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Natchez.*—The meas-

ures adopted in reference to the construction of this hospital, and the progress made toward their accomplishment, are similar in all respects to those detailed under the preceding head.

"It is believed that the appropriations above considered, (amounting to $30,000 for each hospital,) will be sufficient to cover the cost of constructing the same on the plans adopted. While, at the same time, it should be observed that the completion of these several structures is not likely to be accomplished within the current fiscal year."

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PITTSBURG, *November* 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have to report that the work at United States marine building has been progressing regularly under the contracts during the season, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the Department. The structure is now under roof, and secure from the weather; all the work necessary to complete the exterior part of the edifice will be finished in a few days, (except the doors, which will be secured in a temporary manner for the present,) including the slating, copper work of the roof, carpenters' work, and painting of cornices and balustrades, and glazing the windows, &c. The balance of the work yet to be completed, after the exterior is finished, will be the inside carpenters' work, the plastering, painting, setting grates and furnaces, plumber's work, hearth-stones, flagging of the piazzas, iron railing of the piazzas and iron stairway. A large portion of the materials necessary for the completion of the building are on the premises, and the contractors are prompt in executing the work and supplying the materials when required; there will, therefore, be no detention in the prosecution of the work, except from unseasonable weather. From the advanced period of the season the plastering cannot be commenced before next spring; and from the amount of other work to be done, having a due regard to the execution of it in a substantial and workmanlike manner, I think the building will not be ready for furnishing and occupancy before the last of next August. There will be about 300 feet of small sewers to construct yet, the greater part of it 12 inches square, to connect the pipes of the water-closets in the north end of the foundation walls with the main sewer, and to convey the water from the spouts of the building. You would infer from remarks in a communication of my predecessor to the Department, dated December 10, 1845, that the connection had been completed at that time, but it was only made at the south end next the main sewer. This work can be done next spring, and will cost about $600, from estimates furnished by Robert Swan, on file.

There has been no provision made yet to furnish the building with water. I have had my attention directed to supplying it from springs situated on the hills adjacent to the hospital site, and have examined them during the dry weather in the summer, and recently with Mr. Tate, one of our most experienced plumbers. He concurs with me in opinion, that a spring situated on a property belonging to the Reverend Luther Halsey would supply a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes of the hospital—say enough to fill from a half to a three-quarter inch pipe. It is

situated about 2,000 feet from the building, and at a proper elevation, and is the most convenient and the only one in the neighborhood that would be likely to supply the quantity of water required. Mr. Halsey resides in the State of New York. John Sampson, Esq., of Manchester, is his agent, and will address him immediately on the subject, and ascertain whether, and upon what terms, he would be willing to dispose of the privilege of the water, and the erection of a reservoir of sufficient capacity at the spring, and the right of way through his ground for the pipe, &c. When I obtain this information, and have made further explorations of the spring, and have procured an estimate of the probable cost of the reservoir, pipe, excavation, and tank and fixtures at the building, I will submit it for your consideration. If the Government should fail in supplying the building with water from this source, it can be supplied from a well by a force-pump, the cost of which I will also submit in a short time.

The Department is already in possession of the probable cost of filling and leveling the lot, and securing the river front, made out by William Alston at the instance of Captain John Saunders, and transmitted to the Department by my predecessor, August 29, 1845. The item in it of $15 per yard for filing and leveling swamp, I think too low. The portion of the lot above the Beaver road would furnish but little material for that purpose; it is principally rock. It would have to be brought from a great distance, and would cost about $25 per yard. It will also require a considerable expenditure to enclose the lot with a secure fence or wall, as may be determined upon.

I am of opinion that the amount still at the disposal of the Department will be sufficient to finish the structure, but it is probable that an additional appropriation will be necessary for supplying the building with water and constructing the sewers, and for other expenses not included in the estimates furnished the Department. If it is your desire that I should attend to the furnishing of the building, it will be necessary to furnish me with a description of the bunks and furniture that will be required for the use of the hospital.

An experimental line for the location of the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad has been run through the lot, about one third of the distance from the Beaver road to the edifice; and it is probable it will be located at or near that point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ROBINSON,
*Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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*Extract from report of Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineers.*

OF THE HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON.

The town of Napoleon is built on alluvial ground, immediately below.

the confluence of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. The immediate town site, as laid out in squares, lots, and streets by its proprietors, embraces also the entire lot of ten acres purchased as a site for the hospital. The latter includes probably some of the highest ground covered by the town, the whole of which, even including the most elevated portions, is subject to occasional inundations, to various depths, from a few inches to six, eight, and in some places ten feet, the surface being variegated after the manner of sand and clay bars, formed at different stages, and by variable currents of water.

At the time of my late examination, March 12, 1849, the two rivers above-mentioned were unusually high, and much of the town site, and considerable portions of the hospital lot, were covered with water—leaving no portion of either more than about three feet above the surface of the flood. At an earlier date of the same month, the water had been about two feet higher, so that the highest part of the site was about one foot only above water. The memorable flood of 1844 is said to have risen about three inches above the highest point of ground within the limits of the town.

The town site is a portion of an extensive alluvial peninsula, extending downwards along the Mississippi some twenty miles to Cypress Bend, and about an equal distance upwards along the Arkansas. Within these distances are at least two narrow, gorges separating the waters of the two rivers, and at one or the other of which it is feared by some that a junction of the two rivers is sooner or later to be apprehended, and especially at one of the gorges, where the distance between the waters of the two rivers is now said to be only about a quarter of a mile, and where the Arkansas is now making rapid encroachments on one side, while the Mississippi is undermining the banks on the other side of the gorge.

These, and other considerations connected with the apparent insalubrity of the site, induce the conviction that a position for the hospital far more eligible in all respects is to be found at Helena, in the State of Arkansas, ninety-four miles above Napoleon, or ten miles below the mouth of St. Francis river—the only point at which the highlands approach the margin of the river within the limits of the State; which is also the point from which Little Rock, the seat of government of Arkansas, is most readily and conveniently accessible by land communication from the Mississippi river. I hazard the suggestion that a seasonable change, if deemed advisable, may be made in determining the site of the hospital, prior to the commencement of its construction.

The lot purchased for the hospital covers four squares or blocks of the town site, numbered 2, 9, 12, and 19, and contains, according to the deed given in favor of the United States, (a duly-authenticated copy of which I obtained from the clerk's office of the county of Desha,) 10.26 acres. It extends from a sort of common, on the bank of the Mississippi, about 165 feet wide, northwardly and upward along the Arkansas, and at a distance of three to four hundred feet from the latter, 1,528 feet, and has a uniform width of 300 feet.

None of the boundaries called for by the deed could be found. A bar of iron, designating the first boundary specified in that instrument, had

been dug up and removed. The bar was found bearing the marks "U. S. M. Hospital;" but the position at which it was originally placed could not be discovered. The boundaries at the two northerly angles of the lot had been demolished, or otherwise obliterated; and the position of the fourth corner boundary was concealed from observation by the existing inundation, which prevailed at this time over this and other considerable portions of the lot.

By information obtained from sundry citizens of the town, who were present, and aided in attempts to discover the true boundaries, we were enabled to find the boundary line separating between the lot and one of the town streets, and from this line to determine another passing longitudinally and centrally through the lot. On the line last mentioned, which we regarded as the transverse axis of the building site proper, we selected the most elevated and most favorable portion of the lot, as the position most suitable for the hospital, and set landmarks in connection with it, by which the longitudinal and transverse axis of the building, together with its centre, was appropriately designated. The position thus defined is such as to place the front of the hospital about 350 feet back from the immediate bank of the Mississippi, and its easterly end about the same distance from the Arkansas river. (The exact distance could not be ascertained, at the stage of water then prevailing.)

The accompanying diagram, marked No. 2, is intended to show approximately the locality selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and the local relations subsisting between it and the town of Napoleon; also, the relative position of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the town, and the hospital lot.

By sinking a cellar three feet deep at the site of the hospital, the excavated earth will be sufficient to form a terrace, &c., twenty feet broad, rising two and a half feet above the natural surface of the ground, from which flights of steps, rising three and a half feet, will land on the basement floor of the building, which will give for the elevation of this floor above the highest freshet about four and a half feet.

The position selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and its bearings and relations to the town of Napoleon, and to the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, will be more clearly understood by reference to the diagram, which is intended to show the boundaries of the lot, &c., as accurately as circumstances would permit.

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NEW YORK, *November* 20, 1849.

The duty assigned me by order from the Department in carrying into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, entitled "an act making appropriation for light-houses, light-boats, buoys," &c., and "in providing surf-boats, life-boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States," has been performed, and, in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to lay before you the following report on the work I was designated to supervise on the 30th of May last.

Immediately after my appointment as superintending agent of the

Treasury Department, I repaired to the city of New York, and reported myself to Walter R. Jones, Esq., president of the Life Saving and Benevolent Association, who, with a committee of the association, acting in concert, located ten surf-boat house stations on the coast of Long Island, eastward of the entrance into New York bay, as follows:

Station No. 1, is located on Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound.
No. 2, do. on Fisher's Island.
No. 3, do. near Amaganset, on the Atlantic coast.
No. 4, do. opposite Bridge Hampton, do.
No. 5, do. opposite Quogne, do.
No. 6, do. opposite Moriches, do.
No. 7, do. opposite Belleport, do.
No. 8, do. near Fire Island inlet.
No. 9, do. on Long Beach.
No. 10, do. on Barren Island.

The construction of the boat-houses in all respects conforms to the following specifications:

The buildings to be 28 feet long and 16 feet wide in the clear; 18 locust posts, not less than 6 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, to be sunk 5 feet below the surface of the ground, the bottom resting on a piece of timber 2 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 4 inches thick. The upper part of the posts to be 1 foot above the ground, and the sills, best white oak, 6 by 8 inches, to be treenailed to them with 1¼ inch locust treenails; floor, pine; beams 4 by 8, framed into sills not more than 20 inches from centre to centre; floors to be laid with mill-worked 1¼ inch pine plank, tongued and grooved; oak or pine posts, 6 by 6, framed into sills, and not distant more than 4 feet 7 inches from centre to centre, and to be 10¾ feet long; uprights of pine between each post 3 by 6, and 10¾ feet long, framed into sills; braces 4 by 4, two to each corner post; joists for upper floor will rest on a plate secured and let into posts in such a manner as to leave the height of the lower room 8½ feet in the clear. A space of about 4½ feet square in the corner of the building, and through the upper floor, to be left open, and a ladder furnished for a stairway; rafters, 4 by 6 inches, will rest on a broad collar plate, plank, framed on the top of the posts, not less than 3 by 9 inches, and have a grade of 3½ inches, to the foot, both to be oak, and secured to rafters and posts with twelve-penny wrought nails; door frame 8 by 8 feet, folding doors cased, to be made of mill-worked white pine, with battons and braces, and nailed with twelve-penny wrought nails; each door to be 4 feet wide and 8 feet high, to be hung with 3 feet wrought iron strap hinges, which are to be screwed with a nut and riveted to the door; the hooks for the same to be fastened with screw nuts; one door to be fastened with hooks and staples inside, with a wooden bar; hooks to be made of ½ inch iron, and staples of the same, with bar and hooks for fastening the other.

There will be 4 windows in each house, 2 in the lower and 2 in the upper story, with 12 lights 8 by 10 glass in the lower, and half the size window in the upper story; plain sashes 1¼ inch thick, in plain frames, with batton shutters of white pine, to be hung with wrought iron strap hinges 18 inches long, and hook with screw nuts, and to fasten inside with well-secured hooks and staples; and a door to be made on the

west side of the building 2½ feet wide, and 6½ feet high, to be made and hung the same as shutters, with 7-inch city made "dead lock" for fastening.

The building to be enclosed with the best quality of cedar shingles, to be laid not less than 3 in thickness on the roof, and 2 on the upwright; the lath to which the shingles are nailed to be oak or chestnut. Two pieces of 3-inch oak plank, 12 inches wide, and 10 feet long, will be fitted into folding-door sill in such a manner as will answer for running a wagon in or out of the house on. It is also understood that a cord of pine wood is to be sawed and piled on the upper floor. When the work is completed, and approved of by the agent of the United States, the said contractors are to receive four hundred and thirty dollars for each boat-house.

It is also further agreed, that if, in the opinion of said agent of the United States, the contractor shall neglect or refuse to prosecute the work embraced in this contract with sufficient energy to insure its completion by the 25th November, 1849, he, the said agent, may declare the said contract abandoned, and may proceed to contract for the work with any other person. The contractors commenced their work within ten days from the date of their agreements, and will have their jobs completed by the 25th of this present month.

The galvanized iron surf-boats were adopted by the committee appointed by the board of the New York underwriters on account of their durability, and not being likely to need repairs for a long time.

Ten metal surf-boats with air chambers and cork fenders, (seven oars and two India rubber bailing buckets to each boat.) The model of the boat is the same as those on the coast of New Jersey, with the following modifications: The length of the boat is 25 feet, being two feet shorter than the boats furnished by the Novelty works for the coast of New Jersey. The depth has also been diminished two inches, which was taken off the under portion of the boat. The galvanized iron has been extended across the bottom, and a plank secured over the iron to prevent its wearing.

The iron mortars, and the shot fitted with spiral wire, have been ordered, and will be shipped to the stations, together with the necessary lines, &c., as soon as the houses are completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WATTS,
*Agent for the Treasury Department.*

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the duty assigned me of carrying into effect the act of Congress for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, coast of New Jersey, is completed, and I respectfully beg leave to offer the following report:

In obedience to the orders of the committee of the board of under-

writers of Philadelphia, I proceeded to the coast and selected six points, (all of them on islands except Cape May,) as the most suitable for stationing the apparatus—all of which places were approved of by the committee. At each station there is constructed a frame boat-house 29 by 16 feet, sufficiently large to contain the surf-boat, life-car, wagon, and all the apparatus, besides plenty of room for crews of wrecked vessels. The houses were built by Messrs. N. & S. Middleton, of this city, and are of the best material; they are located as near the beach as the safety of the building would admit, and are perfectly secure from any storms that may occur. They are erected upon locust and cedar piles 6 feet long, and buried 5 feet in the ground, and securely treenailed to the piles with locust treenails 1¼ inch diameter; they are well painted with two good coats of white lead, and the roofs well covered with red ochre and tar. The ropes were made (by Messrs. Geo. J. Weaver & Co., of this city) according to the recommendation of Captain Ottinger; that is, spun in very fine yarns, like whale line or bolt rope, the yarns coated with a light coat of tallow and laid slack, thereby making it float light and very pliable in cold weather, and not apt to kink. The boats and life cars were built by Mr. Francis, of New York, and are the same as those built for and recommended by Captain Ottinger, with an important improvement of covering the whole inside bottom with the galvanized iron and securing it well to the wooden bottom, thereby making the boat perfectly secure, and not liable to leak should the wood become rent or cracked from hard usage. To show the capability of the boats, I will mention that I landed in one of them on Cape May while blowing a double-reef breeze, with considerable surf on the beach, and had in the boat all the life-saving apparatus for the Cape May station, weighing full 2,000 pounds, and five men, and landed the whole in safety.

At each of the stations I have placed everything in proper order in the boat-houses, and left with the persons having charge a card of printed directions how to use the apparatus; and in order to give them confidence in the use of it, at each place I fired off a rocket and shot out of the mortar with the lines attached, and was very successful in carrying the lines to the points designated. Those persons that witnessed the experiments feel satisfied that they can now throw a line to a stranded vessel, (if not over 300 yards from the beach,) when it is impossible for a boat to venture off.

As the persons who have charge of the apparatus receive no compensation for taking care of it, I am fearful some of them will neglect keeping it in proper order. I would respectfully recommend that the commander of the Forward be instructed to visit some of the accessible stations occasionally, to see that everything is in good condition. I am much indebted to Richard C. Holmes, Esq., collector of the Great Egg Harbor district, for assisting me in selecting the locations, procuring the deeds from the owners of the land, and rendering me much valuable assistance; being perfectly acquainted with the coast, and having the confidence of the board of underwriters. I have given him the keys of two of the houses nearest his dwelling, and have requested him to assume the general superintendence of the whole line in his district (except Cape May) until further orders from the Government.

I herewith transmit the deeds for the land, receipts for the articles furnished each station, and a printed list of the articles; also a deed and receipt left by Captain Ottinger.

The names of the stations are as follows:

Brigantine beach, about midway.

Absecom beach, opposite Ryan Adams's.

Peck's beach, east end.

Ludlam's beach, west end.

Five Mile beach, east end.

Cape May light-house.

There has been expended, as per bills in the hands of the board of underwriters, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has provided everything that was supposed useful or necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McGOWAN,

*First Lieutenant, United States Revenue Service.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,

*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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W.

*Letters respecting the manufacture of Cotton in some of the Southern States.*

CHARLESTON, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: You enclosed me a printed sheet some months ago, making inquiries with regard to a tariff of duties, which I had not the information necessary to answer. Mr. Boyce has just put in my hands your letter to him of 1st ultimo, requesting me to answer the same.

There are 16 factories in this State, containing 36,500 spindles; about 700 looms, mostly throstle spindles, which consume an average of half pound to the spindle per day; about 50 bales of cotton per day—15,000 bales per annum. The capital invested, counting the present value, is about one million of dollars; operatives employed about 1,600.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GREGG.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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W—No. 2.

AUGUSTA, GA., *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: I regret that a temporary absence from the city has delayed my reply to your letter of the 1st instant, and am sorry that my knowledge of the subject referred to does not enable me to furnish as reliable information as I could wish.

The manufacturing interests of Georgia have engaged much of my attention for two or three of the past years, and I had recently written to every cotton mill of which I could hear, propounding, among others, the questions you submit to me, but as yet have replies from but few. I cannot, therefore, give you *ascertained facts*, but from information received, I am enabled to say that the appended statement will be found very nearly correct.

With much respect, yours,

WM. M. DE ANTIGUA.

To Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number of cotton mills in Georgia is | | 36 |
| Do. | bales of cotton, averaging 400 lbs. each, is | 27,100 |
| Do. | spindles employed is | 51,140 |
| The amount of capital invested is | | $121,600 |

---

W—No. 3.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 1st instant has been received, making the following inquiries in relation to cotton factories in this State: 1st. The number of cotton factories in Alabama. 2d. Amount of capital invested. 3. Number of bales of cotton consumed annually. 4th. Number of spindles, mules, and looms.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Number of factories in operation | 10 |
| 2d. | Supposed amount of capital | $500,000 |
| 3d. | Supposed number of bales of cotton | 5,500 |
| 4th. | Supposed number of spindles | 12,580 |
| 5th. | Supposed number of looms | 300 |

There is machinery now contracted for sufficient to make the number of spindles about 20,000, and looms 550.

Not having the means of ascertaining *exactly* the number of spindles without more time, I give you, to the best of my information, the number of spindles and location of each factory, so that by comparing it with such information as you may obtain from others you may correct the error if any occur.

The factory at Autaugaville is to commence operations about 1st January next; the Mobile factory on 1st of 1841. On next page you have a list of factories and location, with number of spindles.

Yours, with respect, DANIEL PRATT.

*List of Cotton Factories in the State of Alabama.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bell factory, in Madison county | 2,500 spindles. |
| Florence factory, in Lauderdale county | 2,000 " |
| Decatur factory, in Lawrence county | 1,000 " |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuscaloosa factory, in Bibb county | 1,800 | " |
| Clement's factory, in Bibb county | 500 | " |
| Fish-pond factory, in Tallapoosa county | 600 | " |
| Tallassee factory, in Tallapoosa county | 1,000 | " |
| Bradford's factory, in Coosa county | 600 | " |
| Warrior factory, in Tuscaloosa county | 1,000 | " |
| Prattville factory, in Autauga county | 2,682 | " |
| Autaugaville factory, in Autauga county | 3,280* | " |
| Mobile factory, in Mobile county | 3,000† | " |

N. B.—The machinery of the Mobile factory has been contracted for, I understand, and that of Autaugaville is now in the mill.

D. P.

* Commences January, 1850. † Commences January, 1851.

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W—No. 4.

NASHVILLE, *November* 13, 1849.

SIR: From the best information I can obtain, I estimate the number of cotton factories in this State, the number of spindles employed in them, the capital invested in them, and the number of bales annually consumed, as follows: Factories, 30; spindles, 36,000; capital, $100,000; bales consumed, 12,000. Several of the factories employ a small number of looms, but I am unable to make any statement of their number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BELL.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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31st CONGRESS, 1st Session. [HO. OF REPS.] Ex. Doc. No. 4.

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# FINANCES.

# LETTER

FROM

# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

*His annual report on the state of the Finances.*

DECEMBER 24, 1849.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*December* 3, 1849.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports:

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from customs | | $28,346,738 82 |
| Receipts from public lands | | 1,688,959 55 |
| Receipts from miscellaneous sources | | 1,038,649 13 |
| Receipts from avails of treasury-notes and loans in specie | | 17,755,750 00 |
| Receipts from avails of treasury-notes funded | | 10,833,000 00 |
| | | 59,663,097 50 |
| Add balance in the treasury July 1, 1848 | | 153,534 60 |
| | | 59,816,632 10 |
| The expenditures for the same fiscal year were, in cash | $46,798,667 82 | |
| Treasury-notes funded | 10,833,000 00 | |
| | | 57,631,667 82 |
| Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1849, of (as appears in detail by accompanying statement A.) | | 2,184,964 28 |

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ESTIMATES.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from customs—1st quarter, by actual returns | $11,643,728,54 | |
| Receipts from customs—2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated | 19,856,271 46 | |
| | | $31,500,000 00 |
| Receipts from public lands | | 1,700,000 00 |
| Receipts from miscellaneous sources | | 1,200,000 00 |
| | | 34,400,000 00 |
| Receipts from avails of loans in specie | 399,050 00 | |
| Receipts from avails of treasury-notes funded | 839,450 00 | |
| | | 1,238,500 00 |
| Total receipts | | 35,638,500 00 |
| Add balance in the treasury July 1, 1849 | | 2,184,964 28 |
| Total means, as estimated | | 37,823,464 28 |

EXPENDITURES, VIZ:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The actual expenditures for the quarter ending 30th September, 1849, were (as appears in detail by accompanying statement B.) | $8,904,829 96 | |
| The estimated expenditures during the other three quarters, from 1st October, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, are: | | |
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | 10,330,116 62 | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | 1,925,000 00 | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | 113,850 00 | |
| Army proper, &c. | 8,245,039 80 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. | 1,997,420 93 | |
| Internal improvements, &c. | 77,072 30 | |
| Indian department | 859,963 73 | |
| Pensions | 682,630 77 | |
| Naval establishment | 6,814,783 43 | |
| Interest on public debt and treasury notes | 3,700,878 40 | |
| | | 43,651,585 94 |
| Deficit 1st July, 1850 | | 5,828,121 66 |

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from customs | $32,000,000 00 |
| " public lands | 2,150,000 00 |
| " miscellaneous sources | 300,000 00 |
| Total estimated receipts | 34,450,000 00 |

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster General, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended this year | $5,656,530 34 |
| Permanent and indefinite appropriations | 5,643,410 24 |
| Specific appropriations asked for this year | 33,697,152 15 |
| | 44,997,092 73 |

This sum is composed of the following particulars, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $11,088,724 64 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | 2,750,000 00 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | 170,835 00 |
| Army proper, &c. | 8,296,183 44 |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. | 2,015,446 00 |
| Internal improvements, &c. | 1,247,203 38 |
| Indian department | 1,912,710 53 |
| Pensions | 1,927,010 00 |
| Naval establishment | 11,353,129 64 |
| Interest on public debt and treasury notes | 3,742,951 13 |
| Purchase of stock of the loan of 28th January, 1847 | 492,898 97 |
| | 44,997,092 73 |
| Deficit July 1, 1851 | 10,547,092 73 |
| Do. July 1, 1850 | 5,828,121 66 |
| Total deficit for 1850 and 1851 | 16,375,214 39 |

Prior to the first of July last the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs were paid out of the accruing revenue at the several ports, and only the balance came into the treasury; of course the receipts at the treasury, actual and estimated, were of the nett revenue after deducting all expenses.

By the act of 3d March last, the system was changed from and after the 1st July, 1849; and, accordingly, the receipts, actual and estimated, from that date, are of the gross revenue, and estimates are submitted of the expenses of collection.

The alteration thus made in the law must prove to be salutary, as the attention of Congress will be annually drawn to the expenditures under this head, and they will be enabled to limit them in a spirit of economy as severe as the exigencies of the public service will admit.

Notwithstanding the great increase of the business of the country, the

act of 17th June, 1844 has prevented any addition to the number of inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers, or markers, (in any district then established,) since its passage, except ten inspectors at New Orleans, per act 3d March, 1845; and the consequence is, that at all the large ports the number of inspectors is insufficient for the discharge of the duties of those offices, and the prevention of breaches or evasions of the revenue laws.

These duties have been greatly increased by the establishment of the warehousing system, and the difficulties thereby enhanced without any provision for increasing the number of officers to meet the emergencies of the new service. In addition to the temporary "aids to the revenue" appointed by some of the collectors under authority of the act of 1799, I have been compelled to meet in part the emergency thus occasioned by authorizing, at the ports of New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Bristol, R. I., the employment of thirty-two additional clerks, to act as storekeepers, and relieve from attendance upon the warehouses that number of inspectors, in order that they might attend to their appropriate duties; and have declined assenting to requests for similar authority from other ports, only because the necessity did not appear to be of so urgent a character as to make it impossible to await the action of Congress on the subject.

The establishment of new collection districts in Texas and California, and the probable necessity of creating more, will of course make an addition to the expenses heretofore incurred, as well as to the revenue to be received.

The preventive service is amalgamated by our system with the service of collection. There are now 110 collection districts in the United States. Of this number, 18 are maintained at the public expense, not having collected any revenue during the past year. There are 36 at which the revenue collected is not sufficient to meet the annual expenses, and but 56 at which the gross revenue exceeds the expenses.

Under these circumstances, I submit the estimates, herewith presented, (marked C,) of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs on the present scale of service, submitting to the wisdom of Congress the question of reducing that scale, and the mode of such reduction. I annex to the report copies of letters received from collectors of customs on the subject, (marked T.) In my judgment, no reduction is practicable, consistently with the security of the revenue on the contrary, I have no doubt that the force should be increased.

I deem it proper to invite the early attention of Congress to the appropriation required for the second half of the current fiscal year, for which a separate estimate is submitted, (C,) as required by the 3d section of the act of 3d March last. The entire revenue from customs being paid into the treasury, and remittances made to each collector for all the expenses of collection, very great embarrassment would result if the necessary appropriations were delayed.

Under the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 3d March last, I present herewith a "statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said custom-houses, during the period aforesaid," (marked D.)

It will be seen, from the statement referred to, that full complements of

officers for twenty-four revenue vessels were charged upon the revenue. The number of officers has been reduced to sixteen of each grade.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Annexed will be found table marked E, in compliance with the 22d section of the act of the 28th January, 1847, containing the information required thereby respecting the issue, redemption, purchase, and resale of treasury notes.

As required by the first section of the act of 10th August, 1846, a statement is appended (marked EE) showing the amount of treasury notes paid within the preceding year under the provisions of that act.

Statement F shows the payment into the treasury on account of the loan of 1848.

The public debt amounted, on the 1st of October, 1848, agreeably to table O, annexed to the last report of my predecessor, to the sum of $65,778,450 41. Since that time, $1,073,756 70 of the debt has been redeemed and extinguished by the purchase of stocks, &c. Of the amount thus redeemed and extinguished there were, on account of the debt of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the act of the 20th May, 1836, $60,000; on account of the old funded and unfunded debt, $5,089 58; of treasury notes purchased at par and received in payment for lands and customs, $2,150; of military bounty scrip, $233,075; of the stock of 1842, $80,700; of the stock of 1843, $136,000; of the stock of 1848, $260,000; of the stock of 1847, $382,500; which last was paid for out of the land fund, and purchased by Hugh Maxwell, esq., collector of New York, with the aid (kindly afforded) of C. W. Lawrence, esq., the late collector of that port, whose resignation had, at that time, just taken effect, and who had acquired some experience in similar operations, from having been employed in them by the government in the previous year. (See statement hereto annexed, marked G.)

The public debt now amounts to the sum of $64,704,693 71, which will be redeemable, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Parts of the old funded and unfunded debt, on presentation | $122,735 10 |
| Debts of the District cities, assumed by Congress, $60,000 payable annually | 960,000 00 |
| Five per cent. stock, per act of August, 1846, redeemable August 9, 1851 | 303,573 92 |
| Five per cent. loan of March 3, 1843, redeemable July 1, 1853 | 6,468,231 35 |
| Six per cent. loan of July 22, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1856 | 4,999,149 45 |
| Six per cent. loan of April 15, 1842, redeemable December 31, 1862 | 8,198,686 03 |
| Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868 | 27,618,350 55 |
| Six per cent. loan of January 28, 1847, redeemable January 1, 1868 | 149,828 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. loan of March 31, 1848, redeemable July 1, 1868 | $15,749,000 00 |
| Treasury notes issued prior to 1846, payable on presentation; if converted into stock, under the act of January, 1847, will be redeemable July 1, 1868 | 144,139 31 |
| | 64,704,693 71 |

WAYS AND MEANS.

It will be observed that there is estimated a deficit on the 1st July next of $5,828,121 66, and on the 1st July, 1851, of $10,547,092 73; making, in the whole, an estimated deficit of $16,375,214 39, to be provided for, arising from the expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico.

In order to aid in forming an estimate of the expenses occasioned by the war with Mexico, I have directed a statement to be prepared, which is hereto annexed (marked H,) showing the excess of the expenses of the army proper for three years from 1st April, 1846, to 1st April, 1849, over those for the three years immediately preceding; and the excess of the expenses of the navy proper for two and a half years from 1st April, 1846, to 1st October, 1848, over those for the two and a half years immediately preceding.

| | |
|---|---|
| The excess of army expenditures thus ascertained was | $58,853,993 41 |
| And the excess of navy expenditures | 4,751,627 90 |
| Making together the sum of | 63,605,621 31 |
| The increase of debt by the loans and treasury notes authorized by the acts of July 22, 1846, 28th January, 1847, and March 31, 1848, was | 49,000,000 00 |
| The difference between these sums, viz: | 14,605,621 31 |

was of course paid out of the revenue (including balance on 1st April, 1846, and $563,061 39 premiums on loans) towards the extraordinary military and naval expenses of the war.

In addition to these expenses (without taking into the calculation sundry smaller items,) the number of military land warrants issuable under the act of 11th February, 1847, and the act of August 10, 1848, is to be taken into consideration. Under those acts, 65,171 warrants for 160 acres each, and 5,219 for 40 acres each, have already been issued. Claims to the amount of 9,000 have been suspended or rejected, and it is estimated that the number of claims yet to be presented will amount to 17,000. (See statement marked I, hereto annexed.)

The whole amount of warrants issuable under the act above mentioned may, therefore, be estimated as equal to 90,000, of 160 acres each, which, at $200 each, will amount to $18,000,000. Of course, until these warrants shall be exhausted, a large proportion of the revenue from sales of public lands must be thereby diverted.

My predecessor estimated the revenue from public lands for the last fiscal year, to be received at the treasury, at $3,000,000.

The actual receipts at the treasury from that source for the year ending 30th June, 1848, were $3,328,642 56.

During the calendar years 1847 and 1848, and three quarters of 1849, there were located for patents on military bounty-land warrants 5,025,400 acres; amounting, at $1 25 per acre, to the sum of $6,281,750, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1847, - | 239,880 acres - - | $299,850 00 |
| In 1848, - | 2,288,960 acres - - | 2,861,200 00 |
| Three-fourths of 1849, | 2,496,560 acres - - | 3,120,700 00 |
| | 5,025,400 | 6,281,750 00 |

(See statement marked J.)

The receipts at the treasury from sales of public lands during the last fiscal year were $1,688,959 55.

It is not probable that additional sales would have been made to the full extent of the number of acres located under the military bounty land warrants, but I think it may be safely considered that this source of revenue may be taken at nearly $4,000,000, of which a part is absorbed by the land warrants; a part, say $1,657,050, (that being the amount paid and payable during the present fiscal year,) is applied to the payment of interest on the loan and treasury notes, under the act of January 28, 1847; and the remainder is pledged to the extinguishment of the debt created under that act. I estimate $2,000,000 per annum of the revenue from lands as diverted by the land warrants and the extinguishment of debt.

During the last fiscal year there were paid under the stipulations in the treaty with Mexico, sums amounting in all to $7,629,108.

Public debt to the amount of $790,566 39, (including treasury notes received for customs and lands,) was also paid off or purchased out of the general funds of the treasury and extinguished, besides $382,500 of the stock and treasury notes issued under the act of 1847, purchased out of the land fund and cancelled.—(See statement marked K.) Of these sums, $890,175 was new debt, contracted since the commencement of the war.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1849, was $2,184,964 28.

The aggregate of these sums, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1849 - - | $2,184,964 28 |
| Payments under the treaty - - - - - | 7,629,108 00 |
| Payments out of general fund on account of debt - | 790,566 39 |
| Land fund diverted - - - - - - | 2,000,000 00 |
| Amounts to - - - - - | 12,604,638 67 |

and would have made a balance in the treasury to that amount on the 1st of July, 1849, had none of them been applied to the extraordinary purposes above designated.

During the current fiscal year there will be required, in May next, for the payment of an instalment to Mexico, $3,540,000, and the land revenue, estimated as diverted, will be $2,000,000; making, together, $5,540,000—which added to the aforesaid sum of $12,604,638 67, would make $18,144,638 67; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1850, of $5,828,121 66, would have left an estimated balance in the treasury, on that day, of $12,316,517 01. Adding to that balance the instalment to Mexico due in 1851, $3,360,000, and the revenue from lands diverted, $2,000,000, would make an aggregate of $17,676,517 01; from which deducting the estimated deficit on the 1st of July, 1851,

($10,547,092 73,) would have made an estimated balance in the treasury on that day, of $7,129,424 28.

I have gone into this detail for the purpose of showing that the resources of the country are ample; that the estimated deficit will have arisen from the extraordinary expenses of the war and treaty with Mexico, and that the justly high public credit of the United States is not endangered by the fact that, in this position of affairs, a new loan will be required.

Under these circumstances, I propose that authority be given to raise such sum, not exceeding $16,500,000, as may be found necessary from time to time, by the issue of stock or treasury notes, on such terms of interest (not exceeding six per cent.) and repayment as the President, in his discretion, shall, previous to their being issued, think fit to order.

Authority has already been given by the act of March 3, 1849, to issue stock for the $3,250,000 appropriated to carry into effect the 15th article of the treaty with Mexico.

To provide for the payment out of the revenue of the instalment which will be due to Mexico in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852, to secure the raising of a fund for the gradual extinguishment of our heavy public debt, and to place the revenue on a sure basis of sufficiency for all the expenditures of the government, it will be necessary to adopt measures for increasing the revenue; and the most available means to that end are to be found in raising the duties on imports. That an economy as rigid as may be found compatible with the necessities of the country will regulate the appropriations, under existing circumstances, cannot be doubted.

In proposing some alterations in the existing tariff, with a view as well to the necessary augmentation of the revenue as the encouragement of industry, I think it right to present distinctly the views entertained on the latter subject, in the hope that a course may be adopted by the wisdom and patriotism of Congress which may tend to harmonize discordant feelings, and promote the general prosperity.

I. I entertain no doubt of the rightful power of Congress to regulate commerce and levy imposts and duties, with the purpose of encouraging our own industry. In selecting for adoption one of two proposed regulations of commerce, it would appear to be clearly the right of Congress to choose that one which would, in its opinion, be most salutary to the country; and in like manner, in laying imposts and duties, it would seem that the endeavor ought to be to regard the interests of the whole people, not as little but as much as possible.

It is not a question of assuming a power not expressly granted by the constitution, on the ground that it may tend to the attainment of a general end therein expressed. Here, the power to regulate commerce and the power to levy and collect duties are expressly given, and the only question is, whether they ought or ought not to be exercised with a view to the general good.

It seems to me that to exercise these or any other powers with any other view, would be a misuse of power and subversive of the legitimate end of government.

I find no obligation written in the constitution to lay taxes, uties or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue.

If it were true that a duty laid on a given article with a view o encourage our own productions is unlawful, because it may operate, by dis-

couraging importations, as a partial prohibition, the proposition would be equally true of every duty laid with that intent, whether it were above or below the maximum revenue rate. But as, under the power to regulate commerce, it is competent for Congress to enact a direct and total prohibition of the importation of any article, it can be no objection to an act levying duties, that it may operate in partially preventing importation. Whether it be wise or just so to levy duties, is another question. What I mean to say now is, that there is no prohibition of it in the constitution. The proposition is maintained, as universally true, that the express grant of a power to Congress gives to that body the right of exercising that power in such manner as in its opinion may be most conducive to the advantage of the country.

As instances of the exercise of the power of regulating commerce, may be mentioned the prohibition of importations, except at designated ports; the prohibition of the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, and to all American vessels not licensed and enrolled; the prohibition of certain trade to foreign vessels under the navigation act of 1817; the prohibition of certain trade to American vessels by the non-intercourse act, and of all trade by the embargo act; the drawback on the re-exportation of foreign goods; finally, the prohibition of the introduction of adulterated drugs into the country by the act of 26th June, 1848.

Under the power to levy taxes, duties, and imposts, I refer to the discriminating tonnage duties on foreign vessels, the discriminating duties on their cargoes, the preamble to the first law imposing duties passed under the constitution, and the enactments of most of the subsequent ones.

These enactments show that at most or all periods of our history the views which I have expressed appear to have been sustained and acted on.

II. All legislation designed to favor a particular class to the prejudice of others, or to injure a particular class for the benefit of others, is manifestly unwise and unjust. Nothing can be more destructive of the true interests of the country than such legislation, except the refusal of really salutary legislation, under an erroneous impression that it might favor one class to the prejudice of others, while in fact the denial of it injures all classes, and benefits nobody.

III. As every producer in one branch of useful industry is also a consumer of the products of others, and as his ability to consume depends upon the profits of his production, it follows that to give prosperity to one branch of industry is to increase that of the rest. Within each branch of industry there will be individual rivalry, but among the several branches of useful industry there must always exist an unbroken harmony of interest.

No country can attain a due strength or prosperity that does not by its own labor carry its own productions as nearly as possible to the point necessary to fit them for ultimate consumption. To export its raw material and reimport the articles manufactured from it, or to neglect its own raw materials and import the articles manufactured from that of another country, is to pretermit the means which nature has provided for its advancement.

For instance, we exported, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, raw cotton to the value of about sixty-six millions of dollars. If

that cotton had been spun and woven at home, (supposing its value to be increased fourfold by manufacture,) it would have produced a value of about one hundred and ninety-eight millions in addition. What would have been the effect of this increased production on the prosperity of the country?

This question would not be completely answered by merely pronouncing the added value of one hundred and ninety-eight millions of dollars to be a large profit to the manufacturer, any more than the question of the effect of the production of wheat would be answered by deducting the cost of seed wheat from the value of the crop, and pronouncing the remainder to be a large profit to the farmer.

The manufacture of cotton cloth is begun with the planting o the cotton: it is carried to a certain point by the planter, and then taken up and perfected by the spinner and weaver. The planter and manufacturer are not engaged in different branches of industry, but in the same—the one commences the process which the other completes. Cotton-seed, of insignificant value, being by regular stages of labor developed and brought to the form of cotton cloth, has acquired a value of about two hundred and sixty-four millions.

The planting States have added many millions to the annual production of the country by the culture of cotton. By continuing the process they could quadruple that addition.

The planter would then have a market at his door for all his produce, and the farmer would, in like manner, have a home market for his. The power of consumption of not only breadstuffs, but of every article useful or necessary in the feeding, clothing, and housing of man, would be vastly increased, the consumer and producer would be brought nearer to each other, and, in fact, a stimulus would be applied to every branch of productive industry.

It is gratifying to know that the manufacture of cotton has already been introduced into several of the planting States, (see documents marked W, hereto annexed,) and it ought not be doubted will rapidly be extended.

The manufacture of iron, wool, and our other staples would lead to similar results. The effect would be a vast augmentation of our wealth and power.

Upon commerce the effect might be expected to be, if possible, still more marked. It is not enough to say that no country ever diminished its commerce by increasing its productions, and that no injury would therefore result to that interest. There would probably be not only a great increase in the amount, but an improvement not less important in the nature of our commerce.

Of the immense addition that would accrue to our internal and coasting trade, (which in every country form the great and most valuable body of commerce,) it is unnecessary to do more than merely speak in passing; but it may be well to offer a few remarks on foreign commerce.

Commerce is the machinery of exchange—it is the handmaid of agriculture and manufactures. It will not be affirmed that it is ever positively injurious; but it will be more or less useful as it co-operates more or less with the productive industry of the country. The mere carriage of commodities by sea or land is necessarily profitable only to the carrier, who is paid for it. It may be useful or not to others, according to circumstances. The farmer finds the railroad a great convenience, but he

understands that it is better employed in carrying his crop than in carrying away his seed-wheat and manure.

The commerce which should consist in carrying cotton-seed abroad, to be there grown, would not be so useful as that which is now occupied in exporting the raw cotton grown at home. We should easily understand, also, that the commerce thus employed would be much more limited in amount and much less profitable to the carriers than what we now have. Yet our present commerce is, in fact, of the same nature with that above described. The seed bears to the cotton the same relation which the cotton bears to the cloth. If we now export cotton of the value of about sixty-six millions, the same cotton, when converted into cloth, would make an export of some two hundred and sixty-four millions, or some two hundred and forty-five millions after deducting the fifteen or twenty millions which would be required for our own consumption, (in addition to the portion of our present manufactures consumed at home,) and our imports would be thereby in like manner increased. England, at this moment, derives a large portion of her power from spinning and weaving our cotton. When we shall spin and weave it ourselves, make our own iron, and manufacture our other staples, we shall have transferred to this country the great centres of wealth, commerce, civilization, and political as well as moral and intellectual power.

At present, we are far from having the amount of foreign commerce which is due to our position as a vastly productive country, with an extensive coast, good harbors, great internal water-courses, and a people unsurpassed in maritime skill and enterprise.

Our annual products were estimated by my predecessor in this department at three thousand millions of dollars, while our average exports are about one hundred and thirteen millions, and our imports about one hundred and six millions; making together two hundred and nineteen millions, exclusive of gold and silver and of foreign commodities imported and re-exported. An eminent British authority estimates the annual creation of wealth in Great Britain and Ireland at between two thousand one hundred and two thousand two hundred millions. If we add, for articles omitted by him, between three and four hundred millions, we shall have a total of two thousand five hundred millions. The British exports and imports amount annually to about five hundred and twenty millions exclusive of gold and silver, and of foreign commodities imported and re-exported. If their foreign trade were brought down to our scale upon this estimate, it would be reduced to about one hundred and eighty-three millions. If ours were raised to their scale, it would reach about six hundred and twenty-four millions.

Estimating the population of Great Britain and Ireland at thirty millions, and our population at twenty-one millions, their foreign trade averages $17 33 for each individual; ours $10 42. If their foreign trade were no greater than ours, in proportion to population, it would be reduced from five hundred and twenty to three hundred and twelve millions. If our foreign trade were as great in proportion to population as is theirs, it would be swelled in amount from two hundred and nineteen to three hundred and sixty-four millions.

A leading cause of the existing difference is to be found in the fact that Great Britain exports chiefly what she has first brought to the form

in which it is ready for ultimate consumption; it is at the stage of its highest value, and her market is almost co-extensive with the civilized world.

All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of wealth, commerce, and power. It is as vain to hope to make these marts by providing warehouses, as it would be to make a crop by building a barn.

IV. Whether we can have workshops to work up at least our own materials, must depend upon the question whether we have or can obtain sufficient advantages to justify the pursuit of this kind of industry.

The circumstances favorable to production in this country may be stated to be: 1st. Facility in procuring raw materials; 2d. Abundance of fuel; 3d. Abundance of food and other articles necessary for the sustenance and housing of the laborer; 4th. The superior efficiency of the laborers, in comparison with those of other countries.

The circumstances supposed to be unfavorable to our production may be thus classed:

1st. Want of capital.

2d. Dearness of our labor, as compared with that of other countries.

3d. Insecurity, by exposure to the influence of violent and excessive fluctuations of price in foreign markets, and to undue foreign competition.

1st. Capital, which is but the accumulated savings of labor, is believed to be abundant among ourselves for any purpose to which it can be profitably applied. It is more divided than in some other countries, and associations of capital are therefore more common among us than elsewhere. It will be increased by the labor of every successive year; and or investments reasonably secure, it will flow in whenever required (as has always heretofore done) from other countries, where it may exist in greater abundance. The amount of capital required for a large production is not enormous. The whole capital, for instance, employed in the establishment and support of iron-works in England and Wales in 1847 has been estimated at less than one hundred millions of dollars; the annual production there being one million two hundred thousand tons.

2d. The difference between the price of labor here and in Great Britain is certainly great, and, it is to be hoped and expected, will never be diminished by a reduction of wages here. The difference has been estimated at an average of thirty-three per cent. Probably the average difference is much more than that. In some branches, such as the manufacture of iron, it is certainly much greater. This difference is in part compensated by the disadvantages under which the foreign manufacturer is placed by the necessity, in some branches, of procuring his raw material from a great distance, or transporting a heavy article of production (such as iron) to a distant market. In addition, he is pressed by a heavy burden of taxation. The greater efficiency of our labor is to some extent an additional compensatory element. This includes the greater capacity for acquiring skill, the superior general intelligence, the higher inventive faculty, the greater moral and physical energy, both of action and endurance, which our people possess in comparison with the foreign laborer. Better fed, clothed, housed, and educated—conscious of the ability to lay up some capital annually from his savings—encouraged to invest that capital in the enterprise in which his labor is engaged—enjoying practically greater civil and political liberty—looking forward to an indefinite future, in which,

through his own good conduct and example, he may expect each successive generation of his descendants to be better circumstanced than its predecessors,—it cannot be doubted that these advantages add greatly to the efficiency of the American laborer. The precise extent to which they go towards compensating the difference in the price of labor, it is difficult to define. The efficiency of our labor may be expected to increase with the increase of reward to the laborer. In many of the New England factories, the laborers are encouraged to invest their surplus earnings in the stock of the company by which they are employed, and are thus stimulated, by direct personal interest, to the greatest exertion. It may be expected that this system will be introduced into other branches in which it may be found practicable, tending, as it does, so powerfully to elevate the laborer, increase production, and practically instruct all men in the great truth of the essential harmony of capital and labor.

3d. Capital flows freely at home and abroad in every productive channel in which it can flow safely, and will even incur great hazards, if they be such as its owner may hope to meet by the care and circumspection of himself or others to whom he has confided its management. But if he knows that skill, industry, and economy cannot avail him, and that, in addition to all the contingencies of rivalry and markets, he is to be further exposed to dangers arising from causes quite beyond his control or counteraction, he will hold back. The vacillations which have occurred in our policy have no doubt deterred a large amount of capital from investment in industrial pursuits. The encouragement offered on one day, and on the faith of which fixed investments have been made, which are exposed to loss by the withdrawal of that encouragement on the next, is in fact substantial discouragement; and the insecurity resulting from the repetition of such acts has been seriously detrimental.

4th. The fluctuations in the foreign markets have for many years been such as seemed to denote an unhealthy and feverish state of business. They are not in the natural course of a wholesome trade. They seem to betoken a change in existing arrangements, and the apprehension of such change is also evinced in the efforts now making in England to sustain the British manufacturer, by putting at hazard other important branches of industry. The competition of new establishments with very large ones already in existence abroad, and in which the price of labor is lower, is evidently not an equal competition. The capital fixed in machinery, furnaces, &c., cannot be changed, and the work of production will not cease until the price shall have been reduced to a point very little above the cost of materials, labor, and repairs. Of course, where the lower price is paid for labor there will be a larger margin for reduction by the sacrifice of part of the profit; and when a great accumulation is in hand of the avails of the business of former years, the owner may find it his interest for awhile to sell his commodity at less than the actual cost, if by that means he can drive out his rival, looking, of course, to subsequent reimbursement (at least) when he shall again have the control of the market.

This known necessity of the position of foreign manufactures of course tends to discourage new as well as to defeat the successful operation of existing investments of capital here in similar enterprises.

To counteract the influence of these unfavorable circumstances, which, so long as they continue, must greatly retard our advancement, limit our

foreign commerce, and prevent the due progress of industry, I propose that the duties on the staple commodities, (whether raw material or manufactured articles,) in which foreign nations compete with our own productions, be raised to a point at which they will afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our domestic industry, provide for the necessary increase and due security of the revenue, and insure the permanence and stability of the system. Experience has, I think, shown this to be a wise, just, and effectual mode to promote new and revive languishing branches of industry, provided the selection of the objects be wisely made and limited to those productions for which the country is naturally adapted.

We have been perhaps too long hesitating and vacillating on the threshold of a great career. The want of stability in the course of legislation, and other disturbing causes, have heretofore occasioned inconveniences. The short duration of some of the tariff acts—the great expansion of the currency which occurred during their operation—the compromise act, (a result of what was believed to be a political necessity,) which, whatever its effects on existing establishments, undoubtedly discouraged new adventurers—and, finally, the unexpected repeal of the act of 1842—these circumstances have certainly been of a retarding character.

Yet it is impossible not to observe that, at every favorable moment, vast movements in advance have been made, and that the ground thus gained has not been entirely lost. It is believed that every article, the manufacture of which has been established here, has, after that establishment, continued gradually to diminish in price, and that without a corresponding reduction in the wages of labor, which indeed could not be diminished by reason of an increased demand for it. Statements are annexed, (marked L,) exhibiting some instances of this result.

These facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that our labor becomes so much more efficient by use, acquired skill, enlarged establishments, and new facilities derived from inventions, that the difference in price between it and the foreign labor, however serious an obstacle to successful competition, will become less so with every year of our activity in the same branches of industry; and that it by no means follows that labor must be worse paid because its products are sold cheaper, or that because labor is better paid, its products must be sold dearer.

All that is wanting is a general determination that industry shall be encouraged and supported in the home production and manufacture of wool, cotton, iron, sugar, and our other staples, and that the legislation necessary to sustain it shall be firmly adopted and persevered in.

I will proceed to state the nature of the modifications which it appears expedient to make in the existing tariff, and, if required, will hereafter present a plan in detail.

1. The rates of duty are, in my opinion, too low, especially on articles similar to our own staples. I conceive that the revenue has suffered materially from this circumstance. Indeed, I am compelled to believe that it would have been greatly diminished but for the extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs and provisions produced by the famine in Europe in 1847, and to a great extent continued by the short crop abroad in 1848. (See statement marked M, hereto annexed.) Even under these favorable circumstances, the average revenue from woollens, cottons, hempen goods, iron, sugar, hemp unmanufactured, salt and coal, has fallen, under the act

of 1846, from $14,162,607 to $13,392,624 50, taking the average from the receipts of 1845–1846, and those of 1848–1849; being an average diminution of $769,982 50, as will be seen by table marked N, hereto annexed; the loss of annual revenue being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On cottons | $918,894 00 |
| On hempen goods | 61,794 50 |
| On sugar | 181,741 50 |
| On salt | 348,438 00 |
| On coal | 70,030 00 |
| | 1,580,898 00 |

The gain as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On woollens | $355,592 50 |
| On iron | 415,240 00 |
| On hemp, unmanufactured | 40,083 00 |
| | 810,915 50 |

The very small increase on the staples of woollens, iron, and unmanufactured hemp, compared with the vast injury occasioned to our production and the diminution thereby of our power of consumption, cannot fail to attract attention—while on the other articles named, the revenue and production have both suffered materially. It is believed that the revenue could be greatly increased by increasing the duties on these and other articles.

2. I propose a return to the system of specific duties on articles on which they can be conveniently laid. The effects of the present ad valorem system are twofold, viz: on the revenue, and on our own productions. Experience has, I think, demonstrated that, looking exclusively to the revenue, a specific duty is more easily assessed, more favorable to commerce, more equal and less exposed to frauds, than any other system. Of course, such a duty is not laid without reference to the average cost of the commodity. This system obviates the difficulties and controversies which attend an appraisement of the foreign market value of each invoice, and it imposes an equal duty on equal quantities of the same commodity. Under the ad valorem system, goods of the same kind and quality, and between which there cannot be a difference in value in the same market at any given time, nevertheless may often pay different amounts of duty. Thus the hazards of trade are unnecessarily increased.

To levy an ad valorem duty on a foreign valuation equably, at the different ports, is believed to be impossible. That the standard of value at any two ports is precisely the same at any given time, is wholly improbable. The facilities afforded to frauds upon the revenue are very great, and it is apprehended that such frauds have been and are habitually and extensively practised. The statements annexed, (marked O,) to which I invite especial attention, exhibit in a strong light the dangers to which this system is necessarily exposed.

As the standard of value at every port must at last depend upon the average of the invoices that are passed there, every successful attempt at undervaluation renders more easy all that follow it. The consequences are, not only that the revenue suffers, that a certain sum is in effect annu-

ally given by the public among dishonest importers, as a premium for their dishonesty, but that fair American importers may be gradually driven out of the business, and their places supplied by unknown and unscrupulous foreign adventurers. As long ago as 1801, Mr. Gallatin urged the extension of specific duties on the ground, now repeated, of the prevention of undervaluation. In his report of that year he used the following language: "Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration." At that time specific duties were already laid on spirits and wines, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, steel, nails and spikes, hemp, coal, cordage, and several other articles.

The eighth section of the act of July 30, 1846, made it the duty of the collector within whose district merchandise may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws.

By the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846, it is provided, tha "in appraising all goods, at any port of the United States, heretofore subjected to specific duties, but upon which ad valorem duties are imposed by the act of the thirtieth July last, entitled 'An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes,' reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of frauds or undervaluations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

It will be observed that these last-recited provisions do not authorize the levying of duties on the value of similar merchandise in any preceding year, but merely a reference to such value and the invoices, for the purpose of aiding in the ascertainment of the value of the time fixed by existing laws. That time was, by circular issued by my predecessor, dated 6th July, 1847, determined to be the time of the shipment of the goods. My predecessor issued three circulars, calling the attention of the officers of the customs to the provisions of the 2d section of the act of 10th August, 1846—one dated the 11th and one the 25th November, 1846, and the last the 26th December, 1848—and, there can be no doubt, exhausted all practicable means for preventing undervaluations and frauds, so far as they could be checked by Treasury instructions and regulations. These efforts have been continued by the department; but the radical faults of the system are such that no vigilance, sagacity, or regulations, it is believed, have been, or can be, found effectual for the purpose.

In England it is believed to have long been a settled point, that specific or rated duties (which are ad valorem on an assumed value) are, in every respect, better for revenue and trade than any other system.

The effect of the existing system on production is also striking. (See documents marked L and O, hereto annexed.) It tends to aggravate the great fluctuations in price which are so injurious to trade as well as industry.

When prices abroad are very high, the duty is high also; and when they fall to a very low point, the duty is low in proportion. It is a sliding-scale of the worst kind. If the duty forms a part of the price, it renders the extremes of fluctuation more remote from each other by a per centage on the range equal to the rate of the duty. If the fluctuation abroad be from $50 to $20, the range is of course $30. A specific duty of $15 would

leave the range still $30. But, at an ad valorem of thirty per cent., the highest point would be $65, and the lowest $26, making a range of $39. On every account, I strongly recommend a return to the system of specific duties on all articles to which they can be conveniently applied.

3. On those articles on which an ad valorem duty is retained, I recommend that it be levied on the market value in the principal markets of our own country at the time of arrival. It would be easier to ascertain at our ports such market value, than it is to ascertain what was that of a foreign country at a past time. Every importer should declare the value of his goods, and by giving the option to the government to take them at the value thus declared, or levy the duty on the actual value, it is probable that comparatively few cases of undervaluation would occur. In connexion with this subject, and as a measure tending to the prevention of fraud, error, and want of uniformity of valuation at the various ports of our extended coast, I would recommend the appointment of appraisers at large, whose duty it shall be to visit, from time to time, the different custom-houses, interchange views, superintend the mode of appraisals, and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary to a just and equal enforcement of the revenue laws. The provisions of the constitution which require that all duties and imposts shall be uniform throughout the United States, cannot, even with a home valuation, be fully and effectually enforced in practice, without some system of general supervision, more perfect in this respect than can be established under the existing provisions of law, which merely give to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to direct the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other collection district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares, and merchandise imported therein.

4. The laying a lower duty upon non-enumerated articles than is imposed upon those which are enumerated, leads to attempts at disguise and to controversies and unnecessary litigation, which would be avoided by making the duty on non-enumerated articles higher than on the others.

Different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material are also inconvenient, and the same remark applies to the different rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool and manufactures of worsted.

The effect of laying the same or a higher rate of duty on the raw material than is imposed on the manufactured article, too evidently tends to injure our industry in competition with that of other countries to require more than a passing observation.

## WAREHOUSES.

A statement is herewith presented, (marked P,) showing the expenses incurred during the last fiscal year in the execution of the act of 6th August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," from which it will be seen they amount to $194,634 66 beyond all the receipts from storage, &c. To this sum there are to be added many charges for rents, labor, clerk hire, stationery, &c., that do not appear in these accounts, but justly belong to them.

This subject is one of great embarrassment to the department. Congress has not made any provision for these expenses, unless they are embraced in the appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. To a large extent, they are incurred without the receipt

of any revenue whatever; and in order to meet the provisions of this act, and grant all its facilities to commerce in the several districts, it must continue to impose an annual charge upon the treasury. This act provides that in all cases where the duties upon imported merchandise are not paid within the period allowed by law, or whenever the importer shall make entry for warehousing the same, the said merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector and the importer. It appears also to be contemplated by the act that the storage shall be at the usual rate at the port of importation.

The act of 3d March, 1841, requires "that all stores hereafter rented by the collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the collector as such."

These requirements of law have imposed upon the department the necessity of making ample provision for large quantities of merchandise in advance of their arrival, and of securing the attendance of competent officers, clerks, and laborers, to take charge of the same. The experience of three years fully proves that the receipts from storage at the usual rates (and no other should be charged) will not defray the expense of the system.

A statement is also presented, (marked Q,) showing the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported from 1821 to 1849, from which it will be seen that the total amount of such exports during that period was $293,716,670; or an annual average of $10,128,161.

From the 1st December, 1846, to 30th June, 1849, the aggregate exports of dutiable merchandise from warehouse amounted to $7,213,810, or an annual average of $2,792,439. In these exports from warehouse there is included the merchandise that was imported from foreign countries and transported to Canada; also the wheat, wheat-flour, &c., that have been transported from Canada, and the salted fish, &c., from other British North American provinces, intended for shipment from our ports to foreign countries.

During three years preceding the enactment of the warehousing act, viz: in 1844, 1845, and 1846, the total exports of dutiable merchandise amounted to - - - - - - $14,656,816

During the three following years, viz: 1847, 1848, and 1849, these exports amounted to - - - - 17,556,182

The increase of exports, which appears, from this statement, to the extent of more than two millions of dollars, is made up of the wheat, flour, fish, &c., from the British North American provinces, and merchandise transported under the transportation act of 3d March, 1845, before referred to.

From the returns made to this department, and the quarterly statements published, it is believed to be apparent that the operation of the warehousing act has not been beneficially felt in the general business of the country.

The only descriptions of merchandise that will bear unnecessary and circuitous transportation, are the more valuable articles of manufactures; and these have not, to any considerable extent, sought a deposite in our warehouses with a view to re-exportation. Experience everywhere demonstrates that the commodities which may with advantage be deposited in public warehouses, are mainly such as are needed for the consumption

of the country for food or manufacture. With the present frequent and rapid communications by steam with all parts of the commercial world, it cannot reasonably be expected that merchandise to any extent will be sent to our warehouses to await an export demand.

As an illustration of these remarks, reference is made to the published quarterly statements of the value of the merchandise in all the public warehouses, (see table hereto annexed marked R,) from which it will be seen that the largest amount at the end of any quarter was - - - - - - - - - $7,830,010 00
And the average amount at the end of each quarter was - - - - - - - - 5,742,166 00
Also, that the largest amount of duties payable on this merchandise at the end of any quarter was - - 2,501,394 35
And the average amount at the end of each quarter was - - - - - - - - 1,800,100 52

From these several statements it appears that the practical operation of the warehousing act is a return to the system of credit upon duties, under a new name and form.

The 5th section of the act of 3d March last provides "that all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation, under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years; and, on payment of the duties, may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs." The effect of this section, if rigidly construed, would be to deprive the importer of the privilege of the transportation of merchandise under bond from one district to another, and of re-warehousing the same, under the provisions of the second section of the warehousing act, and thereby deprive a large portion of our citizens of any participation in its benefits.

Under the belief that this was not the intention of Congress, no such instructions have been issued.

## SUB-TREASURY.

The question of the expediency of continuing the system established by the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August 6, 1846, is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. Experience has demonstrated some of the requirements of the act to be productive of great inconvenience, if, indeed, there be not some which, under the influence of strong necessity, are often violated. Disbursing officers, to whom drafts for large sums are issued, are, by existing arrangements, obliged to receive the full amount of said drafts at one payment from the proper assistant treasurer, while their expenditures must be made in small sums from time to time. The custody of the money is thus forced upon them, without any provision for its convenience, or even safety. If the money is to be disbursed at points distant from the place where it is received, the burden of transferring it is in like manner imposed on them. If they adopt the usual and

customary mode of keeping and transferring money, they violate the law. If they undertake themselves its custody and carriage, they incur great risk and responsibility.

The actual carriage of coin from place to place, in the same town, is burdensome, especially in those southern ports where silver is the coin chiefly in use.

The number of clerks authorized by law to be employed is believed to be much too limited.

To alleviate some of the inconveniences attending the system, I respectfully suggest, if it is to be continued—

1st. That any person having a draft on an assistant treasurer be permitted to deposite his draft with the assistant treasurer, and draw for the amount, from time to time, in such sums as he may desire, upon his own orders, payable to any person or persons; provided that the whole amount of the draft should be actually drawn within a short period, say two weeks after the deposite of the draft.

2d. That any disbursing officer having a draft on an assistant treasurer should be permitted to deposite such draft, and draw for the amount in like manner; provided that each order should be presented for payment within two weeks after its date. These provisions would, it is believed, effectually prevent the checks or orders being used as currency.

The proposed system would render necessary an increase of the force employed in the offices of the several assistant treasurers, and ought to be accompanied by an increase of their own compensation.

The inconvenience arising from the accumulation of coin at points where it is not required for the public service, is very great; but it seems to be inseparable from the system itself. To pay a public creditor with a draft on a remote office, which he cannot sell but at a discount, or collect in person without a journey, would be unseemly; and the government has no means itself of making transfers in such cases, other than the despatch of special messengers, at some expense and much risk of loss.

The insecurity of the actual custody of the public money—confided, as it is, at the several points, to the vigilance and fidelity of one assistant treasurer, and he inadequately compensated—is a subject which should attract the serious attention of Congress.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By the third section of the act of 3d March, 1849, questions arising in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico, or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, are referred to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. I respectfully submit that, as these duties and penalties were collected and imposed by officers of the army and navy, the right to determine the propriety of their collection or imposition would be better vested in the departments of War and the Navy. In some, probably many of the cases, appeals were originally taken by the parties interested to the head of one or the other of these departments, and these appeals in some way formally or informally disposed of. It is embarrassing for the Secretary of the Treasury to determine how far that disposition is to be considered as intended to be final; and if so intended, how far it is his duty under the law to reopen the case and decide it anew.

In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation laws, British vessels, from British or other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the 1st day of January next, be allowed to enter in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

I deem it proper to invite the consideration of Congress to the existing provisions of law regulating the coasting trade of the United States, with a view to such modifications thereof as may be deemed expedient and proper to meet the altered condition of that trade which has arisen since the law regulating it was passed.

The law by which this trade is now regulated was enacted on the 18th of February, 1793, and its essential provisions have not been changed by subsequent legislation. Within the period elapsed since the date of the law, Congress is aware that great and important changes have taken place in the magnitude, character, and medium by which the coastwise and interior commerce of the country is carried on, owing to the increased facilities of transportation by the use of steam power, without any corresponding changes in the law to meet the altered condition of the trade. Hence a rigid enforcement of the existing requirements of the law produces much delay and vexatious embarrassment to persons engaged in the prosecution of the trade, besides in some cases—particularly where carried on by the use of steam power—proving seriously detrimental to their interests, and thus presenting a just appeal for some further legislation on the subject.

It is confidently believed that some of the requirements of the law might be dispensed with, and others changed or modified, so as to relieve the trade from existing restrictions and embarrassments, without hazarding the security of the revenue.

Should Congress feel disposed to act upon the subject, this department will, if so required by that body, submit views and recommendations in detail, calculated, in its opinion, to accomplish the object desired.

The operations of the coast survey, under the superintendence of Professor Bache, have been diligently and successfully prosecuted during the past season, with satisfactory results in the respective branches of this important national work. The report of the superintendent, containing a detailed account of the extension of the work during the season, and its present condition, will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

Our light-house establishment has gradually enlarged until it has become one of great magnitude and importance. In July last it numbered two hundred and eighty-eight light-houses, and thirty-two floating lights. Of these, sixty-one are located upon the shores of the northern lakes and river St. Lawrence. Additional lights have since been erected under appropriations made by the act of 3d March last, and others are in process of erection, a special report of which will be submitted to Congress without unnecessary delay.

Due attention has been given to the various local works provided for in appropriations placed at the disposal of the department by acts of the last and previous sessions of Congress for the erection of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and for providing the facilities contemplated by Congress for the preservation of life and property from loss by shipwreck.

The custom-house structure at New Orleans has progressed throughout the past season without interruption, and as rapidly as was deemed prudent with due regard to the massive character and general nature of the work. The foundations have been laid, and the walls on the four sides of the building carried up to the plinth course of granite, which has been completed around the entire structure. The unexpended balance of the appropriation for this work will not, it is believed, prove sufficient to carry on the same beyond the close of the present month. It is therefore recommended that additional means be provided by Congress at an early day for the continuous prosecution of the work.

The structures for similar objects at Savannah, Georgia, and Eastport, Maine, are also in a state of forwardness. In the former case, the walls of the basement and of the principal story are completed, and the walls of the second story will be ready for the cornice by the first of February next, and, in the opinion of the superintendent, the whole structure will be completed in August, 1851. The custom-house at Eastport has advanced to the flooring of the second story, which has been laid, and the building covered in temporarily for the winter.

A custom-house building at Portland, in the State of Maine, has been purchased, as provided for in the general appropriation act of the last session. The purchase of the buildings for a similar purpose at Erie, Pennsylvania, as contemplated by the same act, has not been made for want of an act on the part of the legislature of that State giving its consent to the purchase, as required by the joint resolution of Congress of the 11th September, 1841.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred in completing the purchase of the site selected by my predecessor for the proposed custom-house structure at Charleston, South Carolina, occasioned by the requisite investigation and preparation of the title and transfer of the property. It is now completed, and having been approved by the Attorney General, the proper conveyances have been duly executed, and the purchase-money paid. Proposals have also been invited for suitable designs or plans, with specifications and estimates, for the contemplated building.

The edifices erecting for marine hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Louisville, Kentucky, are so far advanced as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for the reception of patients in the month of July or August next. But little progress has been made in the buildings designed for the same object at Chicago, Illinois, Paducah, Kentucky, and Natchez, Mississippi, preliminary examinations having delayed the commencement of the work until late in the season. Nothing has been done towards the erection of the hospital edifices, for which appropriations were made, at St. Louis, Missouri, and at Napoleon, Arkansas: in the one case, because of the failure to secure a title to the site formerly purchased for that object at St. Louis, and the impracticability of procuring another in time to commence the building consistently with the joint resolution of Congress dated 10th September, 1841; in the other, because of the insalubrity of the site heretofore selected at Napoleon, and the hazard to which the structure would be exposed from the overflow of the waters.

In connexion with the subject of marine hospitals, I would remark that experience has fully demonstrated that the resources of the fund arising under the acts of 16th July, 1798, and 3d May, 1802, for the re-

lief of sick and disabled seamen, with the aids from time to time derived from the bounty of Congress, are inadequate to meet the demands for relief. As a necessary consequence, the department is compelled to adhere to restrictions imposed by my predecessors in office, and to follow their example in like expedients, often arbitrary in character and partial in operation, yet essential to the proper control of the expenditures. In view of these embarrassments, of the increased charges likely to arise from the establishment and organization of public hospitals, and looking to the favorable regard heretofore entertained for the claims of men who, by their labors and perils in peace and war, contribute so largely to the wealth and power of the nation, means are asked in the estimate sufficient to provide for their destitution and sickness in all the ports of the Union.

The moneys placed at the disposal of the department for providing means for the preservation of life and property, by the act of 3d March last, with the exception of a portion expended for similar facilities at the west end of Fisher's island, in Long Island sound, contiguous to the place of the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, have been applied to that part of the coast of New Jersey lying between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, and to that part of the coast of Long Island lying eastward of the entrance into New York bay, and have been expended in the construction of life-boats and cars; in the erection of houses at appropriate distances from each other for their preservation; in the purchase of mortars, carronades, rockets, &c., and other approved apparatus for communicating with stranded vessels.

In giving effect to the humane and munificent intentions of Congress, as manifested in successive appropriations for these purposes, the department has had the active co-operation of the "Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York," and of the board of underwriters of Philadelphia.

Fuller details in regard to the works thus specially referred to, will be found in papers marked V.

Communications have been addressed to the department, showing the danger to be apprehended to the hospital building at Cleveland, from the sliding or falling in of the bank facing the lake, and urging the immediate expenditure of a portion of the moneys appropriated for the structure in a way calculated to arrest the further encroachment of the water. Yielding to these appeals, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars was authorized to be applied in the way proposed. A further appropriation for the object is needed, and is respectfully recommended.

By the act of 12th August, 1848, six thousand dollars were appropriated for the erection of a beacon light on the Southwest Ledge, in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut, or for the removal of the ledge, as the department should deem best. In the belief that the interests of commerce dictated the removal of the obstruction so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing sixteen feet water, rather than the erection of the light, measures were taken to contract for the work. But as the offers exceeded the appropriation by several thousand dollars, the undertaking has been postponed until adequate means are provided by Congress.

I transmit for the information of Congress an exhibit (marked S) showing the business and coinage of the mint at Philadelphia, from 1st January to 1st November, 1849.

The statements of the accounts of the mint, as required by the 7th section of the act of 1792, and of the assays of foreign coins required by the acts of 10th April, 1806, 25th and 28th June, 1834, and 2d March, 1843, will be transmitted in a future communication.

Reference is made to statement marked E, for the information required by the 22d section of the act of 28th January, 1847.

The mineral resources of our recently acquired possessions in California have opened an extensive field for the development of American enterprise. Some thousands of our countrymen, in the pursuit of profitable labor and advantageous commerce, have found their way thither; and already vast regions, heretofore unpeopled and unexplored, are contributing to the metallic wealth of the world. Constituting, as they now do, a portion of our territory, it is due to our fellow-citizens who inhabit them, that their industry and enterprise should be cherished by wholesome laws. First in importance, as respects its commercial and financial bearing, the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at San Francisco is recommended. Next, the erection of light-houses on headlands, and beacon-lights and buoys, to conduct vessels into the principal ports and harbors. Third, the establishment of a marine hospital. Anticipating the favorable action of Congress on the subject of the establishment of lights, beacons, and buoys, instructions have been given to the officer directing the operations of the coast survey, to cause such examinations and reports to be made as may be necessary to determine upon appropriate locations for such structures.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE,
*Vice President of the United States and*
*President of the Senate.*

## A.

*Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust fund.*

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From customs, viz: | | | |
| During the quarter ending September 30, 1848 | | $8,991,935 07 | |
| Do.....do....December 31, 1848 | | 5,181,870 56 | |
| Do.....do....March 31, 1849 | | 8,378,676 79 | |
| Do.....do....June 30, 1849 | | 5,794,256 40 | |
| | | | $28,346,738 82 |
| From sales of public lands | | | 1,688,959 55 |
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources, including premiums on loans and military contributions | | | 1,038,649 13 |
| Total receipts, exclusive of loans and treasury notes | | | 31,074,347 50 |
| Avails of treasury notes issued under act of January 28, 1847 | $1,794,000 00 | | |
| Stock issued for specie deposited under act of January 28, 1847 | 360,800 00 | | |
| Stock issued for specie deposited under act of March 31, 1848 | 15,600,950 00 | | |
| | | 17,755,750 00 | |
| Stock issued in funding treasury notes under act of July 22, 1846 | 265,800 00 | | |
| Stock issued in funding treasury notes under act of January 28, 1847 | 10,547,550 00 | | |
| Stock issued in funding treasury notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846 | 19,650 00 | | |
| | | 10,833,000 00 | |
| | | | 28,588,750 00 |
| | | | 59,663,097 50 |
| Balance in the treasury July 1, 1848 | | | 153,534 60 |
| Total means | | | 59,816,632 10 |

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, exclusive of trust funds, were—

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Legislative | $1,105,421 57 |
| Executive | 1,065,044 85 |
| Judiciary | 595,925 22 |
| Governments in the Territories of the United States | 8,649 54 |

A—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Surveyors and their clerks | $43,227 97 | |
| Officers of the mint and branches | 43,877 78 | |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings | 2,043 95 | |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands | 1,425 00 | |
| Total civil list | | $2,865,615 88 |

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries of ministers | 47,566 09 | |
| Salary of minister resident to Turkey | 4,500 00 | |
| Salaries of chargés des affaires | 69,950 90 | |
| Salaries of secretaries of legation | 11,701 93 | |
| Salary of dragoman to Turkey | 2,312 50 | |
| Commissioner to reside in China | 4,000 00 | |
| Secretary and Chinese interpreter | 2,000 00 | |
| Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico | 7,851 48 | |
| Certain diplomatic services, including tobacco agent | 26,461 09 | |
| Outfits of ministers and chargés des affaires | 13,500 00 | |
| Outstanding claims of the late mission to China | 375 00 | |
| Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands | 3,500 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad | 19,233 19 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 8,584 31 | |
| Salary of consul at London | 2,000 00 | |
| Clerk-hire and office-rent to consul at London | 2,800 00 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen | 100,835 41 | |
| Intercourse with Barbary powers | 7,640 14 | |
| Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions | 82 27 | |
| Salary of the consul at Beyrout | 1,328 80 | |
| Salary of the consul at Alexandria | 3,000 00 | |
| Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1848, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico | 2,039,530 06 | |
| Payment of the instalment which fell due on the 30th of May, 1849, under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico | 3,500,000 00 | |
| Payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, per act of July 29, 1848 | 2,089,578 84 | |
| Expenses of the commission under treaty with Mexico | 4,000 00 | |
| Payments to French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon | 500 00 | |
| Total foreign intercourse | | 7,972,832 01 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Surveys of public lands | 192,008 71 |
| Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. | 377,433 79 |
| Building light-houses, &c. | 141,203 01 |
| Marine hospital establishment | 103,167 65 |
| Building marine hospitals | 37,564 80 |
| Building custom-houses and warehouses | 235,837 47 |
| Public buildings in Washington, &c. | 27,126 12 |
| Support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia | 6,283 80 |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia | 113,662 27 |
| Auxiliary watch for the city of Washington | 6,2 4 50 |
| Support of insane paupers of the District of Columbia | 6,075 54 |
| Support of 12 transient paupers in the Washington Infirmary | 1,300 00 |
| Patent fund | 81,372 28 |
| Survey of the coast of the United States | 165,000 00 |
| Mint establishment | 88,050 00 |
| Three per cent. to the State of Illinois | 10,863 44 |
| Three per cent. to the State of Indiana | 23,000 00 |
| Three per cent. to the State of Alabama | 8,435 15 |
| Three per cent. to the State of Missouri | 16,140 00 |
| Five per cent. to the State of Louisiana | 15,950 47 |
| Five per cent. to the State of Michigan | 7,737 35 |
| Five per cent. to the State of Arkansas | 10,196 73 |
| Five per cent. to the State of Florida | 2,218 26 |
| Five per cent. to the State of Iowa | 16,422 05 |
| Two per cent. to the State of Alabama | 32,802 07 |
| Debentures and other charges | 294,521 82 |
| Additional compensation to officers of the customs | 11,520 16 |
| Payment of horses lost, &c. | 12,075 28 |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold | 25,784 52 |
| Refunding money for lands purchased in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 164 87 |
| Expenses incident to loans and treasury-notes | 39,076 87 |
| Results and account of the Exploring Expedition | 30,753 00 |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, act of August 10, 1846 | 30,910 14 |
| Expenses of mineral land service | 38,631 86 |
| Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks | 23,431 07 |
| Contingencies of their offices | 9,189 92 |
| Compensation to special agents to examine accounts and money in the hands of the several depositories | 7,206 40 |
| Refunding duties paid under protest, act of March 3, 1839 | 140,464 62 |
| Refunding duties paid by colleges, &c. | 1,117 70 |
| Refunding duties paid contrary to the terms of the convention, 1815 | 665 14 |

## A—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Refunding duties paid on foreign merchandise, act of August 8, 1848 | $48,241 62 | |
| Payments to clerks of district courts, for statements, &c., under bankrupt act | 4,899 45 | |
| Consular receipts | 5,278 83 | |
| Building revenue cutters | 73,998 67 | |
| Purchase of manuscript papers of General Washington | 20,000 00 | |
| Purchase of manuscript papers of James Monroe | 20,000 00 | |
| Purchase of manuscript papers of Thomas Jefferson | 20,000 00 | |
| Improving grounds south of the President's house | 6,000 00 | |
| Bringing the votes of President and Vice President to the seat of government | 14,804 00 | |
| Payment of books ordered by Congress | 113,409 02 | |
| Relief of sundry individuals | 229,234 71 | |
| Distribution of the sales of public lands | 23,246 55 | |
| Furniture for President's house | 5,535 93 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 4,600 01 | |
| Refunding duties collected in Mexico from contributions paid into the treasury | 40,788 20 | |
| Compensation to designated depositories | 5,014 61 | |
| Documentary History of the American Revolution | 24,316 80 | |
| To reimburse the city of Washington for repairs to Potomac bridge | 1,200 00 | |
| Lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to Treasury Department | 2,514 00 | |
| Grading and gravelling Indiana avenue | 11,284 77 | |
| Laying gas pipes, &c., for public buildings | 24,246 08 | |
| Purchase of bridges over Eastern branch | 30,000 00 | |
| Grading and gravelling Four-and-a-half street | 3,648 96 | |
| Historical paintings for capitol | 2,000 00 | |
| Library for Territory of Oregon | 2,000 00 | |
| Library for Territory of Minesota | 2,000 00 | |
| 350 copies of Compend of Revenue Laws | 4,270 00 | |
| 350 copies of Debates of Senate | 2,500 00 | |
| Salaries of special examiners of drugs, &c | 2,302 17 | |
| Donation and exchange of documents | 2,000 00 | |
| Boundary line between the United States and Mexico | 23,475 00 | |
| Northeastern boundary line, under treaty of Washington | 4,714 45 | |
| Reconstruction of maps destroyed by fire, showing boundary line under treaty of Washington | 10,000 00 | |
| Total miscellaneous | | $3,179,192 66 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FROM MARCH 4, 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Army proper | 9,544,745 30 | |
| Military Academy | 135,706 28 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fortifications and other works of defence | | 607,487 10 | |
| Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war | | 832,654 83 | |
| Harbors, rivers, roads, &c. | | 145,698 02 | |
| Surveys | | 41,771 82 | |
| Pensions | | 1,099,213 05 | |
| Indian department | | 1,152,324 87 | |
| Claims of the State of Virginia | | 80,906 69 | |
| Arming and equipping militia | | 175,136 35 | |
| Payments to volunteers and militia of States and Territories | | 3,331,136 60 | |
| Relief of individuals and miscellaneous | | 144,155 77 | |
| Total | | | 17,290,936 68 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FROM MARCH 4, 1849.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pay and subsistence, including medicine, &c. | | 3,456,892 43 | |
| Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment | | 2,467,006 17 | |
| Contingent expenses | | 774,934 09 | |
| Navy-yards | | 1,441,262 29 | |
| Navy hospitals, asylums, and magazines | | 29,622 36 | |
| Pensions | | 147,533 41 | |
| Relief of individuals and miscellaneous | | 1,070,844 86 | |
| Marine corps | | 481,722 59 | |
| Total | | | 9,869,818 20 |

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on treasury-notes | $673,530 15 | | |
| Interest on the public debt | 2,865,351 35 | | |
| Interest on the Mexican indemnity stock | 15,280 62 | | |
| Interest on war bounty stock | 11,415 92 | | |
| | | 3,565,578 04 | |
| Paying the old public debt | 5,041 39 | | |
| Redemption of stock of the loan of 1842 | 80,700 00 | | |
| Do ..... do ..... 1843 | 136,000 00 | | |
| Do ..... do ..... 1847 | 408,100 00 | | |
| Do ..... do ..... 1848 | 260,000 00 | | |
| Redemption of war bounty stock, issued under act February 11, 1847 | 233,075 00 | | |
| | | 1,122,916 39 | |
| Premiums and commissions on purchase of stock | | 82,865 81 | |

## A—Continued

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846; of which $350 was paid for in specie, $700 received for customs, and $100 for lands | $1,150 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act July 22, 1846; of which $3,400 was paid for in specie, $8,300 received for customs, and $1,600 for lands | 13,300 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act January 28, 1847; of which $833,000 was paid for in specie, $1,200 received for customs, and $100 for lands | 834,300 00 | | |
| | | $848,750 00 | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per acts prior to July 22, 1846—funded | 19,650 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act of July 22, 1846—funded | 265,800 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes, per act of January 28, 1847—funded | 10,547,550 00 | | |
| | | 10,833,000 00 | |
| Redemption of treasury-notes purloined, including interest | | 162 15 | |
| Total public debt | | | $16,453,272 39 |
| Total expenditures | | | 57,631,667 82 |
| Balance in the treasury July 1, 1849 | | | 2,184,964 28 |

NOTE.—The amount stated above as redemption of stock of the loan of 1847 consists of—

| | |
|---|---|
| This sum returned by Corcoran & Riggs, on account of an over-issue in January, 1849 | $25,600 00 |
| This sum purchased | 382,500 00 |
| | 408,100 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## B.

*Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures, for the first quarter of the fiscal year, from July 1 to September 30, 1849, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.*

### RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From customs | | | $11,643,728 54 |
| From sales of public lands | | | 406,119 28 |
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources | | | 178,189 40 |
| | | | 12,228,037 22 |
| From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under acts prior to act July 22, 1846 | $2,150 00 | | |
| From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846 | 29,800 00 | | |
| From avails of stock issued in funding treasury-notes under act of January 28, 1847 | 807,500 00 | | |
| | | $839,450 00 | |
| From avails of stock issued for specie deposited under act of March 31, 1848 | | 399,050 00 | |
| | | | 1,238,500 00 |
| | | | 13,466,537 22 |

### EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse | | | $2,036,767 92 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from customs | | $530,397 77 | |
| Payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances | | 86,801 63 | |
| | | | 617,199 40 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from lands | | | 23,972 22 |
| Army proper, &c | | | 1,360,055 62 |
| Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c | | | 510,370 51 |
| Naval establishment | | | 2,050,535 16 |
| Indian department | | | 748,306 90 |
| Pensions | | | 681,383 33 |
| Paying the old public debt | | 21 92 | |
| Interest on the public debt and treasury-notes | $26,466 39 | | |
| Interest on Mexican indemnity stock | 7,589 37 | | |
| | | 34,055 76 | |

## B—Continued.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—paid in specie | $50 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846—received for lands | 2,550 00 | | |
| | | $2,600 00 | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes under acts prior to act of July 22, 1846—funded | 2,150 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846—funded | 29,800 00 | | |
| Reimbursement of treasury-notes under act of January 28, 1847—funded | 807,500 00 | | |
| | | 839,450 00 | |
| Redemption of treasury-notes which have been purloined, including interest | | 111 22 | |
| | | | $876,238 90 |
| | | | 8,904,829 96 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

C.

# ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

*Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

DECEMBER 3, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the printing and distribution of the annual estimates.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the estimates of appropriations, which he is by law required to prepare and submit to Congress, to be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the Clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

APPROVED January 7, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850, amounting to ..... $1,696,851 47

All of which is on account of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs and lands, from 1st January to 30th June, 1850.

To the estimates is added a statement showing—

The indefinite appropriations for the service of the three last quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1850, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent character, amounting to ..... 4,539,458 81

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $583,580 41 | |
| Pensions | 255,000 00 | |
| Interest, &c., public debt, and treasury notes | 3,700,878 40 | |
| | | $6,236,310 28 |

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SPEAKER *of the Ho. of Reps.*

*Estimate of additional appropriations required for the support of government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.*

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For salary of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 12th March to 30th June, 1849, at $3,000 per annum, per act March 3, 1849 | $916 67 | |
| For salary of said Assistant Secretary from 1st July, 1849, 30th June, 1850, per same act | 3,000 00 | |
| | | $3,916 67 |
| For salary of clerk in aid of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 3d March to 30th June, 1849, at $1,700 per annum, per same act | 561 94 | |
| For salary of said clerk from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 1,700 00 | |
| | | 2,261 94 |
| For salary of Commissioner of Customs from 17th March to 30th June, 1849, at $3,000 per annum, per same act | 875 00 | |
| For salary of said commissioner from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 3,875 00 |
| For salary of chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs from 17th March to 30th June, 1849, at $1,700 per annum, per same act | 495 83 | |
| For salary of said chief clerk from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 1,700 00 | |
| | | 2,195 83 |
| For salaries of five additional clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, rendered indispensable to transact the business of the office, at $1,200 each per annum, from 1st October, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | | 4,500 00 |
| To compensate the late and present chief clerks of the Treasury Department for their services in the transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea-letters since the former appropriation was discontinued | | 1,050 00 |
| For salary of one messenger in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, (see page 4) | | 700 00 |
| For contingent expenses of the office of the Register of the Treasury, being an amount due J. C. McGuire for printing, ruling, and binding books and abstracts for statements of the commerce and navigation, blank enrolments and licenses, ledgers, and other books, under the act of March 3, 1849, in relation to the advances to collectors and receivers of public moneys, and the settlements incident thereto, and for desks and other furniture | | 3,546 25 |
| For the contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of Customs, required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 1,000 00 |
| For amount required to meet outstanding claims for contingent expenses incurred in 1848 by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, in fitting up his office | | 1,695 85 |
| For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the south-east executive building, for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1849 and 1850 | | 15,000 00 |
| For salary of the Secretary of the Interior from 9th March to 30th June, 1849, at $6,000 per annum, per act 3d March, 1849 | $1,900 00 | |
| For salary of said Secretary from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June 1850 | 6,000 00 | |
| For salaries of the chief clerk and other clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to 30th June, 1849 | 2,568 32 | |
| For salaries of the said clerks from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 12,000 00 | |
| | | 14,568 32 |
| For salaries of messenger and laborer in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to 30th June, 1849 | 269 36 | |
| For salaries of messengers and laborers in said office from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850 | 2,000 00 | |
| | | 2,269 36 |
| For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | 5,000 00 | |
| For library, maps, &c., for the same | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 10,000 00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For deficiency in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, for temporary clerks, at $3 33 per diem | | $6,529 78 |
| For arrearages in the office of the Surgeon General for furniture consequent upon occupying Winder's building | | 225 00 |
| For compensation to temporary clerks necessarily employed upon the current business of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 11,972 82 |
| For balance of salary due to D. Irvin, an associate judge of the Territory of Wisconsin, to 3d March, 1849, when the Territory of Minnesota was organized, agreeably to an account settled by the accounting officers | | 571 65 |
| For deficiency in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Minnesota, from 1st July, 1849, to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849 | | 650 00 |
| Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs from 1st January to 30th June, 1850, per act 3d March, 1849, viz: | | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue | $1,100,000 00 | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 50,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas, Oregon, &c | 25,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in California | 100,000 00 | |
| Annual increase of new districts, increase of business, &c | 50,000 00 | |
| | | 1,325,000 00 |
| Expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands in the several States and Territory of Minnesota, per act 3d March, 1849, viz: | | |
| Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | $62,185 00 | |
| Expense of depositing | 9,115 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 12,550 00 | |
| | | 83,850 00 |
| To meet deficiencies for the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 1,328 00 |
| For fifteen days' services of Joseph Bryan, as commissioner to take testimony, in pursuance of an inquiry by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, at $8 per day | | 120 00 |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, in addition to the sum appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1849 | | 100,000 00 |
| To complete the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, Maine, and for compensation of architect, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 8,780 00 |
| For repairs to the custom-house at New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 | | 845 00 |
| To provide for unseen expenses in the survey of the western coast of the United States, already commenced | | 15,000 00 |
| The Secretary of State estimates, to complete the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, viz: | | |
| For outfit of the minister resident at Constantinople | $6,000 00 | |
| For outfit of a chargé d'affaires to Naples | 4,500 00 | |
| For one year's salary for secretary of the legation to Chili | 2,000 00 | |
| For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission | 30,000 00 | |
| For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries | 25,000 00 | |
| | | 67,500 00 |
| | | 1,696,851 47 |

In relation to the item for salary of one messenger in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Comptroller makes the following statement:

"By the 14th section of 'An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of the Customs,' approved March 3d, 1849, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to transfer from the office of the First Comptroller one of his messengers to perform the same duties in the office of the Commissioner of Customs. The *messenger* in the office of the First Comptroller was accordingly transferred on the 30th June, 1849; but as said messenger had, from the date of his original appointment to that of his transfer, performed the duties of a clerk, and as such duties were transferred with him, the assistant messenger in the Comptroller's office was by consent detailed to perform the duties of messenger to the Commissioner, and the same duties were performed in the Comptroller's office by a laborer, to compensate whom the above estimate is now made and respectfully submitted."

*Estimated indefinite appropriations which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, made by former acts of Congress.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Additional clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of October 12, 1837, and January 28, 1847 | | $8,100 00 |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act 20th May, 1836. Principal | $60,000 00 | |
| Interest | 37,950 00 | |
| | | 97,950 00 |
| Two, three, and five per cent. to certain States, under the several acts for their admission into the Union, &c. | | 78,000 00 |
| Repayments for lands erroneously sold, per act 12th January, 1825 | | 22,000 00 |
| Refunding purchase money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act 29th August, 1842 | | 5,000 00 |
| Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida, per act 26th June, 1834 | | 8,000 00 |
| Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act 2d March, 1847 | | 7,500 00 |
| Refunding duties in certain cases where they are unascertained or paid under protest, per act 3d March, 1839 | | 100,000 00 |
| Marine hospital fund, per act 3d May, 1803 | | 75,000 00 |
| Smithsonian Institution, for interest on $515,169, due in January, 1850 | | 15,455 07 |
| Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the several departments of government, per 12th section, act 3d March, 1847 | | 166,575 34 |
| Revolutionary claims, per act 15th May, 1828 | | 6,000 00 |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832 | | 170,000 00 |
| Claims of the State of Virginia, per act 5th July, 1832 | | 56,000 00 |
| Unclaimed pensions, per act 23d August, 1842 | | 9,000 00 |
| Certain naval pensions, per act 3d March, 1847 | | 6,000 00 |
| Certain naval pensions, per act 11th August, 1848 | | 8,000 00 |
| Public debt, (old,) payable at the Treasury, per act 3d March, 1817 | | 2,000 00 |
| Interest on the public debt created under acts 15th April, 1842, 3d March, 1843, 22d July, 1846, and 31st March, 1848 | | 2,000,645 24 |
| Interest on treasury notes | | 137,180 25 |
| Interest on Mexican indemnity stock | | 7,589 37 |
| Interest on stock of loan of 28th January, 1847 | | 1,553,463 54 |
| | | 4,539,458 81 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, November* 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

NOTE.—The amount of outstanding treasury notes on the 1st of October, 1849, was $3,192,439 31; all of which, it is believed, will be reimbursed and funded within the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1850 and 1851.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, amounting to ..... $33,697,152 15

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including payment to be made to Mexico under the 12th article of the treaty, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs and lands, census of 1850, public buildings, and expenses of courts | $12,812,480 29 | |
| Army proper, &c. | 5,866,137 00 | |
| Military Academy | 199,298 47 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, &c. | 1,647,446 00 | |
| Internal improvements, surveys, and light-houses | 1,164,080 00 | |
| Indian department | 998,739 17 | |
| Pensions | 1,433,893 00 | |
| Naval establishment | 9,575,078 22 | |

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1851, made by former acts of Congress of a permanent character, amounting to..... $5,643,410 24

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $724,560 14 | |
| Arming and equipping the militia | 200,000 00 | |
| Civilization of Indians | 10,000 00 | |
| Pensions | 473,000 00 | |
| Interest on public debt | 3,742,951 13 | |
| Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847 | 492,898 97 | |

2. The existing appropriations which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, amounting to..... 5,656,530 34

Viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous | $472,519 21 | |
| Army proper, &c | 2,230,747 97 | |
| Fortifications, ordnance, &c | 168,000 00 | |
| Internal improvements, surveys, &c | 83,123 38 | |
| Indian department | 903,971 36 | |
| Pensions | 20,117 00 | |
| Naval establishment | 1,778,051 42 | |

44,997,092 73

3. There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations, which will be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to..... $502,170 02

Accompanying the estimates are sundry papers furnished by the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, containing references to acts of Congress, &c., on which the estimates are founded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

## CIVIL LIST.

### LEGISLATURE.

*For compensation and mileage of senators and members of the House of Representatives, estimating 92 days for the second session of the 31st Congress, per act of January 22, 1818, (6 Laws, pages 253 and 254,) viz:*

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty senators, at $8 per day | $44,160 00 | | |
| Two hundred and thirty members of the House, at $8 per day | 169,280 00 | | |
| Speaker of the House of Representatives, at $16 per day | 1,472 00 | | |
| Delegates from Oregon and Minnesota Territories, at $8 per day | 1,472 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses to and from the seat of government, including $2,500 for delegates from Oregon, under act of August 14, 1848—Laws 1st session 30th Congress, page 200 | 199,954 40 | | |
| | | $416,338 40 | $768,200 00 |

*Compensation to officers and clerks of both houses of Congress.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary of the Senate, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act | 4,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per resolution of the Senate of October 13, 1837—Journal, page 67—and resolution of July 7, 1838—Journal, page 543 | 4,500 00 | | |
| Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34 | 1,095 00 | | |
| Chaplain to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153 | 500 00 | | |
| Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper to the Senate, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 831 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Assistant doorkeeper, under the same act | 1,450 00 | | |
| Clerk of the House of Representatives, per act April 18, 1818—6 Laws, page 296 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act | 4,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290, section 2 | 4,500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per resolution March 6, 1826—1st session 29th Congress, page 316 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Clerks, per resolution October 11, 1837—1st session 25th Congress, page 184 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Messenger in said office, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290—and act September 11, 1841—Laws, page 34 | 912 50 | | |
| Sergeant-at-arms to the House, per act March 3, 1815—4 Laws, page 831 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Doorkeeper to the House, per the same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Postmaster to the House, per resolution of the House of December 13, 1832—2d session 22d Congress, page 48 | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chaplain to the House, per act March 3, 1815—6 Laws, page 153 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 39,557 50 | 39,557 50 |
| *Contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.* | | | |
| For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, including publishing proceedings and debates | 100,000 00 | | 75,000 00 |
| For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives—see Appendix No. 1 | 197,749 00 | | |
| | | 297,749 00 | 137,518 78 |
| LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. | | | |
| Salary of librarian, per act of April 18, 1818—8 Laws, page 226, sec. 2 $1,500 00 | | | |
| Assistant librarian, per act March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 31. 1,150 00 | | | |
| Assistant librarian, per act August 26, 1842—2d sess. 27th Congress, page 130 1,150 00 | | | |
| Messenger, per same act 700 00 | | | |
| | 4,500 00 | | 4,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses of the library | 800 00 | | 800 00 |
| Purchase of books for the library | 5,000 00 | | 5,000 00 |
| Purchase of law books for the library | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 11,300 00 | 1,000 00 |
| EXECUTIVE. | | | |
| Compensation to the President of the United States, per act Sept. 24, 1789—2 Laws, page 56. | 25,000 00 | | 25,000 00 |
| Compensation to the Vice President of the United States, per same act | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 30,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE. | | | |
| Secretary of State, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 23, 1830—8 Laws, page 389 | 18,350 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 900 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 137 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 28,300 00 | 22,300 00 |
| For incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the publication and distribution of the laws—Appendix No. 2 | | 37,800 00 | 29,480 00 |
| *For the general purposes of the Northeast Executive building.* | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and four watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 298, 1st session 30th Congress, page 138 | 1,710 00 | | 1,710 00 |
| Contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and repairs | 3,300 00 | | |
| | | 5,010 00 | 3,310 00 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| TREASURY DEPARTMENT. | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary of the Treasury, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | $6,000 00 | ..... | $6,000 00 |
| Assistant Secretary, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 2 | 10,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 381 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 2,150 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act June 23, 1836—9 Laws, page 390; and September 11, 1841, 1st session 27th Congress, page 39, section 3 | 3,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 20, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 130, section 5—submitted | 1,800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 13 | 1,700 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 330 | 650 00 | | |
| | | $32,550 00 | 21,850 00 |
| First Comptroller, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 11,750 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 582 | 200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, section 1—submitted | 5,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 21,750 00 | 25,050 00 |
| Second Comptroller, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 9,750 00 | | |
| Clerks transferred from Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 623 | 1,800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68—submitted | 1,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 7,200 00 | | |
| | | 23,650 00 | 20,650 00 |
| NOTE.—The Second Comptroller states he has estimated for the whole number of clerks now employed in his office, and believes that the public interest would be materially injured by any reduction. | | | |
| First Auditor, per act April 27, 1816—6 Laws, page 103 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 15,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, section 1—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 2,300 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act August 12, 1848—1st sess. 30th Congress, page 138—submitted | 600 00 | | |
| For $250, additional, to each of the five clerks employed on the accounts of customs, now receiving $1,150 per annum—submitted | 1,250 00 | | |
| For $200, additional, to the clerk engaged in recording the miscellaneous, now receiving $800 per annum—submitted | 200 00 | | |
| | | 24,250 00 | 19,800 00 |
| Second Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 17,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 145 | 4,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 10, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 160, section 3 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 68 | 3,450 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 9,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per the same act—submitted | 12,207 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted | 500 00 | | |
| | | 51,057 00 | 48,057 00 |
| Third Auditor, per act March 3, 1847—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317 | 28,600 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1837—7 Laws, page 623 | 2,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 3,300 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 6,400 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 44,750 00 | 41,750 00 |
| Fourth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318 | 13,250 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 2 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 297, section 6, and August 10, 1846, page 3; March 3, 1847, page 76; and August 12, 1848, page 139; and March 3, 1849—submitted | 1,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 700 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48—submitted | 250 00 | | |
| | | 20,400 00 | 17,400 00 |
| Fifth Auditor, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 202, section 15 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2 | 7,700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139—submitted | 800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 15,600 00 | 12,600 00 |
| Treasurer of the United States, per act February 20, 1804—3 Laws, page 569 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 2 | 5,250 00 | | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 288, section 1 | $800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 468, section 21 | 3,600 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 228 | 700 00 | | |
| | | $13,750 00 | $10,750 00 |
| Register of the Treasury, per act April 30, 1816—6 Laws, page 145 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, 317 | 22,350 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, section 6 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128—submitted | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 48 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77—submitted | 200 00 | | |
| | | 30,200 00 | 27,200 00 |
| Solicitor of the Treasury, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 3,500 00 | | 3,500 00 |
| Clerk, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11, and act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 69 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, under act of July 24, 1813, transferred from the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue to that of the Fifth Auditor, and from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, under act of May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 26, 1824, transferred from the office of the Fifth Auditor to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the Secretary of the Treasury | 1,150 00 | | |
| One copying clerk, under act of June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 77, and act August 12, 1848, page 140 | 800 00 | | |
| Four clerks, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 128, and March 3, 1847, page 86, section 4 | 4,950 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 11 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 13,650 00 | 10,150 00 |
| Commissioner of Customs, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 103, section 12 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Clerk, per same act | 1,700 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 317, section 6—transferred from the office of the First Comptroller | 6,100 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messenger, transferred from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, per act March 3, 1827—7 Laws, page 289, section 2 | 700 00 | | |
| For five additional clerks, rendered absolutely necessary to conduct the business of the office, at $1,200, each, per annum—submitted | 6,000 00 | | |
| | | 17,500 00 | |
| *Incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.* | | | |
| Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including copying, labor, blank books, stationery, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, transmission of Mediterranean passports and sea-letters, printing, advertising, printing the public accounts, carrying the department mails, extra clerk hire, for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and miscellaneous | 18,000 00 | ..... | 16,000 00 |
| Office of the First Comptroller—Appendix, No. 3 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| Office of the Second Comptroller—Appendix, No. 4 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Office of the First Auditor—Appendix, No. 5 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Office of the Second Auditor—Appendix, No. 6 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 989 08 |
| Office of the Third Auditor | 1,250 00 | ..... | 1,200 00 |
| Office of the Fourth Auditor | 950 00 | ..... | 950 00 |
| Office of the Fifth Auditor | 775 00 | ..... | 775 00 |
| Office of the Treasurer of the United States | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Office of the Register of the Treasury, including the printing of blank certificates of registers, enrolments, and licenses of vessels, and other blanks for the use of collectors of the customs | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,250 00 |
| Office of the Commissioner of Customs—Appendix, No. 7 | 2,500 00 | | |
| | | 39,475 00 | |
| *For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive Building—Appendix, No. 8.* | | | |
| Superintendent at $500, and eight watchmen at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 128 | 3,420 00 | ..... | 3,420 00 |
| For rent, fuel, watching, and miscellaneous expenses of additional buildings for accommodation of officers of the Treasury Department | 11,000 00 | | |
| For contingent expenses of the southeast executive building | 14,600 00 | | |
| | | 29,020 00 | 13,453 08 |
| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. | | | |
| Secretary of the Interior, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 101 | 6,000 00 | | |
| Chief clerk, submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| Other clerks, submitted | 14,200 00 | | |
| Messengers and laborers, submitted | 2,500 00 | | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies | 8,000 00 | | |
| Library, maps, &c | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen | 1,710 00 | | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building | $2,200 00 | | |
| | | $37,610 00 | |
| Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536, section 10. | 3,000 00 | | $3,000 00 |
| Recorder, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 624 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messenger, and packers, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536, section 10—deducting amount as per act March 3, 1845, page 54 | 79,150 00 | | |
| Eight additional clerks, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 139 | 8,000 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, at $1 75 per day, per act June 17, 1844—10 Laws, page 601 | 638 75 | | |
| | | 92,788 75 | 98,788 75 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: tract books, patent records, parchment records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices, advertising land sales, binding plats, field notes, &c., office furniture, and repairs of same, laborers, and other miscellaneous items | 25,625 00 | | |
| For compensation of three temporary clerks (their services being indispensable) authorized by 7th section of act of March 3, 1849—acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68 | 3,756 00 | | |
| | | 29,381 00 | 31,017 50 |
| Commissioner of Indian Affairs, per act July 9, 1832—8 Laws, pages 654 and 655 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3—transferred from War Department | 5,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332—and act March 3, 1847—page 137, section 4 | 9,500 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, pages 331 and 332 | 1,200 00 | | |
| | | 18,700 00 | 15,700 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: $500 for blank books, binding, and stationery, $100 for labor, $400 for miscellaneous items | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Commissioner of Pensions, per act August 12, 1848—acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 142. | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 10,400 00 | | |
| Clerk, transferred from the Navy Department, per act March 4, 1840—page 6, section 3 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Clerk, transferred from the office of the Secretary of War, per act April 20, 1818 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Two messengers, at $500 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation of 15 temporary clerks employed in the bounty land and pension business, at $3 33 per diem each—submittted | 15,634 00 | | |
| Two temporary messengers, at $400 each—submitted | 800 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contingent expenses, viz: $16,000 for stationery; $2,500 for printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising; $200 for furniture; $300 for miscellaneous items; $260 for binding | | 34,034 00<br>4,800 00 | 42,077 39<br>8,350 00 |
| SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS. | | | |
| Surveyor General northwest of the Ohio, per act May 18, 1796—2 Laws, page 537, section 10 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 6,300 00 | | 6,300 00 |
| | | 8,300 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, pages 266 and 267 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 3,800 00 | | 3,820 00 |
| | | 5,800 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Louisiana, per act March 3, 1831—8 Laws, page 500, section 5 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| | | 4,500 00 | |
| Surveyor General of Florida, per act March 3, 1823—7 Laws, page 149, section 7 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 3,500 00 | | 3,500 00 |
| | | 5,500 00 | |
| Surveyor General in Wisconsin and Iowa, per act August 8, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 118 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 8, 1846—page 118 | 6,300 00 | | 6,300 00 |
| | | 8,300 00 | |
| For clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service; and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government | | 20,000 00 | 22,500 00 |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act July 4, 1836—9 Laws, page 536 | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington, per act March 3, 1843—2d session 27th Congress, page 552 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| Compensation to four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 7,000 00 | 4,290 00 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Secretary of War, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 318, section 3 | 10,800 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| | | 17,850 00 | 11,850 00 |
| Contingent expenses, including blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing, newspapers, and periodicals, $1,450; books, maps, and plans, $1,000; extra clerks in the War Department, $1,500; miscellaneous items, $550 | | 4,500 00 | 4,500 00 |

## *Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk in the office of the Commanding General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | $1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | $1,500 00 | $1,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses—miscellaneous items | | 300 00 | 300 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, sec. 3 | 2,150 00 | | |
| Clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 581, sec. 4 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, sec. 1 | 4,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| For additional clerks in said office | 2,800 00 | | |
| | | 10,450 00 | 10,450 00 |
| Contingent expenses, printing Army Register and orders, blank books, binding, and stationery, $1,200; miscellaneous items, $300 | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 6,800 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| | | 7,300 00 | 7,300 00 |
| Compensation of extra clerks to close the business of the war with Mexico | | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, in said office, and office at Philadelphia | | 1,950 00 | 1,950 00 |
| Clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and Equipage, at Philadelphia, per acts May 26, 1842—7 Laws, pages 289 and 290, and August 23, 1842, page 115, section 3 | | 4,040 00 | 4,200 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, sec. 3 | 6,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| For clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 10, 1846—page 148—submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| | | 9,900 00 | 9,900 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items | | 1,400 00 | 1,400 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 244 | ©3,800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 6,800 00 | 6,800 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, labor, and miscellaneous items | | 2,550 00 | 1,950 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 289, section 1. | 3,150 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589, section 4 | 800 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331, section 1 | 1,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 5,650 00 | 5,650 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 337 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,150 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 51—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 3,650 00 | 3,650 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | | 275 00 | 175 00 |
| Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act April 20, 1818—6 Laws, p. 319, sec. 3. | 2,950 00 | | |
| Clerks in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 331 | 5,200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act; and act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 8,650 00 | 9,589 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items | | 850 00 | 1,061 00 |
| Clerk in the Topographical Bureau, per act May 9, 1836—9 Laws, page 332 | 1,000 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 3,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 500 00 | | |
| | | 4,900 00 | 4,900 00 |
| Contingent expenses, blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items | | 1,250 00 | 1,250 00 |
| *For the general purposes of the Northwest Executive building.* | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and four watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129; and act June 17, 1844—page 77 | 1,710 00 | | 1,710 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: for labor, fuel, and light, $2,400; miscellaneous items, $1,600 $4,000 00 | | | |
| For rent for forty-two additional rooms for offices, properly warmed, at $175 each 7,350 00 | | | |
| | 11,350 00 | | |
| | | 13,060 00 | 12,500 00 |
| NAVY DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Secretary of the Navy, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 224 | 12,300 00 | | |
| Additional to one clerk, per act June 17, 1844—1st session 28th Congress, page 78 | 200 00 | | |
| Messenger and assistant messenger, per act May 26, 1824—7 Laws, page 290 | 1,050 00 | | |
| Two clerks, per act August 26, 1842, and continued every year since | 2,400 00 | | |
| | | 21,950 00 | 15,950 00 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For contingent expenses of said office | | $5,090 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, per act August 31, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 223 | $3,500 00 | | $3,500 00 |
| Civil engineer, draughtsman, and clerks, per same act | 6,200 00 | | |
| One clerk, per act August 12, 1848—page 145—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| | | 11,400 00 | 7,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | | 1,000 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, per act August 31, 1842—page 223 | 3,500 00 | | 3,500 00 |
| Clerks and draughtsman, per same act—page 224 | 4,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847—submitted | 1,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 9,400 00 | 5,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | | 520 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, per act August 31, 1842, and act of August 12, 1848 | 3,500 00 | | 3,500 00 |
| Assistant constructor, draughtsman, and clerks, per acts August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1845 | 9,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842, section 6 | 700 00 | | |
| Salary of chief naval constructor | 3,000 00 | | |
| Salary of engineer-in-chief | 3,000 00 | | |
| | | 19,600 00 | 16,100 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | | 1,000 00 | |
| Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, per act August 31, 1842—page 223 | | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per act August 31, 1842 | 3,400 00 | | |
| Messenger, per same act | 700 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1845 | 1,200 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1847 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,300 00 | 6,300 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | | 770 00 | |
| Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, per act Aug. 31, 1842—page 223 $2,500 00 | | | |
| Increase intended to be provided for by sec. 1, act of Mar. 3, 1849—submitted. 500 00 | | | |
| | 3,000 00 | | 2,500 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assistant to chief, per same act—page 224 | 1,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per same act—page 224 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Increase of the salary of an $800 clerk, per act March 3, 1847 | 200 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 31, 1842—section 6 | 700 00 | | |
| | | 7,300 00 | 4,800 00 |
| For contingent expenses of said office | | 570 00 | |
| NOTE.—The appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Navy Department and all the bureaus, last year, was $8,350. | | | |
| *For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive building.* | | | |
| Superintendent, at $250, and three watchmen, at $365 each, per act August 26, 1842—page 129 | 1,345 00 | | 1,345 00 |
| Contingent expenses, including labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items | 2,825 00 | | 2,825 00 |
| | | 4,170 00 | |
| POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| Postmaster General, per act March 2, 1827—7 Laws, page 589 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Three Assistant Postmasters General, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 43 | 7,500 00 | | 7,500 00 |
| Clerks, per same act—page 475, section 43 | 46,800 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—10 Laws, page 242, section 1 | 11,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 48 | 750 00 | | |
| Three assistant messengers, per acts July 2, 1836, and March 2, 1847—section 3 | 1,350 00 | | |
| Two watchmen, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475 | 600 00 | | |
| Superintendent of the General Post Office building, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 58 | 250 00 | | |
| Compensation to temporary clerks—act 1st session 30th Congress, page 146—submitted | 2,000 00 | | |
| | | 76,850 00 | 63,480 00 |
| Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, fuel and oil, printing, labor, day watching, and miscellaneous items, and for arrears of contingencies in the present fiscal year | 10,092 00 | | |
| For repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, painting, glazing, papering, and brickwork, including sums now due for like objects of expenditure | 3,083 00 | | |
| For carpeting with three-ply carpet sixty rooms in the General Post Office building | 3,500 00 | | |
| For painting the interior of the General Post Office building, including the passages and stairways | 8,500 00 | | |
| | | 25,175 00 | 7,580 00 |
| Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475, section 44 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Clerks, per same act | 54,400 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act July 30, 1842—7 Laws, page 243, section 3 | 13,200 00 | | |
| Clerks, per act March 3, 1843—3d session 27th Congress, page 87 | 14,000 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act July 2, 1836—9 Laws, page 475 | 750 00 | | |
| Assistant messenger, per act March 2, 1847—page 6, section 3 | 450 00 | | |
| | | 85,800 00 | 82,800 00 |

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contingent expenses, viz: blank books, binding, stationery, labor, printing blanks and circulars, and miscellaneous | | $6,700 00 | $6,790 00 |
| MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES. | | | |
| Salary of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, per act January 18, 1837—9 Laws, page 578, section 7 | $3,500 00 | | |
| Salary of the treasurer of the mint, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Chief coiner.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Melter and refiner.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Engraver.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assayer.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assistant assayer.....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Three clerks, each at $1,200 | 3,600 00 | | |
| | | 18,600 00 | 18,400 00 |
| Wages of workmen | | 25,200 00 | 24,000 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand | | 11,900 00 | 3,845 00 |
| Specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint | | 300 00 | 300 00 |
| Salary of superintendent of branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Salary of coiner, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Assayer....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Wages of workmen | | 3,500 00 | 3,500 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage | | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 |
| For repairing the wall of the ditch in front of the mint, and for making other repairs in and about the lot, and for painting | | 1,000 00 | |
| Salary of superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Salary of coiner, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 237, section 2 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Wages of workmen | | 3,600 00 | 3,600 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage | | 2,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Salary of the superintendent of the branch mint at New Orleans, per act February 13, 1837—9 Laws, page 594 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Salary of the Treasurer, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Assayer.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Coiner.....do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Melter and refiner.do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Two clerks, per act March 3, 1835—9 Laws, page 236, section 2 | 2,400 00 | | |
| | | 12,900 00 | 12,900 00 |
| Wages of workmen | | 17,500 00 | 15,500 00 |
| Incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand | | 23,777 00 | 24,600 00 |
| Machinery and machinists | | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES OF OREGON AND MINNESOTA. | | | |
| Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 11 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| Chief justice and two associate judges, at $2,000 each, per same act | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| Secretary, per same act | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| Compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, per same act | 20,600 00 | | |
| | | 32,600 00 | 20,600 00 |
| Governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of Minnesota, per act March 3, 1849—section 11, page 118 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Chief justice and two associate judges, at $1,800 each, per same act | 5,400 00 | | |
| Secretary, per same act | 1,800 00 | | |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory, per same act | 1,000 00 | | |
| Compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, per same act | 20,600 00 | | |
| | | 31,300 00 | |
| JUDICIARY. | | | |
| Chief justice of the Supreme Court, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372 | 5,000 00 | | |
| Six associate judges, per same act, and two associate judges, per act March 3, 1837—9 Laws, page 639, at $4,500 each | 36,000 00 | | |
| District judge of Maine, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | 1,800 00 | | |
| New Hampshire, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55 | 1,000 00 | | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| District judges—Continued. | | | |
| Massachusetts, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | $2,500 00 | | |
| Vermont, per same act | 1,200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Connecticut, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| New York, northern district, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| New York, southern district, per same act | 3,500 00 | | |
| New Jersey, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, eastern district, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district, per same act | 1,800 00 | | |
| Delaware, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Maryland, per same act | 2,000 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district, per act September 23, 1789—2 Laws, page 55 | 1,800 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 365 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Kentucky, per act April 29, 1802—3 Laws, page 484, section 12 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Tennessee, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Ohio, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 8. | 1,500 00 | | |
| North Carolina, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377 | 2,000 00 | | |
| South Carolina, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Georgia, per same act | 2,500 00 | | |
| Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403, section 3 | 3,000 00 | | |
| Mississippi, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268, section 3 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Indiana, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, sec. 8. | 1,500 00 | | |
| Illinois, per same act | 1,500 00 | | |
| Alabama, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 377, section 4 | 2,500 00 | | |
| Missouri, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, sec. 8. | 1,500 00 | | |
| Michigan, per act July 1, 1836—9 Laws, page 432 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 379, section 5 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 6 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session, 29th Congress, page 3, section 2 | 2,000 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90, section 4 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d sess. 28th Congress, page 104, section 3 | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 104,700 00 | 104,700 00 |
| Chief justice of the District of Columbia, per act February 27, 1801, and March 2, 1811—4 Laws, page 351, and April 20, 1818—6 Laws, page 334 | 2,700 00 | | |
| Two associate judges, at $2,500 each, per same acts | 5,000 00 | | |
| Judge of the criminal court, per act July 27, 1838—9 Laws, page 920 | 2,000 00 | | |
| Judge of the orphans' court, Washington county, per act May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 351 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | | 10,700 00 | 10,700 00 |
| Attorney General of the United States, per act February 20, 1819—6 Laws, page 372, and May 29, 1830—8 Laws, page 348, section 10 | 4,000 00 | | 4,000 00 |
| Clerk, per act April 28, 1818—6 Laws, page 319, section 6, and March 3, 1847, page 76 | 1,600 00 | | |
| Messenger, per act August 26, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 129 | 500 00 | | |
| | | 6,100 00 | 2,100 00 |
| Contingent expenses | 500 00 | | |
| For the purchase of law books and book cases | 1,500 00 | | |
| | | 2,000 00 | 2,500 00 |
| Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, per act August 29, 1842—2d session 27th Congress, page 173 | | 1,300 00 | 1,300 00 |
| District attorneys, per proviso to appropriation act March 3, 1841—2d sess. 26th Congress, page 26, viz: | | | |
| Maine | 200 00 | | |
| New Hampshire | 200 00 | | |
| Massachusetts | 200 00 | | |
| Vermont | 200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island | 200 00 | | |
| Connecticut | 200 00 | | |
| New York, northern district | 200 00 | | |
| New Jersey | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Delaware | 200 00 | | |
| Maryland | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, eastern district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, middle district | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, western district | 200 00 | | |
| Kentucky | 200 00 | | |
| Ohio | 200 00 | | |
| North Carolina | 200 00 | | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| District attorneys—Continued. | | | |
| South Carolina | $200 00 | | |
| Georgia | 200 00 | | |
| Louisiana | 600 00 | | |
| Mississippi, northern district | 200 00 | | |
| Mississippi, southern district | 200 00 | | |
| Indiana | 200 00 | | |
| Illinois | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, northern district | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, southern district | 200 00 | | |
| Missouri | 200 00 | | |
| Michigan | 200 00 | | |
| Arkansas | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104, section 7 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act February 23, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3, section 3 | 200 00 | | |
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st sess. 29th Congress, page 90, section 5 | 200 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105, section 4 | 200 00 | | |
| Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198 section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| District of Columbia, proviso to act of appropriation of March 3, 1841—2d session 26th Congress, page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| | | $8,400 00 | $7,400 00 |
| Marshal for the district of— | | | |
| Maine, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| New Hampshire, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Vermont, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Rhode Island, per act March 2, 1831—8 Laws, page 482 | 200 00 | | |
| Connecticut, per act January 6, 1829—8 Laws, page 176 | 200 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, northern district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, section 4. | 200 00 | | |
| New Jersey, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144 | 200 00 | | |
| Pennsylvania, western district, per act May 15, 1820—6 Laws, page 527, sec. 4. | 200 00 | | |
| Delaware, per act February 24, 1835—9 Laws, page 205 | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, eastern district, per act January 21, 1829—8 Laws, page 178 | 200 00 | | |
| Virginia, western district, per act February 4, 1819—6 Laws, page 366 | 200 00 | | |
| North Carolina, per act February 25, 1808—4 Laws, page 144 | 400 00 | | |
| Kentucky, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| Ohio, per act February 19, 1803—3 Laws, page 525 | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, eastern district, per act February 28, 1799—3 Laws, page 133 | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, western district, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Tennessee, middle district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799 | 200 00 | | |
| Louisiana, per act April 8, 1812—4 Laws, page 403 | 200 00 | | |
| Mississippi, northern district, per act June 18, 1838—9 Laws, page 799 | 200 00 | | |
| Mississippi, southern district, per act April 3, 1818—6 Laws, page 268 | 200 00 | | |
| Indiana, per act March 3, 1817—6 Laws, page 237 | 200 00 | | |
| Illinois, per act March 3, 1819—6 Laws, page 402 | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, northern district, per act May 5, 1830—8 Laws, page 296 | 200 00 | | |
| Alabama, southern district, per same act | 200 00 | | |
| Missouri, per act May 6, 1822—7 Laws, page 15 | 200 00 | | |
| Michigan, per act July 5, 1836—9 Laws, page 432 | 200 00 | | |
| Arkansas, per act June 15, 1836—9 Laws, page 380 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, northern district, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 104 | 200 00 | | |
| Florida, southern district, per act Feb. 23, 1847—2d sess. 29th Cong., page 26 | 200 00 | | |
| Texas, per act December 29, 1845—1st session 29th Congress, page 3 | 200 00 | | |
| Wisconsin, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 90 | 200 00 | | |
| Iowa, per act March 3, 1845—2d session 28th Congress, page 105 | 200 00 | | |
| Oregon Territory, per act August 14, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 198, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| Minnesota Territory, per act March 3, 1849—2d session 30th Congress, page 117, section 10 | 200 00 | | |
| | | 7,000 00 | 6,800 00 |
| Total civil list | | 2,260,767 65 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| ANNUITIES AND GRANTS. | | | |
| Josiah H. Webb, per act December 12, 1811 | 50 00 | | |
| Rachel Dohrman, per act March, 1817 | 300 00 | | |

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth C. Perry, per act March 2, 1821 | $400 00 | | |
| | | $750 00 | $750 00 |
| For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury | | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| For salaries of assistant treasurers of the United States, per act August 6, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, pages 99 and 100, section 22, viz: | | | |
| At New York, $4,000; Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, $2,500 each | 11,500 00 | | 11,500 00 |
| For additional salaries of the treasurers of the mint at Philadelphia, and branch mint at New Orleans, under said act, at $500 each | 1,000 00 | | 1,000 00 |
| For salaries of ten additional clerks under said act, at $800 each | 8,000 00 | | 9,000 00 |
| For salary of chief clerk to assistant treasurer at New York, per act March 3, 1847—2d session 29th Congress, page 78 | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| | | 22,000 00 | |
| For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping, collection, transfer, and disbursement of public revenue of August 6, 1846—Appendix No. 9 | | 16,500 00 | 15,000 00 |
| For compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositaries, under act of August 6, 1846, page 95, section 11 | | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| For expenses of loans and treasury notes | | 20,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, as established by the act of May 3, 1802, including the furnishing of five new marine hospitals now building, viz: Paducah, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois; Natchez, Mississippi; Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri—Appendix No. 13 | | 200,000 00 | |
| For amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois—Appendix No. 12 | | 15,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For furnishing marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio—Appendix No. 10 | | 7,000 00 | |
| For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama | | 2,330 00 | |
| For repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Key West, Florida | | 600 00 | |
| For grading, piling, &c., that portion of the marine hospital site at Cleveland, fronting the lake, in order to protect the bank from the encroachment of the water, and secure the hospital edifice—Appendix No. 11 | | 5,000 00 | |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans | | 200,000 00 | |
| For continuing the construction of the custom-house at Charleston | | 100,000 00 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to superintendent and assistants (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work) per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 491 | | 186,000 00 | 186,000 00 |
| For continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida, by the superintendent of the coast survey (and excluding the pay and rations of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy, employed on the work)—per act March 3, 1849 | | 30,000 00 | 24,000 00 |
| To pay Rives & Force for 102 copies of the 8th volume of the American Archives, to be delivered to members of 26th Congress, at $16 83 per vol | 1,716 66 | | |
| To pay same for 117 copies of same volume, to be delivered to new members of 27th Congress, at $16 83 | 1,969 11 | | |
| To pay Blair & Rives for 2,796 copies of the Globe and Appendix, at $3 each | 8,388 00 | | |
| | | 12,073 77 | |
| LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT. | | | |
| For supplying light-houses, containing 3,110 lamps, with oil, tube glasses, wicks, buff skins, whiting, and cotton cloth, transportation and other expenses on the same, and for repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, as per document marked A herewith | 147,474 19 | | |
| For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting, and improvements of light-houses and buildings connected therewith, as per document B herewith | 84,630 60 | | |
| For salaries of 302 keepers and 20 assistant keepers of light-houses—25 of them charged wth double and two with triple lights—and including $1,200 for salary of an inspector of lights on the upper lakes, as per document marked C herewith | 127,448 33 | | |
| For salaries of 40 keepers of floating lights, as per document marked D herewith | 21,750 00 | | |
| For seamen's wages, repairs, and supplies of 40 floating lights, as per document B aforesaid | 71,390 77 | | |
| For expenses of weighing, mooring, cleansing, repairing, and supplying losses of beacons, buoys, chains, and sinkers, as per document B aforesaid | 39,449 92 | | |
| For expenses of superintendents in visiting the light-houses annually, and reporting their condition | 2,000 00 | | |
| For superintendents' commissions on $494,143 81, at 2½ per centum | 12,353 60 | | |
| | | 506,497 41 | 478,603 33 |
| For payment to be made to Mexico on May 30, 1851, under 12th article of treaty of February 2, 1848, including interest | | 3,360,000 00 | |
| For payment of 2d and 3d volumes of the 5th series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State | | 35,000 00 | |
| For expenses in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and paying the salaries of the officers of the commission | | 100,000 00 | |
| Total miscellaneous | | 4,842,751 18 | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.** | | | |
| THE SECRETARY OF STATE ESTIMATES, VIZ: | | | |
| For salaries of ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309 | $72,000 00 | | $81,000 00 |
| For salaries of secretaries of legation to the same places, per same act | 16,000 00 | | 16,000 00 |
| For salary of the minister resident to Turkey, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300, section 9 | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| For salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey, per same act | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| For salaries of charges des affaires to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, the Papal States, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador, per act May 1, 1810—4 Laws, page 309 | 72,000 00 | | 76,500 00 |
| For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, per same act | 40,000 00 | | |
| For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, per same act | 30,000 00 | | 30,000 00 |
| For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, per same act | 9,000 00 | | 9,000 00 |
| For salary of the consul at London, per act August 26, 1842—10 Laws, page 300 | 2,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| For salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, per act March 3, 1843—10 Laws, page 496 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 728 | 1,500 00 | | 1,500 00 |
| For office rent of the consul at Basle, in Switzerland | 100 00 | | 500 00 |
| For salary of a commissioner to reside in China, including the additional compensation under the act to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China, and the Ottoman Porte, &c. | 6,000 00 | | 6,000 00 |
| For salary of the interpreter and secretary to said mission, per act March 3, 1845—10 Laws, page 727 | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| For compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China, viz: Kwang-Chow, Amoy, Fu-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai, per act August 11, 1848—page 127 | 5,000 00 | | 5,000 00 |
| For salary of a consul general at Alexandria, per act August 12, 1848—1st session 30th Congress, page 158 | 3,000 00 | | 3,000 00 |
| For relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, per act February 28, 1803—3 Laws, pages 527-'8—and act February 28, 1811—4 Laws, page 329 | 125,000 00 | | 100,000 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For clerk hire, office rent, and other expenses of the office of the consul at London, per act January 19, 1836—9 Laws, page 286 | 2,800 00 | | 2,800 00 |
| For salary of the consul at Beirout, per act August 3, 1846—1st session 29th Congress, page 81—act March 27, 1848, 1st session 30th Congress, page 15—and act August 12, 1848, page 160 | 500 00 | | 500 00 |
| Total foreign intercourse | | 398,900 00 | |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

TO MEET EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE FROM SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | 128,070 00 | | |
| For expenses of depositing | 17,715 00 | | |
| For incidental expenses | 25,050 00 | | |
| | | 170,835 00 | |

SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates | 115,000 00 | | 115,000 00 |
| For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work | 2,000 00 | | |
| For the survey of private claims in Florida under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract | 15,000 00 | | |
| For surveying in Louisiana, viz: | | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district | 30,550 00 | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 3,212 00 | | |
| For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work | 17,000 00 | | |
| For proposed surveys, including office work in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 17,680 00 | | |
| For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847, (acts 2d session 29th Congress, pages 50 and 102,) viz: | | | |
| For compensation of geologists, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa | 20,000 00 | | 16,000 00 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849 | $15,000 00 | | |
| For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota | 600 00 | | |
| For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom, on the application of the General Land Office, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the contingent fund of that office, for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund | 13,717 46 | | |
| | | $249,759 46 | |
| INDIAN DEPARTMENT. | | | |
| For the current expenses of the Indian department | | 89,450 00 | |
| For payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes, viz: | | | |
| Christian Indians | 400 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Saginaw | 5,800 00 | | |
| Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians | 1,500 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi | 70,800 00 | | |
| Chickasaws | 3,000 00 | | |
| Choctaws | 43,945 00 | | |
| Creeks | 61,930 00 | | |
| Delawares | 10,244 00 | | |
| Florida Indians, or Seminoles | 7,000 00 | | |
| Iowas | 7,875 00 | | |
| Kickapoos | 5,000 00 | | |
| Kansas | 10,000 00 | | |
| Miamies | 42,580 00 | | |
| Eel Rivers, Miamies | 1,100 00 | | |
| Menomonies | 26,430 00 | | |
| Omahas | 1,440 00 | | |
| Ottoes and Missourias | 2,040 00 | | |
| Ottowas | 4,300 00 | | |
| Ottowas and Chippewas | 59,840 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osages | 26,656 00 | | |
| Piankeshaws | 800 00 | | |
| Pawnees | 1,000 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies of Huron | 400 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies | 115,180 00 | | |
| Quapaws | 4,420 00 | | |
| Six Nations of New York | 4,500 00 | | |
| Senecas of New York | 9,750 00 | | |
| Stockbridges | 2,825 00 | | |
| Sioux of Mississippi | 38,750 00 | | |
| Sacs and Foxes of Missouri | 7,870 00 | | |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi | 73,680 00 | | |
| Shawnees | 4,120 00 | | |
| Senecas and Shawnees | 1,000 00 | | |
| Senecas | 2,760 00 | | |
| Wyandots | 19,090 00 | | |
| Winnebagoes | 97,110 00 | | |
| Weas | 3,000 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi | 4,600 00 | | |
| Pottawatomies | 32,150 00 | | |
| Creeks | 1,257 85 | | |
| Iowas | 1,005 00 | | |
| Ottowas and Chippewas | 2,412 16 | | |
| Wyandots | 1,029 16 | | |
| Cherokees | 1,500 00 | | |
| Choctaws | 87,200 00 | | |
| | | 909,289 17 | |
| PENSIONS. | | | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818 | 47,883 00 | | |
| Invalid pensions | 300,000 00 | | |
| Widows and orphans' pensions, per act July 4, 1836 | 111,000 00 | | |
| Widows' pension, per act February 2, 1848 | 480,000 00 | | |
| Pensions to widows and orphans, per act July 21, 1848 | 249,600 00 | | |
| Widows' pensions, per acts July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844 | 80,000 00 | | |
| Widows' pensions, per act July 29, 1848 | 104,000 00 | | |
| Navy pensions | 43,000 00 | | |
| Half-pay pensions | 18,410 00 | | |
| | | 1,433,893 00 | |
| For th esupport and maintenance of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia | | 7,355 00 | $8,850 00 |
| For the census of 1850—Appendix, No. 14 | | 1,116,000 00 | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For defraying the expenses of supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners—Appendix, No. 15 | ..... | $557,537 00 | $439,971 04 |
| For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital, at Baltimore | ..... | 8,600 00 | 6,400 00 |
| For the annual repairs of the Capitol, &c., and for expenses of Capitol grounds, &c | $20,000 00 | ..... | 17,000 00 |
| For the annual repairs of the President's house, &c | 4,500 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 |
| For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamplighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds and President's house | 11,000 00 | | |
| For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard | 6,775 00 | ..... | 6,775 00 |
| For repairs of the two bridges over the eastern branch of the Potomac river, pay of two draw-keepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and levy court of Washington the sum of $650 advanced by them for repairs already made | 5,000 00 | | |
| For completing the improvements in Indiana avenue | 10,000 00 | | |
| For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street | 1,200 00 | | |
| For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient paupers, medical or surgical patients, in the Washington infirmary | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence for their protection, the public mall from Seventh street westward to the Potomac river | 10,000 00 | | |
| For extending the sewers from the Executive departments and the President's house to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's house | 25,000 00 | | |
| For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes, &c., between the Capitol and 15th street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds | 4,500 00 | | |
| For completing the eastern wing of the Patent Office building | 200,000 00 | | |
| For progressing with the western wing of the Patent Office building | 150,000 00 | | |
| | | 449,975 00 | |
| FROM THE PATENT FUND. | | | |
| For collecting agricultural statistics, per act March 3, 1849, acts 2d sess. 30th Cong. p. 364 | 3,500 00 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For analysis of breadstuffs, per same act | 1,000 00 | |
| For books for library, per same act | 1,500 00 | |
| For compensation of librarian | 500 00 | |
| | 6,500 00 | |
| Total under the direction of the Department of the Interior | | 4,992,693 63 |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR ESTIMATES, VIZ:

*1st.—Army proper.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For expenses of recruiting | 38,616 00 | |
| For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates | 10,000 00 | |
| For pay of the army | 1,625,346 00 | |
| For commutation of officers' subsistence | 550,679 00 | |
| For commutation of forage for officers' horses | 103,776 00 | |
| For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants | 35,720 00 | |
| For subsistence in kind, (nothing wanted) | | |
| For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, &c | 75,000 00 | |
| For regular supplies, quartermaster's department | 740,000 00 | |
| For incidental expenses, quartermaster's department | 400,000 00 | |
| For purchase of horses required for 1st and 2d regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen | 80,000 00 | |
| For barracks, quarters, &c | 430,000 00 | |
| For transportation of officers' baggage | 120,000 00 | |
| For transportation of troops and supplies | 1,600,000 00 | |
| For medical and hospital department | 55,000 00 | |
| For contingencies of the army, (nothing wanted) | | |
| | | $5,864,137 00 |

*2d.—Military Academy.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians | 79,764 00 | |
| For commutation of subsistence | 5,621 00 | |
| For forage for officers' horses | 2,592 00 | |
| For clothing for their servants | 420 00 | |
| For current and ordinary expenses | 28,884 00 | |
| For increase and expenses of the library | 1,000 00 | |
| For expenses of the board of visiters, including $517 47 for deficiency | 2,517 47 | |
| For barracks for cadets | 48,500 00 | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For new mess hall | $25,000 00 | | |
| For hospital for enlisted men | 2,000 00 | | |
| For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary store | 3,000 00 | | |
| | | $199,298 47 | |
| *3d.—Fortifications and other works of defence.* | | | |
| For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, (Fort Wayne) | 15,000 00 | | |
| For fort at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, (Fort Montgomery) | 15,000 00 | | |
| For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, (Fort Knox) | 20,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine | 5,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor | 10,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Warren, Boston harbor | 30,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Independence | 5,000 00 | | |
| For protection of Great Brewster island, Boston harbor | 15,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Adams, and permanent barracks and quarters thereat, Newport harbor, R. I. | 35,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut | 10,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York | 15,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's island, N.Y. | 25,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor | 20,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York | 60,000 00 | | |
| For magazines at Battery Hudson | 5,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Delaware, Pea Patch island, Delaware river | 50,000 00 | | |
| For fort on Soller's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor, Maryland | 50,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Monroe, including Artesian well, Hampton Roads, Virginia | 20,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe | 800 00 | | |
| For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor | 3,500 00 | | |
| For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor | 40,000 00 | | |
| For dike to Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor | 10,000 00 | | |
| For preservation of site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor | 5,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor | 4,500 00 | | |
| For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia | 15,000 00 | | |
| For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia | 20,000 00 | | |
| For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama | 15,000 00 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river | 20,000 00 | |
| For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river | 35,000 00 | |
| For Fort Pike and additional barracks thereat | 5,000 00 | |
| For Fort Wood and additional barracks thereat | 10,000 00 | |
| For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana | 4,000 00 | |
| For Tower Dupré | 2,000 00 | |
| For fort at Key West, Florida | 75,000 00 | |
| For fort at Garden Key, Florida | 50,000 00 | |
| | | 754,800 00 |
| *4th.—Surveys.* | | |
| For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic | 15,000 00 | |
| For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes | 25,000 00 | |
| For survey of the harbor of Mobile, in reference to its improvement | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 65,000 00 |
| *5th.—Rivers and Harbors.* | | |
| For continuing the Delaware breakwater | 50,000 00 | |
| For improvement of Savannah harbor and the removals of the wrecks | 30,000 00 | |
| For repairs of sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York | 14,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus creek, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie | 30,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, Fairport, Ohio | 15,000 00 | |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie | 6,000 00 | |
| For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky city, and improvement, &c | 12,000 00 | |
| For the further improvement of River Raisin harbor, Michigan | 14,000 00 | |
| For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Erie | 20,000 00 | |
| For continuation of breakwater at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of breakwater at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont | 15,000 00 | |
| For repairs, and working steam dredge on Lake Champlain | 9,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, New York | 15,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York | 40,000 00 | |
| For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York | 10,000 00 | |
| For continuation of the works at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York | 10,500 00 | |

## *Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, New York | $20,000 00 | | |
| For a steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Ontario | 20,000 00 | | |
| For further improvement of the harbor of Michigan city, Indiana | 30,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the town of Southport, Wisconsin | 15,000 00 | | |
| For further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan | 20,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin | 20,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin | 15,000 00 | | |
| For steam dredge equipment and discharging scows for Lake Michigan | 20,000 00 | | |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers | 200,000 00 | | |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls at Louisville | 60,000 00 | | |
| For removing raft of Red river, and improvement of the river | 50,000 00 | | |
| For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis, together with the balance of old appropriation | 50,000 00 | | |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, near Albany, New York | 50,000 00 | | |
| For connecting the waters of Indian river and Musquito lagoon at the Haulover, Florida | 5,000 00 | | |
| For improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa | 20,000 00 | | |
| For the repairs and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast | 20,000 00 | | |
| | | $1,035,500 00 | |
| *6th.—Light-houses.* | | | |
| For completing light-house on Waugoschance, Lake Michigan | 20,580 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor | 4,000 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Brandywine Shoal, Delaware bay | 3,000 00 | | |
| For completing light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida | 36,000 00 | | |
| | | 63,580 00 | |
| *7th.—Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war.* | | | |
| For armament of fortifications | 100,000 00 | | |
| For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies | 100,000 00 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For current expenses of the ordnance service | 100,000 00 | |
| For manufacture of arms at the national armories | 360,000 00 | |
| For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory | 50,560 00 | |
| For repairs and improvement and new machinery at Springfield armory | 56,000 00 | |
| For arsenals | 117,586 00 | |
| For purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal | 8,500 00 | |
| | | 892,646 00 |
| *8th.—Arrearages under act of 1st May, 1820.* | | |
| For arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815, payable through Third Auditor | | 2,000 00 |
| Total under the direction of the War Department | | $8,876,961 47 |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, including the engineer corps, not on duty | 500,000 00 | |
| For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the naval school at Annapolis, Md | 28,200 00 | |
| For the transportation of the United States mail, per act August 3, 1848 | 874,600 00 | |
| For the Nautical Almanac, per act March 3, 1849 | 12,850 00 | |
| | | 1,415,650 00 |

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels | 1,975,000 00 | |
| For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp for the navy | 1,750,000 00 | |
| For enumerated contingent expenses | 225,000 00 | |
| | | 3,950,000 00 |

### ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers on ordnance duty | 48,200 00 | |
| For ordnance and ordnance stores, &c | 196,900 00 | |
| For the support of the Hydrographical office and National Observatory | 52,361 15 | |
| | | 297,461 15 |

## *Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| | | | Appropriations made for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ESTIMATES OF THE SUMS REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF NAVY YARDS AND DOCKS. | | | |
| For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers | $235,062 00 | | |
| For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations | 73,960 00 | | |
| For improvements and necessary repairs at navy yards and stations | 845,966 00 | | |
| For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines | 19,550 00 | | |
| For floating dry docks, and for stone dock at New York | 1,265,562 00 | | |
| FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES THAT MAY ACCRUE DURING THE YEAR FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES, VIZ: | | | |
| For freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam engines and attendance on the same in navy yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen and drawing teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy yards and shore stations; for cleaning and for clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes; for watchmen and for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation | 307,145 00 | | |
| | | $2,747,245 00 | |
| ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. | | | |
| For provisions for 7,500 men | | 756,200 00 | |
| ESTIMATE OF THE SUM REQUIRED UNDER THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. | | | |
| For medicines and hospital stores | | 36,800 00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MARINE CORPS.** | | |
| Pay and subsistence | 253,406 07 | |
| Provisions for marines serving on shore | 20,000 00 | |
| Clothing | 46,416 00 | |
| Fuel | 10,000 00 | |
| Military stores | 6,900 00 | |
| Transportation | 9,000 00 | |
| Repairs of barracks, &c. | 6,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses | 20,000 00 | |
| | | 371,722 07 |
| Total under the direction of the Navy Department | | 9,575,078 22 |
| **EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.** | | |
| Amount expended during the year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 100,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c. | 50,000 00 | |
| Do ..... do ..... California | 200,000 00 | |
| Annual increase for new districts, increase of business, &c. | 100,000 00 | |
| Weights and measures, and contingent expenses | 100,000 00 | |
| | | 2,750,000 00 |

# RECAPITULATION.

## CIVIL LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Legislature | $764,944 90 | |
| Executive | 1,094,945 75 | |
| Surveyors general and their clerks | 52,400 00 | |
| Secretary to sign patents for public lands | 1,500 00 | |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings, assistants, &c | 7,000 00 | |
| Mint of the United States and its branches | 135,877 00 | |
| Governments in the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota | 63,900 00 | |
| Judiciary | 140,200 00 | |
| | | $2,260,767 65 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annuities and grants | 750 00 | |
| Miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for | 5,000 00 | |
| Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks | 22,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses, under the act for the safe-keeping, &c., of public revenue | 16,500 00 | |
| Compensation, &c., to special agents to examine books and accounts and money on hand in the several depositaries | 5,000 00 | |
| Expenses of loans and treasury notes | 20,000 00 | |
| To supply deficiencies in the fund for the relief of sick seamen, &c | 200,000 00 | |
| Amount required to complete marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 00 | |
| Furnishing marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky | 7,000 00 | |
| Do ..... Pittsburg, Pennsylvania | 7,000 00 | |
| Do ..... Cleveland, Ohio | 7,000 00 | |
| Repairs and improvements to marine hospital at Mobile, Alabama | 2,330 00 | |
| Do ..... do ..... Key West, Florida | 600 00 | |
| Grading, piling, &c., marine hospital site at Cleveland | 5,000 00 | |
| Continuing the construction of the custom-house at New Orleans | 200,000 00 | |
| Do ..... do ..... Charleston | 100,000 00 | |
| Survey of the coast of the United States | 186,000 00 | |
| Continuation of the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida | 30,000 00 | |
| Light-house establishment | 506,497 41 | |
| Payment to be made to Mexico on 30th May, 1851, under 12th article of treaty | 3,360,000 00 | |
| Payment for 2d and 3d volumes of 5th series of Documentary History | 35,000 00 | |
| Expenses of running and marking boundary line between the United States and Mexico | 100,000 00 | |
| To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to comply with former orders of the House, directing him to furnish members with certain books | 12,073 77 | |
| | | 4,842,751 18 |

## INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries of ministers of the United States | 72,000 00 | |
| Salaries of secretaries of legation | 16,000 00 | |
| Salary of minister resident to Turkey | 6,000 00 | |
| Salary of the dragoman to the legation to Turkey | 2,500 00 | |
| Salaries of chargés des affaires of the United States | 72,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad | 40,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 30,000 00 | |
| Expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers | 9,000 00 | |
| Salary of the consul at London | 2,000 00 | |
| Salary of the commissioner to the Sandwich Islands | 3,000 00 | |
| Interpreters, guards, &c., of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria | 1,500 00 | |
| Office rent of the consul at Basle, Switzerland | 100 00 | |
| Salary of commissioner to reside in China | 6,000 00 | |
| Salary of secretary and interpreter to said mission | 2,500 00 | |
| Compensation to the consuls at the five ports in China | 5,000 00 | |
| Salary of consul general at Alexandria | 3,000 00 | |
| Relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries | 125,000 00 | |
| Clerk hire, office rent, &c., of the office of the American consul at London | 2,800 00 | |
| Salary of the consul at Beirout | 500 00 | |
| | | 398,900 00 |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To meet the expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of public lands | 170,835 00 | |
| Surveys of the public lands | 249,759 46 | |
| Current expenses of the Indian Department | 89,450 00 | |
| Annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes | 909,289 17 | |
| Pensions | 1,433,893 00 | |
| Penitentiary in the District of Columbia | 7,355 00 | |
| Census of 1850 | 1,116,000 00 | |
| Expenses of courts of the United States, &c. | 557,537 00 | |
| Expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital at Baltimore | 8,600 00 | |
| Public buildings, grounds, bridges, &c., Washington | 449,975 00 | |
| | | 4,992,693 63 |

## UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Army proper | 5,864,137 00 | |
| Military Academy | 199,298 47 | |
| Fortifications and other works of defence | 754,800 00 | |
| Surveys | 65,000 00 | |
| Rivers and harbors | 1,035,500 00 | |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Light-houses | $63,580 00 | |
| Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war | 892,646 00 | |
| Arrearages under act 1st May, 1820 | 2,000 00 | |
| | | $8,876,961 47 |
| **UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.** | | |
| General service of the navy | 9,203,356 15 | |
| Marine corps | 371,722 07 | |
| | | 9,575,078 22 |
| **EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.** | | |
| Amount expended during the year ending 30th June, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 | |
| Additional expenses occasioned by the warehousing system authorized | 100,000 00 | |
| Expenses of new districts in Texas and Oregon, &c | 50,000 00 | |
| Do.....do.....California | 200,000 00 | |
| Annual increase from new districts, increase of business, &c | 100,000 00 | |
| Weights and measures and contingent expenses | 100,000 00 | |
| | | 2,750,000 00 |
| Total estimates | | 33,697,152 15 |

*Statement of appropriations, permanent and indefinite, estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, agreeably to former acts of Congress.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additional clerks in the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and Register of the Treasury, per acts of October 12, 1837, and January 28, 1847 | | $10,800 00 | |
| Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia, per act May 20, 1836, viz: | | | |
| Principal | $60,000 00 | | |
| Interest | 47,850 00 | | |
| | | 107,850 00 | |
| Two, three, and five per cent. due to certain States under the several acts for their admission to the Union | | 117,000 00 | |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold, per act January 12, 1825 | | 30,000 00 | |
| Refunding purchase money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act August 29, 1842 | | 8,000 00 | |
| Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act March 2, 1847 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Relief of certain inhabitants of East Florida, per act June 26, 1834 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Refunding duties in certain cases where they are unascertained or paid under protest, per act March 3, 1839 | | 100,000 00 | |
| Marine hospital fund, per act May 3, 1803 | | 100,000 00 | |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, for interest on $515,169, per act August 10, 1846 | | 30,910 14 | |
| Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed by the several departments of government, per 12th section act March 3, 1847 | | 200,000 00 | |
| | | | $724,560 14 |
| Arming and equipping the militia, per act April 23, 1808, (permanent) | | 200,000 00 | |
| Civilization of Indians, per act March 3, 1819, (permanent) | | 10,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary claims, per act May 15, 1828 | | 12,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act June 7, 1832 | | 340,000 00 | |
| Claims of the State of Virginia, per act July 5, 1832 | | 75,000 00 | |
| Unclaimed pensions, per act August 23, 1842 | | 18,000 00 | |
| Certain naval pensions, per act March 3, 1847 | | 12,000 00 | |
| Certain naval pensions, per act August 11, 1848 | | 16,000 00 | |
| | | | 683,000 00 |
| Public debt (old) payable at the treasury, per act March 3, 1817 | | 2,000 00 | |
| Interest on the public debt created under acts of April 15, 1842, March 3, 1843, July 22, 1846, and March 31, 1848 | | 2,068,671 36 | |
| Interest on stock of the loan of January 28, 1847 | | 1,657,101 03 | |
| Purchase of the stock of the loan of January 28, 1847 | | 492,898 97 | |
| Interest on the Mexican indemnity stock | | 15,178 74 | |
| | | | 4,235,850 10 |
| | | | 5,643,410 24 |

*Statement accompanying the annual estimates of appropriations, formed in pursuance of the 8th section of the act of May 1, 1820.*

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1851. | Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| President and Vice President of the United States, &c. | $7,500 00 | |
| New edition of the laws of the Post Office Department and list of post offices | | $1,670 93 |
| Governor, judges, and secretary of the late Territory of Florida | | 2,798 88 |
| Expenses of the legislative council of the late Territory of Florida | | 7,454 88 |
| Governor, judges, and secretary of the late Territory of Iowa | | 2,876 09 |
| Expenses of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory | | 400 67 |
| Expenses of the legislative assembly of Iowa Territory | | 10,130 72 |
| Contingent expenses of the Territory of Iowa | | 175 00 |
| Chief justice, associate, and district judges of the United States | 25,675 00 | |
| Chief justice, associate judges, and judges of criminal and orphans' courts, District of Columbia | 2,675 00 | |
| District attorneys and marshals | 3,500 00 | |
| Payment of certain annuities granted by special acts of Congress | 550 00 | |
| Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c. | 150,000 00 | |
| Light-house at White Fish Point | | 7 17 |
| Sundry light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c. | 100,000 00 | |
| Erection of marine hospital at St. Louis | 30,000 00 | |
| Erection of marine hospital at Napoleon | 27,000 00 | |
| Repairs of marine hospital at Norfolk | | 4 96 |
| Building or purchasing a revenue cutter | | 50 |
| Payment of mudding duties | | 465 00 |
| To satisfy the State of Maine under treaty stipulations, act June 17, 1844 | | 3,440 05 |
| Bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States | | 3,196 00 |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution | | 07 |
| Payment of instalment and interest payable under 12th article, treaty with Mexico | | 167,400 00 |
| Furniture for custom-house at Boston | | 547 87 |
| Furniture and fixtures for custom-house at Wilmington, N. C | | 210 25 |
| Compensation of half per cent. to each designated depositary, under act of August 6, 1846 | 10,000 00 | |
| Renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico | | 15,771 87 |
| Northern boundary of Missouri | | 4,000 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment 1st vol., 5th series, Documentary History | | | 10 20 |
| Outstanding claims of the late mission to China | | | 1,245 53 |
| Survey of the boundary line between the United States and British provinces | | | 99 30 |
| Clerks and messenger in office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs | | | 866 67 |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings | 506 56 | | |
| Surveyor general in Wisconsin and Iowa | | | 155 56 |
| Painting the Capitol | 5,235 10 | | |
| Patent fund | 109,878 55 | | |
| Fulfilling treaties with Chickasaws | 9,801 07 | | |
| Do. Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians | 1,914 17 | | |
| Do. Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi | 24,374 77 | | 34,000 00 |
| Do. Chippewas of Saginaw | 5,037 08 | | |
| Do. Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river | 2,070 25 | | |
| Do. Choctaws | 45,268 98 | | |
| Do. Christian Indians | 200 00 | | |
| Do. Creeks | 51,276 90 | | |
| Do. Delawares | 9,968 50 | | |
| Do. Florida Indians | 6,410 52 | | |
| Do. Iowas | 2,932 50 | | |
| Do. Kansas | 10,952 11 | | |
| Do. Kickapoos | 2,500 00 | | |
| Do. Menomonies | 84,500 50 | | |
| Do. Miamies | 46,211 12 | | |
| Do. Miamies of Eel river | 500 01 | | |
| Do. Miamies of 28th November, 1840 | 8,898 84 | | |
| Do. Omahas | 870 00 | | |
| Do. Osages | 22,558 90 | | |
| Do. Ottawas | 3,034 00 | | |
| Do. Ottawas and Chippewas | 55,647 43 | | |
| Do. Ottoes and Missourias | 6,878 75 | | |
| Do. Pawnees | 5,366 27 | | |
| Do. Piankeshaws | 400 00 | | |
| Do. Pottawatomies | 47,039 17 | | |
| Do. Pottawatomies of the Huron | 400 00 | | |
| Do. Quapaws | 3,730 22 | | |
| Do. Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi | 70,911 30 | | |
| Do. Sacs and Foxes of Missouri | 8,705 08 | | |
| Do. Senecas | 1,596 63 | | |
| Do. Senecas of New York | 4,875 00 | | |
| Do. Senecas and Shawnees | 1,611 80 | | |
| Do. Shawnees | 3,901 60 | | |
| Do. Shawnees, (proceeds of land) | 3,116 44 | | |

*Estimates of Appropriations*—Continued.

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. | Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| Fulfilling treaties with Sioux of Mississippi | $69,960 14 | |
| Do. Six Nations of New York | 1,471 20 | |
| Do. Stockbridges | 1,650 00 | |
| Do. various Indian tribes | 9,848 52 | |
| Do. Weas | 1,500 00 | |
| Do. Winnebagoes | 56,862 40 | |
| Do. Wyandots | 8,500 84 | |
| Carrying into effect treaties with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river | 1,024 66 | |
| Interest on stocks due to Cherokees under treaty of 1835 | | $13,799 82 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas and Ottawas | | 2,115 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—education | | 19,337 50 |
| Interest on stocks due to Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies—mills | | 43,340 35 |
| Interest on stocks due to Creek orphans | | 1,200 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Menomonies | | 900 00 |
| Interest on stocks due to Shawnees | | 9,242 57 |
| Civilization of Indians | 11,434 66 | |
| Provisions for Indians | 14,816 00 | |
| Buildings at the several agencies | 4,073 48 | |
| Removal of 250 New York Indians | 9,942 34 | |
| Removal and subsistence of Creek Indians | 7,831 51 | |
| Value of improvements on lands ceded by Miamies' treaty, November, 1838 | 8,000 68 | |
| Awards for improvements surrendered by Senecas | 15,032 68 | |
| Payment to Baptiste Powles | 4,000 00 | |
| Payment to William Day | 2,000 00 | |
| Payment for Creek Nation of balance claimed for award to citizens of Georgia | 84,633 55 | |
| Interest on awards to Choctaw claimants | 13,026 39 | |
| Holding treaty with Menomonies for land north of Fox river | 1,019 70 | |
| Holding treaty with Potawatomies of Missouri | | 995 8 |
| Holding treaty with Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes, and Sioux, for lands in Iowa | | 28 63 |
| Mission to the wild Indians of the prairie | 9,643 81 | |
| Collecting and digesting statistics of Indian tribes | 3,189 39 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ... taking census of the North Carolina Cherokees | | 126 00 |
| Expenses of certain Chippewas and their interpreter | 1,000 00 | |
| Marking north and western boundary of Creek country | 10,000 00 | |
| Revolutionary pensions, per act March 18, 1818 | 20,117 00 | |
| Mexican hostilities—navy | 23,000 00 | |
| Pay of the navy | 90,153 31 | |
| Pay of superintendents | 15,000 00 | |
| Provisions | 127,000 00 | |
| Increase, repairs, armament, &c | 300,000 00 | |
| Contingent expenses enumerated | 85,735 99 | |
| Clothing for the navy | 406,995 65 | |
| Surgeon's necessaries and appliances | 242 00 | |
| Books, maps, &c., of the hydrographical office | 808 60 | |
| Stevens' war steamer | 183,521 22 | |
| Steam mail service | 500,000 00 | |
| Naval depot | 5,730 00 | |
| Improvements at Naval School, Annapolis | 12,283 36 | |
| Iron steamer, at Pittsburg, on Lieutenant Hunter's plan | | 161 95 |
| Testing Professor Page's electro-magnetic power | 1,532 04 | |
| Pay and subsistence of marine corps | 8,520 49 | |
| Military stores.....do | 980 87 | |
| Contingent expenses.....do | 1,837 18 | |
| Repairs of barracks.....do | 1,267 73 | |
| Fuel.....do | 3,104 05 | |
| Transportation.....do | 821 64 | |
| Provisions.....do | 9,517 29 | |
| Pay of the army | 500,000 00 | |
| Pay of ten regiments of regular troops | | 103,690 12 |
| Subsistence of officers | 160,000 00 | |
| Subsistence department | 1,279,165 31 | |
| Forage | 30,000 00 | |
| Payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants | 12,000 00 | |
| Three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers and expenses of recruiting | 100,000 00 | |
| Medical and hospital department | 49,790 18 | |
| Contingencies of the army | 17,792 48 | |
| Pay of eleven regiments of volunteers | 20,000 00 | |
| Pay of volunteers—resolution 8th August, 1846 | 10,000 00 | |
| Pay of volunteers—act 2d March, 1847 | 50,000 00 | |
| Pay of three companies of Indiana militia | | 174 21 |
| Pay of Florida militia on account of medical department | 2,000 00 | |
| Fort Calhoun | 10,000 00 | |
| Contingencies of fortifications | 50,000 00 | |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Heads of appropriations. | Amounts which will be required during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. | Amounts which may be carried to the surplus fund. |
|---|---|---|
| National armories | $70,000 00 | |
| Purchase of Colt's revolving pistols | | $50,000 00 |
| Arming and equipping militia | 38,000 00 | |
| Removing obstructions in the rivers Choctawhatchie and Holmes | 2,123 38 | |
| Surveys in reference to military defences of the frontier—inland and Atlantic | 5,000 00 | |
| Surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific | 22,000 00 | |
| Light-house at Sand Key, Florida | 30,000 00 | |
| Light-house on the Whales' back, New Hampshire | 12,000 00 | |
| Screw-pile beacon on South Shoal, off Nantucket, Massachusetts | 12,000 00 | |
| Relief of Captain Vannetine & Co., per act March 3, 1839 | | 129 82 |
| | 5,656,530 34 | 502,170 02 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November* 16, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives estimates for contingent expenses of the House, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing and binding | $100,000 00 |
| Stationery | 10,000 00 |
| Furniture | 3,000 00 |
| Librarian, four clerks, messengers, pages, and laborers | 32,000 00 |
| Horses and mail carriages | 2,549 00 |
| Fuel, oil, and candles | 2,400 00 |
| Newspapers | 4,600 00 |
| Engraving and lithographing | 25,000 00 |
| Alterations, repairs, and other miscellaneous items | 15,000 00 |
| Capitol police | 3,200 00 |
| | 197,749 00 |

## No. 2.

The Secretary of State estimates for the contingent expenses of his office, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and of the city of Washington, estimated for 70 papers, at $260 each | $18,200 00 |
| For proof-reading, packing, and distributing laws and documents, including boxes, labor, and transportation, &c | 10,000 00 |
| For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, and attendance; furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting, and glazing | 4,400 00 |
| For printing, (letter-press and copperplate,) book and maps | 2,600 00 |
| For newspapers | 200 00 |
| For extra clerk-hire and copying | 2,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 1,000 00 |
| | 37,800 00 |

## No. 3.

The First Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For furniture | $500 00 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor | 1,700 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 300 00 |
| | 2,500 00 |

## No. 4.

The Second Comptroller estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing blanks, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved..... | $700 00 |
| For labor, office furniture, and miscellaneous items..... | 800 00 |
| | 1,500 00 |

NOTE.—The Intelligencer and Union are indispensably necessary in this office. Many of the laws passed at each session of Congress are to be carried into effect before the pamphlet edition of the laws issues from the press, and as they cannot be found except in the official paper, that must be resorted to. It is also frequently necessary to the understanding of a law, that the proceedings had in its progress through Congress—such as amendments offered and adopted or rejected—should be known, and the files are often referred to for this purpose; and information indispensable, in many cases, to the correct interpretation of a law cannot be obtained from any other source.

## No. 5.

The First Auditor estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing blanks, and labor..... | $1,200 00 |
| For cases for the records, documents, and official papers preserved in the office, and indispensable to the public business, and necessary furniture for the office. | 1,000 00 |
| For miscellaneous items..... | 300 00 |
| | 2,500 00 |

## No. 6.

The Second Auditor estimates for the contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, office funiture, printing blanks, (including pay for the Republic and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office,) and miscellaneous items..... | $1,500 00 |

## No. 7.

The Solicitor estimates for contingent expenses, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, printing circulars and blank forms for reports of district attorneys, clerks of courts, marshals, and labor..... | $1,050 00 |
| For miscellaneous items..... | 200 00 |
| For statutes and reports, including those of the several States..... | 1,000 00 |
| For official seal, with press and fixtures, per act February 22, 1849, ch. 61, sec. 2 | 250 00 |
| | 2,500 00 |

## No. 8.

For the general purposes of the Southeast Executive building, the sum of $7,596 is added. Former appropriations inadequate, as appears from the additional estimates to make good deficiencies in former years, and the report of the superintendent of the building.

## No. 9.

ddition of $1,500 over former appropriation, wanted for the purpose of paying rent of vaults, i rooms, or purchase of safes for the use of designated depositaries.

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## No. 10.

'urnishing marine hospitals rendered necessary by acts of Congress establishing hospitals, by the anticipated occupation of the buildings at the places indicated during the next fiscal r, to be expended in the purchase of usual hospital furniture.

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## No. 11.

Necessary to the security of the hospital edifice. Amount required not accurately ascertain- and therefore conjectural.

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## No. 12.

ncrease over original estimate caused by a change in the plan of the building recommended the chief of the topographical bureau.

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## No. 13.

22 515 of this estimate required to meet the increased expenditure at Pittsburg, Louisville, i Cleveland, resulting from the organization of the public hospitals at those places. The re- ue for extending the relief of the fund to other places where the present provision is inade- ute, or where no provision has been authorized; and also for the increased charges upon the d resulting from the establishment of hospitals at Chicago, Paducah, St. Louis, and Natchez, uld the hospitals at those places be ready to be occupied during the fiscal year.

---

## No. 14.

*Census of* 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| r pay of United States marshals | $25,000 00 |
| r pay of clerks | 45,000 00 |
| r printing blanks, census, and compend | 211,000 00 |
| r binding | 20,000 00 |
| r statistical information | 150,000 00 |
| r deputy marshals, and all other expenses | 675,000 00 |
| | 1,126,000 00 |
| om which deduct appropriation of March 3, 1849 | 10,000 00 |
| aving the sum now required for this service | 1,116,000 00 |

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## No. 15.

This estimate is based upon the best information obtained from the marshals, &c. Its excess er the last appropriation is caused by the increase of business in the United States courts, by e organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and the anticipated organization of California and ew Mexico, and by the insufficiency in the previous estimates of the amounts required for the iscellaneous expenditures chargeable to this fund.

## UNITED STATES MINT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
*Philadelphia, Nov.* 8, 1849.

SIR: I have sent to the Register of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations which will be required for the mint and branch mints for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. I have now the honor of sending you copies of these estimates, with the following remarks in regard to them.

The California gold, brought to the mint in the present year for coinage, has increased our expenses, not only by its large amount, (exceeding $3,200,000 in value,) but by the character of the gold itself, which contains combined with it a large portion of silver, which must be separated from it. This is done by a chemical process, requiring, for operations upon so large a scale, a great and expensive increase in the laboratory, and the employment of additional workmen.

In consequence of this, the funds available for the present fiscal year must certainly fall short of the expenses, so that there will not only be no balance on hand at the end of the year, but there will be a deficit which must be supplied by an extra appropriation. What amount will be required for this purpose cannot be determined with accuracy, until the wastage accounts of 1849 shall be settled; after which time an estimate of the sum required to supply deficiencies will be presented.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are estimated at | | $80,000 |
| Deducting therefrom the estimated profits on copper during the same period | $10,000 | |
| And the estimated deductions from deposites | 14,000 | |
| | | 24,000 |
| There will remain to be asked for the sum of | | $56,000 |

as per the estimate herewith presented.

In the appropriations asked for there are but two that vary from those heretofore presented. The first is an increase in the salary of the assistant assayer—from $1,300 to $1,500. By section 7 of the Mint act of January 18, 1837, it is enacted that "to the assistants and clerks such annual salaries shall be allowed as the director may determine, with the approbation of the President: *Provided*, That an assistant shall not receive more than fifteen hundred dollars, and that a clerk shall not receive more than twelve hundred dollars." The gentleman who fills the office of assistant assayer has performed the duties of his place most skilfully and faithfully for thirteen years, and, as I sincerely think, fully merits the small increase of salary provided. It may be added that the large proportion of California gold now deposited at the mint, in the amount of which no decrease is to be anticipated, has at least doubled the work in the assay department. I therefore beg, most respectfully, to submit the proposed salary, through you, to the approbation of the President.

The appropriation for the wages of workmen has, for a long time, been

$24,000. The increase of labor at the mint has made it necessary to present an estimate for $25,200.

The appropriations required for the branch mint at New Orleans are founded on the "Grounds of Estimates," presented by the superintendent of that mint, and of which a copy is sent enclosed.

The appropriation presented for the branch mint at Charlotte is for the usual amount, except an item of $1,000 for certain repairs, of which the explanation given by the superintendent is sent enclosed.

The estimate for the branch mint at Dahlonega is of the usual amount, and does not require explanation.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,

R. M. PATTERSON,
*Director.*

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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## UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.

Coast Survey Station,
*Mount Independence, near Portland, (Me.,) Nov.,* 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, in advance of the report required by the regulations of the coast survey, a brief notice of the progress of the work up to this time, and of its progress during the past year, with the estimates for the cost of the work during the next fiscal year.

Some part of the operations of the survey (including field and office work) has been carried on in every State on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico during the past season, and a beginning has been made on the western coast.

The general progress of the coast survey may be thus summed up. In the first section, (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island,) the primary triangulation, and astronomical and other observations connected with it, have reached Portland, Maine; the minute reconnoissance extending to the Kennebec and the general reconnoissance to the Penobscot. One party uninterruptedly engaged in this work could finish it to the boundary in two to two and a half seasons. A base of verification has been measured on the Boston and Providence railroad. The secondary triangulation has reached New Hampshire, and the preparation of putting up signals has been carried to Kennebunk, in Maine. The topography has reached Cape Ann, with an interval to be filled on the eastern side of Massachusetts bay from Harwich to Scituate. The hydrography of the south shore of Massachusetts is complete to Nantucket sound, embraces nearly the whole of Nantucket shoals, and has been completed in Hyannis, Bass river, and Wellfleet, harbors of refuge, and in Boston harbor and its approaches. The rest of the work in this section, except the topography and hydrography of part of Narragansett bay, is complete. Observations for difference of longitude by chronometer between Cambridge and Europe are in progress. The charts of New Bedford, Holmes' hole, Tarpaulin cove, Edgartown, and Nantucket harbors, have been published. The general coast chart from Narragansett bay to Cuttyhunk, is engraving; so also the chart of Bos

ton harbor. Muskeget channel, and the second sheet of the coast chart are in the hands of the draughtsman. Two manuscript charts, on a large scale, of Boston harbor and its approaches, have been prepared for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the city of Boston. Preliminary sketches and notices of dangers and facilities to navigation developed by the survey, have been published.

The whole field work of the survey is in general complete in the next section, (Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware,) parts of which require an extension of the work, and others verification and resurvey. This is done as parties are disposable. The chief expenditure in this section is for drawing and engraving. Two charts of New York bay and harbor, in six sheets, and one on a smaller scale in one sheet, have been published. The atlas of harbors of Long Island sound is nearly completed. Charts of the harbors of New London, New Haven, Black Rock, and Bridgeport, Oyster bay, Huntingdon bay, Sawkins and Sheffield islands, Captain's islands, E. and W. of Fisher's island sound, have been published. The outline of Sachem's head is engraved, leaving only the mouth of the Connecticut, the anchorage at Hart and City islands, and perhaps an additional chart, to be engraved. The eastern sheet of the general chart of Long Island sound has been published; the middle sheet is engraved, and the western is in the course of engraving. The western sheet of the south side of Long Island is engraved, and the middle and eastern sheets drawn. The offshore chart, comprising the coast of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, from Block island to the capes of the Delaware, is drawn and nearly engraved. A chart of the passage between east river and Long Island sound (Hell Gate) has been drawn. Buttermilk channel, in New York harbor, has been resurveyed and a chart published. The Delaware bay and river, in three sheets, including the approaches, has been published. A chart of Little Egg harbor, (of refuge,) on the coast of New Jersey, has been published. All these engraved plates are in general electrotyped, so as to use copies which are fac similies of the original.

In the next section, (Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,) the primary triangulation, and secondary connected with it, will be completed in less than three years, having now reached the Rappahannock in its progress down the Chesapeake. The secondary triangulation, on the outer shore, is similarly advanced. The triangulation to connect the primary work and the Capitol, requires the occupation of but one station to complete it. A base of verification has been measured on Kent island. From the "Seaton station," at Washington, we expect to reach all the principal points on the coast through which the telegraph passes, determining the difference of longitude with a precision not heretofore attained. Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cambridge, and Cincinnati, (one of the steps to New Orleans by the western telegraph route,) have been thus connected, and the astronomical observations at Western Reserve College have been rendered available for our work by its telegraphic connection with Philadelphia. The topography in this section, both of the shores of the Chesapeake and ocean shore, has kept pace with the triangulation as nearly as the convenience of the work permits. The hydrography of the Chesapeake has rather pressed upon the land work, and that outside follows it closely. An efficient *steam vessel* is much wanted for this part of the work; otherwise, as the Chesapeake widens, and the soundings

come to embrace the mouth of the bay outside, the hydrography cannot keep pace with the rest of the work. With a steamer, which could keep the sea one hundred days during the working season, the main hydrography of this station could be completed in five years, and probably at no greater annual expense than now. Charts of Annapolis harbor and the entrance to Chester river have been published. A chart of the Patapsco and Baltimore harbor, in two sheets, is nearly engraved. The upper sheet of Chesapeake bay is drawn and engraving, and the drawing of a second sheet is in progress. Materials for a third will, at the close of this season, be in the office, and will soon be reduced.

In the fourth section, (Virginia and North Carolina,) the main and secondary triangulation of Albemarle sound, and the tertiary triangulation of the rivers emptying into it, except those at its head, and the topography of the shores, are completed. The triangulation of Croatan and Roanoke sounds, and the topography of the shores, are nearly completed. A base line has been measured on Bodies' island. The triangulation of Currituck sound is in progress, and that of Pamlico sound commenced. A small triangulation along the ocean shore has been carried to the inlet south of Cape Hatteras. The hydrography of Albemarle sound is two-thirds done. Hydrographic reconnoisances have been made of the inlets between Nag's head and Hatteras inlet. The reductions are in progress for a map of Albemarle sound. The chart of Pasquotank river has been drawn and is nearly engraved. This is the section having the smallest extent of shore line of the nine sections on the coast of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and the progress of the land work in it, in four years, amounts probably to one-third of the whole. Had the steamer Jefferson answered our expectations, we should have been able to speak as positively in regard to the hydrography.

In section five, (South Carolina and Georgia,) a general reconnoissance has been made, so as to decide upon the plan of the work and to form an idea of the difficulties and facilities in different parts of the section, the work having been only commenced in it in the winter of 1847–'48. The land work of Charleston harbor has been completed, including the triangulation and topography, and the astronomical observations required have been made. The approaches to the harbor from the ocean have been sounded out. A hydrographic reconnoissance has been made of Bull's bay, on the coast of South Carolina, important as a harbor of refuge. The recomputations required for the chart of Charleston harbor have been made, and the drawing is in progress. A sketch of the harbor of Bull's bay has been published. The base line for the main work has been laid out on Edisto island, and the arrangements for its measurement are in progress. The sides of the main triangles have been traced, from the base to the stations east of Charleston. The small secondary triangulation will be pushed, both south into Georgia and north from the base, so as to serve as a minute reconnoissance for the primary.

The sixth section (part of Florida) was commenced last winter by a reconnissance of the Florida reefs and keys, and a special appropriation being made by Congress, the triangulation was at once commenced near Key West and Bahia Honda, and astronomical observations for fixing the geographical position of Key West. The rapid advance of summer, and other circumstances, necessarily prevented more than a beginning there, and the parties are now under instructions to resume work as early

as the season will permit—two land parties, (one a double one,) and a hydrographic party, being organized for the purpose. The plan of operations proposed, and the reasons for it, are described in my report. More than two-thirds of the part of the coast of Florida which is comprised in section seventh, has been reconnoitered, and work may be commenced there whenever the appropriation permits. A hydrographic reconnoissance of the entrance to the St. Mary's and St. John's rivers has been made.

The eighth section (Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana) was commenced by a reconnoissance in 1845, and the work has made very good progress in it. The triangulation for the city of Mobile and the bay, and Mississippi sound to Cat island, and the shores of Lake Borgne, is nearly complete, and the topography more than half advanced to completion. The positions of two points have been determined by astronomical observations. A base line for the work has been measured on Dauphin island. The hydrography of nearly two-thirds of Mobile bay is done, including the entrance; part of Mississippi sound is done; and Cat and Ship island harbors are complete. The charts of these harbors have been drawn, and the engraving is nearly completed. The chart of the entrance of Mobile bay is in the hands of the draughtsman. Sketches of hydrographic reconnoissances of Cat and Ship island harbors, and of Mobile entrance, have been engraved and distributed. The work in this section will be recommenced as soon as the season permits.

The ninth section (Louisiana and Texas) was commenced but two years since. Galveston upper and lower bay has been triangulated on a base approximately measured. Astronomical and magnetic observations have been made at one station, and it has been connected by chronometer differences with a station in section eighth. It is proposed this season to carry the triangulation south from Galveston, and to commence the topography and hydrography of Galveston bay. The work will thus be in full activity.

Instructions for commencing section tenth (the coast of Oregon) were given by the Treasury Department in July, 1848, and in the course of the autumn a land and hydrographic party were organized to proceed to Oregon. The land party is complete within itself for all the operations of the survey. The very unexpected change in the relations of the western coast has of course interfered materially with the usefulness, and added greatly to the expense of the party. At the last advices, however, the schooner Ewing had arrived at San Francisco, having passed through the straits of Magellan, under the command of Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett. Lieutenant Commanding McArthur, U. S. N., the chief of the hydrographic party, had also, after many delays and difficulties, not to say dangers, reached the same point; and thus Assistant James S. Williams and his party, (Brevet Major Hammond, Sub-assistant Joseph S. Ruth, and William Humphreys, esq.,) were furnished with the means of transportation, which had been entirely wanting before, to reach the coast of Oregon. I have no doubt, should our means prove adequate, to be able to give a good account of the labors of these parties.

This cursory glance at the work on our extended coast which has been done will, I trust, serve to give confidence in the steady advance towards completion of all the parts of the survey. In four sections data exist for a tolerable approximation towards the time of completion of the different parts of the work, with the means as they now exist; in four others they

will be furnished in four years—making, at that time, eight of the sections in regard to which the estimates of the time of completion may be presented with reasonable pretensions to accuracy. I have endeavored, in passing, to indicate some of the times when, as now supposed, the operations will be completed.

As the sums directly appropriated for the coast survey, and those indirectly furnished by the War and Navy Departments in supplying officers, and the latter officers and men for the survey have increased, the rate of progress of the work has been an accelerated one, and I have endeavored, in former reports, to show the economy which thus resulted from thus enlarging the scale of the work, while the period at which its benefits were felt was hastened, as well as that of the entire completion of the work. Besides the general account just given there, it is proper to state the progress during the past year separately from that of former ones. This notice I shall endeavor to render as brief as possible, as a full detail will be given in the subsequent parts of the report of all the operations, derived from the reports of the officers engaged in them, and my own examinations. Each individual engaged in a work like this, has a right to claim that he shall, as far as the case admits, receive full credit for work done; and the public statement by the head of the survey of the amount of service rendered, is, at least in part, a fulfilment of his duty in the matter. With many, the opportunity of thus having their labors appreciated by the public, while it is a reward for exertion, also reacts as a stimulus. With all, the occasions of preparing annual reports serve as so many periods of reflection upon progress made, and of plans of operations, and their relative degrees of success.

The progress of the survey during the past year, classified under the heads of the different operations, has been as follows:

SECTION I.—*Passamaquoddy bay, Maine, to Point Judith, Connecticut.*

*Reconnoisance*, both preliminary and minute, has been carried one set of stations further eastward, reaching thus to Portland.

*Primary triangulation.*—Two stations have been occupied, at one of which observations for *latitude* and *azimuth* have been made, and at both observations for magnectic variation, (declination,) intensity, and dip.

*Magnetic observations* were made at six stations to furnish the variation for the harbor charts of Lynnhaven bay, Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Annisquam.

*The difference of longitude*, by the transportation of chronometers, between Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Liverpool, England, is in course of determination. The observations of moon culminations and occultations for longitude have been contributed for the use of the survey from Cambridge and Nantucket, and of latitude from Nantucket.

*Secondary triangulation.*—The preparation by the erection of signals has been completed to Kennebunk, Maine; the measurement of angles had been nearly completed (covering Cape Ann) to Seabrook, in New Hampshire.

*The topography* of the northern shore of Cape Cod has been carried to Harwich. The topography east of Boston has been carried from near Lynn to beyond Salem.

*The hydrography* of Nantucket shoals has been continued. That of

Bass river and Wellfleet harbors has been completed. The position of Cashe's ledge has been determined. Tidal and current observations have been made in the Vineyard sound. *Four* new shoals (McBlair's shoals) have been discovered in the "main ship-channel over the Nantucket shoals."

*The usual computations* of the work of the year have been made in this and the sections generally.

*Drawing.*—The manuscript maps of Boston harbor have been completed, including additional work to that originally designed, which renders the hydrography more perspicuous. The map of Boston, on a smaller scale for engraving, is more than half done. The chart of Muskeget channel is two-thirds done.

*Engraving.*—The map of Hyannis harbor has been engraved. Some progress has been made on the general coast chart, eastern series, No. 1, and on the map of Boston harbor.

### Section II.—*Point Judith to Cape Henlopen.*

*Triangulation* has been made to determine points for the hydrography of the south side of Long Island.

*Magnetic observations*, for the determination of the co-efficients of the needles of two of the declinometers used in the survey, have been made.

*Soundings* have been made of the south side of Long Island, and in Little Hell Gate, and for a profile line from the entrance to New York harbor. A thorough comparative examination of specimens of the bottom in this section is in progress.

*Drawing.*—1. The reduction of the topography for the off-shore map from Point Judith to Cape Henlopen has been made. 2. A similar reduction for the map of the south shore of Long Island sound has been completed. 3. The topography of the large scale map of Hell Gate is nearly completed.

*Engraving.*—1. The middle sheet of Long Island sound has been completed. 2 and 3. The chart of Cawkin's island and Sheffield island harbors, and of Captain's island, east and west, have been completed. 4. The re-engraving of the entrance sheet of Delaware bay is nearly completed. 5. The sketch of Buttermilk channel has been engraved. 6 and 7. The western sheet of Long Island sound, and the off-shore chart from Point Judith to Cape Henlopen, has made progress. 8 and 9. Sachem's Head harbor, and the anchorage at City island, have been commenced.

### Section III.—*Cape Henlopen to Cape Henry.*

*Triangulation.*—The primary and secondary work on the Chesapeake has been extended south to the Rappahannock, in Virginia. The secondary on the outer coast has advanced to Assateague light-house. The tertiary triangulation of the Nanticoke has been made to Vienna.

*Astronomical and magnetic observations.*—Observations for latitude and azimuth, in connexion with the triangulation between the Capitol and Chesapeake, have been made at one of the Chesapeake stations.

*Topography.*—The topography of the shores of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Wicomico, of Hooper's strait and of Tangier bay, has been

completed. That of the ocean shore has been carried from Sinepuxent bay to Assateague island.

*The hydrography* outside has been carried south from the Isle of Wight shoal to the mouth of Green river inlet. In the Chesapeake, across the mouth of the Potomac to Smith's point.

*Drawing.*—The topographical part of the upper sheet of Chesapeake bay is three-fourths done. The results of the resurvey of the Patapsco are nearly reduced.

*Engraving*, Chesapeake bay, No. 1.—The upper sheet has made some progress. The chart of Chester river entrance (harbor of refuge) has been engraved. The Patapsco river and Baltimore harbor, in two sheets, has advanced towards completion.

SECTION IV.—*Cape Henry to Cape Fear.*

The *measurement* of a base line on Bodies' island has been made.

The *triangulation*, main and secondary, of Croatan, Roanoke, and Currituck sounds, has been in progress. A tertiary triangulation has been carried on the outer shore from Nag's head south beyond Hatteras.

The *topography* of the shores of Albemarle sound, of the Alligator and Yeopim rivers, has been completed. That of the shores of Croatan and Roanoke sounds, and of the outer shore from Nag's head south of the new light-house on Bodies' island, has been completed.

The *hydrography* of about two-thirds of Albemarle sound, and of the entrance to the Alligator river, has been completed. Hydrographic reconnoissances of the inlet of 1846, of "new inlet," of Hatteras cove, and of Hatteras inlet, have been made.

*Drawing and engraving.*—The sketches of Hatteras cove and Hatteras inlet have been drawn and engraved. The engraving of the Pasquotank is nearly completed.

SECTIONS II, III, AND IV.

Three lines of *off-shore soundings* have been run from the capes of the Delaware to south of Cape Henry.

SECTION V.—*From Cape Fear to the St. Mary's.*

The minute *reconnoissance* has been in progress for tracing the triangle sides from the Edisto base to the stations beyond Charleston.

Preparations for the *measurement* of a base on Edisto island are in progress.

*Astronomical* observations, &c., have been made in Charleston harbor, and those in the city have been continued.

The *triangulation* of Charleston harbor and its vicinity has been made.

The *topography* connected with this, and with the approaches from the ocean side, has been executed, and the plan of the city and wharves has been made, and copied for the city authorities.

The *hydrography* of the approaches to Charleston harbor from the ocean has been nearly completed. A reconnoissance of Bull's bay, north of Charleston, has been made, and the sketch has been *drawn* and *engraved.*

SECTION VI.—*From the St. Mary's to St. Joseph's bay.*

*Astronomical observations* have been made near Key West, and the *triangulation* has been commenced at Key West and Bahia Honda.

A *preliminary reconnoissance* has been made from Cape Florida to Carysfort, and from the Marquesas Keys eastward to Key Rodrigues.

A *hydrographic reconnoissance* of the entrance to the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's has been made. The work has been recommenced in this section by two land parties, (one a double party,) and a hydrographic party, having a steam vessel, is in part organized.

SECTION VII.—*From Mobile bay to Vermillion bay.*

*Triangulation.*—The triangulation of the delta near Mobile is complete, and of Bonsecour's bay is nearly so, finishing very nearly this work in Mobile bay.

*Topography.*—Parts of the islands south of Mississippi sound, previously unfinished, have been completed. The north shore of Mississippi sound, and part of the shore of Mobile bay, is finished.

*Hydrography.*—The hydrography of two-thirds of Mobile bay has been done. Tides and currents have been observed at Mobile point, Cat island, &c. Sailing directions for Cat and Ship island harbors have been prepared. Information in regard to buoys, beacons, and landmarks in Mobile bay at its entrance, and in Cat and Ship island harbors, has been collected.

*Drawing and engraving, 1 and 2.*—The chart of Cat and Ship island harbors has been drawn, and part of Mobile entrance is in preparation. The engraving of the first-named map, which is of the size of two of the usual harbor sheets, is nearly completed.

SECTION IX.—*From Vermillion bay to the Rio Grande.*

The *triangulation* of Galveston lower and upper bays has been very nearly completed, so as to prepare for the commencement of the topography and hydrography which have been directed.

In six sections the work has been in full activity, and in three others preparations have been made for the execution of the work on the same scale. Should the appropriations asked for be made, including the special appropriation for the Florida reefs and keys, the continuation of which is requested, I shall be able to keep up the work on the same footing during the next fiscal year. This supposes the same aid from the War and Navy Departments as in past years. Should this be withheld from any cause, I ought not to be considered as responsible for the consequent derangement of the operations proposed, and the necessary diminution of progress.

The estimates which I would respectfully request to be laid before Congress, are the same in amount and in division as those which last year received the sanction of the department and of Congress. The minor details only differ in distribution, according to the change of circumstances in the different sections. The estimates include not only the cost of the field operations as is usual in such works, but of all the computations and reductions, the drawing and engraving, the printing and publishing. They include, also, the compensations of all persons engaged, except officers of the army and navy, and the men from the navy employed exclusively in the hydrographic part of the work.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

Rent, fuel, postage, materials for drawing, engraving and printing; carpenter's work and materials; instrument maker's work and materials; blank books, stationery, printing, and ruling forms; binding; transportation of instruments, maps, and charts, and miscellaneous office expenses; purchase of new instruments, books, maps, and charts..... $15,500

SECTION I. *Field work.* To extend the primary triangulation in *Maine* eastward, and to make the reconnoissance, astronomical and magnetic observations connected with it; to complete the secondary triangulation of *Cape Ann*, of the coast of *New Hampshire*, and of part of *Maine* nearly to *Kennebunk*, and of port of *Casco bay*, (Portland harbor;) to continue the topography of the western shore of *Massachusetts bay* and of *Cape Ann;* to continue the hydrography of *Nantucket shoals*, and of the ocean near *Nantucket*, and of part of *Massachusetts bay*, and the harbors of *Gloucester* or Salem; to continue the observations of the *tides and currents* in Vineyard sound, including the cost of repairs to vessel and engine, and the fuel for the steam vessel used in the hydrography, and the hire of a vessel to aid in the soundings. *Office work.* To make the reductions and computations of the section; to complete the drawing of the general coast chart, eastern series, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2: to make the drawing of a chart of Bass river and of Wellfleet harbors, and to commence the engraving of the same, and to continue that of the general coast chart, No. 1, and to commence that of No. 2; to continue the engraving of the chart of Boston harbor, will require..... 33,000

SECTION II. To continue the verification and filling up of parts of the hydrography; to complete the engraving of the western sheet of *Long Island sound;* to complete the engraving of the series of charts of harbors and anchorages of *Long Island sound;* to complete the engraving of the chart of Hell Gate, near New York, will require about..... 9,000

SECTION III. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of the *Chesapeake* south of the *Rappahannock*, that of the outer shore south of Assateague island in *Virginia;* to make the astronomical and magnetic observations required, the tertiary triangulation of parts of the rivers; to continue the topography of the shores of the *Chesapeake*, and of the ocean shores south of the *Virginia* line; to continue the hydrography of the *outside*, and of the *Chesapeake* south from the present limit, including the ordinary repairs merely of a steam vessel, and the fuel for a steam vessel, and hire of a tender for the outside work. *Office work.* To make the computations and reductions required of the work; the drawing of a third sheet of the *Chesapeake bay;* to continue the engraving of the first sheet, and to commence that of the second, will require about..... 32,000

SECTION IV. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of *Pamlico sound*, and of the ocean coast south of *Hatteras;* to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography of the shores of *Pamlico sound* and of the ocean; to commence the hydrography of Hatteras shoals, and to continue the exploration of the Gulf stream off this coast, including the current expenses of a steam vessel and ordinary repairs. *Office work.* To complete the drawing of one sheet of the chart of *Albemarle sound* and its rivers, and to continue its engraving, will require about..... 24,000

SECTION V. *Field work.* To complete the primary and secondary triangulation of the coast between the *Edisto* base and *Charleston*, and to continue it eastward; to commence the secondary triangulation westward from the same base, across *St. Helena sound*, to the mouth of the *Savannah;* to make the requisite astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography; to complete the hydrography of Charleston harbor, and of its approaches, and to continue that of the coast of the section westward; to continue the exploration of the Gulf stream off this section. *Office work.* To make the required computations and reductions; to make the drawing of the map of Charleston harbor and its approaches, and to commence the engraving, will require..... 20,000

SECTION VI. Provided for by special appropriation, as last year.

SECTION VIII. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation of *Pontchartrain*, and the secondary triangulation, south of the *Chandeleur islands*, the reconnoissance of the mouths of the *Mississippi;* to complete the topography of the northern shores of *Mississippi sound*, and to commence that of *Lake Borgne;* to continue the hydrography of *Mississippi sound*, and outside westward of *Mobile bay*. *Office work.* To make the necessary calculations and reductions of the work of the section; to complete the drawing of the first coast sheet, and to commence the engraving; to commence the drawing of the second sheet of Mobile bay, will require about..... 20,000

| | |
|---|---|
| SECTION IX. *Field work.* To continue the triangulation southward and westward towards the *Brazos;* to make the necessary astronomical and magnetic observations; to continue the topography and hydrography of *Galveston bay. Office work.* To make the necessary computations and to commence the drawing of the map of *Galveston bay*, will require about..... | $18,500 |
| SECTION X. *Field work.* To continue the general and minute reconnoissance of the western coast; to commence the triangulation and make astronomical observations in connexion with it; to continue the topography and hydrography, will require at least..... | 14,000 |
| Total, exclusive of SECTION VI, and including the current expenses, and ordinary repairs of steam vessels when considered necessary in the hydrography. | 186,000 |
| SECTION VI. To continue the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, commenced under the appropriation of last session..... | 30,000 |

Should the men required for the survey not be furnished by the Navy Department, the additional sum of $56,000 will be necessary to cover the pay and rations of the number of petty officers and men according to the scale of numbers and grades heretofore allowed by the Navy Department on the applications of the chiefs of hydrographic parties. It would add much to the efficiency of the work if the men, instead of being discharged at the close of the surveying season, were transferred from one vessel to another, securing steady employment for good men, and that expertness in the particular duties of the survey only to be acquired by practice. This could readily be accomplished if the men were employed by the coast survey and from its funds. The plan has many other advantages, and would relieve the Navy Department from the difficulty which led to a delay in shipping men for the survey of the Florida coast and for section VIII, that under the limitation by law of the number of seamen, the requirements of the vessels of war left none available for coast survey service.

Very respectfully submitted, by

A. D. BACHE,
*Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## A.

*Oil, &c., required for the use of light-houses in the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For 331 light-houses: | |
| 3,110 lamps, 35 gallons each, 108,850 gallons of oil, at $1 10 per gallon | $119,735 00 |
| 1,467 dozen tube glasses, at $1 50 per dozen | 2,200 00 |
| 1,182 gross of wicks, at 80 cents per gross | 945 60 |
| 27½ dozen buff skins, at $9 per dozen | 247 50 |
| 4,266 pounds of whiting, at 3 cents per pound | 127 98 |
| 6,935 yards of cotton cloth, at 6¾ cents per yard | 468 11 |
| Expenses of repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus | 12,250 00 |
| Expenses of transportation and deliveries, at the light-houses, of oil and other annual supplies | 11,500 00 |
| | 147,474 19 |

## B.

*General expenses of light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, &c., in the United States, as per accounts of superintendents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.*

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAINE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $6,855 08 | ..... | $34 00 | John Anderson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 1,018 27 | ..... | 1,595 33 | Robert P. Dunlap and Luther Jewett. |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 225 01 | ..... | 37 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 157 99 | ..... | 385 90 | |
| | 454 89 | ..... | 63 70 | |
| | 8,711 24 | ..... | 2,115 93 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 174 52 | ..... | 36 18 | Augustus Jenkins and Lory Odell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 5 62 | ..... | 40 50 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 50 | ..... | 44 31 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 3 72 | ..... | 24 63 | |
| | 184 36 | ..... | 145 62 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 7,830 39 | ..... | 4,544 59 | Marcus Morton and Philip Greely, jr. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 5,300 22 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 40 81 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 4,569 95 | ..... | 800 00 | |
| | 17,741 77 | ..... | 6,944 59 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 100 42 | 467 10 | 343 98 | Joseph T. Pease. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 348 17 | 1,844 22 | 300 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 71 12 | 2,305 88 | 230 03 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 70 16 | 1,936 66 | 478 59 | |
| | 589 87 | 6,553 86 | 1,352 60 | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $463 64 | $790 35 | $393 90 | Charles W. Rand and William R. Easton. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | | | | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 101 00 | 344 02 | 228 74 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 42 40 | 40 60 | |
| | 23 20 | 393 60 | 17 63 | |
| | 587 84 | 1,570 37 | 680 87 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 133 02 | ..... | 765 44 | Jos. T. Adams and William T. Russell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 179 72 | ..... | 474 61 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 4 90 | ..... | 421 28 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 875 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 136 01 | ..... | 605 84 | |
| | 1,328 65 | ..... | 2,267 17 | |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 508 29 | ..... | 396 12 | Edwin Wilbur. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 31 34 | ..... | 498 23 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 33 52 | ..... | 341 48 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 17 49 | ..... | 637 03 | |
| | 590 64 | ..... | 1,872 86 | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 212 27 | 557 28 | 658 64 | Thomas Mussey. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 78 09 | 441 50 | 233 93 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 29 18 | 460 19 | 4 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 6 79 | 843 76 | 311 04 | |
| | 326 33 | 2,302 73 | 1,207 61 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 260 49 | ..... | 40 74 | Norris Wilcox and James Donaghe. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 62 08 | ..... | 7 25 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 405 11 | ..... | 50 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 69 75 | ..... | 152 63 | |
| | 797 43 | ..... | 250 62 | |
| VERMONT. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Reubin G. Hopkinson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 3,012 94 | 2,223 19 | 903 00 | Cornelius W. Lawrence. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 2,104 14 | 1,154 13 | 632 33 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1,546 42 | 2,325 57 | 842 75 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 5,471 76 | 2,093 70 | 672 74 | |
| | 12,135 26 | 7,796 59 | 3,050 82 | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | | | |
| uarter, 1848..... | $186 19 | ..... | ..... | Abel Huntington and Edwin Rose. |
| uarter, 1848..... | 31 08 | ..... | $36 39 | |
| uarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 51 41 | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 5 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 222 75 | ..... | 87 80 | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 108 74 | ..... | ..... | Henry W. Rogers and Levi Allen. |
| uarter, 1848..... | 205 90 | ..... | 70 48 | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 105 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 8 10 | ..... | 70 00 | |
| | 3 38 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 431 60 | ..... | 140 48 | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 311 74 | ..... | ..... | Otis N. Cole and Daniel McCulloch. |
| uarter, 1848..... | 199 42 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 20 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 531 41 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 27 98 | ..... | ..... | William F. Haile and Ezra Smith. |
| uarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 30 73 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 16 49 | ..... | ..... | David C. Judson and Thomas Bacon. |
| uarter, 1848..... | 312 17 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 340 93 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 669 59 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 76 81 | ..... | ..... | Joseph Sibley. |
| uarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 2 75 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 79 56 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Reuben H. Boughton. |
| uarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 2 48 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 46 30 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 48 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1848..... | 33 50 | ..... | ..... | Geo. H. McWhorter and Jacob Richardson. |
| uarter, 1848..... | 33 63 | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| uarter, 1849..... | 173 94 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 232 33 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 473 40 | ..... | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848.... | | | | |
| 4th quarter, 1848.... | $324 34 | ..... | $174 60 | Stephen Willits. |
| 1st quarter, 1849.... | | | | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 374 58 | ..... | 42 02 | |
| | 698 92 | ..... | 216 62 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 72 06 | Robert B. Risley a |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 121 14 | Richard C. Holmes. |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 47 75 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 23 77 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 255 49 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 520 21 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 77 50 | ..... | ..... | Murray Whallon a |
| 4th quarter, 1848.... | 851 31 | ..... | ..... | Wm. H. Gallagher. |
| 1st quarter, 1849.... | | | | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 19 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 3 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 951 31 | ..... | ..... | |
| OHIO. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 91 25 | ..... | ..... | Smith Inglehart and Co |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 129 25 | ..... | ..... | nelius L. Russell. |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 61 25 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 43 75 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 325 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 36 16 | ..... | 118 13 | William Patterson a |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 112 40 | ..... | 99 00 | John Youngs. |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 3 50 | ..... | 186 09 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 26 50 | ..... | 224 40 | |
| | 178 56 | ..... | 627 62 | |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 319 70 | ..... | ..... | Charles G. Hammond a |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 10 00 | ..... | 100 00 | Oliver M. Hyde. |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 111 83 | ..... | 400 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 96 51 | ..... | 175 37 | |
| | 2 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 540 54 | ..... | 675 37 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 177 73 | 473 42 | ..... | Samuel K. Haring a |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 20 00 | 276 45 | ..... | Charles E. Avery. |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 68 53 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 397 50 | 500 00 | ..... | |
| | 88 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 16 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 699 23 | 1,318 40 | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | $261 41 | ..... | ..... | John McReynolds and Henry B. Miller. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 671 96 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 129 40 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 139 80 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 325 82 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 1,528 39 | ..... | ..... | |
| DELAWARE. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 2,229 21 | $1,085 00 | $831 66 | Henry Hicks and William P. Brobson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 886 12 | 1,616 30 | 712 41 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 694 53 | 1,400 24 | 563 63 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 2,241 08 | ..... | 387 50 | |
| | 186 67 | 711 79 | 1,037 28 | |
| | 6,228 61 | 4,813 33 | 3,532 48 | |
| MARYLAND. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 2,074 41 | 387 71 | 187 50 | Wm. H. Cole, jr., and George P. Kane. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 1,193 22 | 355 49 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 55 50 | 359 17 | 232 50 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 72 23 | 258 47 | 208 50 | |
| | 3,395 36 | 1,360 75 | 628 50 | |
| VIRGINIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 429 58 | 3,048 55 | 187 50 | Conway Whittle and William Garnett. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 457 42 | 2,310 97 | 247 05 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 470 75 | 2,194 42 | 467 10 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 129 25 | 1,162 63 | 195 38 | |
| | 79 64 | 1,274 75 | 356 20 | |
| | 1,566 64 | 9,991 32 | 1,453 24 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 299 91 | ..... | John A. Parker. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 299 50 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 202 50 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 371 18 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 1,173 09 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | 444 21 | 423 20 | Edward Green. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 209 40 | 518 12 | 707 80 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | 447 95 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 159 76 | 774 09 | ..... | |
| | 367 16 | 2,184 37 | 1,131 00 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 70 00 | Wm. C. Bettencourt, |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 98 56 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 104 89 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 85 00 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 358 45 | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | $761 59 | ..... | William D. Pritchard |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 641 72 | ..... | George W. Charles. |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 876 76 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 716 80 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 2,996 87 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | $225 00 | ..... | ..... | James K. Hatton. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 17 35 | ..... | $4 02 | |
| Year | ..... | ..... | 494 90 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1,700 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 1,942 35 | ..... | 498 92 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 2 44 | 1,972 89 | ..... | Thomas J. Pasteur |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 4,339 42 | ..... | Joshua Taylor. |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 48 | 2,019 26 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 2,119 59 | ..... | |
| | 2 92 | 10,451 16 | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | James E. Gibble. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 22 50 | ..... | 20 50 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 18 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 40 50 | ..... | 20 50 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | 276 11 | ..... | Joseph Ramsey. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 511 74 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 274 97 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 297 15 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 1,359 97 | ..... | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 93 87 | ..... | 754 39 | William J. Grayson. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 262 38 | ..... | 1,249 33 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 5 78 | ..... | 317 97 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 270 00 | |
| | 362 03 | ..... | 2,591 69 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 135 88 | Thomas L. Shaw. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 1,225 00 | ..... | 173 40 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 32 50 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 19 95 | |
| | 1,225 00 | ..... | 361 73 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | 240 00 | ..... | Benjamin K. Bythew |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | 3,254 72 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | 309 64 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | 276 50 | ..... | |
| | ..... | 4,080 86 | ..... | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | $8 00 | $527 38 | $125 00 | William B. Bulloch. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 158 80 | 354 67 | 330 63 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 188 90 | 784 92 | 200 09 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 726 00 | 706 85 | 342 47 | |
| | 1,081 70 | 2,373 82 | 998 15 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 100 00 | ..... | 180 00 | Arch'd Clarke and H. E. W. Clarke. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 10 07 | ..... | 101 62 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 125 00 | ..... | 50 00 | |
| | 235 07 | ..... | 331 62 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 150 00 | ..... | 300 00 | Armand Lefils. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 11 16 | ..... | 320 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 13 50 | |
| | 166 16 | ..... | 633 50 | |
| FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 12 44 | ..... | 87 50 | James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 5 12 | ..... | 144 55 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 148 15 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 154 50 | |
| | 17 56 | ..... | 534 70 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | George Centre and James R. Sanchez. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | ..... | ..... | 45 00 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 180 00 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 24 00 | 2,077 02 | ..... | Stephen R. Mallory. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 153 18 | 1,767 11 | 171 00 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 42 25 | 1,958 33 | 100 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 127 31 | 1,951 75 | ..... | |
| | 346 74 | 7,754 21 | 271 00 | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Nathaniel W. Walker and Robert W. Alston. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 28 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 386 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 464 78 | ..... | ..... | |
| 3d quarter, 1848..... | 202 73 | ..... | 50 00 | Samuel W. Spencer and Benjamin S. Hawley. |
| 4th quarter, 1848..... | 14 65 | ..... | 75 20 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849..... | 101 06 | ..... | 141 69 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849..... | 3 05<br>14 70 | ..... | 28 69<br>40 81 | |
| | 336 19 | ..... | 336 39 | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Ex penses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. | Superintendents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dillon Jordan and R Mitchell. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | $72 00 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 27 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 99 50 | ..... | ..... | |
| ALABAMA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | James E. Saunders John J. Walker. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 131 65 | ..... | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 151 30 | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 10 47 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 4 63 | ..... | ..... | |
| | 898 05 | ..... | ..... | |
| LOUISANIA. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | 7,644 42 | $839 37 | ..... | Denis Prieur and S J. Peters. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | 737 40 | 476 10 | ..... | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | 1,185 00 | 256 45 | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | 8 40 | 1,672 01 | ..... | |
| | 9,575 22 | 3,343 93 | ..... | |
| TEXAS. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | $82 33 | Hiram G. Runnels. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 117 24 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 27 00 | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | ..... | ..... | 226 57 | |
| WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. | | | | |
| 3d quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Wm. Easby, buoy tractor. |
| 4th quarter, 1848 | ..... | ..... | 634 80 | |
| 1st quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 2d quarter, 1849 | ..... | ..... | 1,725 04 | |
| | ..... | ..... | 2,359 84 | |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| States. | Superintendents. | Repairs, &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | J. Anderson, R. P. Dunlap, and Luther Jewett | $8,711 24 | ..... | $2,115 93 |
| New Hampshire | Aug. Jenkins and Lory Odell | 184 36 | ..... | 145 62 |
| Massachusetts | Mar. Morton and P. Greely, jr. | 17,741 77 | ..... | 6,944 59 |
| | Joseph T. Pease | 589 87 | $6,553 86 | 1,352 60 |
| | C. W. Rand and Wm R. Easton | 587 84 | 1,570 37 | 680 87 |
| | J. T. Adams & W. T. Russell | 1,328 65 | ..... | 2,267 17 |
| Rhode Island | Edwin Wilbur | 590 64 | ..... | 1,872 86 |
| Connecticut | Thomas Massey | 326 33 | 2,302 73 | 1,207 61 |
| | Norris Wilcox and J. Donaghe | 727 43 | ..... | 250 62 |
| Vermont | Reuben G. Hopkinson | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York | Cornelius W. Lawrence | 12,135 26 | 5,702 89 | 2,378 08 |
| | Abel Huntington & Ed. Rose | 222 75 | ..... | 87 80 |
| | H. W. Rogers & Levi Allen | 431 60 | ..... | 140 48 |
| | Otis N. Cole & D. McCulloch | 531 41 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wm. F. Haile & Ezra Smith | 30 73 | ..... | ..... |
| | David C. Judson & Th. Bacon | 669 59 | ..... | ..... |
| | Joseph Sibley | 79 56 | ..... | ..... |
| | Reuben H. Boughton | 48 68 | ..... | ..... |
| | Geo. H McWhorter and Jacob Richardson | 473 49 | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | Stephen Willet | 698 92 | ..... | 216 62 |
| | R B Risley & R. C. Holmes | ..... | ..... | 520 21 |
| Pennsylvania | M. Whallon & W. M. Gallagher | 951 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | Smith Ingleheart & C. L Russell | 325 50 | ..... | ..... |
| | Wm. Patterson and J. Youngs | 178 56 | ..... | 627 62 |
| Michigan | C. G. Hammond & O. M. Hyde | 540 54 | ..... | 675 37 |
| | S. K. Haring & Ch. E. Avery | 699 23 | ..... | ..... |
| | J. McReynolds & H. B Miller | 1,528 39 | ..... | ..... |
| Delaware | H. Hicks & Wm. P. Brobson | 6,228 61 | 4,821 03 | 3,532 48 |
| Maryland | W. H. Cole, jr., & G. P. Kane | 3,395 36 | 1,260 75 | 628 50 |
| Virginia | C. Whittle and Wm. Garnett | 1,566 64 | 9,991 32 | 1,453 24 |
| | John A. Parker | ..... | 1,173 09 | ..... |
| | Edward Green | 369 16 | 2,184 37 | 1,131 00 |
| North Carolina | Wm. C. Bettencourt | ..... | ..... | 358 45 |
| | Wm. D. Pritchard and Geo. W. Charles | ..... | 2,996 87 | ..... |
| | James H. Harton | 1,942 35 | ..... | 498 92 |
| | Th. J. Pasteur & Josh. Taylor | 2 92 | 10,451 16 | ..... |
| | James E. Gibble | 40 50 | ..... | 20 50 |
| | Joseph Ramsey | ..... | 1,359 97 | ..... |
| South Carolina | Wm. J. Grayson | 362 03 | ..... | 2,591 69 |
| | Thomas L. Shaw | 1,225 00 | ..... | 361 73 |
| | Benjamin R. Bythewood | ..... | 4,080 86 | ..... |
| Georgia | Wm. B. Bullock | 1,081 70 | 2,373 82 | 998 15 |
| | A Clarke & H E. W. Clarke | 235 07 | ..... | 331 62 |
| | Armand Lefi's | 166 16 | ..... | 633 50 |
| Florida | James Dell and Isaiah D. Hart | 17 56 | ..... | 534 70 |
| | Geo Center & Jas. R. Sanchez | ..... | ..... | 180 00 |
| | Stephen R. Mallory | 346 74 | 7,754 21 | 271 00 |
| | N. W. Walker & R. W. Alston | 464 78 | ..... | ..... |
| | S. W. Spencer & B. S. Hawley | 336 19 | ..... | 536 39 |
| | Dillon Jordan and R. Mitchell | 99 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Alabama | J. E. Saunders & J. J. Walker | 898 05 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | Denis Prieur & Sam'l J. Peters | 9,575 22 | 3,243 93 | ..... |

B.—*General expenses of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| States. | Superintendents. | Repairs &c., of light-houses. | Expenses of floating-lights. | Expenses of beacons and buoys. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | Hiram G. Runnels | ..... | ..... | $226 57 |
| Washington, D.C. | Wm. Easby, buoy contractor | ..... | ..... | 2,359 84 |
| | | $78,857 10 | $67,821 23 | 37,932 33 |
| Estimated expenses of 22 new light-houses, 2 light-boats, and 44 buoys, (not included above) | | 5,873 50 | 3,569 54 | 1,517 59 |
| | | 84,630 60 | 71,390 77 | 39,449 92 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

*Philip Greely, jr., superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 1 | $400 00 | 14 |
| Thatcher's Island | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 22 |
| Baker's Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 11+15=26 |
| Plum Island | 2 | 1 | 375 00 | 16 |
| Cape Cod | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Plymouth | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 16 |
| Minot's Rock | 1 | 1 and 2 ass'ts | 600 00 / 720 00 | say 13 |
| Wigwam Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Scituate | 2 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Race Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Long Island Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Ten Pound Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Billingsgate Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Sandy Neck | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 6 |
| Long Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Gloucester Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Straitsmouth Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Marblehead | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Ipswich | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 12 |
| Nauset Beach | 3 | 1 | 425 00 | 18 |
| Mayo's Beach | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 3 |
| Parmet Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| | 30 | 22 and 2 ass'ts | 9,270 00 | 257 |

*Leavitt Thaxter, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gayhead | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cuttyhunk Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cape Poge | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Chatham | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 20 |
| Point Gammon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Holmes's Hole | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Tarpaulin Cove | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Monomoy Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Nobosque Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Edgartown | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Hyannis | 1 | 1 | 180 00 | 5 |
| | 12 | 11 | 3,780 00 | 112 |

*Wm. T. Russell, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Bird Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Dumpling Rock | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Palmer's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Ned's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Wing's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 6 | 6 | 2,200 00 | 54 |

C.

*List of light-houses in the United States in October, 1849, with the number of keepers, and their annual salaries, and number of lamps.*

IN MAINE.

*Luther Jewett, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 15 |
| Seguin Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Whitehead | 1 | 1 | 410 00 | 10 |
| Franklin Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Wood Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| West Quoddy Head | 1 | 1 | 410 00 | 10 |
| Petit Menan | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 12 |
| Prospect Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Pond Isabel | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Burnt Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Libby Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 12 |
| Monhegan Island | 1 | 1 | 35 00 | 10 |
| Owl's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Moose Peak | 1 | 1 | 400 | 10 |
| Martinicus Rock | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 14 |
| Little River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Pemaquid Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Baker's Island | 1 | 1 | 35 00 | 10 |
| Cape Elizabeth | 2 | 1 | 500 00 | 27 |
| Dice's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Headrick's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Mount Desert Rock | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 12 |
| Brown's Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Marshall's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 | 7 |
| Goat Island | 1 | 1 | 350 | 7 |
| Negro Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Fort Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Eagle Island Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Nashe's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Saddleback Ledge | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Bear Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| | 33 | 31 | 11,670 00 | 320 |

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Lory Odell, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Boon Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 12 |
| Whale's Back | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| White Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| | 4 | 4 | 2,150 00 | 55 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

*William R. Easton, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nantucket | 1 | 1 | $450 00 | 15 |
| Nantucket Beacon | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 8 |
| Nantucket Harbor | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 3 |
| Nantucket Cliff Beacons | 2 | 1 | 300 00 | 5 |
| Sancaty Head, (Fr. lens) | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | say 15 |
| | 6 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 46 |

IN RHODE ISLAND.

*Edward W. Lawton, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Watch Hill | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Point Judith | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Goat Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Dutch Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Warwick Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Nayat Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Block Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| Poplar Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 10 | 9 | 3,200 00 | 86 |

IN VERMONT.

*Albert L. Catlin, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Juniper Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |

IN CONNECTICUT.

*Nicoll Fosdick, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New London | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Faulkner's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Lynde Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Stonington | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Morgan's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| North Dumpling | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 7 |
| | 6 | 6 | 2,150 00 | 55 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

*James Donaghe, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Five Mile Point | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 12 |
| Stratford Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Fairweather Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Norwalk Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Great Captain's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| | 5. | 5 | 1,750 00 | 50 |

## IN NEW YORK.

*Hugh Maxwell, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eaton's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Sand's Point | 2 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Execution Rocks | | 2 ass'ts | 600 00 | 13 |
| Old Field Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Fire Island Inlet | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Throgg's Neck | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Stony Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Fort Tompkins | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Coxsackie | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 7 |
| Four Mile Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Passaic River | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 6 |
| Esopus Meadows | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Saugerties | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Stuyvesant | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Rondout Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Neversink, N. J. | 2 | 1 | 600 00 | 38 |
| | | 4 ass'ts | 1,440 00 | |
| Sandy Hook, N. J., and two beacons | 3 | 1 | 656 00 | 18+14=32 |
| Bergen Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 7 |
| Prince's Bay | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Robbin's Reef | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| | 23 | 19 and 6 ass'ts | 9,890 00 | 221 |

*Franklin Spalding, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Niagara Fort | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |

*Edwin Rose, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montauk | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| Little Gull Island | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| Plumb Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Cedar Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,650 00 | 49 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN NEW YORK.

*Levi Allen, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattaraugus Beacon | 1 | 1 | $180 00 | 1 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Portland Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | Natural gas. |
| Dunkirk (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 9+3=12 |
| Silver Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| | 5 | 5 | 1,680 00 | 25 |

*Elias Bond, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Genesee (and temporary beacon) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9+1=10 |

*Jacob Richardson, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oswego | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| Sodus Bay (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10+4=14 |
| Salmon River | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,100 00 | 35 |

*Daniel McCulloch, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galloo Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Tibbitt's Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Horse Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Stony Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,450 00 | 41 |

*James C. Barter, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ogdensburgh | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Rock Island Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Sunken Rock Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Cross Over Island Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| | 4 | 4 | 1,400 00 | 27 |

*Ezra Smith, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland Head | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Split Rock | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 22 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN NEW JERSEY.

*John D. Thompson, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnegat | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 11 |
| Tucker's Beach | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 15 |
| | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 26 |

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

*William M. Gallagher, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presque Isle | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Presque Isle Beacon | 1 | 1 | 300 00 | 3 |
| | 2 | 2 | 650 00 | 11 |

IN DELAWARE.

*William P. Brobson, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape Henlopen | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 18 |
| Cape Henlopen Beacon | 1 | 1 | 250 00 | 10 |
| Cape May, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Bombay Hook | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Maurice River, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Mahon's Ditch | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 10 |
| Mispillion Creek | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 8 |
| Christiana Creek | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | Lit with gas. |
| Cohanzey Creek, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | |
| Egg Island, N. J. | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | |
| Breakwater | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 4 |
| Reedy Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | Lit with gas. |
| Fort Mifflin | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| | 13 | 13 | 5,100 00 | 93 |

IN MARYLAND.

*George P. Kane, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bodkin Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| North Point | 2 | 1 | 600 00 | 18 |
| Thomas' Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Pool's Island | 1 | 1 | 460 00 | 13 |
| Smith's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Concord Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Cove Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Point Look Out | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Lazaretto Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Clay Island | 1 | 1 | 375 00 | 10 |
| Turkey Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Little Watt's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Sharp's Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Greenbury Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| | 15 | 14 | 5,385 00 | 160 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN VIRGINIA.

*Joseph Eaches, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piney Point | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 10 |
| *William Garnett, superintendent.* | | | | |
| Cape Henry | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 18 |
| Old Point Comfort | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Smith's Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| New Point Comfort | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Back River Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Assateague Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Smith's Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| | 7 | 7 | 3,000 00 | 85 |

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

*Robert G. Rankin, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bald Head | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 18 |
| Federal Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Oak Island | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 10+10=20 |
| | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 49 |
| *R. H. J. Blount, superintendent.* | | | | |
| Cape Hatteras | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Boddy's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| Pamptico Point | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 39 |
| *Joshua Taylor, superintendent.* | | | | |
| Ocracoke | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| *James E. Gibble, superintendent.* | | | | |
| Cape Look Out | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

*William J. Grayson, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keeper. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charleston (and beacon) | 2 | 1 | $600 00 | 12+1=13 |
| Racoon Key | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 11 |
| Morris' Island Beacons | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 2 |
| Sullivan's Island Beacons | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 2 |
| | 7 | 4 | 1,950 00 | 28 |

*Thomas L. Shaw, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |

IN GEORGIA.

*Armand Lefils, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Simon's Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| Sapelo Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Wolf Island Beacon | 2 | 1 | 400 00 | 12 |
| | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 36 |

*Hiram Roberts, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tybee | 1 | 1 | 532 33⅓ | 15 |
| Tybee Beacon | 1 | | | 8 |
| Fig Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 5 |
| Oyster Beds' Beacon | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | say 5 |
| Cockspur Island Beacons | 1 | | | 5 |
| | 5 | 3 | 1,333 33⅓ | 38 |

*John H. Dilworth, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Little Cumberland Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |

IN OHIO.

*Cornelius L. Russell, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 13 |
| Cleveland (and beacon) | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 7+4=11 |
| Conneaut River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Ashtabula Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Cunningham Creek Beacon (disc'd) | | | | |
| Black River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 5 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 45 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN OHIO—Continued.

*John Youngs, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turtle Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | $400 00 100 00 | 11 |
| Sandusky | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Port Clinton | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Huron River Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Cedar Point Beacon | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Western Sister Island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Vermillion Beacon | 1 | 1 | 180 00 | 1 |
| | 7 | 7 and 1 ass't | 2,430 00 | 53 |

IN LOUISIANA.

*Samuel J. Peters, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bayou St. John | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 300 00 | 9 |
| Frank's Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 30 |
| Southwest Pass | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 29 |
| South Point | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 14 |
| Pleasonton's Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 10 |
| Cat Island | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 350 00 | 10 |
| Tchefuncte Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Pass Christian | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 8 |
| Pass Manchac | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 300 00 | 9 |
| Port Ponchartrain | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| New Canal | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00 360 00 | 9 |
| Vermillion Bay | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 500 00 360 00 | 14 |
| Point Defer | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 15 |
| Chandeleur Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 9 |
| Bon Fouca | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 4 |
| | 15 | 15 and 9 ass'ts | 11,310 00 | 189 |

IN FLORIDA.

*James R. Sanchez, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Augustine | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Cape Carnaveral | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 25 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN FLORIDA.

*Isaiah D. Hart, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. John's river | 1 | 1 | $400 00 | 14 |
| Amelia Island | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 14 |
| | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 28 |

*Samuel J. Douglass, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tortugas | 1 | 1 | 600 00 | 17 |
| Key West | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 13 |
| Cape Florida | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 600 00<br>350 00 | 17 |
| | 3 | 3 and 1 ass't | 2,050 00 | 47 |

*Benjamin S. Hawley, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cape St. George | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 15 |
| Dog Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Cape St. Blas | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 10 |
| | 3 | 3 | 1,450 00 | 39 |

*Robert W. Alston, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mark's | 1 | 1 | 450 00 | 15 |
| Egmont Key | 1 | 1 and 1 ass't | 400 00<br>200 00 | 13 |
| | 2 | 2 and 1 ass't | 1,050 00 | 28 |

*Robert Mitchell, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pensacola | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 10 |

IN MICHIGAN.

*Oliver M. Hyde, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Gratiot | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Windmill Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Gibraltar | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Saginaw river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 7 |
| Clinton river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Point Aux Barques | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Mamajuda | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Grass island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Monroe | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| | 9 | 9 | 3,150 00 | 58 |

C.—*List of light-houses, &c.*—Continued.

IN MICHIGAN.

*Charles E. Avery, superintendent.*

| Stations. | Lights. | Keepers. | Salary. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pottawatomie | 1 | 1 | $350 00 | 9 |
| Bois Blanc | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| Thunder Bay | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Manitou island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| South Manitou island | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Presque Isle | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 11 |
| Copper Harbor | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| Detour | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| White Fish Point | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 13 |
| | 9 | 9 | 3,250 00 | 100 |

*Henry B. Miller, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Joseph's river and beacon | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 4+1= 5 |
| Chicago and beacon, (Illinois) | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 5 |
| Kalamazoo river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| New Buffalo and beacon | 2 | 1 | 450 00 | 4+1= 5 |
| Milwaukie and beacon, (Wisconsin) | 2 | 1 | 350 00 | 7+4=11 |
| Root river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Sheboygan | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| Manitouwoc | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 6 |
| Michigan City, (Indiana) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Grand river | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Southport, (Wisconsin) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Tail Point, (Wisconsin) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Port Washington, (Wisconsin) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 4 |
| Little Fort, (Illinois) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 5 |
| Port De Mort, (Wisconsin) | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 8 |
| | 19 | 15 | 5,550 00 | 94 |

IN ALABAMA.

*John J. Walker, superintendent.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mobile Point | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 21 |
| Choctaw Point | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 11 |
| Round Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 11 |
| Sand Island | 1 | 1 | 500 00 | 14 |
| Biloxi | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 9 |
| | 5 | 5 | 2,400 00 | 66 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Districts. | Superintendents. | Lights. | Keepers and assist. keepers. | Annual salaries. | Lamps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | Luther Jewett | 33 | 31 | $11,670 00 | 320 |
| New Hampshire | Lory Odell | 4 | 4 | 2,150 00 | 55 |
| Massachusetts | Philip Greely, jr | 30 | 22—2 | 9,270 00 | 257 |
| Do | Leavitt Thaxter | 12 | 11 | 3,780 00 | 112 |
| Do | William T. Russell | 6 | 6 | 2,200 00 | 54 |
| Do | William R. Easton | 6 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 46 |
| Rhode Island | Edward W. Lawton | 10 | 9 | 3,200 00 | 86 |
| Vermont | Albert L. Catlin | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Connecticut | Nicoll Fosdick | 6 | 6 | 2,150 00 | 55 |
| Do | James Donaghe | 5 | 5 | 1,750 00 | 50 |
| New York | Hugh Maxwell | 23 | 19—6 | 9,890 00 | 221 |
| Do | Franklin Spalding | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 9 |
| Do | Edwin Rose | 4 | 4 | 1,650 00 | 49 |
| Do | Levi Allen | 5 | 5 | 1,680 00 | 25 |
| Do | Elias Pond | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Do | Jacob Richardson | 3 | 3 | 1,100 00 | 35 |
| Do | Daniel McCulloch | 4 | 4 | 1,450 00 | 41 |
| Do | James C. Barter | 4 | 4 | 1,400 00 | 27 |
| Do | Ezra Smith | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 22 |
| New Jersey | John D. Thomson | 2 | 2 | 700 00 | 26 |
| Pennsylvania | William M. Gallagher | 2 | 2 | 650 00 | 11 |
| Delaware | William P. Brobson | 13 | 13 | 5,100 00 | 93 |
| Maryland | George P. Kane | 15 | 14 | 5,385 00 | 160 |
| Virginia | Joseph Eaches | 1 | 1 | 350 00 | 10 |
| Do | William Garnett | 7 | 7 | 3,000 00 | 85 |
| North Carolina | Robert G. Rankin | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 49 |
| Do | Richard A. J. Blount | 3 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 39 |
| Do | Joshua Taylor | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 10 |
| Do | James E. Gibble | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 13 |
| South Carolina | William J. Grayson | 7 | 4 | 1,950 00 | 28 |
| Do | Thomas L. Shaw | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 11 |
| Georgia | Armand Lefils | 4 | 3 | 1,200 00 | 36 |
| Do | Hiram Roberts | 5 | 3 | 1,333 33⅓ | 38 |
| Do | John H. Dilworth | 1 | 1 | 400 00 | 15 |
| Ohio | Cornelius L. Russell | 5 | 5 | 1,950 00 | 45 |
| Do | John Youngs | 7 | 7—1 | 2,430 00 | 53 |
| Louisiana | Samuel J. Peters | 15 | 15—9 | 11,310 00 | 189 |
| Florida | James R. Sanchez | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 25 |
| Do | Isaiah D. Hart | 2 | 2 | 800 00 | 28 |
| Do | Samuel J. Douglas | 3 | 3—1 | 2,050 00 | 47 |
| Do | Benjamin S. Hawley | 3 | 3 | 1,450 00 | 39 |
| Do | Robert W. Alston | 2 | 2—1 | 1,050 00 | 28 |
| Do | Robert Mitchell | 1 | 1 | 550 00 | 10 |
| Michigan | Oliver M. Hyde | 9 | 9 | 3,150 00 | 58 |
| Do | Charles E. Avery | 9 | 9 | 3,250 00 | 100 |
| Do | Henry B. Miller | 19 | 15 | 5,550 00 | 94 |
| Alabama | John J. Walker | 5 | 5 | 2,400 00 | 66 |
| Add salary of superintendents and inspector of lights on the lakes | | | | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 309 | 280—20 | 118,648 33⅓ | 2,890 |
| Add 22 new light-houses not included above—estimated | | 22 | 22 | 8,800 00 | 220 |
| | | 331 | 302—20 | 127,448 33⅓ | 3,110 |

D.

*List of floating-lights in the United States in October, 1845, with the number of keepers and their annual salaries, viz:*

| | Salaries. |
|---|---|
| **IN MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| *William R. Easton, superintendent.* | |
| Tuckanuck Shoal, 1 keeper | $650 00 |
| *William T. Russell, superintendent.* | |
| Vineyard Sound, 1 keeper | 650 00 |
| *Leavitt Thaxter, superintendent.* | |
| Pollock Rip, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| **IN CONNECTICUT.** | |
| Bartlett's Reef, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Eel Grass Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,000 00 |
| **IN NEW YORK.** | |
| *Hugh Maxwell, superintendent.* | |
| Stratford Point, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Sandy Hook, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,400 00 |
| **IN DELAWARE.** | |
| *William P. Brobson, superintendent.* | |
| Five Fathom Bank, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Brandywine Shoal, (No. 1,) 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Upper Middle Shoal, (No. 2,) 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 3 keepers | 1,700 00 |
| **IN MARYLAND.** | |
| *George P. Kane, superintendent.* | |
| Hooper's Straits, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| **IN VIRGINIA.** | |
| *William Garnett, superintendent.* | |
| Crany Island, 1 keeper | 450 00 |
| Smith's Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Willoughby Spit, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Wolf Trap 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Windmill Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 5 keepers | 2,450 00 |
| *Joseph Eaches, superintendent.* | |
| Lower Cedar Point, 1 keeper | 400 00 |
| Upper Cedar Point, 1 keeper | 400 00 |
| 2 keepers | 800 00 |

D.—*Keepers of floating-lights, &c.*—Continued.

| | Salaries. |
|---|---|
| *Jefferson Minor, superintendent.* | |
| Bowler's Rock, 1 keeper | $400 00 |
| IN NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| *George W. Charles, superintendent.* | |
| Roanoke Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Wade's Point, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,000 00 |
| *Joshua Taylor, superintendent.* | |
| Long Shoal, 1 keeper | 00 |
| Royal Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Nine Feet Shoal, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Neuse River, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Brandt Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Harbor Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 6 keepers | 3,000 00 |
| *Joseph Ramsey, superintendent.* | |
| Roanoke River, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| IN SOUTH CAROLINA. | |
| *Benjamin R. Bythewood, superintendent.* | |
| St. Helena Bar, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| IN GEORGIA. | |
| *Hiram Roberts, superintendent.* | |
| Martin's Industry, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Tybee Island, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| 2 keepers | 1,200 00 |
| IN FLORIDA. | |
| *Samuel J. Douglass, superintendent.* | |
| Carysfort Reef, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Key West, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| Sand Key, (temporary,) 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 3 keepers | 2,100 00 |
| IN LOUISIANA. | |
| *Samuel J. Peters, superintendent.* | |
| Merrill's Shell Bank, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Atchafalaya Bay, 1 keeper | 500 00 |
| Ship Shoal, 1 keeper | 700 00 |
| 3 keepers | 1,700 00 |
| IN MICHIGAN. | |
| *Charles E. Avery, superintendent.* | |
| Michilimackinac Straits, 1 keeper | 500 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| States. | Superintendents. | Number of keepers. | Salaries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | W. R. Easton | 1 | $650 00 |
| Do | W. T. Russell | 1 | 650 00 |
| Do | L. Thaxter | 1 | 700 00 |
| Connecticut | | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| New York | H. Maxwell | 2 | 1,400 00 |
| Delaware | W. P. Brobson | 3 | 1,700 00 |
| Maryland | G. P. Kane | 1 | 500 00 |
| Virginia | W. Garnet | 5 | 2,450 00 |
| Do | J. Eaches | 2 | 800 00 |
| Do | J. Minor | 1 | 400 00 |
| North Carolina | G. W. Charles | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| Do | J. Taylor | 6 | 3,000 00 |
| Do | J. Ramsey | 1 | 500 00 |
| South Carolina | B. R. Bythewood | 1 | 500 00 |
| Georgia | H. Roberts | 2 | 1,200 00 |
| Florida | S. J. Douglass | 3 | 2,100 00 |
| Louisiana | S. J. Peters | 3 | 1,700 00 |
| Michigan | C. E. Avery | 1 | 500 00 |
| Add 2 new lights, not included in list | | 2 | 1,000 00 |
| | | 40 | 21,750 00 |

WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Estimate for compensation of the Secretary of War and the clerks and messengers of his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of the Secretary of War, per act of February 20, 1819, Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 484 | $6,000 00 |
| Compensation of clerks, per act of April 20, 1818, Statutes at Large, volume 3, page 446, viz: | |
| Chief clerk | 2,000 00 |
| One clerk at | 1,600 00 |
| Three clerks at $1,400 | 4,200 00 |
| Three clerks at $1,000 | 3,000 00 |
| Compensation of messenger and assistant messenger, per act 25th May, 1824, Statutes at Large, volume 4, page 42 | 1,050 00 |
| | 17,850 00 |

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1849.

---

*Estimate for contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, and newspapers and periodicals | $1,450 00 |
| Books, maps, and plans | 1,000 00 |
| Extra clerks in the War Department | 1,500 00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 550 00 |
| | 4,500 00 |

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 1, 1849.

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*Estimate of expenses for the Northwest Executive building during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Compensation of superintendent and watchmen, per act of August 26, 1842, Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 524— | |
| One superintendent | $250 00 |
| Four watchmen, at $365 each | 1,460 00 |
| | 1,710 00 |

*Contingent expenses of said building, per act of August 26, 1842.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor, fuel, and light | 2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous items, embracing repairs, furniture, care of grounds, fences, &c. | 1,600 00 |
| | 4,000 00 |
| Rent of additional rooms, 42 rooms, at $175 each | 7,350 00 |

The number of rooms heretofore occupied was sixty, of which sixteen were for the pension office, now no longer a bureau of this department. These being deducted, with two others not needed, there will be required but forty-two rooms for the next fiscal year.

For the rent of the sixty rooms the appropriation was $8,500, being at the rate of $141 66⅔ each, per annum. The estimate for each is now submitted at the rate of $175 each, for reasons explained in the following letter addressed by the Secretary of War to W. H. Winder, esq.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, September 5, 1849.*

SIR: Your note of yesterday is before me, and I beg leave to say, in reply, that my note, to which you refer, was not sent, as its purpose was superseded by the result of our conversation. I, however, stated to you substantially its contents—that I was controlled by the appropriation for the rent of rooms adapted to the uses of this department, and beyond which I would not go; and that I would take the necessary steps to procure others so as to surrender your rooms according to the terms of the contract.

In respect to the future rent of your rooms, I stated that I would estimate for each at the rate of $175 per annum, for the ensuing fiscal year, because my predecessor had done so immediately after the completion of your building, and that, according to your estimate of the cost and outlays in building, repairing, and warming your rooms, you were in the annual receipt of something less than five per cent. nett; but in these matters it was reserved to Congress to decide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War.*

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*Copy of an extract from the letter of Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, addressed to Hon. S. F. Vinton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, referred to in preceding letter, dated War Department, Washington, May 4, 1848.*

* * * * "A building has recently been erected at a convenient distance from this office, fire-proof, and containing all the rooms now needed, with other advantages, and such accommodation as this department needs is offered at the rate of $175 per annum, for each room, including fuel, which, for sixty rooms, amounts to $10,500, the same stated in the estimate herewith." * * *

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*New York, October 10, 1849.*

SIR: The following estimate to meet the expenses incident to the commanding general's office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, is respectfully submitted:

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of clerk, per act of May 9, 1836, page 44, chapter 60, sec. 1... | $1,000 00 |
| For compensation of messenger, per act of March 3, 1845, page 44, chapter 60, section 1..... | 500 00 |
| For contingent expenses—miscellaneous items—per act of August 26, 1842, page 136, chapter 202..... | 300 00 |
| | 1,800 00 |

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War.*

*Estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger employed in the Adjutan General's office, and contingent expenses for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October* 15, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit, herewith, the annual estimate for the salaries of the clerks and messenger employed in the Adjutant General's office, and for the contingent expenses of the office, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 75, ch. 72, sec. 3 | $1,150 00 |
| One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 75, ch. 72, sec. 3 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act March 2, 1827, page 56, ch. 50, sec. 4 | 800 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,200 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act May 9, 1836, page 44, ch. 60, sec. 1 | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, act Aug. 12, 1848, page 142, ch. 166, sec. 1 | 1,400 00 |
| *One clerk, act April 20, 1818, page 74, ch. 82, sec. 3 | 1,400 00 |
| One messenger, act March 3, 1845, page 67, ch. 71, sec. 5 | 500 00 |
| | 10,450 00 |

*Contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's office.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For printing Army Registers, "General Orders," circulars, &c | 700 00 |
| Blank books, binding, and stationery | 500 00 |
| Miscellaneous, including office furniture | 300 00 |
| | 1,500 00 |

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October* 15, 1845.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following estimate of the expenses of the recruiting service of the army for the year commencing July 1, 1850.

| | |
|---|---|
| "*Three months' extra pay*" allowed by the act of July 5, 1838, to each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment, to wit: For 400 re-enlisted non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates | $10,000 00 |
| "*Expenses of recruiting*," including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, stationery, compensation to citizen surgeons for examination and medical attendance, premiums, magistrates' fees for administering the oath of allegiance to recruits, and all other expenses on their account, until put in march to rejoin their regiments, at $12 per man, for 3,218 recruits | 38,616 00 |
| | 48,616 00 |

## *Recapitulation.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount required for "three months' extra pay" | 10,000 00 |
| Amount required for "expenses of recruiting" | 38,616 00 |
| | 48,616 00 |

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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*Provided for the War office, but transferred to the Adjutant General's office during the late war.

*[Remarks and explanations.]*

The number of recruits (3,618) required to fill the rank and file of the army for the year commencing July 1, 1850, is calculated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of recruits required for the several regiments of the army, September 30, 1849, as nearly as can be ascertained, is | 500 |
| To which add the number of discharges that will take place by expiration of service, from October 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 769 |
| Add also the estimated number of casualties by *death*, *desertion*, and *discharges for disability*, &c., for the same period | 1,500 |
| | 2,769 |
| From the above (2,769) deduct the estimated number that may be enlisted from October 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 2,250 |
| Number of recruits required to complete the military establishment, June 30, 1850 | 519 |
| To the above number of vacancies (519) add the number of discharges on account of expiration of service in the year commencing July 1, 1850 | 1,099 |
| Add also the estimated number of vacancies by *death*, *desertion*, and *discharges for disability*, &c., for the same period | 2,000 |
| Total number of recruits (inclusive of re-enlisted soldiers) required for the military establishment, exclusive of the enlisted men of the Ordnance department, for the year commencing July 1, 1850 | 3,618 |

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington city, Sept. 27, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the estimates for the branches of service under the direction of this office for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and terminating the 30th of June, 1851.

A is the estimate for the Quartermaster's department. This estimate is large, but I do not think it could be safely reduced, if the objects of expenditure are to remain as at present. The expenditures in Texas, Oregon, and New Mexico, are as great in proportion to the number of troops employed as they were during the war; and from the peculiar circumstances existing in California, they are much greater there than during the war.

B is an estimate of clothing, equipage, &c., which is rendered necessary by the act of Congress of 3d of March last, requiring that the proceeds of the sales of public property shall not, as heretofore, be carried to the credit of the several appropriations, but shall go into the treasury as a part of its means, and not be used unless appropriated.

C is an estimate for the salaries of clerks and messengers, and the contingencies of this office and the office of purchase at Philadelphia; and

D is an estimate submitted for extra clerk hire, necessary to close the business of the department growing out of the war with Mexico.

There will be a considerable arrearage to be provided for during the present year, but I have not the data on which to make an estimate of it. It is known from a letter received from General Riley, that half a million of dollars are required to replace the civil fund already applied to the service of the quartermaster's department in California, not a cent of which can be spared from the appropriation for the present year. The operations in Florida, and the expense incurred in calling out volunteers in Texas, and mounting infantry in both States, neither of which was provided for in the appropriations for the present year, will swell the amount. The arrearage cannot fall short of a million of dollars. I apprehend it will greatly exceed that amount.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
*Quartermaster General.*

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War, Washington city.*

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*List of estimates presented by the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

A.—Estimate for the Quartermaster's department.

B.—Estimate of clothing and equipage.

C.—Estimate of salaries of clerks and messengers, and of contingencies.

D.—Estimate for extra clerk hire.

A.

Estimates of funds required for the service of the Quartermaster's department of the army of the United States for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851, made in accordance with the following acts and regulations, viz:

The act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Approved March 16, 1802. Laws of the United States, vol. 3, page 450.

The act to regulate the pay of the army when on fatigue duty. Approved March 2, 1819. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 378.

The act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States. Approved March 2, 1821. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 553.

The 3d section of an act to establish a Quartermaster's department. Approved the 28th of March, 1812. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 396.

The 3d section of an act to amend the above. Approved the 22d of May, 1812. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 437.

The 5th section of an act of the 3d March, 1813, the better to provide for the supplies of the army, &c. Laws of the United States, vol. 4, page 520.

The 9th section of an act organizing the general staff, &c. Approved 22d of April, 1816. Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 91.

The 10th section of an act to increase the present military establishment. Approved July 5, 1838. Laws of the United States, vol. 9, page 824.

The act for the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers. Approved May 15, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 19.

The act for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen. Approved May 19, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 20.

The 6th, 8th, and 11th sections of an act supplemental to the act providing for the prosecution of the war with Mexico. Approved June 18, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 24.

The act making additions to the Pay department of the army. Approved June 17, 1846. Pamphlet laws, 1st session 29th Congress, page 27.

The 3d, 4th, 8th, and 10 sections of the act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes. Approved February 11, 1847. Pamphlet laws, 2d session 29th Congress, page 12.

The 2d, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sections of the act making provision for an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1847. Pamphlet laws, 29th Congress, 2d session, page 109.

And the regulations of the War Department made in conformity with these acts.

### 1.—*Regular supplies.*

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blanks for the Pay and Quartermaster's departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations..... $740,0(

### 2.—*Incidental expenses.*

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judges advocate, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March 16, 1802; extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor, under the direction of the Quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of 2d March, 1819; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished; expense of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's department; compensation of clerks to the officers of the Quartermaster's department; compensation to forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of the 5th of July, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, and medicines for horses and mules, and hire of guides, interpreters, and spies..... 400,000

### 3.—*For mounts and remounts.*

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen.... 80,000

### 4.—*For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c.*

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways, at the several posts and depôts; for temporary cantonments, gunhouses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers; barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; for store-houses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds, summer cantonments, and encampments..... 430,000

### 5.—*For mileage of officers of the army.*

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty without troops..... 120,000

### 6.—*For transportation of troops and supplies.*

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depôts at Philadelphia and New York to the several posts and army depôts; of subsistence, from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the

service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depôts, freights, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons, mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; drayage and carriage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the Pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it..... $1,600,000

3,370,000

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington city, October* 27, 1849.

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## B.

*Estimate of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, for the army of the United States, for the fiscal year commencing on the* 1*st of July,* 1850, *and ending on the* 30*th of June,* 1851.

For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments..... $75,000

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington city, October* 27, 1849.

TH. S. JESUP,
*Quartermaster General.*

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## C.

*Estimates of salaries of clerks and messengers in the office of the Quartermaster General, and in the office of Purchases in Philadelphia, for the fiscal year commencing on the* 1*st of July,* 1850, *and ending on the* 30*th of June,* 1851, *and of office contingencies for the same period.*

*In the office of the Quartermaster General.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, at $1,600 per annum | $1,600 |
| One clerk, at $1,200 per annum | 1,200 |
| Four clerks, at $1,000 per annum | 4,000 |
| One messenger, at $500 per annum | 500 |
| Per act of Congress, May 9, 1836. | 7,300 |

*In the office of Purchases, at Philadelphia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, at $1,550 per annum | 1,550 |
| One clerk, at $1,000 per annum | 1,000 |
| One clerk, at $950 per annum | 950 |
| One messenger, at $540 per annum | 540 |
| Per acts of Congress, May 26, 1824, and August 23, 1842. | 4,040 |

*For contingencies of Quartermaster General's office.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, and stationery | 500 |
| For labor | 150 |
| For printing | 200 |
| For miscellaneous objects | 400 |
| | 1,250 |

*For contingencies of the office of Purchases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For office rent | $500 |
| For blank books, stationery, &c | 200 |
| | 700 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerks and messenger, Quartermaster General's office | 7,300 |
| Clerks and messenger, office of Purchases | 4,040 |
| Contingencies of Quartermaster General's office | 1,250 |
| Contingencies of office of Purchases | 700 |
| | 13,290 |

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington city, October 27, 1849.*

TH. S. JESUP,
*Quartermaster General.*

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## D.

*Estimates for extra clerk hire in the office of the Quartermaster General, in the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For extra clerk hire | $5,000 |

To close the business of the war with Mexico, the above sum, for extra clerk hire, will be required.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington city, October 27, 1849.*

TH. S. JESUP,
*Quartermaster General.*

---

*Estimate of the probable amount that will be required for clerks' salaries, compensation to messenger, and for contingencies in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular clerks and messenger | $5,300 00 |
| Temporary clerk, from January 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851 | 1,500 00 |
| Blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor | 2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 150 00 |
| Total required | 9,350 00 |

*Data upon which this estimate is made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One clerk, per act March 3, 1835, vol. 9, page 244, ch. 326 | 1,600 00 |
| One clerk | 1,200 00 |
| One clerk | 1,000 00 |
| One clerk, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 1,000 00 |
| One temporary clerk, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 1,500 00 |
| One messenger, per act March 3, 1849, page 67, section 2 | 500 00 |
| Blank books, binding, stationery, printing, advertising, and labor, per act August 26, 1842, page 128, chapter 202 | 2,400 00 |
| Miscellaneous, per act August 26, 1842, page 128, chapter 202 | 150 00 |
| | 9,350 0 |

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.
*Washington, October 24, 1849.*

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
*Washington, October* 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the amount of funds now in the treasury, and applicable to "army subsistence," is more than sufficient to subsist the army from this date to June 30, 1851; and that no appropriation by Congress on account of army subsistence will be necessary to be made for that period.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subsistence funds now in the treasury | $1,579,034 08 |
| From which deduct the amount required to subsist the army from November 1, 1849, to June 30, 1850 | 336,936 60 |
| Leaving in the treasury, on June 30, 1850, applicable to army subsistence | 1,242,097 48 |
| From which deduct the probable amount that will be required to subsist the regular army, in the service of the United States, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851 | 544,488 75 |
| Leaving in the treasury June 30, 1851 | 697,608 73 |

*Data upon which the estimate of the probable amount that will be required to subsist the regular army from July* 1, 1850, *to June* 30, 1851, *has been made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One company of engineers | 100 men. |
| Two regiments of dragoons | 1,230 " |
| One regiment of riflemen | 765 " |
| Four regiments of artillery | 2,608 " |
| Eight regiments of infantry | 4,192 " |
| Ordnance men at arsenals | 500 " |
| Women to companies and detachments | 550 women. |
| | 9,945 persons. |
| 9,945 persons, at 15 cents per diem, 365 days | $544,488 75 |

It will be thus seen that, after subsisting the army during the remainder of the present fiscal year, (to June 30, 1850,) and for the next fiscal year, (from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851,) there will remain in the treasury the sum of $697,608 73; which will be applicable to the subsistence of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War.*

*Estimates of the Pay department for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*September* 15, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the estimates of the Pay department for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and terminating the 30th of June, 1851.

Paper A is an estimate of the amount required to pay the several r
ments, corps, &c., of the army proper, agreeably to the organizat
provided for by law. Paper B is the estimate for the Military Acade
and paper C an estimate of the expenses of the Paymaster Gener
office.

Each estimate is made out in detail, and a reference given to the l
authorizing the allowance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General*

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War.*

*Estimate of the pay of the army, subsistence of officers, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money, for the year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Major general | $2,400 | $1,095 | $288 | ..... | $3,783 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 336 | 292 | ..... | $120 | 748 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line. | 576 | 146 | 192 | ..... | 914 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 2 | Brigadiers | 2,496 | 1,752 | 576 | ..... | 4,824 | January 11, 1812, sec. 6, p. 134; March 2, 1821, sec. 5, p. 214; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 6 | Servants | 504 | 438 | ..... | 180 | 1,122 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Aids-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line. | 480 | ..... | 192 | ..... | 672 | April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 1 | Adjutant general | 1,080 | 438 | 480 | ..... | 1,998 | March 2, 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant adjutant general, (lieutenant colonel,) in addition to pay in the line | 420 | 73 | 288 | ..... | 781 | March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 | 73 | ..... | 30 | 199 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Assistant adjutants general, (majors,) in addition to pay in the line | 960 | ..... | 1,152 | ..... | 2,112 | July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 286. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

## A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 8 | Assistant adjutants general, (captains,) in addition to pay in the line | $1,920 | ..... | $768 | ..... | $2,688 | July 5, 1838, sec. 7, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; June 18, 1846, sec. 6, p. 286; March 3, 1847, sec. 2; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 9 | Inspectors general | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | March 2 1821, sec. 6, p. 214; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, sec 1, p. 279; January 12, 1846, sec. 1, p. 293. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | $120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Chaplains | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 | July 5, 1838, sec. 18, p. 265. |
| 1 | Quartermaster general | 1,248 | 876 | 288 | ..... | 2,412 | March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 3, p. 201; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 3 | Servants | 252 | 219 | ..... | 90 | 561 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Assistant quartermasters general | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Deputy quartermasters general | 1,800 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Quartermasters | 5,760 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,400 | March 2, 1821, sec 7, p 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; February 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 16 | Servants | 1,536 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 3,184 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Assistant quartermasters | 11,400 | 5,548 | 1,824 | ..... | 18,772 | March 2, 1821, sec. 4, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 10; July 19, 1848, sec. 3. |
| 19 | Servants | 1,824 | 1,387 | ..... | 570 | 3,781 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 19 | Assistant quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 4,560 | ..... | 1,824 | ..... | 6,384 | March 2, 1821, sec. 7, p. 214; May 18, 1826, sec. 4, p. 221; July 5, 1838, sec. 9, p. 263; March 3, 1845, sec. 1, p. 279; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; February 11, 1847, sec. 10. |
| 2 | Military storekeepers, (purchasing department) | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 276. |
| 1 | Paymaster general | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1849. |
| 2 | Deputy paymasters general | 1,800 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | March 3, 1847, sec. 12; July 19, 1848, sec. 3; March 2, 1849. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 25 | Paymasters | 18,900 | 7,300 | 7,200 | ..... | 32,500 | April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; March 2, 1821, sec. 9, p. 214; July 4, 1836, sec. 1, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3 and 24, p. 262 and 75; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; June 17, 1846, sec. 1 and 2; March 3, 1847, sec. 12; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 50 | Servants | 4,800 | 3,600 | ..... | 1,500 | 9,950 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 27 | Paymasters' clerks | 18,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,900 | April 24, 1816, sec. 3, p. 188; July 5, 1838, sec. 20, p. 265; August 12, 1848, sec. 2. |
| 1 | Commissary general of subsistence | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 6, p. 201; July 5, 1838, sec. 13, p. 264; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant commissary general | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Commissaries of subsistence, majors | 1,440 | 584 | 576 | ..... | 2,600 | March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Commissaries of subsistence, captains | 2,400 | 1,168 | 384 | ..... | 3,952 | March 2, 1829, sec. 2, p. 224; July 5, 1838, sec. 11, p. 263; June 18, 1846, sec. 7, p. 286; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 50 | Assistant commissaries, in addition to pay in the line | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | March 2, 1821, sec. 8, p. 214. |

A.—*Estimate of th ... of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | Reference to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surgeon General | $2,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $2,500 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; April 14, 1818, sec. 2, p. 201. |
| 14 | Surgeons of ten years' service | 10,080 | $8,176 | $4,032 | ..... | 22,288 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 30, 1834, sec. 2 and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 28 | Servants | 2,688 | 2,044 | ..... | $840 | 5,572 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 8 | Surgeons | 5,760 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,400 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; Mar. 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 16 | Servants | 1,536 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 3,184 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p 190. |
| 25 | Assistant surgeons of ten years' service | 15,000 | 14,600 | 2,400 | ..... | 32,000 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 3, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 25 | Servants | 2,400 | 1,825 | ..... | 750 | 4,975 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 18 | Assistant surgeons of five years' service | 10,800 | 5,256 | 1,728 | ..... | 17,784 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836, sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 18 | Servants | 1,728 | 1,314 | ..... | 540 | 3,582 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Assistant surgeons | 7,600 | 5,548 | 1,824 | ..... | 14,972 | March 2, 1821, sec. 10, p. 214; June 28, 1832, sec. 1, p. 229; July 4, 1836 sec. 4, p. 257; July 5, 1838, sec. 33, p. 267; June 30, 1834, sec. 1, 2, and 3, p. 234; July 5, 1838, sec. 24, p. 265; August 23, 1842, sec. 4, p. 276; February 11, 1847, sec. 8; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 19 | Servants | 1,824 | 1,387 | ..... | 570 | 3,781 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Hospital stewards, at posts of more than four companies | 4,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,320 | July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263. |
| 40 | Hospital stewards | 7,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,680 | July 5, 1838, sec. 12, p. 263. |
| 40 | Hospital matrons | 2,880 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,880 | March 16, 1802, sec. 5, p. 101; pay fixed by regulation at $6 per month. |
| | | 199,948 | 78,694 | 33,504 | 7,170 | 319,316 | |
| | CORPS OF ENGINEERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Lieutenant colonels | 1,890 | 730 | 576 | ..... | 3,106 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; April 1, 108, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Captains | 7,200 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 11,856 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | First lieutenants | 4,800 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 9,456 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 19, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Second lieutenants | 4,800 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 9,456 | March 16, 1802, sec. 26, p. 105; April 29, 1812, sec. 1, p. 145; July 5, 1838, sec. 2, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Sergeants | 3,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,600 | Sappers, miners, and pontoniers, authorized by act of May 15, 1846. |
| 10 | Corporals | 1,920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 | |

A.—*Estimate of pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CORPS OF ENGINEERS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Musicians | $216 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $216 | Sappers, miners, and pontoniers, authorized by act of May 15, 1846. |
| 39 | Privates of the 1st class | 6,084 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,084 | |
| 39 | Privates of the 2d class | 4,212 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,212 | |
| | | 43,392 | $16,498 | $5,472 | $1,500 | 66,862 | |
| | TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Captains | 6,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 9,880 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | First lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 7,870 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Second lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 960 | ..... | 7,880 | July 5, 1838, sec. 4 and 5, p. 262; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| | | 22,892 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 42,557 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227, July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 12 | Captains | 7,200 | 3,504 | 1,152 | ..... | 11,856 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1847, sec. 16; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 12 | Servants | 1,152 | 876 | ..... | 360 | 2,388 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 18 | Lieutenants | 7,200 | 5,256 | 1,728 | ..... | 14,184 | April 5, 1832, sec. 1, p. 227; July 5, 1838, sec. 13 and 14, p. 264; July 7, 1838, paragraph 4, p. 268; March 3, 1847, sec. 16; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 18 | Servants | 1,728 | 1,314 | ..... | 540 | 3,582 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 3 | Military storekeepers at "arsenals of construction" | 3,750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,750 | August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275. |
| 10 | Military storekeepers | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | August 23, 1842, sec. 2, p. 275. |
| 59 | Sergeants | 12,744 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,744 | April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227. |
| 500 | Enlisted men, at $16, $13, and $9 per month | 76,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76,000 | April 5, 1832, sec. 2, p. 227; June 18, 1846, sec. 11, p. 287. |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of companies, ($10 per month each) | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | July 5, 1838, sec. 14, p. 264. |
| | | 124,986 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 144,651 | |
| | TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Colonels | 2,160 | 876 | 576 | ..... | 3,612 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2 p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 2 | Lieutenants colonel | $1,800 | $730 | $576 | ..... | $3,106 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | $120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Majors | 2,880 | 1,168 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,200 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 768 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,592 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Adjutants | 1,040 | 584 | 384 | ..... | 2,008 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | February 11, 1847, sec. 4. |
| 2 | Sergeant majors | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 2 | Quartermaster sergeants | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |
| 2 | Chief musicians | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |
| 4 | Chief buglers | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | |
| 20 | Captains | 12,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 21,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,980 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | First lieutenants | 8,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 17,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,980 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | Second lieutenants | 8,000 | 5,840 | 3,840 | ..... | 17,680 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; April 12, 1808, sec. 4, p. 126; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222. |
| 20 | Servants | 1,920 | 1,460 | ..... | 600 | 3,984 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 20 | First sergeants | 3,840 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,840 | March 2, 1833, sec. 1 and 2, p. 232; May 23, 1836, sec. 6, p. 255; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; April 4, 1844, sec. 1 and 2, p. 277; December 12, 1812, sec. 1, p. 155; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282. |
| 60 | Sergeants | 9,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,360 | |
| 80 | Corporals | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 | |
| 40 | Buglers | 4,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,320 | |
| 20 | Farriers and blacksmiths | 2,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,640 | |
| 1000 | Privates | 96,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96,000 | |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 20 companies, ($10 per month each) | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,400 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 173,808 | 26,572 | 14,208 | 2,340 | 216,928 | |
| | REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Colonel | 1,080 | 438 | 288 | ..... | 1,806 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Lieutenant colonel | 900 | 365 | 288 | ..... | 1,553 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 | 146 | ..... | 60 | 398 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 2 | Majors | 1,440 | 584 | 576 | ..... | 2,600 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3; March 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 4 | Servants | 384 | 292 | ..... | 120 | 796 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Adjutant | 520 | 292 | 192 | ..... | 1,004 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 1 | Servant | 96 | 73 | ..... | 30 | 199 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Regimental quartermaster, in addition to pay in the line | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 4. |
| 1 | Sergeant major | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 1 | Quartermaster sergeant | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | |
| 1 | Principal musician | 204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 | |
| 2 | Chief buglers | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 | |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 10 | Captains | $6,000 | $2,920 | $1,920 | ..... | $10,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1. 2 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | $300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12 p. 190. |
| 10 | First lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 1,920 | ..... | 8,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | Second lieutenants | 4,000 | 2,920 | 1,920 | ..... | 8,840 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1. 2, 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 10 | Servants | 960 | 730 | ..... | 300 | 1,990 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 10 | First sergeants | 1,920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 | May 19, 1846, sec. 1, 2, 3, & 4, p. 284. |
| 30 | Sergeants | 4,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,680 | |
| 40 | Corporals | 4,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,800 | |
| 20 | Buglers | 2,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,160 | |
| 20 | Farriers and blacksmiths | 2,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,640 | |
| 640 | Privates | 61,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,440 | |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of companies, at $10 per month each | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 101,664 | 13,286 | 7,104 | 1,170 | 123,224 | |
| | FOUR REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Colonels | 3,600 | 1,752 | 1,152 | ..... | 6,504 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; Mar. 3, 1845, p. 279. |
| 8 | Servants | 672 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,496 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190 |
| 4 | Lieutenant colonels | 2,880 | 1,460 | 1,152 | ..... | 5,492 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec 4 and 5, p. 100. |
| 8 | Servants | 672 | 584 | ..... | 240 | 1,496 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p 190. |
| 8 | Majors | 4,800 | 2,336 | 2,304 | ..... | 9,440 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; Feb. 11, 1847, sec. 3. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Servants | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 2,992 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 4 | Adjutants, in addition to pay in the line | 480 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 864 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100 |
| 4 | Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 480 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 864 | February 11. 137, sec. 4. |
| 4 | Sergeant majors | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 313; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 4 | Quartermaster sergeants | 816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 816 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 16, p. 264. |
| 8 | Principal musicians | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | March 3, 1847, sec. 18. |
| 48 | Captains | 24,000 | 14,016 | 1,536 | ..... | 39,552 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p 222; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5. p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 48 | Servants | 4,128 | 3,504 | ..... | 1,440 | 9,072 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, 190. |
| 96 | First lieutenants | 35,200 | 28,032 | 3,072 | ..... | 66,304 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec. 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816 sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Servants | 8,256 | 7,008 | ..... | 2,880 | 18,144 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 48 | Second lieutenants | 16,000 | 14,016 | 1,536 | ..... | 31,552 | March 2, 1821, sec. 1 and 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1, p. 261; March 16, 1802, sec. 4 and 5, p. 100; February 24, 1812, sec 1, p. 138; April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190; March 2, 1827, sec. 1, p. 222; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 48 | Servants | 4,128 | 3,504 | ..... | 1,440 | 9,072 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p 190. |
| 48 | First sergeants | 9,216 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,216 | March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; March 3, 1847. |
| 144 | Sergeants | 22,464 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,464 | Same same same. |
| 192 | Corporals | 21,120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,120 | Same same sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Artificers | 12,672 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,672 | Same same and August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 96 | Musicians | 9,408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,408 | Same same March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19. |
| 2016 | Privates | 173,376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173,376 | March 2, 1821, sec. 2, p. 213; July 5, 1838, sec. 1 and 16, p. 261 and 264; July 7, 1838, sec. 5, p. 268; August 23, 1842, sec. 1, p. 275; May 13, 1846, sec. 1, p. 282; March 3, 1847, sec. 18 and 19; August 14, 1848, sec. 2. |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 48 companies, ($10 per month each) | 5,760 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,760 | March 2, 1827, sec. 2, p. 222. |
| | | 363,920 | 77,964 | 11,520 | 6,720 | 460,124 | |

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

| No. | Rank. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of the act of August 26, 1842. (See Cross's Military Laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EIGHT REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY. | | | | | | |
| 8 | Colonels | $7,200 | $3 504 | $2,304 | ..... | $13,008 | The laws referred to under the head of artillery apply also to the same grades in the infantry. |
| 16 | Servants | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | $480 | 2,992 | |
| 8 | Lieutenant colonels | 5,760 | 2,920 | 2,304 | ..... | 10,984 | |
| 16 | Servants | 1,344 | 1,168 | ..... | 480 | 2,992 | |
| 16 | Majors | 9,600 | 4,672 | 4,608 | ..... | 18,880 | |
| 32 | Servants | 2,688 | 2,336 | ..... | 960 | 5,984 | |
| 8 | Adjutants, in addition to the pay of lieut'nts. | 960 | ..... | 768 | ..... | 1,728 | |
| 8 | Regimental quartermasters, in addition to pay in the line | 960 | ..... | 768 | ..... | 1,728 | |
| 8 | Sergeant majors | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | |
| 8 | Quartermaster sergeants | 1,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,632 | |
| 16 | Principal musicians | 3,264 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,264 | |
| 80 | Captains | 38,400 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 61,760 | |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 | |
| 80 | First lieutenants | 28,800 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 52,160 | |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 | |
| 80 | Second lieutenants | 24,000 | 23,360 | ..... | ..... | 47,360 | |
| 80 | Servants | 6,720 | 5,840 | ..... | 2,400 | 14,960 | |
| 80 | First sergeants | 15,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,360 | |
| 140 | Sergeants | 37,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,440 | |
| 320 | Corporals | 34,560 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,560 | |
| 160 | Musicians | 15,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,360 | |
| 3360 | Privates | 282,240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282,240 | |
| | Additional pay to commanding officers of 80 companies, ($10 per month each) | 9,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,600 | |
| | | 542,304 | 103,368 | 10,752 | 9,120 | 665,544 | |

| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For extra rations to officers commanding departments and posts.* | ..... | 30,009 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 |
| For compensation of 106 supernumerary second lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy | 39,432 | 38,690 | ..... | 3,180 | 81,302 |
| For the brevet compensation of such officers as are by law entitled to the allowance | 13,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 2,000 | 35,000 |
| For additional rations to officers for length of service | ..... | 130,013 | ..... | ..... | 130,013 |
| | 52,432 | 206,703 | 12,000 | 5,180 | 176,315 |

* The actual expenditure on account of extra rations will depend on the rank of commanding officers, and the number who may receive the allowance. This estimate is founded upon the present distribution of the army.

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General staff | $199,948 | $78,694 | $33,504 | $7,170 | $319,316 |
| Corps of engineers | 43,392 | 16,498 | 5,472 | 1,500 | 66,862 |
| Corps of topographical engineers | 22,892 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 42,557 |
| Corps of ordnance | 124,986 | 13,797 | 4,608 | 1,260 | 144,651 |
| Two regiments of dragoons | 173,808 | 26,572 | 14,208 | 2,340 | 216,928 |
| Regiment of mounted riflemen | 101,664 | 13,286 | 7,104 | 1,170 | 123,224 |
| Four regiments of artillery | 363,929 | 77,964 | 11,520 | 6,720 | 460,124 |
| Eight regiments of infantry | 542,304 | 103,368 | 10,752 | 9,120 | 665,544 |
| Miscellaneous | 52,432 | 206,703 | 12,000 | 5,180 | 276,315 |
| | 1,625,346 | 550,679 | 103,776 | 35,720 | 2,315,521 |

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON,
*Paymaster General.*

*Estimate of the pay of the Military Academy, subsistence of officers and cadets, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money, for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1850, and ending the 30th of June, 1851.*

| Number. | For what object. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's compilation of Military laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Professor of natural and experimental philosophy | $900 00 | $365 00 | $288 00 | ..... | $1,553 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, in addition to pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Professor of mathematics | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of mathematics, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Professor of the art of engineering | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of the art of engineering, in addition to pay of 2d lieut. of engineers | 200 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 296 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 2, p. 145. |
| 1 | Chaplain and professor of ethics | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | April 14, 1818, sec. 2, p. 201; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of ethics, in addition to the pay of 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers | 200 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 296 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 3, p. 270. |
| 1 | Professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy | 720 00 | 292 00 | 288 00 | ..... | 1,300 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265; Feb. 19, 1849. |
| 2 | Servants | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Assistant professor of chemistry, in addition to the pay of 1st lieutenant of artillery | 240 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 336 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 19, p. 265. |

B.—*Estimate of the pay of the Military Academy, &c.*—Continued.

| Number. | For what object. | Pay. | Subsistence. | Forage. | Servants' clothing. | Amount. | References to the date, volume, section, and page of the laws upon which this estimate is founded, as required by the 14th section of act of 26th August, 1842. (See Cross's compilation of Military laws, revised by Hetzel, edition of 1846.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Teachers of the French language..... | $1,200 00 | $584 00 | $192 00 | ..... | $1,976 00 | February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106, and regulation of War Department, October 11, 1817. |
| 2 | Servants..... | 192 00 | 146 00 | ..... | 60 | 398 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Teacher of drawing..... | 600 00 | 292 00 | 96 00 | ..... | 988 00 | February 28, 1803, sec. 2, p. 106. |
| 1 | Servant..... | 96 00 | 73 00 | ..... | 30 | 199 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Commander of the corps of cadets, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery..... | 240 00 | ..... | 288 00 | ..... | 528 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270; February 19, 1849. |
| 1 | Servant..... | 96 00 | 73 00 | ..... | 30 | 199 00 | April 24, 1816, sec. 12, p. 190. |
| 1 | Instructor of cavalry and artillery tactics, in addition to the pay of captain of artillery.. | 120 00 | ..... | 96 00 | ..... | 216 00 | July 20, 1840, sec. 2, p. 270. |
| 1 | Master of the sword..... | 320 00 | 146 00 | ..... | ..... | 466 00 | June 26, 1812, sec. 3 and 4, p. 153. |
| 240 | Cadets..... | 69,120 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,120 00 | March 1, 1843, sec 2; March 3, 1845, sec. 2 |
| 20 | Musicians..... | 1,920 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,920 00 | April 29, 1812, sec. 3, p. 146. |
| | Additional rations to officers for five years' service..... | ..... | 2,044 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,044 00 | July 5, 1838, sec. 15, p. 264. |
| | | 79,764 00 | 5,621 00 | 2,592 00 | 420 | 88,397 00 | |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

C.

*Estimate of the expenses of the Paymaster General's office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th of June, 1851.*

*Clerks, messenger, and contingent expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation of clerks, per 3d section of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818: | |
| One chief clerk, at $1,700 per annum | $1,700 00 |
| One clerk, at $1,400 per annum | 1,400 00 |
| Two clerks, at $1,150 per annum each | 2,300 00 |
| Three clerks, at $1,000 per annum each | 3,000 00 |
| One clerk, at $800 per annum | 800 00 |
| | 9,200 00 |
| For compensation of a messenger, per 2d section of the act of Congress of the 26th of May, 1824, at $700 per annum | 700 00 |
| For clerks and messenger | 9,900 00 |
| For contingent expenses | 1,400 00 |
| Total | 11,300 00 |

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September* 15, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

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*Estimate of the expenses of the medical and hospital department of the regular army, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, per act of March 3, 1799, Laws of the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For medicines, instruments, dressings, &c. | $12,500 00 |
| For hospital stores, bedding, &c. | 15,000 00 |
| For furniture for hospitals, and equipments for the field | 2,000 00 |
| For medical books, stationery, and printing | 1,000 00 |
| For extra supplies on account of losses, &c., of regular supplies | 8,000 00 |
| For private physicians, and medicines furnished by them | 13,500 00 |
| For hire of clerks, laborers, &c., in the purveying departments | 3,000 00 |
| | 55,000 00 |

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

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*Estimate of the expenses of the Surgeon General's office for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress approved April 20, 1818—Laws of the United States, volume 3, page 446, section 3, transferred from the War Department, per act March 3, 1841 | $1,000 00 |
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress approved March 3, 1847—Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71 | 1,150 00 |
| For salary of one clerk, per act of Congress approved March 3, 1849—Pamphlet Laws, chapter 100, section 1, page 51 | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of one messenger, per act of Congress approved March 3, 1847—Pamphlet Laws, chapter 47, section 1, page 71 | 500 00 |
| | 3,650 00 |

*Contingencies per act of Congress, approved August 26, 1842, Laws of the United States, volume 5, page 529, section 22, No. 14.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For blank books, binding, and stationery | $100 00 |
| For printing | 75 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 100 00 |
| For arrearages for office furniture, consequent upon occupying Winder's building | 225 00 |
| | 500 00 |

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 8, 1849.

TH. LAWSON, *Surgeon General.*

*Estimate of funds required by the Engineer department for fortifications now existing, or in course of construction, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, and ending on the 30th June, 1851.*

| Designation of the works estimated for. | References to laws by which the construction or repair of the work estimated for was authorized. | | | | Amount required to be appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | |
| For defensive works and barracks near Detroit—Fort Wayne | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 459 | 1 | $15,000 |
| For fort at outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.—Fort Montgomery | ....do.... | 5 | 459 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For defensive works and barracks at Narrows of Penobscot river—Fort Knox | Mar. 3, 1843 | 5 | 609 | 2 | 20,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Me | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 407 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For repairs of fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor | May 31, 1844 | 5 | 658 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Fort Warren, Boston harbor | Mar. 2, 1833 | 4 | 641 | 1 | 30,000 |
| For Fort Independence, Boston harbor | Feb. 24, 1832 | 4 | 498 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For protection of the Great Brewster island, Boston harbor | July 20, 1848 | Pam. | 75 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For Fort Adams, and permanent barracks and quarters thereat, Newport harbor, R. I | Apr. 24, 1824 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 35,000 |
| For Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Conn | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 458 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York | Mar. 2, 1833 | 4 | 645 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Wood, and for sea-wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedlow's island, New York | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 458 | 1 | 25,000 |
| For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For Fort Richmond, Staten island, New York | Mar. 3, 1849 | Pam. | 72 | 1 | 60,000 |
| For magazines at Battery Hudson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| For Fort Delaware, Pea Patch island, Delaware river | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 50,000 |
| For fort on Soller's Point flats, Baltimore harbor, Md | Aug. 8, 1846 | Pam. | 103 | 1 | 50,000 |
| For Fort Monroe, including artesian well, Hampton Roads, Virginia | Mar. 3, 1821 | 3 | 633 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For repair of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 800 |
| For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor | May 31, 1844 | 5 | 659 | 1 | 3,500 |
| For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 40,000 |
| For dike to Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina | Sept. 9, 1841 | 5 | 459 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For preservation of site of Fort Johnston, Charleston harbor | Mar. 3, 1845 | 5 | 744 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnston, South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,500 |
| For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah river, Georgia | May 9, 1828 | 4 | 256 | 1 | 15,000 |

*Estimate*—Continued.

| Designation of the works estimated for. | References to laws by which the construction or repair of the work estimated for was authorized. | | | | Amount required to be appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | |
| For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia | Mar. 3, 1845 | 5 | 744 | 1 | $20,000 |
| For Fort Morgan, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile point, Alabama | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 15,000 |
| For Fort Barrancas, and barracks thereat | May 15, 1846 | Pam. | 18 | 1 | 35,000 |
| For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river | July 21, 1840 | 5 | 408 | 1 | 20,000 |
| For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana | ....do.... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 35,000 |
| For Fort Pike, Louisiana, and additional barracks thereat | ....do.... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 5,000 |
| For Fort Wood, Louisiana, and additional barracks thereat | ....do.... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 10,000 |
| For Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana | ....do.... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 4,000 |
| For Tower Dupré, Louisiana | ....do.... | 5 | 408 | 1 | 2,000 |
| For fort at Key West, Florida | July 17, 1844 | 5 | 703 | 6 | 75,000 |
| For fort at Garden Key, Florida | ....do.... | 5 | 703 | 6 | 50,000 |
| | | | | | 754,800 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

*Estimate of funds required by the Engineer department for the United States Military Academy during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, and ending on the 30th June, 1851.*

| Object of estimate. | References to laws by which the objects estimated for have heretofore been authorized. | | | | Amount required to be appropriated. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | | |
| For current and ordinary expenses | Feb. 19, 1849 | Pam. | 23 | 1 | $28,884 00 | |
| For library | ....do.... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 1,000 00 | |
| For board of visiters, including $517 47 for deficiency of appropriation for last fiscal year | ....do.... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 2,517 47 | |
| | | | | | | $32,401 47 |
| For barracks for cadets | ....do.... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 48,500 00 | |
| For new mess-hall | ....do.... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 25,000 00 | |
| For hospital for enlisted men | ....do.... | Pam. | 24 | 1 | 2,000 00 | |
| For erecting permanent guard-house and commissary's store | | | | | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 78,500 00 |
| Total | | | | | | 110,901 47 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

*Estimate of funds required for the office of the Chief Engineer during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, and ending on the 1st June, 1851.*

| Object of estimate. | References to laws by which the objects estimated for have heretofore been authorized. | | | | Amount required to be appropriated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Date. | Volume. | Page. | Section. | |
| Salary of clerks and messenger | May 9, 1836 | 5 | 27 | 1 | $1,200 |
| | May 26, 1824 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 1,150 |
| | do | 4 | 41 | 1 | 1,000 |
| | May 9, 1831 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 1,000 |
| | March 24, 1827 | 4 | 233 | 4 | 800 |
| | April 26, 1842 | 5 | 523 | 1 | 500 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing | March 3, 1849 | Pamphlet | 52 | 1 | 600 |
| For miscellaneous items, including $20 for one year's subscription for two daily Washington newspapers, the same being necessary and proper to carry on the business of the Engineer department | March 3, 1849 | Pamphlet | 52 | 1 | 400 |
| | | | | | 6,650 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | |
| Amount of estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger | | | | | 5,650 |
| Amount of estimate for contingent expenses | | | | | 1,000 |
| Total amount of estimate | | | | | 6,650 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October* 26, 1849.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
*Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.*

*Estimate of the Engineer department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For forts now existing, or in course of construction | $754,800 00 |
| For Military Academy— | |
| Current and ordinary expenses<br>Library<br>Board of visiters | 32,401 47 |
| Buildings | 78,500 00 |
| For the office of chief engineer | 6,650 00 |
| Total amount of estimate | 872,351 47 |

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, October 26, 1849.*

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
*Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer*

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*Estimate of funds required for the payment of salaries to the clerks and messenger, and for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, during the year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Objects of expenditure. | Amount required. |
|---|---|
| For clerks and messenger, per acts of May 9, 1836, volume 9, pages 322 and 332, section 1; of March 3, 1841, volume 10, page 112, section 1; and of December 24, 1842, volume 10, page 409, section 1 | $4,900 00 |
| *Contingencies.* | |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor—act of March 3, 1849, section 1, page 53 | 750 00 |
| For miscellaneous items—same act | 500 00 |
| | 1,250 00 |

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
*October 27, 1849.*

J. J. ABERT,
*Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.*

*Estimate of funds that will be required for the prosecution of certain works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Object of expenditure. | Amount required. | Reference to act making last appropriations. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Volume. | Page. | Section. | Date. |
| *Surveys.* | | | | | |
| For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic | $15,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi | 20,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes | 25,000 | 10 | 706 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For a survey of the harbor of Mobile in reference to its improvement | 5,000 | | | | |
| Total | 65,000 | | | | |
| *Rivers and harbors.* | | | | | |
| For continuing the Delaware breakwater | 50,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the improvement of Savannah harbor and the removal of the wrecks | 30,000 | 9 | 842 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the repair of the sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York | 14,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, New York | 15,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie | 30,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the further improvement of Grand river harbor, (Fairport,) in the State of Ohio | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio | 10,000 | 9 | 839 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio | 10,000 | 9 | 839 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie | 6,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky City, O., and improvement of the same. | 12,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the further improvement of river Raisin harbor, Michigan | 14,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Erie | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the repairs and working of the steam-dredge on Lake Champlain | 9,000 | | | | |
| For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, N. Y | 15,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, N. Y | 40,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement at Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y | 10,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the continuation of the work at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y | 10,500 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of N. Y | 20,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Ontario | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana | 30,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of the town of Southport, Wisconsin | 15,000 | 10 | 707 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin | 20,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois | 15,000 | 10 | 553 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the construction of a harbor commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin | 15,000 | 10 | 561 | 1 | June 15, 1844. |
| For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows for Lake Michigan | 20,000 | | | | |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river, below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers | 200,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls of Louisville | 60,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For removing the raft of Red river, and improvement of the river | 50,000 | 10 | 127 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1841. |
| For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the harbor of St. Louis | 50,000 | 10 | 552 | 1 | June 11, 1844. |
| For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river near Albany, in the State of New York | 50,000 | 9 | 840 | 1 | July 7, 1838. |
| For connecting the waters of Indian river and Mosquito Lagoon, at the Haulover, Florida | 5,000 | 10 | 564 | 1 | June 15, 1844. |
| For the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa | 20,000 | 10 | 750 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1845. |
| For the repair and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast | 20,000 | | | | |
| Total | 1,035,500 | | | | |
| *Light-houses.* | | | | | |
| For completing the light-house on Waugoshance, Lake Michigan | 20,580 | Pam. | 156 | 1 | Aug. 12, 1848. |
| For completing the light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor | 4,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| For completing the light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay | 3,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| For completing the light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida | 36,000 | " | 64 | 1 | Mar. 3, 1849. |
| Total | 63,580 | | | | |

*Estimate*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For surveys | $65,000 |
| For rivers and harbors | 1,035,500 |
| For light-houses | 63,580 |
| Total | 1,164,080 |

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
*October* 27, 1849.

J. J. ABERT,
*Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.*

*Estimate of funds required for the service of the Ordnance department for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1850, and ending 30th June, 1851.*

| Objects. | Amounts. |
|---|---|
| 1. For the armament of fortifications, (see remarks) | $100,000 |
| 2. For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, (see remarks) | 100,000 |
| 3. For the current expenses of the ordnance service, (see remarks) | 100,000 |
| 4. For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, (see remarks) | 360,000 |
| 5. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, (see remarks) | 50,560 |
| 6. For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Springfield armory, (see remarks) | 56,000 |
| 7. For arsenals, (see remarks) | 117,586 |
| 8. For the purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the armory grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal, (see remarks) | 8,500 |
| | 892 646 |
| *Expenses of the Ordnance office, viz:* | |
| For compensation of clerks and messenger, per act of 20th April, 1808, vol. 6, page 319, sec. 3; of 9th May, 1836, vol. 9, page 44, sec. 1; and of 26th August, 1842, vol. 10, page 299, sec. 1 | 8,650 |
| For blank books, binding, stationery, and printing | 500 |
| For miscellaneous items | 350 |
| Amount of office expenses | 9,500 |

EXPLANATIONS AND DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1.—*Armament of fortifications.*

The general object of this item of the estimate is to arm the permanent fortifications of the country, constructed or in progress; and to keep in repair and good order the armament which has already been provided. The appropriation will be applicable to the procurement of sea-coast and garrison artillery; projectiles, timber, iron, and other materials used in preparing the armament of forts; and to the construction, preservation, and repairs of gun-carriages, pent-houses, implements, and equipments. With the machinery, power, tools, and workshops now available, the product will increase in a greater ratio than the amount expended.

2.—*Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.*

Under this head is included the amount estimated to be requisite for the siege and field trains; the accoutrements and equipments of the army. The appropriation is applicable to the procurement of siege and field artillery; of timber, iron, leather, and other materials for siege and field carriages, implements, equipments, and harness; of accoutrements for cavalry, artillery, infantry, and riflemen; to the fabrication, repairs, and preservation of the same, and to the purchase of materials for, and the preparation of, siege and field ammunition. It is the usual estimate for a year's service.

### 3.—*Ordnance service.*

The amount required under this head is the ordinary annual estimate, applicable to defraying the expenses of receiving, issuing, repairing, and keeping in order the arms and other ordnance stores and public property at the various arsenals and ordnance depots throughout the country; to the purchase of the usual supplies of fuel, stationery, and forage, and to the incidental expenses of the service.

### 4.—*National armories.*

The amount of this item of the estimate is necessary for carrying on operations at the two national armories on the usual scale. It is to be applied to the manufacture of small arms, and to be divided equally between the two establishments.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The details and explanations of this part of the estimate are as follows, viz:

### 5.—HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. To complete the stocking and machine shops at the musket factory | $6,300 |
| 2. For repairing the storehouse at the musket factory | 505 |
| 3. For repairing damage to the lumber house at the musket factory | 495 |
| 4. For filling up low grounds, and grading around the buildings at the musket and rifle factories, and for filling under the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to make a depository for coal | 880 |
| 5. For building a guard wall, to prevent the wash of dirt into the canal | 725 |
| 6. For repairing the dam across the Potomac, the guard wall at canal gate, the lock and sluice gates and abutment wall, and for cleaning out the canal | 1,500 |
| 7. For repairing and keeping in order the water wheel, forebays, and tilt-hammers at the musket and rifle factories | 2,070 |
| 8. To complete the finishing shop at the rifle factory | 9,580 |
| 9. For building a bridge across the armory canal | 645 |
| 10. For building a machine shop, including the requisite machinery at the rifle factory | 16,980 |
| 11. For repairs of public buildings and all other objects heretofore paid from money received for rents of dwelling houses, including arrearages on this account, for the fiscal year 1849–'50 | 10,880 |
| Amount | 50,560 |

*Remarks.*

1. This building requires about $4,300 to finish it, and the balance of the estimate to put up the necessary driving machinery.

2. The wooden floor of this building having fallen in from the decay of the timber, it becomes necessary to provide a new flooring, which is to be made permanent by filling in with quarry spalls to the level of the floor, and paving with rough flagging.

3. The end walls of this building were thrown down by a violent hurricane just as the roof framing was ready to be put on, and many of the timbers were broken. The amount of damage to be made good is stated in the estimate.

4. These grounds are lower than the general level of the armory yard, and must be raised to be above ordinary freshets. About the new buildings this raising and grading is particularly necessary.

5. To construct a rough stone wall at the foot of the hill, about forty feet from the canal bank, to prevent the wash of earth and rubbish into the canal, which has hitherto caused inconvenience by filling up, and expense in cleaning it out. The road to be graded so as to allow the water from the hill to be conducted by a drain to the tail race.

6. The sluice gates are entirely decayed, and require renewing. The repairs to the dam and wall are necessary, and the sooner they are done the less expensive they will be.

7. The iron segment and spur wheel of the large iron overshot wheel have been so worn by grit, that it is necessary, for the safety of the wheel, to renew them. The old wooden wheels, &c., which have not yet been replaced, are badly decayed, and require constant repairs to keep them going.

8. When the estimate for this building was made, it was supposed that the driving machinery, which was in use, would answer to be put up in the finishing shop. It has been found that very little of it was serviceable, and that it was necessary to provide a much greater quantity of this machinery than was supposed to be requisite. This, with fitting up benches, forms, closets, &c., in this shop, has overrun the original estimate, and makes the amount of this item requisite for completing the shop.

9. To build a wooden bridge, on stone piers, in the place of the old bridge, which is out of position, abutting immediately upon the workshops, and over which all domestic supplies, for those living upon the island, have to pass. The new position for the bridge is above the workshops, so as to admit of the armory yard being properly enclosed.

10. The present shop is old, and is only a *make-shift*, like all the other old buildings at this factory, and entirely too small to accommodate the machines necessary to keep up the work—some of which have now to be set up in sheds and other out-houses.

11. By the act of 3d March, 1849, (Pamphlet Laws, p. 105,) all moneys received for rent of the public buildings have to be paid directly into the treasury from the 1st of July, 1849. Consequently, for the necessary repairs, &c., to be made during the present and next fiscal years, no funds will be available. This item is only for a reappropriation of the rents turned into the treasury, instead of being credited, as heretofore, to the appropriation for repairs of the armory.

6.—SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For building a forging shop on the hill | $15,000 |
| 2. For making new and repairing old machinery | 15,000 |
| 3. For gun racks | 10,000 |
| 4. For general repairs and improvements | 15,000 |
| 5. For the purchase of a spring of water issuing from the head of the ravine, north of the forging shop on the hill | 1,000 |
| Amount | 56,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. The present forging shop is too contracted for this branch of work, and additional shop room is necessary.

2. There is but a small sum now available for these objects, and the full amount of this estimate is thought requisite. Expenditures for improving machinery are more than returned by the reduction thereby effected in the cost of manufacturing.

3. Required for the proper storage of the muskets as they are finished. Before the expiration of the fiscal year the racks now put up will be filled, and it is proposed to provide an additional number sufficient to hold 100,000 muskets.

4. This item includes the repairs of dwelling-houses, shops, storehouses, fences, culverts, side-walks, roads, and drains, laying water-pipes, and the grading and improvement of the grounds generally. It is, partly, an estimate for the reappropriation of rents, &c., turned into the treasury, by act of 3d March, 1849, (Pamphlet Laws, page 105,) instead of being credited to the appropriation for repairs, &c., at the armory.

5. This spring, although on land now owned by the government, belongs to the Western Railroad Corporation, who, being about to obtain a supply of water from another source, will dispose of their right to it. It is highly important to secure it for the use of the armory, which may be done for the sum estimated.

7.—ARSENALS.

The amount of this item is made up from the estimates of the commanding officers of the arsenals and ordnance depots, as revised and modified at the Ordnance office. The details and explanations are as follows, viz:

*Allegheny arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For a new forging shop, of brick, with iron roof, for twenty forges | $5,000 | |
| 2. For completing the new magazine | 300 | |
| 3. For relaying the main pipes from the reservoir for supplying water | 1,700 | |
| 4. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, and improvement and repairs of machinery | 1,800 | |
| | | $8,800 |

*Remarks.*

1. The present shop is too contracted and inconvenient in its arrangement for the operations of so extensive an arsenal. Any attempt to enlarge and alter it would involve a useless expense. The erection of such a building is recommended by the inspector of arsenals, in his last report, as a measure of primary importance. The operations of the arsenal will be greatly economized thereby.

2. This is a magazine just built, and requiring this amount to finish it, viz: for doors, enclosing and grading the grounds around it.

3. The main pipes now leading from the reservoir are too small to furnish an adequate supply of water, particularly in cases of fire; they are about three inches in diameter, and should be at least six; of which dimension it is proposed to make the new ones.

4. The roofs of the barracks, and other buildings, require extensive repairs; for which, as well as for keeping the machinery and the post generally in good order, the above amount is estimated.

*Appalachicola arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, culverts, &c. - - - - - - - | $500 |

*Remark.*

To keep the post in good order.

*Baton Rouge arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the construction of an artillery storehouse | $12,500 | |
| 2. For a new floor to the old magazine - - | 500 | |
| | | 13,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. A large permanent storehouse, suitable for the storage and preservation of artillery, implements, and equipments, should be erected at this arsenal, which is the proper place of deposit for munitions of war for the south and southwest. It is proposed to construct one 200 by 45 feet, after the plan of those at some of the arsenals of construction, which has been tried and approved. The amount estimated for the next year will be sufficient to put up one-half, or 100 feet, to which the additional length can be joined the year following, or at any future time.

2. The immense mass of ammunition which it was necessary to place in this, the only magazine at the arsenal during the Mexican war, has crushed the flooring, rendering it necessary to renew it.

*Champlain arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. To construct barracks for enlisted men - | $2,000 | |
| 2. For repairs and preservation of public buildings and fences - - - - - - | 500 | |
| | | $,2500 |

*Remarks.*

1. There are not accommodations at this arsenal for the few enlisted men regularly kept there; and, in case of a temporary increase of force, they would have to be quartered elsewhere. It is proposed to erect a small building to quarter the permanent garrison, and capable of receiving more in case of an increase.

2. To keep the post in good order, and to set up and repair some of the fences which have been thrown down by the action of the frost.

*Charleston arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For taking down the old "arsenal" building, and cleaning and preserving the bricks and other useful materials - - - | $1,200 |

*Remarks.*

This is an old building, belonging to the former ordnance depot, and on the site of the new arsenal. In its present condition, it is useless and unsightly; and, not being worth what it would cost to repair and convert it into a useful building, it should be taken down, and the materials disposed of for some useful purpose, or sold.

*Fort Monroe arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For repairs and extension of the wharf - - | $600 | |
| 2. For repairs and painting public buildings - - | 750 | |
| 3. For filling in and grading ground for carriage sheds | 750 | |
| 4. Alteration of quarters - - - - - | 2,850 | |
| | | $4,950 |

*Remarks.*

1. Rendered necessary by the accumulation of sand around the wharf and the receding of the channel.

2. To put in good order and preserve the public buildings.

3. To reclaim a marshy piece of ground for the purpose of erecting sheds for gun-carriages, additional storage room for which is much required.

4. To raise the back buildings of these quarters one story—an alteration essential to furnish the necessary rooms—and to erect a piazza on the west end of the main building, requisite in this climate during summer.

*Frankford arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the erection of two buildings for workshops, each 65 by 26 feet, one story, brick, with slate roof | $3,800 | |
| 2. For building an office, one story, brick, with slate roof, 34 by 19½ feet | 1,000 | |
| 3. For building a fire-engine and hose-house, one story, brick, with slate roof, 20 feet square | 550 | |
| 4. For permanent gun skidding, cast-iron, on piers of masonry, after the established pattern | 1,100 | |
| 5. For repairs and preservation of public buildings, enclosures, and grounds | 750 | |
| | | $7,200 |

*Remarks.*

1. These two buildings are intended to furnish shops for blacksmiths, armorers, saddlers, carriage-makers, and carpenters. The building now used for armorers' and smiths' shops is of two stories, with the smiths' shops below and the armorer's shop on the second floor. It is very inconvenient for these purposes, but from its position and character well adapted for barracks into which it is proposed to convert it, the health and comfort of the garrison of this post requiring an additional building for their accommodation. The kitchens and mess-rooms are now in the basement of the barracks, which is damp and unhealthy. The building now used for carriage-makers' and carpenters' shops is the second story of the south gun-shed. It is approached by a steep and inconvenient stairway from the exterior, and is in all respects an inconvenient and uncomfortable workshop. Its proximity to the magazine, and being over a gun-house filled with carriages, are additional objections. The building, without alteration, would answer well the lower part for a lumber-house, and the upper for a tool-room, both of which are much wanted.

2. The inspector of arsenals states, in his inspection report of this post, dated March last, that a building for an office is wanted here, the room now used for the purpose being inconveniently situated, and having been erected originally for a laboratory.

3. This building is required for the preservation and safe-keeping of a new fire-engine lately purchased, and of the hose and hose carriages of the post. A good fire apparatus is very requisite for this post, from the large quantity of saltpetre, and other valuable property, in deposit.

4. Pursuant to the recommendation of the inspector of arsenals, who states, in his inspection report, that there are many iron, as well as bronze, guns at this arsenal. They require new skids, and, as it is not likely that they will be soon removed, permanent iron skids are recommended. The old skids are decayed.

5. To keep the buildings and post in good order.

*Kennebeck arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairing and painting public buildings, culverts, water-pipes, drains, and roads | $1,550 |

*Remarks.*

The wood-work of several of the buildings requires painting to preserve them. Some of them will be painted this year, but additional means are required to do the whole of this work that is necessary. The culverts, drains, and pipes, as also the roads, are more or less injured by the frosts of winter, and require repairs to keep them in order. A portion of the quarters No. 1 requires repairs to the roof; and the carriage-makers, armorers, and blacksmiths' shops, which have had no money expended on them since their construction, are in want of repairs.

*Little Rock arsenal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For enclosing the arsenal grounds - - - - | $1,100 |

*Remark.*

This is a new arsenal, nearly completed; the public land at which has not yet been enclosed.

*Mount Vernon arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For building a gun-carriage shed - - | $600 | |
| 2. For repairs and additions to barracks and hospital - - - - - - | 1,525 | |
| 3. For lathe and horse-power - - - | 400 | |
| 4. For cisterns in the stable-yard - - - | 200 | |
| 5. For repairs and preservation of public buildings - | 2,375 | |
| 6. For repairs and preservation of wharf, bridges, roads, walls, and fences - - - | 1,100 | |
| | | $6,200 |

*Remarks.*

1. For the preservation and storage of sea coast gun-carriages.
2. Required for the health and comfort of the enlisted men. The flooring wants renewing; the wood-work requires painting; some additional barrack and mess-room is wanted; and privies for both barracks and hospital should be built—there being none for the latter building, and that for the former requiring to be rebuilt.
3. The lathe is required for the armorer's shop for cleaning arms, and the horse-power to drive the lathes in the different shops.
4. To supply water for the stable, where there is none at present.
5. Required to put the public buildings in good order, and for their preservation. It includes repairs and painting of arsenal storehouse, quarters, office, commissary's store, guard-house, laboratories, warehouse, and smith's shop.
6. To keep them in good order.

*New York arsenal.*

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, grounds, and fences - - - - - - - - $300

*Remark.*

To keep the post in good order.

*North Carolina arsenal.*

For continuing the construction of this arsenal - - $16,000

*Remarks.*

This is an unfinished arsenal, in course of construction. The amount estimated for is to erect a magazine for powder, and for putting up an enclosing wall to connect the several buildings on the sides of the square, which will complete the construction of the arsenal as far as it is deemed advisable to carry it at present, leaving it capable of extension at any future time when the wants of the service may require it.

*Pikesville arsenal.*

1. For the purchase of a forcing and suction fire-engine with 500 feet of hose - - - - $750
2. For arranging suction apparatus to the three pumps at the arsenal - - - - - 250
3. For repairs and preservation of public storehouses, barracks, quarters, &c. - - - 500

—— $1,500

*Remarks.*

1. The small fire-engine at this post is old and insufficient, and the purchase of a new one, with sufficient hose to secure a supply of water at any of the buildings, is requisite for the safety and preservation of the public buildings and property.

2. Necessary for securing a proper supply of water in case of fire.

3. For incidental expenditures to keep the public buildings at the post in good order.

*Rome arsenal.*

For repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, and grounds - - - - - - - $500

*Remark.*

To keep the post in good order.

*St. Louis arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For building a carriage-maker's shop - - | $5,590 | |
| 2. For raising the east end of the enclosing wall - | 200 | |
| 3. For taking down the old gun shed and the connecting wall between the office, barracks, and hospital - - - - - - | 216 | |
| 4. For repairing the main arsenal building - - | 1,385 | |
| 5. For cast-iron pipe to conduct water to the cistern - | 298 | |
| 6. For steam-engine and machinery for new armorer's shop - - - - - - | 3,447 | |
| 7. For repairs and preservation of buildings, fences, grounds, &c. - - - - - - | 500 | |
| | | $11,636 |

*Remarks.*

1. This being an arsenal where very extensive repairs to field-carriages are required, and where a great many are turned in for that purpose, after use at the western posts, it is important to provide a suitable shop of this kind.

2. Since the completion and filling in of the river wall, this end of the main wall where it joins is too low.

3. To afford a site for the carriage-maker's shop and to remove interior walls of no use; both are dilapidated, and would cost, to repair them, more than the amount of this item. The material obtained from them will be used in the construction of other buildings.

4. The floor of this building is sunk in the centre, from the settling of the foundation and the shrinkage of the timbers. It also requires painting, plastering, and repairs to windows and wood work.

5. To conduct water from the new carriage-maker's shop to the cistern, and to carry off the waste water from the main well, to prevent its sinking and injuring the walls and capping.

6. The large number of arms sent to this arsenal for repairs and cleaning render it advisable, for economy and other reasons, to have the aid of proper power and machinery in doing the work.

7. For incidental expenditures required to keep the public buildings and other property in good order.

*Washington arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the erection of a storehouse for tools and stores in current service, and for the fire-engine - | $2,000 | |
| 2. For contingent repairs and preservation of public buildings, and improvements of grounds about the new magazine - - - - | 2,000 | |
| | | $4,000 |

*Remarks.*

1. The fire-engine and tools, &c., in current use, are now kept in

rooms partitioned off from the paint shop, and the space so occupied is required for the use of the painters in painting artillery carriages. It is, therefore, proposed to put up a separate permanent building for the objects stated.

2. To keep the post in good order.

*Watertown arsenal.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For erecting a permanent storehouse for timber | $15,750 | |
| 2. For erecting a brick stable | 3,000 | |
| 3. For a permanent coal house | 1,000 | |
| 4. For stripping and reslating the roofs of the north and south arsenals | 800 | |
| 5. For steam pipes to warm the armorer's shop | 300 | |
| 6. For repairs of buildings and grading the public grounds | 800 | |
| | | $21,650 |

*Remarks.*

1. At this arsenal there is now a large supply of valuable gun-carriage timber, and more is to be delivered. Much of this timber has to be stored in old sheds, of wood, built long since and much decayed. These sheds, besides being unfit for storing timber, are liable to take fire at any time, which would destroy their valuable contents, and endanger the other buildings and property at the arsenal. They should be removed, and replaced by a safe permanent storehouse, such as is proposed to be constructed. The inspector of arsenals, in his inspection report of this post, in June last, states: "A large brick timber house has recently been erected, and is now pretty well stored with carriage timber of good quality. The building is not sufficiently capacious to store the timber at present on hand, although the quantity is not so great as it ought to be; and another house of at least equal capacity, should be erected with as little delay as possible."

2. The present stable is an old wooden building, and will have to be removed to make a site for the additional timber house. It is unsafe, from liability to fire, to have wooden buildings of any considerable size in the vicinity of public stores. For these reasons it is deemed best to erect a brick stable when it becomes necessary to remove the present wooden one.

3. A proper place for the storage of coal or other fuel is wanted at this post. It has heretofore been stored in the cellar of the north arsenal, which building contains a large quantity of valuable property, including 260 tons of saltpetre, exposed to destruction by making the cellar a fuel depot.

4. The roofs of the north and south arsenals require extensive and thorough repairs. It is upwards of thirty years since they were slated, and the slates are, many of them, loose from the decay of the nails by which they were fastened.

5. The application of steam to warming the workshops is found the most economical, comfortable, and safe method of effecting that object.

6. For the incidental expenditures requisite to keep the buildings in good repair, and for grading the south front of the arsenal grounds which require it.

*Watervleit arsenal.*

For building a hospital for this post - - - - $5,000

*Remarks.*

The number of enlisted men at this post requires hospital accommodation for fifteen or twenty men, with the authorized attendants. At present a part of the old barracks (originally a workshop) is used as a hospital; but its construction and position with regard to outbuildings, yards, &c., are unsuitable for this purpose. It is proposed to erect a suitable permanent building properly located.

Contingencies - - - - - - - - $10,000

*Remarks.*

To provide for such unforeseen expenditures as may become necessary during the year.

Total for arsenals - - - - $117,586

8.—PURCHASE OF LAND AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

This is the only lot not owned by the United States on the two squares between Byers and Prospect streets, and its ownership includes a right of way through a portion of the armory grounds, and prevents their being enclosed except by consent of the owner. He declines relinquishing his right of way only, but is willing to sell the whole property. Its purchase is recommended by the inspector of arsenals and armories in his last inspection report of this armory, in order to get rid of the inconvenience of this passage through the public land; in which recommendation I concur.

G. TALCOTT,
*Brevet Brig. Gen., Col. of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, October* 17, 1849.

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No. 11.

*Estimate of the amount that will be necessary to be appropriated for "arrearages prior to the first of July, 1815," payable through the office of the Third Auditor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

For arrearages prior to July 1, 1815, per act of the 1st May, 1820, vol. 6, Laws of the United States, chapter 568, in addition to an unexpended balance of $1,627 18 remaining in the treasury - $2,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Third Auditor's Office, October* 24, 1849.

JNO. S. GALLAHER, *Auditor.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
*October* 29, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, estimates for the support of this department and its bureaus, and for the support of the navy and marine corps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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SCHEDULE.

No. 1. Estimates, office of the Secretary of the Navy.
No. 2. Do. Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.
No. 3. Do. Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
No. 4. Do. Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.
No. 5. Do. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
No. 6. Do. Bureau of Medicines and Surgery.
No. 7. Aggregate of estimates.
No. 8. General estimate, office Secretary of the Navy and bureaus.
No. 9. Estimate of expenses of southwest executive building.
No. 10. General estimate for the support of the Navy.
No. 11. Estimate for the support of the Pay and Quartermaster's departments of the marine corps.
No. 12. General estimate for the support of the marine corps.

No. 1.

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For salary of the | Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819 | | $6,000 00 |
| Do. | chief clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 2,000 00 |
| Do. | principal corresponding clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,500 00 |
| Do. | registering clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,400 00 |
| Do. | warrant clerk, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 1,200 00 |
| Do. | two assistant corresponding clerks, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 2,400 00 |
| Do. | two additional clerks, per act of August 26, 1842 | | 2,400 00 |
| Do. | three recording clerks, per act of August 31, 1842 | | 3,000 00 |
| Do. | miscellaneous clerk, per acts of August 26 and 31, 1842 | | 1,000 00 |
| Do. | messenger, per act of April 30, 1822 | | 650 00 |
| Do. | assistant messenger, per act of April 30, 1822 | | 400 00 |
| | Total for salaries for fiscal year 1850-'51 | | 21,950 00 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849-'50 | | $21,950 00 | |
| | *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| Blank books, binding, and stationery | | $1,000 00 | |
| Printing | | 400 00 | |
| Labor | | 400 00 | |
| Newspapers and periodicals | | 200 00 | |
| Miscellaneous items | | 840 00 | |
| For rent of additional offices, fuel, &c | | 2,250 00 | |
| | | | 5,090 00 |
| | Total estimate for fiscal year 1850-'51 | | 27,040 00 |
| | Total estimate for 1849-'50 | | 26,790 00 |

NOTE.—The difference in the two estimates arises from a demand for an increase in the rent of the 10 rooms rented by the department in "Winder's building." $150 per annum per room is now paid; $175 is asked for.

---

*Estimate for the pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, including the engineer corps, (not on duty,) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| Object. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, &c | $500,000 00 |

*Estimate for the improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland..... | $28,200 00 | $28,200 00 |

*Estimate of the sums required for the transportation of the United States mail, as authorized by the act of Congress approved August* 3, 1848, *for the fiscal year* 1850–'51.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| E. K. Collins's contract, from New York to Liverpool and back, per annum..... | $385,000 00 |
| A. G. Sloo's contract, from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back..... | 290,000 00 |
| Arnold Harris's contract, from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon, and back..... | 199,000 00 |
| Contingent for pay of constructor, &c..... | 600 00 |
| | 874,600 00 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50..... | 874,600 00 |

*Estimate for the Nautical Almanac for the fiscal year* 1850–'51, *authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March* 3, 1849.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For eighteen computers, viz: For Mercury and Venus, 1; for the Sun, 1; for Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, 2; for Uranus and Neptune, 1; for the Moon, 5; for the Asteroides, 2; for the Fixed Stars, Moon culminating, &c., 1; for occultations, 1; for theoretical investigations, computation of tables, &c., 4—making in all 18 computers, at $600, averaged..... | $10,800 00 |
| For printing tables of Mercury..... | 300 00 |
| For clerk hire..... | 500 00 |
| For books..... | 200 00 |
| For stationery..... | 200 00 |
| For furniture..... | 200 00 |
| For messenger, $150, (fuel and rent omitted)..... | 150 00 |
| For contingent..... | 500 00 |
| | 12,850 00 |
| For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, viz: For computers, printing tables, books, stationery, and clerk hire, &c., twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars..... | 12,850 00 |

No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
*Bureau of Const'n, Equipment, and Repairs,*
*September 22, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you an estimate of the amount of moneys required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for the maintenance of a force equal to that now in commission and preparing for service; also, a statement of the cost and estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, and all articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, until June 30, 1849; also, those remaining on hand at that period; accompanied by a statement of the number of days' labor, and cost, from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, at the respective yards, for building, repairing, and equipping vessels, receiving and securing stores, materials, &c.

The state and condition of the vessels composing the navy of the United States will be furnished on the 1st day of November next, with the annual report from this bureau.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

To Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
*Secretary of the Navy.*

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A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1851. |
|---|---|
| For salaries of the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger | $13,600 00 |
| For chief naval constructor | 3,000 00 |
| For engineer-in-chief | 3,000 00 |
| | 19,600 00 |
| For contingent expenses of the bureau, for blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor | 700 00 |
| For miscellaneous items | 300 00 |
| | 1,000 00 |
| Total estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850 | 20,600 00 |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

B.

*Estimate for the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For officers, seamen, and engineer corps of the navy. | $1,975,000 00 | $1,939,900 00 |

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

C.

*Estimate of the amount required for objects under the direction of this bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers and the purchase of hemp for the navy, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and the purchase of hemp..... | $1,750,000 00 | $1,436,000 00 |

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

D.

*Estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures under the head of "Enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Object. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| For enumerated contingent expenses..... | $225,000 00 | $200,000 00 |

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

F.

*Statement of the cost, or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, and of the articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849; also, of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, under the direction of this bureau.*

| Yards. | On hand July 1, 1848. | Received. | Expended. | On hand July 1, 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | $575,647 76¾ | $111,026 96 | $37,554 45 | $649,120 27¾ |
| Boston | 1,742,332 71 | 489,593 39 | 510,999 42 | 1,720,926 68 |
| New York | 1,385,215 84 | 270,774 46 | 279,289 20 | 1,376,701 10 |
| Philadelphia | 423,622 02 | 86,875 40 | 96,422 46 | 414,074 96 |
| Washington | 497,882 82 | 169,453 42 | 214,686 38 | 452,649 86 |
| Norfolk | 1,642,062 11 | 544,954 91 | 485,153 71 | 1,701,863 31 |
| Pensacola | 210,917 55 | 46,591 19 | 31,862 12 | 225,646 62 |
| Total | 6,477,680 81¾ | 1,719,269 73 | 1,655,967 74 | 6,540,982 80¾ |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

G.

*Statement of the number of days' labor, and its cost, from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, for the respective navy-yards, for building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.*

| Navy-yards. | No. of days' labor. | Cost of labor. | Av. per diem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kittery | 20,759 00 | $31,726 56 | $1 52.8 |
| Charlestown | 94,584 50 | 160,706 02 | 1 69.9 |
| Brooklyn | 116,850 25 | 171,306 51 | 1 46.6 |
| Philadelphia | 31,874 50 | 48,825 03 | 1 53.2 |
| Washington | 72,416 00 | 96,380 47 | 1 30.3 |
| Gosport | 210,382 50 | 298,937 91 | 1 42.1 |
| Pensacola | 8,182 75 | 13,734 58 | 1 67.8 |
| Aggregate | 555,049 50 | 819,617 08 | 1 47.7 |

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $19,600 00 |
| For contingencies | 1,000 00 |
| | 20,000 00 |

NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of the navy | $1,975,000 00 |
| For repairs of vessels | 1,750,000 00 |
| For contingents | 225,000 00 |
| | 3,950,000 00 |

No. 3.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
*October* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, conformably to your direction of the 6th August last, the estimates for the ordnance and hydrographical service for the ensuing fiscal year, which commences on the 1st of July, 1850.

The estimates for ordnance have been prepared with care, and under a belief that they will be sufficient for all the demands which may be made in consequence of them, for the period they are intended to embrace. They are also less in amount than those for the last year, as the requisite expenditures for cannon, carriages, and various necessaries of the ordnance, are steadily diminishing by the supply which is annually afforded.

The estimates for the observatory have likewise been made out with particular attention to the wants of that important branch of service. They are less in amount than those for the last year, but provide for all the usual demands, as hitherto.

In concluding this brief statement, I must take the liberty of again expressing my satisfaction at the results of the labors of the officers of ordnance and of the observatory, in their regular course of experiment, observation, and calculation. Those of the first have been more fully exhibited by the experiments in gunnery at the navy-yard, and by the compilation of a system (nearly complete) of regulations for the uniform preparation, arrangement, and instruction in all matters relating to gunnery and its practice afloat. Those of the latter have been made manifest by repeated calls for information, its frequent communication, and the urgent desire to obtain charts and sailing directions, the last of which are original, and eminently advantageous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON,
*Secretary of the Navy.*

*Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June* 30, 1851.

A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
B. Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., for the general service of the navy.

D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy-yards July 1, 1848; and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1849.

E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy-yards during the year ending June 30, 1849, and the cost thereof.

F. Estimate of the amount required for the support of the National Observatory and Hydrographical office, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

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## A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1851, as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1847.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of chief of bureau | $3,500 00 |
| For salary of 1st clerk | 1,200 00 |
| For salary of 2d clerk | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of 3d clerk | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of 4th clerk | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of draughtsman | 1,000 00 |
| For salary of messenger | 700 00 |
| | 9,400 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 9,400 00 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | |
| For blank books, stationery, miscellaneous items, and labor | 520 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 520 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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## B.

*Estimate of pay required for officers on ordnance duty for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 captain, as inspector | $3,500 00 |
| 2 commanders, as assistants, at $2,100 each | 4,200 00 |
| 6 lieutenants, as assistants, at $1,500 each | 9,000 00 |
| | 16,700 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 24,800 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

C.

*Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., required for the general service of the navy for the year ending 30th June, 1851.*

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For 90 32-pounder cannon, of 57 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound | $37,400 00 |
| For 50 8-inch cannon, of 55 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound | 20,000 00 |
| For 300 gun carriages, for the various sized guns, at $150 each | 45,000 00 |
| For boat guns and field pieces | 4,300 00 |
| For copper and labor for powder tanks | 23,200 00 |
| For labor at the different navy-yards in the preparation of the various articles of ordnance for service; for swords, machinery, primers, caps, locks, and other requisites for ordnance | 37,500 00 |
| For contingent expenses, viz: drawings and models, postage, inspecting instruments, &c., hire of agents, and rent of storehouses on the northern lakes; for advertising, for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; for powder, ball, and targets for experimental gunnery practice at the Washington navy-yard, and for all incidental ordnance expenses | 29,500 00 |
| | 196,900 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 257,000 00 |
| Ordnance, &c. | $167,400 00 |
| Contingent | 29,500 00 |
| | 196,900 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
*October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

D.

*Statement of cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, of articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849, and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

| Navy-yards. | On hand July 1, 1848. | Receipts. | Expenditures. | On hand July 1, 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | $87,346 67 | $161 57 | $221 57 | $87,286 67 |
| Charlestown | 433,325 84 | 159,447 08 | 95,617 23 | 497,155 69 |
| Brooklyn | 808,172 47 | 210,618 63 | 127,764 76 | 891,026 34 |
| Philadelphia | 79,331 60 | 58,087 49 | 55,789 81 | 81,629 28 |
| Washington | 144,545 91 | 90,003 01 | 81,292 64 | 153,256 28 |
| Gosport | 560,155 09 | 290,872 44 | 192,207 65 | 658,819 88 |
| Pensacola | 100,926 93½ | 3,466 26 | 2,650 15½ | 101,743 04 |
| Memphis | ..... | 102 70 | 6 43 | 96 27 |
| On the lakes | 38,746 48 | ..... | ..... | 38,746 48 |
| Total | 2,252,550 99½ | 813,759 18 | 555,550 24½ | 2,509,759 93 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

## E.

*Statement of the number of days' labor, and cost thereof, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, at the respective navy-yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

| Navy-yards. | No. of days' labor. | Cost of labor. | Average per day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth | 38 | $60 49 | $1 59⅜ |
| Charlestown | 9,065 | 13,424 09 | 1 48 |
| Brooklyn | 11,479 | 15,820 23 | 1 37¾ |
| Philadelphia | 483 | 589 27 | 1 22 |
| Washington | 24,062½ | 33,029 18 | 1 37¼ |
| Gosport | 18,522⅜ | 25,771 82 | 1 39 |
| Pensacola | 1,297 | 1,421 17 | 1 09⅝ |
| Memphis | 65 | 75 16 | 1 15⅝ |
| Total | 65,012 | 90,191 41 | 1 38¾ |

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

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## F.

*Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Hydrographical office and National Observatory for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| For the purchase and repair of instruments | $10,500 00 |
| For the purchase of books, maps, and charts | 8,250 00 |
| For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations | 9,200 00 |
| For models, drawings, and copying | 1,000 00 |
| For postage, stationery, freight, and transportation | 1,500 00 |
| For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals | 1,300 00 |
| For planting trees, sodding, and keeping grounds and buildings in order | 1,000 00 |
| For pay of porter, at $25 per month | 300 00 |
| For pay of gardener, at $30 per month | 360 00 |
| For pay of watchman, at $60 per month | 720 00 |
| For pay of instrument maker, at $2 per day | 730 00 |
| For fuel and lights | 1,500 00 |
| For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c. | 15,000 00 |
| For an outstanding claim of Coburn & Dove for work done at the Observatory in 1844 and 1845 | 1,001 15 |
| | 52,361 15 |
| Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 64,260 00 |
| Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850, including $10,000 for Dr. Lock's magnetic clock | 68,260 00 |

*Estimate, &c.*—Continued.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| *Officers employed at Observatory.* | |
| 1 lieutenant, as superintendent, at $3,000 | $3,000 00 |
| 8 lieutenants, at $1,500 | 12,000 00 |
| 7 professors of mathematics, at $1,500 | 10,500 00 |
| 8 passed midshipmen, at $750 | 6,000 00 |
| | 31,500 00 |
| Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850 | 31,500 00 |

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON,
*Chief of Bureau.*

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $9,400 00 |
| For contingent | 520 00 |
| | 9,920 00 |

NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of the navy | $48,200 00 |
| For ordnance, ordnance stores, &c | 196,900 00 |
| For hydrographical office, &c | 52,361 15 |
| | 297,461 15 |

YARDS AND DOCKS.

No. 4.

*Schedule of the papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June* 30, 1851.

Y. & D.—A. General estimate for yards and docks.
Y. & D.—No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
Y. & D.—No. 2. Recruiting stations.
Y. & D.—No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
Y. & D.—No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
Y. & D.—No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make the 1st and 2d items in paper A.
Y. & D.—No. 6. Improvements and repairs of hospitals and magazines.
Y. & D.—No. 7. Estimate of the sums required for the stone and floating docks.
Y. & D.—No. 8. List of the contracts made and received during the year ending September 30, 1849, under the act of April 21, 1808.
Y. & D.—No. 9. Abstract of offers received for the supply of articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, required by the act of March 3, 1843.

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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Y. & D.—No. 1.

*Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June* 30, 1851, *under the acts of August* 3, 1842, *and August* 12, 1848.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For | Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of bureau | $3,500 |
| " | William G. Ridgely, chief clerk | 1,400 |
| " | Stephen Gough, clerk | 1,000 |
| " | William P. Moran, clerk | 1,000 |
| " | James M. Young, clerk | 800 |
| " | W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer | 2,000 |
| " | Geo. F. de la Roche, draughtsman | 1,000 |
| " | Charles Hunt, messenger | 700 |
| " | Contingent expenses | 1,000 |
| | | 12,400 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

NOTE.—The excess of estimate for contingent for the bureau is for books and binding, plans of buildings and machinery, furniture for office, &c.

## Y. & D.—No. 2.

*Estimate of the pay of officers attached to the recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1851, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.*

| Rank. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | Norfolk. | New Orleans. | Total. | Aggregate amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commanders | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | $12,600 00 |
| Lieutenants | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9,000 00 |
| Surgeons | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10,500 00 |
| Passed midshipmen | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4,500 00 |
| Total | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 36,600 00 |

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—No. 3.

*Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy-yards and stations for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| No. | PORTSMOUTH, N. H. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 288 00 | |
| | | | $16,188 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 6 | Seamen, at $144 each | 864 00 | |
| 12 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 1,440 00 | |
| | | | 3,282 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,400 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Foreman and inspector of timber | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 7,650 00 |
| | Total | | 27,120 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | BOSTON. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $21,020 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 2 | Nurses, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | 180 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 3 | Watchmen, at $240 each | 720 00 | |
| | | | 4,668 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Measurer and inspector of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 10,700 00 |
| | Total | | 36,388 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | NEW YORK. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | NEW YORK—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | $1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $21,020 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Apothecary | 420 00 | |
| 1 | Hospital steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 4 | Nurses, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 144 00 | |
| 1 | Gatekeeper | 360 00 | |
| | | | 5,172 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storkeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 10,700 00 |
| | Total | | 36,892 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | PHILADELPHIA. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 700 00 | |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | PHILADELPHIA—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Purser | $2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 288 00 | |
| | | | $17,338 00 |
| | *Naval asylum and hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | 3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Secretary | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (purser's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | 10,470 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 7,800 00 |
| | Total | | 35,608 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to attend to the marines and the receiving vessel.

| No. | WASHINGTON. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 700 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $17,460 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | 228 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 288 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 10 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 1,200 00 | |
| | | | 2,694 00 |

## Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | WASHINGTON—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Steam engineer and machinist | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Master tank and camboose maker | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Master chain-cable and anchor maker | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Pyrotechnist | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Keeper of the magazine | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $13,080 00 |
| | Total | | 33,234 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | NORFOLK. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 2 | Masters, at $1,000 each | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to purser | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $22,020 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 2,250 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 180 00 | |
| 3 | Nurses, at $120 each | 360 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 2 | Washers, at $120 each | 240 00 | |
| 4 | Boatmen, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | 96 00 | |
| | | | 5,204 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | NORFOLK—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer of timber | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the naval constructor | 650 00 | |
| 1 | Keeper of the magazine | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $11,180 00 |
| | Total | | 38,404 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is required to attend to the marines also.

| No. | PENSACOLA. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Commander | 2,100 00 | |
| 2 | Lieutenants, at $1,500 each | 3,000 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Chaplain | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Passed midshipmen, at $750 each | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,500 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Steward (surgeon's) | 360 00 | |
| | | | $20,520 00 |
| | *Ordinary.* | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 228 00 | |
| 2 | Boatswain's mates, at $228 each | 456 00 | |
| 10 | Seamen, at $144 each | 1,440 00 | |
| 60 | Ordinary seamen, at $120 each | 7,200 00 | |
| | | | 10,824 00 |
| | *Hospital.* | | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,750 00 | |
| 1 | Assistant surgeon | 950 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Matron | 250 00 | |
| 4 | Nurses, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 2 | Cooks, at $144 each | 288 00 | |
| 4 | Washers, at $120 each | 480 00 | |
| 1 | Baker | 420 00 | |
| 1 | Carter | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Messenger | 144 00 | |
| 3 | Watchmen, at $360 each | 1,080 00 | |
| 1 | Gardener | 250 00 | |
| | | | 6,572 00 |

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

| No. | PENSACOLA—Continued. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | $1,700 00 | |
| 1 | Naval constructor | 2,300 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the commandant | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 1,050 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | $9,000 00 |
| | Total | | 46,916 00 |

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

| No. | MEMPHIS. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval.* | | |
| 1 | Captain | $3,500 00 | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surgeon | 1,800 00 | |
| 1 | Purser | 2,000 00 | |
| 1 | Passed midshipman | 750 00 | |
| 1 | Steward, assistant to purser | 360 00 | |
| | | | $10,910 00 |
| | *Civil.* | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,250 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk of the yard | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the commandant | 900 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk to the storekeeper | 500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | |
| | | | 3,850 00 |
| | Total | | 14,760 00 |

| No. | SACKETT'S HARBOR. | Pay. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Commander | $2,100 00 | |
| 1 | Master | 1,000 00 | |
| | Total | | $3,100 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Yards. | Naval. | Ordinary. | Hospital. | Civil. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth, N. H. | $16,188 00 | $3,282 00 | ..... | $7,650 00 | $27,120 00 |
| Boston | 21,020 00 | ..... | $4,668 00 | 10,700 00 | 36,388 00 |
| New York | 21,020 00 | ..... | 5,172 00 | 10,700 00 | 36,892 00 |
| Philadelphia | 17,338 00 | ..... | 10,470 00 | 7,800 00 | 35,608 00 |
| Washington | 17,460 00 | 2,694 00 | ..... | 13,080 00 | 33,234 00 |
| Norfolk | 22,020 00 | ..... | 5,204 00 | 11,180 00 | 38,404 00 |
| Pensacola | 20,520 00 | 10,824 00 | 6,572 00 | 9,000 00 | 46,916 00 |
| Memphis | 10,910 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,850 00 | 14,760 00 |
| Sackett's Harbor | 3,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,100 00 |
| Total | 149,576 00 | 16,800 00 | 32,086 00 | 73,960 00 | 272,422 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 4.

*Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, and completion of works at the several navy-yards, and for the necessary current repairs at the same, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851, *as follows, viz.:*

*Portsmouth, N. H.*

For brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf west of timber shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds..... $31,673 00

*Boston.*

For storehouse on No. 36, stone skids in timber shed No. 33, stone skids in timber shed No. 38, paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shops, completing sail-loft and cordage store, mast makers' shed N, Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber sheds, and repairs of all kinds..... 108,500 00

*New York.*

For 1 officer's house, 1 work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam, and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds..... 119,500 00

*Philadelphia.*

For extending wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4, extending ways in shiphouse G, moving shiphouse F, and extending ways, two culverts, and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber shed 5, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds..... 80,093 00

*Washington.*

For a building and machinery for a copper rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds..... 51,300 00

## Y. & D.—No. 4—Continued.

*Norfolk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For storehouse No. 19 and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery and machinery, iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay-walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds | $122,500 00 |

*Pensacola.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For completing permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber shed, coal house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, lime house, muster house, and office for the clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds | 197,700 00 |

*Memphis.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, rope-walk and boiler house, sawmill, one wing of storehouse, blacksmith shop, joiner's shop, tarring house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw-mill; and for constructing a hemp house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pave-ments, drains and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds | 134,000 00 |

*Sackett's Harbor.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For fences and repairs of all kinds | 700 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Portsmouth, N. H. | 31,673 00 |
| Boston | 108,500 00 |
| New York | 119,500 00 |
| Philadelphia | 80,093 00 |
| Washington | 51,300 00 |
| Norfolk | 122,500 00 |
| Pensacola | 197,700 00 |
| Memphis | 134,000 00 |
| Sackett's Harbor | 700 00 |
| | 845,966 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 5.

*Statement showing the several sums which make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June* 30, 1851—*marked Y. & D.—A.*

*First item.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Recruiting stations | $36,600 00 |
| Naval branch at yards and stations | 149,576 00 |
| Hospital branch at yards and stations | 32,086 00 |
| Ordinary branch at yards and stations | 16,800 00 |
| | 235,062 00 |

*Second item in general estimate A.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The civil branch at all the yards and stations | 73,960 00 |

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—No. 6.

*For hospitals and magazines.*

| | |
|---|---|
| At Boston.—For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c. | $1,000 00 |
| At New York.—For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence around burying-ground, and current repairs | 16,000 00 |
| At Pensacola.—For general repairs | 1,750 00 |
| Total for hospitals | 18,750 00 |
| *Magazines.* | |
| Boston | 150 00 |
| New York | 500 00 |
| Washington | 150 00 |
| | 800 00 |

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

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## Y. & D.—No. 7.

*Estimate of the sums required to complete the stone dry-dock at New York, and for the completion of the floating dry-docks authorized by law to be built at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola navy-yards.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For the stone dry-dock at New York | $180,000 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Kittery | 300,000 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Philadelphia | 371,242 00 |
| For the floating dry-dock at Pensacola | 414,320 00 |
| Total | 1,265,562 00 |

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

## Y. & D.—A.

*General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1851, in addition to the balances remaining unexpended on the 1st July, 1850.*

| | Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1851. | Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see Y. & D.—No. 5) | $235,062 00 | $263,392 00 |
| 2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 5) | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 |
| 3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 4) | 845,966 00 | 846,310 58 |
| 4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see Y. & D.—No. 6) | 19,550 00 | 16,350 00 |
| 5. For floating dry-docks and stone dock, New York, (see Y. & D.—No. 7) | 1,265,562 00 | 1,140,000 00 |
| 6. For contingent expenses that may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam-engines and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen, and for incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation | 307,145 00 | 308,000 00 |
| | 2,747,245 00 | 2,648,012 58 |

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

*4th item*.—The excess for New York hospital is for completing sewers and wall around burying ground, &c.

*5th item*.—The excess for floating-docks is to meet payments on the contracts authorized by the law of 3d August, 1848.

### CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $11,400 00 |
| For contingent | 1,000 00 |
| | 12,400 00 |

### NAVY.

| | |
|---|---|
| For pay of navy | 235,062 00 |
| For pay of superintendents, &c | 73,960 00 |
| For improvements, &c., at yards and stations | 845,966 00 |
| For hospital buildings, &c. | 19,550 00 |
| For dry-docks | 1,265,562 00 |
| For contingent | 307,145 00 |
| | 2,747,245 00 |

No. 5.

*Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau, per act of August 31, 1842.... | $1,400 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842..... | 1,200 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842..... | 800 00 |
| For compensation to one messenger, per act of August 31, 1842 ..... | 700 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1845..... | 1,200 00 |
| For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1847 ..... | 1,000 00 |
| | *6,300 00 |

*Contingent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For printing blank books and stationery..... | 450 00 |
| For miscellaneous items..... | 200 00 |
| For one laborer, at $10 per month..... | 120 00 |
| | 770 00 |

*Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1850.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger, provided by law ..... | 9,300 00 |
| For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department..... | 770 00 |
| | 10,070 00 |

*Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the bureau..... | 6,300 00 |
| For contingent ..... | 770 00 |
| | 7,070 00 |

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *October* 4, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

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* The salary of the chief of the bureau is provided for by the act of August 12, 1848—therefore not embraced in this estimate. A purser of the navy having been assigned to duty as head of said bureau.

No. 5—Continued.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July* 1, 1850, *and terminating June* 30, 1851.

*Estimate for provisions for* 7,500 *men.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One ration per day, for 7,500 men, would be, for the year, 2,737,500 rations; which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | $547,500 00 |
| One ration per day, for 750 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," for the year, would be 273,750 rations; which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | 54,750 00 |
| One ration per day, for 750 officers and marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 273,750 rations; which, at 20 cents each, is equal to | 54,750 00 |
| Additional sum required for an estimated number of 4,000 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 3, 1848 | 29,200 00 |
| Additional sum required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 70,000 00 |
| Aggregate amount required in this estimate | 756,200 00 |

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *September* 22, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The additional sum of $70,000, estimated for, for provisions, is to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. This deficiency grew out of the fact that, at the close of the war with Mexico, the number of men to be continued in the service was reduced to 7,500, which, from the very nature of the service at the time, most of the force (10,000 men) then employed being on foreign and distant stations, the reduction could not be made in season to meet the views of Congress in reducing the sum estimated for, $903,813, to $677,860, per act of August 3, 1848.

WM. S.

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $6,300 00 |
| For contingent | 770 00 |
| | 7,070 00 |
| For provisions (navy) | 756,200 00 |

No. 6.—A.

*Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June* 30, 1851, *under act of Congress approved August* 31, 1842.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of chief of bureau | $2,500 00 | |
| Increase intended to be provided for by section 1, act of March 3, 1849 | 500 00 | |
| | | $3,000 00 |
| Salary of assistant to chief | | 1,400 00 |
| Salary of one clerk | | 1,200 00 |
| Salary of one clerk | | 1,000 00 |
| Salary of messenger | | 700 00 |
| | | $7,300 00 |

*Contingent expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Labor | $120 00 | |
| Blank books and stationery | 350 00 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 100 00 | |
| | | $570 00 |
| Total required | | 7,870 00 |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

B.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the amount required for the support of the medical department of ships afloat, navy-yards, naval stations, and coast survey, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.*

*Ship-of-the-line—1.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1, at $3,000 | | $3,000 00 |

*Razee—1.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 at $1,400 | | 1,400 00 |

*Frigates—5.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5, at $1,200 each | | 6,000 00 |

*Sloops of war—16.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8, at $800 each | $6,400 00 | |
| 8, at 700 each | 5,600 00 | |
| | | 12,000 00 |

*Steamers—8.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3, at $700 each | 2,100 00 | |
| 1, at 600 | 600 00 | |
| 2, at 400 each | 800 00 | |
| 2, at 300 each | 600 00 | |
| | | 4,100 00 |

*Brigs—4.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4, at $500 each | | 2,000 00 |

*Schooners—2.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2, at $300 each | | 600 00 |

*Storeships—6.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2, at $250 each | $500 00 | |
| 4, at 225 each | 900 00 | |
| | | 1,400 00 |

*Receiving ships—4.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1, at $600 | 600 00 | |
| 1, at 500 | 500 00 | |
| 1, at 400 | 400 00 | |
| 1, at 300 | 300 00 | |
| | | 1,800 00 |

*Navy-yards—8.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth, N. H. | $100 00 | |
| Boston | 350 00 | |
| New York | 250 00 | |
| Philadelphia, including receiving ship "Union" | 450 00 | |
| Washington | 250 00 | |
| Norfolk | 200 00 | |
| Pensacola | 250 00 | |
| Memphis, Tennessee | 100 00 | |
| | | 1,950 00 |

*Naval stations—3.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marine barracks, Washington | 1,000 00 | |
| Naval school | 250 00 | |
| Observatory, and general relief of officers | 400 00 | |
| | | 1,650 00 |

*Coast survey.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 steamer | 150 00 | |
| 2 steamers, at $125 each | 250 00 | |
| 2 schooners, at $75 each | 150 00 | |
| 1 steamer | 50 00 | |
| Temporary relief of sick seamen in vessels having no medical officers | 300 00 | |
| | | 900 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 ship of the line | $3,000 00 |
| 1 razee | 1,400 00 |
| 5 frigates | 6,000 00 |
| 16 sloops | 12,000 00 |
| 8 steamers | 4,100 00 |
| 4 brigs | 2,000 00 |
| 2 schooners | 600 00 |
| 6 storeships | 1,400 00 |
| 4 receiving ships | 1,800 00 |
| 8 navy-yards | 1,950 00 |
| 3 naval stations | 1,650 00 |
| Coast survey | 900 00 |
| Total required | 36,800 00 |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.*

For medicines, hospital stores, &c. ..... $36,800 00

CIVIL LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| For salaries | $7,300 00 |
| For contingent | 570 00 |
| | 7,870 00 |

C.

*Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the number of medical officers required for duty, and the general disposition of the corps, for the year ending June 30, 1851.*

SURGEONS.

*Sea service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 line of battle ship | 1 | |
| 1 razee | 1 | |
| 5 frigates | 5 | |
| 16 sloops | 16 | |
| 8 steamers (two having assistant surgeons only) | 6 | |
| | | 29 |

*Home service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 1 | |
| 4 receiving ships | 4 | |
| 8 navy-yards | 8 | |
| 5 rendezvous | 5 | |
| 4 hospitals | 4 | |
| 2 naval stations | 2 | |
| Naval asylum | 1 | |
| | | 25 |
| Number required for sea and home service | | 54 |
| Number of surgeons in service | | 69 |
| Number required for duty as above | | 54 |
| Remaining | | 15 |

PASSED ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

*Sea service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 line of battle ship | 3 | |
| 1 razee | 2 | |
| 5 frigates | 10 | |
| 16 sloops | 16 | |
| 8 steamers (two having surgeons only) | 6 | |
| 4 brigs | 4 | |
| 2 schooners | 2 | |
| 6 storeships | 6 | |
| 6 surveying vessels | 6 | |
| | | 55 |

*Home service.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 1 | |
| 4 receiving ships (one having surgeon only) | 3 | |
| 1 navy-yard, including receiving ship | 1 | |
| 4 hospitals | 6 | |
| Naval asylum | 1 | |
| Marine barracks, headquarters | 1 | |
| Observatory | 1 | |
| | | 14 |
| Number required for sea and home service | | 69 |
| Number of passed assistant and assistant surgeons in service | | 80 |
| Number required for duty as above | | 69 |
| Remaining | | 11 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complement of entire medical corps | 1 |
| Required for service | |
| Remaining, of all grades | |

THO. HARRIS,
*Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surge*

No. 7.

*Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year* 1850–'51.

| Heads. | Office of Secretary of the Navy. | Southwest Executive building. | Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair. | Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. | Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks. | Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. | Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries | $21,950 00 | $1,345 00 | $19,600 00 | $9,400 00 | $11,400 00 | $6,300 00 | $7,300 00 | $77,295 00 |
| Contingent | 5,090 00 | 2,825 00 | 1,000 00 | 520 00 | 1,000 00 | 770 00 | 570 00 | 11,775 00 |
| | 27,040 00 | 4,170 00 | 20,600 00 | 9,920 00 | 12,400 00 | 7,070 00 | 7,870 00 | 89,070 00 |
| NAVY. | | | | | | | | |
| Pay of the navy | 500,000 00 | | 1,975,000 00 | 48,200 00 | 235,062 00 | | | 2,758,262 00 |
| Pay of superintendents | | | | | 73,960 00 | | | 73,960 00 |
| Provisions | | | | | | 756,200 00 | | 756,200 00 |
| Surgeons' necessaries, &c. | | | | | | | 36,800 00 | 36,800 00 |
| Increase, repairs, &c. | | | 1,750,000 00 | | | | | 1,750,000 00 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores | | | | 196,900 00 | | | | 196,900 00 |
| Nautical books, &c. | | | | 52,361 15 | | | | 52,361 15 |
| Contingent | | | 225,000 00 | | 307,145 00 | | | 532,145 00 |
| Naval school, Annapolis | 28,200 00 | | | | | | | 28,200 00 |
| Mail service | 874,600 00 | | | | | | | 874,600 00 |
| *Navy-yards, improvements, viz:* | | | | | | | | |
| Portsmouth | | | | | 31,673 00 | | | |
| Boston | | | | | 108,500 00 | | | |
| New York | | | | | 119,500 00 | | | |
| Philadelphia | | | | | 80,093 00 | | | |
| Washington | | | | | 51,300 00 | | | |

No. 7.—*Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year* 1850–'51—Continued.

| Heads. | Office of Secretary of the Navy. | Southwest Executive building. | Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair. | Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. | Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks. | Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. | Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL—Continued. | | | | | | | | |
| Norfolk | | | | | $122,500 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | | | | | 197,700 00 | | | |
| Memphis | | | | | 134,000 00 | | | |
| Sackett's Harbor | | | | | 700 00 | | | $845,966 00 |
| Hospitals—Boston | | | | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| New York | | | | | 16,000 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | | | | | 1,750 00 | | | |
| Magazines—Boston | | | | | 150 00 | | | |
| New York | | | | | 500 00 | | | |
| Washington | | | | | 150 00 | | | 19,550 00 |
| Dry-dock—New York | | | | | 180,000 00 | | | |
| Floating-dock—Kittery | | | | | 300,000 00 | | | |
| Philadelphia | | | | | 371,242 00 | | | |
| Pensacola | | | | | 414,320 00 | | | 1,265,562 00 |
| Nautical Almanac | $12,850 00 | | | | | | | 12,850 00 |
| | 1,415,650 00 | | $3,950,000 00 | $297,461 15 | 2,747,245 00 | $756,200 00 | $36,800 00 | 9,203,356 15 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil | $89,070 00 |
| Naval | 9,203,356 15 |
| Total | 9,292,426 15 |

No. 8.

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1851.

| Offices and bureaus. | Salaries. | Contingent. | Submitted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Secretary of the Navy | $21,950 00 | $4,840 00 | $250 00 |
| Burea of Construction, Equipment, and Repair | 19,600 00 | 1,000 00 | |
| Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography | 9,400 00 | 520 00 | |
| Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks | 11,400 00 | 650 00 | 350 00 |
| Bureau of Provisions and Clothing | 6,300 00 | 770 00 | |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery | 6,800 00 | 570 00 | 500 00 |
| | 75,450 00 | 8,350 00 | 1,100 00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $75,450 00 |
| Contingent | 8,350 00 |
| Submitted | 1,100 00 |
| | 84,900 00 |

No. 9.

*Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive building, for the fiscal year* 1850–'51.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| Salary of superintendent | $250 00 |
| Salaries of three watchmen | 1,095 00 |
| Labor | 325 00 |
| Fuel and light | 1,350 00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,150 00 |
| Total estimates for fiscal year 1850–'51 | 4,170 00 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50 | 4,170 00 |

No. 10.—*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.*

| Heads. | Estimated for 1850-'51. | Estimated for 1849-'50. | Appropriated for 1849-'50. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy | $2,758,262 00 | $2,671,512 00 | $2,462,500 00 |
| Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and civil establishments of navy-yards and stations | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 | 73,960 00 |
| Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers, also marines attached to vessels for sea service | 756,200 00 | 811,164 00 | 686,200 00 |
| Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps | 36,800 00 | 38,500 00 | 38,500 00 |
| Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp | 1,750,000 00 | 1,436,000 00 | 1,436,000 00 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses | 196,900 00 | 257,000 00 | 257,000 00 |
| Nautical books, maps, charts, and binding, instruments and repairs thereof, and all expenses of the Hydrographical office | 52,361 15 | 64,260 00 | 58,260 00 |
| Improvement and repair of navy-yards | 845,966 00 | 846,310 58 | 846,310 58 |
| Dry-dock at New York | 180,000 00 | 490,000 00 | 490,000 00 |
| Floating-docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola | 1,085,562 00 | 650,000 00 | 650,000 00 |
| Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds, and of magazines | 19,550 00 | 16,350 00 | 16,350 00 |
| Improvement and repair of buildings and grounds at the naval school at Annapolis, Md | 28,200 00 | 28,200 00 | 28,200 00 |
| Transportation of the mail, authorized by the act of March 3, 1847 | 874,600 00 | 874,600 00 | 874,600 00 |
| Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel and oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up navy-yards; pay of watchmen and incidental labor, and labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores on foreign stations; duties and custom-house charges; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses; commissions, hire of clerks, agents, and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judges advocate; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance to vessels in distress; bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in foreign ports | 532,145 00 | 508,000 00 | 508,000 00 |
| Nautical Almanac, publication of, authorized by act approved March 3, 1849 | 12,850 00 | | |
| | 9,203,356 15 | 8,765,856 58 | 8,425,880 58 |

## No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS,
*Paymaster's Office, October* 17, 1849.

SIR: Herewith you will receive estimates in triplicate for pay of the United States marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1851.

The items for pay of captains, first and second lieutenants, additional rations to officers, and rations and clothing to officers' servants, are greater in amount than the same items in my estimates for the previous year, owing to the increase of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants, last winter.

The pay of the clerks is made up as follows:

| | Per year. |
|---|---|
| One clerk to brigadier general | $598 68 |
| One clerk to adjutant and inspector | 712 68 |
| One additional clerk to adjutant and inspector | 598 68 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 733 80 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 712 68 |
| One clerk to quartermaster | 598 68 |
| One clerk to paymaster | 650 00 |
| One clerk to paymaster | 598 63 |
| One clerk to assistant quartermaster | 534 00 |

The messenger at headquarters receives $358 56 per year, and the hospital nurse $318 60; these two are included in one item.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WALKER,
*Paymaster Marine Corps.*

Brigadier General A. HENDERSON,
*Commandant Marine Corps, Headquarters.*

*Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, pay for undrawn clothing and rations, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, inclusive, and three months' extra pay under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848.*

| Rank and grade. | Number. | Pay. | | | | Subsistence. | | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pay per month. | No. of servants at $7 per month. | No. of servants at $8 per month. | Total. | No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration. | No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration. | Total. | |
| Brigadier general commandant | 1 | $75 | 2 | ..... | $1,068 | 6 | 6 | $876 | $1,944 |
| Lieutenant colonel | 1 | 60 | 2 | ..... | 888 | 5 | 5 | 730 | 1,618 |
| Majors | 4 | 50 | 2 | ..... | 3,072 | 4 | 4 | 2,336 | 5,408 |
| Adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster | 3 | 60 | ..... | 2 | 2,736 | 4 | ..... | 876 | 3,612 |
| Assistant quartermaster | 1 | 50 | ..... | 1 | 696 | 4 | ..... | 292 | 988 |
| Captains commanding posts and at sea | 12 | 50 | 1 | ..... | 8,208 | 4 | 4 | 7,008 | 15,216 |
| Captains | 5 | 40 | 1 | ..... | 2,820 | 4 | ..... | 1,460 | 4,280 |
| First lieutenants commanding guards at sea | 6 | 40 | 1 | ..... | 3,384 | 4 | ..... | 1,752 | 5,136 |
| First lieutenants | 18 | 30 | 1 | ..... | 7,992 | 4 | ..... | 5,256 | 13,248 |
| Second lieutenants | 24 | 25 | 1 | ..... | 9,216 | 4 | ..... | 7,008 | 16,224 |
| Sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant | 2 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 408 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 408 |
| Drum and fife majors | 2 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 384 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 384 |
| Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea | 34 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 6,528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,528 |
| Sergeants | 46 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 7,176 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,176 |
| Corporals | 80 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 8,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,640 |
| Drummers and fifers | 60 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 5,760 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,760 |
| Privates | 1,000 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 84,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84,000 |
| Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,737 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,737 88 |
| Hospital steward | 1 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 360 | 1 | ..... | 73 | 433 |
| Additional rations to officers for five years' service | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 197 | ..... | 14,381 | 14,381 |
| Bounty for re-enlistment (non-commissioned officers) | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 819 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 819 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bounty for re-enlistment (musicians and privates) | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 |
| Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 |
| Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1* | ..... | 1,448 75 | 1,448 75 |
| Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 625 00 | 625 00 |
| Officers' servants, at $8 50 per month for rations and clothing | 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,568 00 | 8,568 00 |
| Undrawn clothing and rations | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Messenger to assistant quartermaster | 1 | 1 00† | ..... | ..... | 365 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 00 |
| Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk | 1 | 23 44‡ | ..... | ..... | 281 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 28 |
| Messenger and hospital nurse at headquarters | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 677 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 677 16 |
| Three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848, and the opinion of the Attorney General of September 17, 1849 | 1,500 | 20 00§ | ..... | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 00 |
| | | | | | 194,716 32 | | | 58,689 75 | 253,406 07 |

*At 19 cents. †Per day. ‡Per month. §Average per quarter.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Paymaster's Office, October* 17, 1849.

Respectfully submitted:

GEO. W. WALKER, *P. M. M. C.*

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
*Quartermaster's Office, Washington, October* 19, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your wishes, I have re-examined my estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1851, and have the honor to submit them with alterations and explanations thereto.

The estimates herewith exhibit a reduction, in their total amount, from those first transmitted to the department, of $14,611 30, and from those for the present year of $6,964 80.

The reduction of $14,611 30 from the estimates first forwarded to the department is as follows: From provisions $10,674 80, and from fuel $3,936 50.

The estimates herewith, although reduced in their total amount, vary from those for the current year in an increase, under various heads, as follows:

Clothing is increased from $33 to $36 per annum for each man. This is for the purchase of two flannel shirts per annum for each marine, (by authority of the Navy Department.)

Transportation is increased $1,000, and

Contingencies $1,816, to defray the expenses under these heads of an increase of the corps by the addition of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants. The amounts are of course conjectural, it being impossible to arrive at them with any accuracy, inasmuch as this office cannot foresee the amount of travel or incidental expenses consequent on this increase. The greater part, however, of the increase under "contingencies" is for a supposed increase of house rent in lieu of quarters, and the increase under "transportation" is moderate in proportion to the addition, as the sums previously called for were inadequate.

Military stores is increased by $900, added by sanction of the department, and is to compensate a contractor with this office for preparing to alter 300 muskets to "Maynard's patent primers." The contract was entered into by authority of the Hon. John Y. Mason, when Secretary of the Navy, and could not be carried out in consequence of the refusal of the War Department to furnish the muskets, unless their cost could be refunded to the army by the corps. This condition could not be complied with for want of an appropriation for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Q. M. M. C.*

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
*Secretary of the Navy.*

*Estimate of the expenses of the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for one year, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.*

There will be required for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps, for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1850, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

| Object. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| 1. For provisions | $20,000 00 |
| 2. For clothing | 46,416 00 |
| 3. For fuel | 10,000 00 |
| 4. For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments | 6,000 00 |
| For damage sustained by contractor, in preparing to alter 300 muskets, included by authority of the Navy Department | 900 00 |
| 5. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting | 9,000 00 |
| 6. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices of commanding officers | 6,000 00 |
| 7. For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital headquarters | 20,000 00 |
| | 118,316 00 |

*Provisions.*

| For whom required. | Enlisted men. | Washerwomen. | Matron. | Total. | Rations per diem at 16 cents. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen | 512 | 34 | 1 | 547 | 1 | $30,674 80 |
| Deduct supposed surplus on hand at the end of the year | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10,674 80 |
| | | | | | | 20,000 00 |

*Estimate for the marine corps*—Continued.

*Clothing.*

| For whom required. | Enlisted men. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $36 per annum... | 1,156 | $41,616 |
| 600 watch-coats, at $8 | ..... | 4,800 |
| | | 46,416 |

*Fuel.*

| For whom required. | Number. | Cords. | Feet. | Inches. | Cords. | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commandant | 1 | 36 | 4 | .... | 36 | 4 | .... |
| Lieutenant colonel | 1 | 26 | .... | .... | 26 | .... | .... |
| Majors | 4 | 26 | .... | .... | 104 | .... | .... |
| Staff majors | 3 | 26 | .... | .... | 78 | .... | .... |
| Staff captain | 1 | 21 | 2 | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| Captains | 12 | 21 | 2 | .... | 255 | .... | .... |
| Lieutenants, 1st and 2d | 24 | 16 | 4 | .... | 396 | .... | .... |
| Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen | 547 | 1 | 4 | .... | 820 | 4 | .... |
| Matron to hospital headquarters | 1 | 1 | 4 | .... | 1 | 4 | .... |
| Hospital headquarters | 1 | 33 | .... | .... | 33 | .... | .... |
| Hospitals | 5 | 16 | 4 | .... | 82 | 4 | .... |
| Armory at headquarters | 1 | 30 | .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| Mess rooms | 6 | 3 | 4 | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| Offices of the commandant and staff and commanding officers of posts | 11 | 7 | .... | .... | 77 | .... | .... |
| Guard rooms at barracks | 6 | 21 | .... | .... | 126 | .... | .... |
| Guard rooms at navy-yards | 3 | 21 | .... | .... | 63 | .... | .... |
| Clothing stores | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... |
| One-fourth additional on 546 cords, the quantity supposed to be required for stations north of latitude 39 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 136 | 4 | .... |
| Total cords required | .... | .... | .... | .... | *2,322 | 6 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Which, at $6 per cord, is | $13,936 50 |
| Deduct supposed surplus at the end of the year | 3,936 50 |
| | 10,000 00 |

Respectfully submitted,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Q. M. M. C.*

No. 12.

*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.*

| Heads. | Estimated for 1850–'51. | Estimated for 1849–'50. | Appropriated for 1849–'50. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, servants, &c.; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence, and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations; for three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who served with the army in the war with Mexico, and for bounty for re-enlistments, and for unexpired terms of previous enlistments | $253,406 07 | $209,012 00 | $209,012 00 |
| For provisions for marines serving on shore | 20,000 00 | 30,674 00 | 30,674 00 |
| For clothing | 46,416 00 | 42,948 00 | 42,948 00 |
| For fuel | 10,000 00 | 13,158 00 | 13,158 00 |
| For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, and for claim of contractor for damages in preparing to alter 300 muskets | 6,900 00 | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting | 9,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| For contingent expenses, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, expense of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter for the hospital at headquarters | 20,000 00 | 18,184 00 | 18,184 00 |
| | 371,722 07 | 333,976 00 | 333,976 00 |

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Estimates of appropriations required by the Department of the Interior to meet deficiences for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1849 and 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.—Act of March 3, 1849, Laws, 2d session 30th Congress, page 101.*

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.** | | |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849— | | |
| For the salary of the Secretary | $1,900 00 | |
| For the salary of the chief clerk | 611 11 | |
| For the salaries of the other clerks and clerical aid | 1,957 21 | |
| For the salaries of the messenger and laborer | 269 36 | |
| | | $4,737 68 |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850— | | |
| For salary of the Secretary | 6,000 00 | |
| For salary of the chief clerk | 2,000 00 | |
| For salaries of the other clerks | 10,000 00 | |
| For messenger and laborers | 2,000 00 | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and other contingencies | 5,000 00 | |
| Library, maps, &c | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 30,000 00 |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For the salary of the Secretary | 6,000 00 | |
| For the salary of the chief clerk | 2,000 00 | |
| For the salaries of the other clerks | 14,200 00 | |
| For the messengers and laborers | 2,500 00 | |
| Books, stationery, furniture, and other contingencies | 8,000 00 | |
| Library, maps, &c | 1,000 00 | |
| Compensation of superintendent of building and four watchmen | 1,710 00 | |
| Labor, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses of the building | 2,200 00 | |
| | | 37,610 00 |
| **GENERAL LAND OFFICE.** | | |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For compensation of the Commissioner, recorder, draughtsmen, assistant draughtsmen, clerks, messengers, and packers in said office, including eight additional clerks, provided for by the act of August 12, 1848, acts 1st session 30th Congress, page 139, section 10; act 4th July, 1836, S. L., volume 5, page 111; act 3d March, 1837, same volume, page 164 | 92,150 00 | |
| For compensation of assistant messenger, at the rate of $1 75 per diem, act 17th June, 1844, 1st session 28th Congress, page 77 | 638 75 | |
| | | 92,788 75 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For tract books, patent records, parchment, records of correspondence, stationery, including blank books and blank forms for the district land offices; advertising land sales, binding plats, field-notes, &c.; office furniture, and repairs of same; laborers and other miscellaneous items | 25,625 00 | |
| For compensation of three temporary clerks, (their services being indispensable,) authorized by 7th section act of March 3, 1849, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 68 | 3,756 00 | |
| | | 29,381 00 |
| Carried forward | | 194,517 43 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| *General Land Office*—Continued. | | |
| Brought forward | | $194,517 43 |
| To meet expenses incident to the collection of the revenue from sales of the public lands in the several States and Territory of Minnesota, as required per act of 3d of March, 1849; acts of 2d session 30th Congress, page 398; and which, prior to June 30, 1849, were paid out of the proceeds of such sales before the same were paid into the treasury, viz: | | |
| For the last half of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850— | | |
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | $62,185 00 | |
| Expenses of depositing | 9,115 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 12,550 00 | |
| | | 83,850 00 |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | 128,070 00 | |
| Expense of depositing | 17,715 00 | |
| Incidental expenses | 25,050 00 | |
| | | 170,835 00 |
| SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS. | | |
| For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, to wit: | | |
| 1st. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of Ohio, per 10th section act 18th May, 1796, Laws United States, volume 2, page 537 | 2,000 00 | |
| 2d. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 6,300 00 | |
| 3d. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section act 3d April, 1818, Laws United States, volume 6, pages 266 and 267 | 2,000 00 | |
| 4th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 3,820 00 | |
| 5th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th section act 3d March, 1831, Laws United States, volume 8, page 500 | 2,000 00 | |
| 6th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 2,500 00 | |
| 7th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 7th section act 3d March, 1833, Laws United States, volume 7, page 149 | 2,000 00 | |
| 8th. For clerks in his office, per 1st section act of 9th May, 1836, Laws United States, volume 9, page 331 | 3,500 00 | |
| 9th. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of 8th August, 1846; acts 1st session 29th Congress, page 118 | 2,000 00 | |
| 10th. For clerks in his office, per act of 8th August, 1846, same page | 6,300 00 | |
| 11th. For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and if necessary to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government | 20,000 00 | |
| | | 52,420 00 |
| Carried forward | | 501,622 43 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. | | |
| Brought forward | | $501,622 43 |
| In addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, to wit: | | |
| For surveying the public lands, including incidental expenses, to be apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, the part to be applied to the surveys of the mineral regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in the resurveys required by the location and survey of private claims in Florida, to be disbursed at augmented rates | $115,000 00 | |
| For completing the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th June, 1812, and 26th May, 1824, including office work | 2,000 00 | |
| For the survey of private claims in Florida, under the act of 28th June, 1848, including the work now under contract | 15,000 00 | |
| For surveying in Louisiana, to wit: | | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district | 30,550 00 | |
| For proposed surveys in Louisiana, exclusive of the Greensburg district, and including office work | 17,000 00 | |
| For the outstanding liabilities of the surveying department in the Greensburg district, Louisiana | 3,212 00 | |
| For proposed surveys, including office work in the Greensburg district | 17,650 00 | |
| For the mineral land service, to carry out the requirements of the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847—acts 2d session 29th Congress, pp. 50 and 102—to wit: | | |
| For compensation of geologist, assistant geologists, laborers, packmen, &c., and incidental expenses attending the geological examination and survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa | 20,000 00 | |
| For running and marking the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, conformably to the act of 3d March, 1849 | 15,000 00 | |
| For running and marking the meridian boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota | 600 00 | |
| For refunding to the surveying appropriation the amount transferred therefrom on the application of the General Land Office by the Secretary of the Treasury to the contingent fund of that office, for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, for the payment of outstanding liabilities of that fund contracted by the General Land Office before the 4th of March, 1849, beyond the amount appropriated for that year, and to be carried to the credit of the general surveying fund | 13,717 46 | |
| | | 249,759 46 |
| INDIAN OFFICE. | | |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851: | | |
| For salary of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, act July 9, 1832, Laws United States, vol. 8, p. 654, sec. 1 | 3,000 00 | |
| For salary of chief clerk, acts April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4 | 1,700 00 | |
| For one clerk, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 1,600 00 | |
| For one clerk, act April 20, 1818, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3 | 1,400 00 | |
| For three clerks, at $1,400 each, acts May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142. | 4,200 00 | |
| For two clerks, at $1,200 each, act May 9, 1836, and August 12, 1848, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1, and acts of 1848, p. 142 | 2,400 00 | |
| Carried forward | 14,300 00 | 751,381 89 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $14,300 00 | $751,381 89 |
| For one clerk, acts of April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1847, vol. 6, p. 319, sec. 3, and acts of 1847, p. 137, sec. 4 | 1,200 00 | |
| For two clerks, at $1,000 each, act of May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 2,000 00 | |
| For two messengers, one at $700, and the other at $500, act May 9, 1836, vol. 9, p. 334, sec. 1 | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 18,700 00 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For blank books, binding, and stationery | 500 00 | |
| For labor | 100 00 | |
| For miscellaneous items | 400 00 | |
| | | 1,000 00 |
| To meet current expenses of the Indian department, and the payment of annuities and other objects provided for by treaties with various Indian tribes: | | |
| *Current expenses of the Indian department.* | | |
| Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., and Indian agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 2; act of March 3, 1837, sec. 3; act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 8, pp. 137, 621 | 18,000 00 | |
| Pay of Indian sub-agents, act of June 30, 1834, sec. 5, vol. 8, p. 137 | 12,750 00 | |
| Pay of Indian interpreters, same act, sec. 9, p. 129 | 13,000 00 | |
| Pay of clerk to superintendent, at St. Louis, act of June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11 | 1,200 00 | |
| Pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, act June 27, 1846, sec. 1, vol. 11 | 1,000 00 | |
| Buildings at agencies, and repairs thereof | 2,000 00 | |
| Presents to Indians, act June 30, 1834, sec. 15, vol 11 | 5,000 00 | |
| Contingencies Indian department | A 36,500 00 | |
| | | 89,450 00 |
| ANNUITIES, &c. | | |
| *Christian Indians.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, acts May 26, 1824, and May 20, 1826, vol 7, pp. 309 and 504 | 400 00 | |
| | | 400 00 |
| *Chippewas of Saginaw.* | | |
| Parmanent annuity, art. 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties, vol. 1, p. 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Carried forward | | 860,931 89 |

A.—The items for superintendents and agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, presents to Indians, and contingencies of the Indian department, are greater by $54,550 than last year, in consequence of there being then on hand unexpended balances from previous appropriations, which it is deemed proper to absorb. The estimates of the amounts required for the agents and interpreters are based on the number now in service—those for presents and contingencies on the probable wants of the service. The expenditures for contingencies, for the last four or five years, have averaged from $23,000 to $25 000 per annum; but, owing to the removal of the Winnebagoes, and the probable removal of the Menomonies, to the Chippewa country, the expenses of transportation of their annuity, goods, and provisions, will be greatly increased. This, together with the change of the rule requiring the delivery of annuity goods for the tribes of Osages, Sioux, Chippewas, and Winnebagoes, to be made at New York instead of St. Louis, as heretofore, and the establishment of sub-agencies in, and the transfer of agencies to, California, New Mexico, and Oregon, will, it is believed, require the full amount specified for this object.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $860,931 89 |
| Permanent annuity, art. 2, treaty November 17, 1807; treaties, vol. 1, p. 137 | $800 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, art. 4, treaty September 24, 1819; treaties, vol. 1, p. 278 | 1,000 00 | |
| Support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, art. 8, of treaty of September 24, 1819, vol. 1, p. 278, and art. 7, treaty of Jan. 14, 1837; Laws U. S., vol. 6, p. 542 | 2,000 00 | |
| Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 6, treaty of August 5, 1826; treaties, vol. 1, p. 397 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 5,800 00 |
| *Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.* | | |
| Education during pleasure of Congress, art. 5, treaty of August 11, 1827; treaties, vol. 1, p. 414 | 1,500 00 | |
| | | 1,500 00 |
| *Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.* | | |
| Payment in money, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19 | 9,500 00 | |
| Payment in goods, 2d article treaty 29th July, 1837, pamph., page 19 | 19,000 00 | |
| Establishment of three smith's shops, supporting 3 smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, p. 20, fixed by treaty | 3,000 00 | |
| Support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, same article, &c. | 1,000 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of tobacco, same article, &c | 500 00 | |
| Limited annuity in money for 25 years, 4th article treaty of 4th October, 1842, pamphlet, p. 130 | 12,500 00 | |
| Limited annuity in goods for 25 years, same article, &c | 10,500 00 | |
| Support of 2 smith's shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 2,000 00 | |
| Pay of two farmers, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 1,000 00 | |
| Pay of two carpenters, same article, &c., fixed by treaty | 1,200 00 | |
| Support of schools, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions and tobacco, same article, &c | 2,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity in goods for five years, 1st August, 1847 | 3,600 00 | |
| Limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, 3d article treaty 2d August, 1847 | B 1,000 00 | |
| | | 70,800 00 |
| *Chickasaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, act 25th February, 1799; Laws U. S., volume 3, page 126 | | 3,000 00 |
| Carried forward | | 942,031 89 |

B.—The amount required for fulfilling treaties with this tribe is less by $34,000 than was appropriated last year—an erroneous appropriation having, to that extent, been made. This sum appropriated in error has, therefore, been designated for the surplus fund.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $942,031 89 |
| *Choctaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th November, 1805, treaties, volume 1, page 130 | $3,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 13th article treaty 18th October, 1820, treaties, volume 1, page 290—support of light-horsemen | 600 00 | |
| Life annuity to Chief Bob Cole, 10th article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 322 | 150 00 | |
| Permanent annuity for education, 2d article treaty 20th January, 1825, volume 1, page 321 | 6,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to 3 district chiefs, 15th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 457 | 750 00 | |
| Life annuity to 1 Wayne warrior, 21st article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 460 | 25 00 | |
| Limited annuity for 20 years, 17th article treaty 27th September, 1830, volume 1, page 458 | 20,000 00 | |
| Education of 40 youths for 20 years, including support of teachers in the nation, $2,500; 20th article same treaty, page 460, estimated at $2 50 for each boy | 12,500 00 | |
| Blacksmith, 6th article treaty 18th October, 1820, pages 288 and 322; pay fixed by law 30th June, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, 9th article treaty 20th January, 1825; estimated by the agent | 320 00 | |
| | | 43,945 00 |
| *Creeks.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 7th August, 1790, volume 1, page 30 | 1,500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 16th June, 1802, volume 1, page 88 | 3,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 392 | 20,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity for 20 years, 8th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 498 | 10,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, volume 1, page 393, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron and steel for shops, estimated by agent | 270 00 | |
| Two blacksmiths and assistants, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, volume 1, page 499, fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 1,680 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops, estimated by agent | 540 00 | |
| Wheelwright, 8th article treaty 24th January, 1826, page 393, pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Education, 13th article treaty 24th March, 1832, page 499 | 3,000 00 | |
| Interest at 5 per cent. on $350,000, 3d article treaty 23d November, 1838, pamphlet, page 67 | 17,500 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 4th January, 1845 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 61,930 00 |
| *Delawares.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795, treaties, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th September, 1809, treaties, volume 1, page 149 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 5, treaty of October 3, 1818, treaties, volume 1, page 255 | 4,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, supplementary treaty, September 24, 1829, treaties, volume 1, page 444 | 1,000 00 | |
| Carried forward | 6,500 00 | 1,047,906 89 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $6,500 00 | $1,047,906 89 |
| Life annuity to chiefs, private article to supplementary treaty, September 24, 1829, to treaty of October 3, 1818, page 444. | 200 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, supplementary article to treaty, October 26, 1832, page 542 | 200 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, page 97, estimated by Indian office | 100 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 6, treaty October 3, 1818, page 255; pay fixed by law June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Interest on $46,080, at 5 per cent., being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of 1829 for education; resolution Senate, January 19, 1838 | 2,304 00 | |
| | | 10,244 00 |
| *Florida Indians, or Seminoles.* | | |
| Blacksmith's establishment, article 6, treaty September 18, 1823; treaties, volume 1, page 309, fixed by treaty; art. 4, treaty May 9, 1832; treaties, vol. 1, p. 501, fixed by treaty. | 1,000 00 | |
| Annuity in goods, article 6, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 2,000 00 | |
| Annuity in money, article 4, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 3,000 00 | |
| Agricultural implements, article 7, treaty January 4, 1845, pamphlet | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 7,000 00 |
| *Iowas.* | | |
| Interest on $157,500, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty October 19, 1838; treaties, volume 2, page 65 | 7,875 00 | |
| | | 6,875 00 |
| *Kickapoos.* | | |
| Limited annuity, article 4, treaty Oct. 24, 1832, vol. 1, p. 533 | 5,000 00 | |
| | | 5,000 00 |
| *Kanzas.* | | |
| Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty January 14, 1846, pamphlet | 10,000 00 | |
| | | 10,000 00 |
| *Miamies.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826; treaties, volume 1, page 409 | 25,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 5, treaty October 6, 1818; treaties, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act of June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the Indian office | 220 00 | |
| 1,000 pounds of tobacco, 2,000 pounds of iron, 1,000 pounds of steel, article 4, treaty October 23, 1826, volume 1, page 410, estimated by Indian office | 770 00 | |
| Pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, volume 1, page 259, fixed by act of June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| 160 bushels of salt, article 5, treaty of October 6, 1818, estimated by agent | 320 00 | |
| Education and support of the poor during pleasure of Congress, article 6, treaty of October 23, 1826, vol. 1, page 410. | 2,000 00 | |
| Tenth of twenty instalments in money, article 2, treaty of November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107 | 12,500 00 | |
| Payment, in lieu of laborers, article 6, treaty November 28, 1840, volume 2, page 107 | 250 00 | |
| Agricultural assistance, art. 5, treaty Oct 6, 1818, vol. 1, p. 257. | 250 00 | |
| | | 42,580 00 |
| Amount carried forward | | 1,130,605 89 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $1,130,605 89 |
| *Eel Rivers (Miamies.)* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 58..... | $500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty August 21, 1805; treaties, volume 1, page 119..... | 250 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d and separate articles of treaty of September 30, 1809; treaties, volume 1, pages 150 and 152.... | 350 00 | |
| | | 1,100 00 |
| *Menomonies.* | | |
| Limited annuity for twenty years, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, volume 1, page 670..... | 20,000 00 | |
| Two blacksmiths and assistants, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836; pay fixed per act of June 30, 1834..... | 1,440 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836..... | 440 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page..... | 3,000 00 | |
| 2,000 pounds of tobacco, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page..... | 300 00 | |
| Farming utensils, cattle, &c., article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page ..... | 500 00 | |
| 30 barrels salt, article 2, treaty September 3, 1836, same volume and page..... | 150 00 | |
| Salary of miller, (for 15 years,) article 4, treaty Oct. 18, 1848. | C 600 00 | |
| | | 26,430 00 |
| *Omahas.* | | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article, treaty 15th July, 1830; treaties, vol. 1, p. 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834... | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office ..... | 220 00 | |
| Agricultural implements, same article, &c..... | 500 00 | |
| | | 1,440 00 |
| *Ottoes and Missourias.* | | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1833, volume 1, pages 447 and 582 ..... | 500 00 | |
| Pay of farmer, 5th article treaty 21st September, 1833, vol. 1, pages 447 and 582; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834... | 600 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 15th July, 1830, volume 1, page 447; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834..... | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office ..... | D 220 00 | |
| | | 2,040 00 |
| *Ottowas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 57..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty 17th November, 1807; treaties, volume 1, page 137 ..... | 800 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818; treaties, volume 1, page 243 ..... | 1,500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th August, 1821; treaties, volume 1, page 300 ..... | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 4,300 00 |
| Carried forward ..... | ..... | 1,165,915 89 |

C.—Estimate from last year increased $600, as it is supposed the services of the miller provided by the treaty of 1848 will be needed.

D.—For this tribe the sum required is less, by $3,000, than last year; that amount, being for annuity and agricultural implements, having expired by limitation with the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,165,915 69 |
| *Ottowas and Chippewas.* | | |
| Limited annuity, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836; treaties, volume 1, page 651 | $30,000 00 | |
| Interest to be paid as annuity on $200,000, per resolution Senate, 27th May, 1836, volume 1, page 658; see amendment by the Senate to the treaty | 12,000 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 5,000 00 | |
| Missions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 3,000 00 | |
| Vaccine, medicines, and pay of physicians, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 300 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651 | 2,000 00 | |
| 6,500 pounds of tobacco, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 500 00 | |
| 100 barrels salt, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 200 00 | |
| 500 fish barrels, 4th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 651; estimated by agent | 400 00 | |
| Three blacksmiths and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836, volume 1, page 653; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 2,160 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by agent | 660 00 | |
| Gunsmith at Mackinac, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Two farmers and assistants, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department | 1,600 00 | |
| Two mechanics, 7th article treaty 28th March, 1836; pay fixed by department | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 59,840 00 |
| *Osages.* | | |
| Interest (at 5 per cent.) on $69,120, being the valuation of 54 sections of land, set apart by treaty of 2d June, 1825, for education purposes, per resolution of the Senate, 19th January, 1838; treaty, volume 1, page 330 | 3,456 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 11th January, 1839, volume 2, page 70 | 20,000 00 | |
| Two smiths' establishments, same article, &c.; pay fixed by law and treaty | 2,000 00 | |
| Pay of two millers, same article, &c., volume 2, page 71; fixed by law of June 30, 1834 | 1,200 00 | |
| | | 26,656 00 |
| *Piankeshaws.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795; treaties, volume 1, page 58 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 30th December, 1805; treaties, volume 1, page 131 | 300 00 | |
| | | 800 00 |
| *Pawnees.* | | |
| Agricultural implements, 4th article treaty 9th October, 1833, volume 1, page 604 | 1,900 00 | |
| | | 1,900 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,254,211 89 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,254,211 80 |
| *Pottawatomies of Huron.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 2d article, treaty 17th November, 1807, volume 1, page 137 | $400 00 | |
| | | 400 00 |
| *Pottawatomies.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 4, treaty August 3, 1795, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty September 30, 1809, volume 1, page 150 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 3, treaty October 2, 1818, volume 1, page 253 | 25,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty September 2, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 2,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chief, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 100 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436 | 16,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529 | 15,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty October 20, 1832, volume 1, page 529 | 400 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty October 26, 1832, volume 1, page 536 | 20,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 585 | 14,000 00 | |
| Life annuity to chiefs, article 3, treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 586 | 700 00 | |
| Limited annuity, supplementary article 2 to treaty September 26, 1833, volume 1, page 596 | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, article 3, treaty June 7, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office | 140 00 | |
| Purchase of 160 bushels salt, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404 | 320 00 | |
| Education, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404 | 2,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 3, treaty October 16, 1826, volume 1, page 404; fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Education, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432 | 1,000 00 | |
| Payment of money in lieu of tobacco, &c., article 2, treaty September 20, 1828, volume 1, page 432; and article 10, treaty of June 5, 1846 | 300 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty September 20, 1828; pay fixed by act of June 30, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, volume 1, page 436; pay fixed by law of 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Purchase of 50 barrels of salt, article 2, treaty July 29, 1829, same page | 250 00 | |
| Education, article 4, treaty October 27, 1832, volume 1, page 545 | 2,000 00 | |
| Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent., article 7, treaty June 5, 1846 | 32,150 00 | |
| | | 115,180 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,369,791 80 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,369,791 89 |
| *Quapaws.* | | |
| Limited annuity, article 4, treaty May 18, 1833, vol. 1, p. 577. | $2,000 00 | |
| Education, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576. | 1,000 00 | |
| Blacksmith, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833, volume 1, page 576; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop, estimated by Indian office | 220 00 | |
| Pay of farmer, article 3, treaty May 18, 1833; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| | | 4,420 00 |
| *Six Nations of New York.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, article 6, treaty November 11, 1794, volume 1, page 50 | 4,500 00 | |
| | | 4,500 00 |
| *Senecas of New York.* | | |
| Permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act February 19, 1831; Laws United States, volume 8, page 414 | 6,000 00 | |
| Interest in lieu of investment on $75,000, at 5 per cent., per act June 27, 1846 | 3,750 00 | |
| | | 9,750 00 |
| *Stockbridges.* | | |
| Interest on $16,500, at 5 per cent., article 9, treaty November 24, 1848 | 825 00 | |
| Second of 10 instalments in money, supplement to treaty November 24, 1848 | E 2,000 00 | |
| | | 2,825 00 |
| *Sioux of Mississippi.* | | |
| Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24 | 15,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, article 2, treaty September 29, 1837, volume 2, page 24 | 10,000 00 | |
| Purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, support of farmers, physicians, blacksmiths, &c., same article | 8,250 00 | |
| Purchase of provisions, same article, page 25 | 5,500 00 | |
| | | 38,750 00 |
| *Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.* | | |
| Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent., 2d article treaty 21st October, 1837, volume 2, page 32 | 7,870 00 | |
| | | 7,870 00 |
| *Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 3d November, 1804, volume 1, page 110 | 1,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509 | 20,000 00 | |
| Gunsmith, 4th article treaty 21st September, 1832, volume 1, page 509; pay fixed by law, June 30, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article same treaty, pay fixed by act June 30, 1834, volume 1, page 509 | 840 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop, estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| Carried forward | 22,880 00 | 1,437,906 89 |

E.—Estimate from last year increased $2,825, being for new items under a new treaty.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $22,880 00 | $1,437,906 |
| Forty barrels of salt, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509 | 200 00 | |
| Forty kegs of tobacco, 4th article same treaty, estimated by Indian office, volume 1, page 509 | 600 00 | |
| Interest on $2,000,000, at 5 per cent., 2d article treaty 21st October, 1837, volume 2, page 28 | 10,000 00 | |
| Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent., 2d article, 11th October, 1842, volume 2, page 135 | 40,000 00 | |
| | | 73,680 00 |
| *Shawnees.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 2d August, 1795, volume 1, page 57 | 1,000 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217 | 2,000 00 | |
| Purchase of salt, 3d article treaty 7th June, 1803, volume 1, page 97; estimated by Indian office | 60 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 8th August, 1831, volume 1, page 485; pay fixed by act June 30, 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shop; estimated by the agent | 220 00 | |
| | | 4,120 00 |
| *Senecas and Shawnees.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | 1,000 00 |
| *Senecas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 29th September, 1817, volume 1, page 217 | 500 00 | |
| Permanent annuity, 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818, volume 1, page 243 | 500 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 4th article treaty 28th February, 1831, volume 1, page 476; fixed by act of 1834 | 840 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shop; estimated by agent | 320 00 | |
| Pay of miller, 4th article of treaty 28th September, 1831, volume 1, page 476; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 600 00 | |
| | | 2,760 00 |
| *Wyandots.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 3d article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121 | 17,500 00 | |
| Blacksmith and assistant, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 122; pay fixed by act 30th June, 1834 | 720 00 | |
| Iron, steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 370 00 | |
| Education, 8th article treaty 17th March, 1842, volume 2, page 121 | F 500 00 | |
| | | 19,090 00 |
| *Winnebagoes.* | | |
| Limited annuity, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 439 | 18,000 00 | |
| Limited annuity, 3d article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504 | 10,000 00 | |
| Fifty barrels salt, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office | 250 00 | |
| Three thousand pounds tobacco, 2d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; estimated by Indian office | 350 00 | |
| Carried forward | 28,600 00 | 1,538,556 89 |

F.—Increased $100—the estimate for the past year for the purchase of iron, steel, &c., having been ascertained not to be sufficient.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $28,600 00 | $1,538,556 89 |
| 1,500 lbs. tobacco, 5th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505; estimated by Indian office | 175 00 | |
| Three blacksmiths and assistants, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440; pay fixed by act of 1834 | 2,160 00 | |
| Iron and steel, &c., for shops; estimated by the agent | 660 00 | |
| Laborers and oxen, 3d article treaty 1st August, 1829, volume 1, page 440 | 365 00 | |
| Education, 4th article treaty 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 504 | 3,000 00 | |
| Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, 5th article treaty of 15th September, 1832, volume 1, page 505 | 2,500 00 | |
| Pay of two physicians, same article | 400 00 | |
| Interest on $1,100,000, at 5 per cent., 4th article treaty 1st November, 1837, volume 2, page 37 | 55,000 00 | |
| Interest on $85,000, at 5 per cent., 4th article treaty 13th October, 1846 | 4,250 00 | |
| | | 97,110 00 |
| *Weas.* | | |
| Permanent annuity, 5th article treaty 2d October, 1818, volume 1, page 252 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 3,000 00 |
| Additional items required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851: | | |
| *Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi.* | | |
| Limited annuity in goods for five years, payable to the Pillager band, per article 4, treaty August 1, 1847 | 3,600 00 | |
| Limited annuity for 46 years, payable to Chippewas of Mississippi, per article 3, treaty of August 2, 1847 | 1,000 00 | |
| | | G 4,600 00 |
| *Pottawatomies.* | | |
| Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent., per article 7, treaty June 5, 1846 | 32,150 00 | G 32,150 00 |
| *Creeks.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks," June 30, 1847, per surplus fund, warrant No. 19 | 1,257 85 | |
| | | H 1,257 85 |
| *Iowas.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Iowas," June 30, 1847, per same warrant | 1,005 00 | |
| | | H 1,005 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,677,679 74 |

G.—These sums are required to make the appropriations regular, and to conform to the fiscal instead of the calendar year, as in the case of the other appropriations for the service. The first appropriations for these objects, made on the 29th July, 1848, were for the calendar year 1848, and another appropriation, in the same amount, should also have been made for the year 1849, but was omitted. These sums are therefore an increase over the estimate of last year.

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $1,677,679 74 |
| *Ottowas and Chippewas.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Ottowas and Chippewas," June 30, 1847; per same warrant | $2,412 16 | H 2,412 16 |
| *Wyandots.* | | |
| Reappropriation of this sum carried to the surplus fund under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with the Wyandots," June 30, 1847; per same warrant | 1,029 16 | H 1,029 16 |
| *Cherokees.* | | |
| Compensation and expenses of the committee of Old Settler party of Cherokees, their clerks, &c., for services rendered in pursuance of the provision contained in the 5th article treaty of August 17, 1846 | 1,500 00 | I 1,500 00 |
| *Choctaws.* | | |
| Interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt Creek, of September 27, 1830, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of August 24, 1842, and joint resolution of Congress of August 3, 1846, not deliverable east by the 3d section of said law; per act March 3, 1845 | 87,200 00 | K 87,200 00 |
| Carried forward | | 1,769,821 06 |

H.—These amounts were carried to the surplus fund, but having since ascertained that they are needed to meet objects for which they were originally made, reappropriations are solicited.

I.—This is a new item, and not embodied in any previous estimate.

K.—No appropriation was asked or made last year for this object, in consequence of an unexpended balance being on hand from appropriations previously made.

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $1,769,821 |
| PENSION OFFICE. | | |
| On account of deficiencies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850— | | |
| For temporary clerks, at $3 33 per diem..... | $6,529 78 | 6,529 |
| For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851— | | |
| For the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, under act of the 12th August, 1848, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending June 30, 1849; pamphlet acts, 1st sess. 30th Cong., p. 142.. | 3,000 00 | |
| One clerk, at $1,600 per annum, under act of April 20, 1818. [This clerk, who had been assigned by the Secretary of War to the Pension office, was, in 1841, by Mr. Secretary Bell, transferred to the War office. In consequence of the press of business, the Secretary of War, in 1846, ordered him back to the Pension office. It is therefore proper now that we should include his salary in our estimate]..... | 1,600 00 | |
| One clerk transferred from the office of the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of March 4, 1840.—See pamphlet laws, 26th Congress, 1st session, page 6..... | 1,600 00 | |
| Compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by act of 9th May, 1836, page 331, volume 9, Laws United States, to wit: | | |
| Three clerks, at $1,400 per annum each—one of whom has been employed since March, 1849, in the office of the Secretary of the Interior..... | 4,200 00 | |
| Two clerks, at $1,200 per annum each..... | 2,400 00 | |
| Three clerks, at $1,000 per annum each..... | 3,000 00 | |
| One clerk, at $800 per annum..... | 800 00 | |
| For compensation to two messengers, at $500 per annum each; page 129, pamphlet laws, 2d session 27th Congress..... | 1,000 00 | |
| Fifteen temporary clerks, employed on the bounty land and pension business, at $3 33 per diem each..... | 15,634 00 | |
| Two temporary messengers, at $400 per annum each..... | 800 00 | 34,034 0 |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | |
| For stationery..... | 1,600 00 | |
| For printing blank forms, regulations, and circulars, and for advertising..... | 2,500 00 | |
| For furniture for the office..... | 200 00 | |
| For miscellaneous items..... | 300 00 | |
| For binding books..... | 200 00 | 4,800 00 |
| *Revolutionary pensioners, under act of March* 18, 1818. | | |
| As the number now on the rolls under the act of March 18, 1818, considerably exceeds the number of pensioners paid during the present year, the last-mentioned number is taken as the basis of the calculation, making allowance for deaths in 1850 and 1851. In the course of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, the number of pensioners under this law will most probably be reduced to 700. These, at an average of $98 per annum for each pensioner, will require about $68,000; but, as a balance of $20,117 will remain in the treasury unexpended on the 30th June next, an appropriation will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, of only..... | 47,883 00 | 47,883 00 |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | 1,863,067 84 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $1,863,067 84 |
| *Invalid pensioners.* | | |
| ro thousand nine hundred and fifty-four invalid pensioners iave been paid during the two first quarters of the present alendar year. These, at an average of $100 per annum for ach pensioner, would require $295,000; but as the number vill unquestionably be increased during the ensuing fiscal ear, we shall require sufficient to pay at least 3,000 pen- ioners, at an average of $100 per annum per man. An appro- riation for those pensioners will therefore be necessary of.. | $300,000 00 | 300,000 00 |
| *Widows and orphans' pensions under act of July 4, 1836.* | | |
| der the first section of the act of July 4, 1836, there will robably be on the rolls, during the ensuing fiscal year, the vidows and children of fifty deceased officers and soldiers, vhose husbands or fathers died several years since, and who vill be entitled to the whole five years' pension at one pay- nent. These, at an average of $60 per annum each, for five ears, will require for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.. | 15,000 00 | |
| pay pensions of widows who now receive stipends under he third section of the act of July 4, 1836, who will proba- ly be on the rolls in 1851, making due allowance for deaths, here will be required for 800 widows, at an average of $80 ach per annum, the sum of..... | 64,000 00 | |
| id for 20 more, who will probably be added to the pension ist within the ensuing fiscal year; arrears for 20 years, at n average of $80 each per annum, there will be required the um of..... | 32,000 00 | 111,000 00 |
| *Widows' pensions under the act of February 2, 1848.* | | |
| he first section of the act of February 2, 1848, gives a pen- ion during widowhood to every widow of a revolutionary fficer or soldier who was married prior to the year 1794 It mbraces, of course, the cases of all widows heretofore pen- sioned under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3 1843, and June 17, 1844. It is not, therefore, necessary to ask for any appropriation to pay, under the three last-mentioned acts, any pensioners still living. They are all merged in the act of February 2, 1848. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 6,000 will receive the benefits of this act. These, at an average of $80 per annum for each widow, will require..... | 480,000 00 | 480,000 00 |
| *Pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of July 21, 1848.* | | |
| his act (chapter 108, p. 77, pamphlet laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension for five years to the widows or orphans, as the case may be, of all officers and soldiers, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who died in the war with Mexico of wounds or disease originating in the line of their duty; and the act of February 22, 1849, (chapter 62, p. 29, pamphlet laws, 2d session 30th Congress,) extends the provisions of the act of July 21, 1848, to the cases of those who had died from like causes, after they reached their respective homes. During the ensuing fiscal year not less than 1,000 of this description of pensions will be granted. These, at an average of $60 per annum each for three years, will amount to $180,000, and before | | |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | 2,754,067 84 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $2,754,067 84 |
| the termination of the present fiscal year, there will be added at least 400 to the present number, (760,) making 1,160, at an average of $60 each per annum, for one year only, amounting to $69,600, making an aggregate of..... | $249,600 00 | 249,600 00 |
| *Widows' pensions, under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.* | | |
| A number of cases under these laws, in which the original claimants are dead, yet remain unsatisfied. In many instances the proofs are not yet completed, but may be perfected in the course of the ensuing fiscal year. The claims may be from one to ten years' pension, and it is estimated that not less than 200 of this description will be allowed. These, at an average of $400 each, will require..... | 80,000 00 | 80,000 00 |
| *Widows' pensions under act of July 29, 1848.* | | |
| This act (chapter 120, p. 102, pamphlet laws, 1st session 30th Congress) gives a pension during widowhood to every widow whose husband served six months during the Revolution, provided she was married before the 2d January, 1800. Under this act 400 have already been allowed, and these, at an average of $60 each for one year, will require $24,000, and 100 more will probably be allowed during the present fiscal year, and during the ensuing fiscal year 300 more will probably be added, making 400, at an average of $60 per annum for each pensioner; but as they are to be paid from March 4, 1848, according to the provisions of the law, each is calculated at an average of $200, for three years and four months, which will amount to $80,000, making an aggregate of..... | 104,000 00 | 104,000 00 |
| *Navy pensions.* | | |
| To pay navy invalid pensions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, there will be required the sum of..... | 40,000 00 | |
| To pay pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, the sum of..... | 3,000 00 | 43,000 00 |
| *Half-pay pensions.* | | |
| For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, per act of March 16, 1812, (volume 3, Laws of the United States, section 15, p. 454,) and act of April 16, 1816, (volume 6, section 1, p. 62,) in addition to an unexpended balance of $5,279 50 remaining in the treasury, there will be required.. | 18,410 00 | 18,410 00 |
| Carried forward..... | ..... | 3,249,077 84 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | $3,249,077 84 |
| **PENITENTIARY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** | | |
| For the support and maintenance of this institution, independent of its receipts, there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, the sum of $7,355, as per following estimate of disbursements and receipts: | | |

| Disbursements. | Amt. | Receipts. | Amt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For rations, clothing, medicine, &c. | $1,330 | From shoe factory | $5,500 | | |
| For fuel, light, horse and carriage, &c. | 600 | From carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop | 200 | | |
| For raw materials to be worked up in shoe, joiners', broom, and wheelwright shops, and oakum | 3,500 | Oakum | 100 | | |
| For books and stationery | 25 | Broom factory | 100 | | |
| For incidental expenses, building and repairs | 250 | | | | |
| SALARIES OF OFFICERS. | | | | | |
| For warden | 1,500 | | | | |
| For three inspectors, at $100 each | 300 | | | | |
| For physician | 500 | | | | |
| For chaplain | 250 | | | | |
| For clerk | 1,000 | | | | |
| For two assistant keepers, at $750 each | 1,500 | Amount to be appropriated by Congress | 7,355 | $7,355 00 | 7,355 00 |
| For 4 guards, at $550 each | 2,200 | | | | |
| For porter, &c. | 300 | | | | |
| | 13,255 | | 13,255 | | |
| CENSUS OF 1850. | | | | | |
| For pay of United States marshals | | | | 25,000 00 | |
| For pay of clerks | | | | 45,000 00 | |
| For printing blanks, census, and compendium | | | | 211,000 00 | |
| For binding | | | | 20,000 00 | |
| For statistical information | | | | 150,000 00 | |
| For deputy marshals and all other expenses | | | | 675,000 00 | |
| | | | | 1,126,000 00 | |
| From which deduct appropriation of March 3, 1849 | | | | 10,000 00 | |
| Leaving the sum now required for the service | | | | 1,116,000 00 | 1,116,000 00 |
| The amount now required for this service exceeds that expended in taking the census of 1840 by $208,617 82, but it is believed that the increased extent of territory and population of the United States will render said additional sum necessary. | | | | | |
| Carried forward | | | | | 4,372,432 84 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward..... | ..... | $4,372,432 84 |
| *Expenses of the U. S. courts.* | | |
| For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, the sum of..... | $557,537 00 | |
| | | 557,537 00 |
| This estimate is based upon the best information obtained from the marshals, &c.; its excess over the last appropriation is caused by the increase of business in the U. S. courts by the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and the anticipated organization of California and New Mexico, and by the insufficiency in the previous estimates of the amounts required for the miscellaneous expenditures chargeable to this fund. | | |
| *Pauper lunatics.* | | |
| For the expenses of pauper lunatics in the Maryland hospital, at Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851..... | 8,600 00 | |
| To meet deficiencies for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850..... | 1,328 00 | |
| | | 9,928 00 |
| *Public buildings.* | | |
| For annual repairs of Capitol, attendance on furnaces in the crypt, attendance on water closets, cleaning rotundo; for public gardener and laborers, cartage on Capitol grounds, tools, wire; twine, leather, nails, chains and posts, boxes, straw, whitewashing, manure, trees for grounds, attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, repairs of public stables, flagging, enclosures, &c.; keeping in order iron pipes that convey water to the Capitol and public offices, and repairing damages by freshets; brooms, brushes, wooden spades and shovelling snow, gravelling the walks in the Capitol grounds, enclosing and improving the public grounds at the north, south, and west of the Capitol, and the open triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue..... | 20,000 00 | |
| *President's house and grounds.* | | |
| For annual repairs of President's house, gardener and laborers, gravelling the walks of the President's square, manure, leather, nails, tools, &c., and repairs of the fence of La Fayette square, Fountain square, President's square and President's garden, cartage, &c..... | 4,500 00 | |
| *Lighting lamps on Pennsylvania avenue.* | | |
| For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from Capitol square to the Treasury Department, and compensation of two lamp-lighters for the same, and for lighting the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and President's house..... | 11,000 00 | |
| Carried forward..... | 35,500 0 | 4,939,897 84 |

*Estimates of appropriations*—Continued.

| Objects of appropriation. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $35,500 00 | $4,939,897 84 |
| *Auxiliary guard.* | | |
| For compensation and contingent expenses of auxiliary guard. | 6,775 00 | |
| *Potomac bridge.* | | |
| For compensation of four assistants, drawkeepers at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, firewood, and repairs | 5,000 00 | |
| *Eastern Branch bridges.* | | |
| For repairs of the two bridges over the Eastern branch of the Potomac river, pay of two drawkeepers, oil for lamps and machinery, and for reimbursing to the corporation and levy court of Washington the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, advanced by them for repairs already made | 5,000 00 | |
| For completing the improvements on Indiana avenue | 10,000 00 | |
| For completing the gravelling, &c., on Four-and-a-half street | 1,200 00 | |
| For the support, care, and medical treatment of twelve transient pauper medical or surgical patients in the Washington Infirmary | 2,000 00 | |
| Towards completing the grading, planting with trees, and enclosing with a substantial wooden fence, for their protection, the public mall from 7th street westward to the Potomac river | 10,000 00 | |
| For extending the sewers from the Executive departments and the President's house to the canal, and for further improving the grounds south of the President's house | 25,000 00 | |
| For paying a balance due the contractors for laying gas pipes, &c., between the Capitol and 15th street, within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house, and completing the branch pipes, lamps, &c., within the Capitol grounds | 4,500 00 | |
| For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings | 2,000 00 | |
| For completing the eastern wing of the Patent Office building. | 200,000 00 | |
| For progressing with the western wing of the Patent Office building, per estimate of the superintendent of the building. | 150,000 00 | |
| | | 456,975 00 |
| *From the Patent fund.* | | |
| For collecting agricultural statistics, act 3d March, 1849—Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 3,500 00 | |
| Foranalys is of breadstuffs, act 3d March, 1849—Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 1,000 00 | |
| For books for library, act 3d March, 1849—Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 1,500 00 | |
| For compensation of librarian, act 3d March, 1849—Statutes at Large, acts 2d session 30th Congress, page 364 | 500 00 | |
| | | 6,500 00 |
| Total | | 5,403,372 84 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Department of the Interior | $72,347 68 |
| For the land service | 679,034 21 |
| For Indian affairs | 1,018,439 17 |
| For pensions, &c. | 1,479,256 78 |
| For taking census of 1850 | 1,116,000 00 |
| For expenses of United States courts | 557,537 00 |
| For public buildings, &c., in Washington | 456,975 00 |
| For pauper lunatics | 9,928 00 |
| From Patent fund | 6,500 00 |
| For penitentiary of District of Columbia | 7,355 00 |
| Total | 5,403,372 84 |

The following recapitulation "of the persons employed, and the expenses incurred in the collection of the revenue from customs," is taken from statement marked D, to which reference should be made for details and explanations.

# RECAPITULATION

*Of the persons employed, and the expenses incurred, in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the several collection districts of the United States, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum | | |
| 5 | Deputy collectors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Auditor | 3,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | 2,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant auditor | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant cashier | 2,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 7 | Do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 32 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 25 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 21 | Do | 800 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 700 00 | | | |
| 10 | Do | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 400 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | $82,363 95 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum | | |
| 5 | Deputies do | 1,500 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—*Naval officer*—Continued. | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 11 | Clerks | 1,050 00 | | | |
| 7 | Do | 950 00 | | | |
| 20 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 700 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 400 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 800 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 750 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | 450 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | $12,205 48 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,000 00 | maximum | | |
| 2 | Deputy surveyors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 4 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 700 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 850 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 170 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Porters and messengers | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 462 93 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | |
| 197 | Inspectors | | $3 00 } | $203,318 00 |
| 11 | Do | | 1 50 } | |
| 83 | Night inspectors | | 1 50 | 39,808 50 |
| 19 | Weighe s | 1,500 00 | maximum | 26,958 80 |
| | Official expenses of weighers | | | 25,399 31 |
| 9 | Gaugers | 1,500 00 | maximum | 11,954 16 |
| | Official expenses of gaugers | | | 4,868 98 |
| 18 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum | 25,518 54 |
| | Official expenses of measurers | | | 1,706 09 |
| 4 | Markers | 1,500 00 | maximum | 4,971 50 |
| | Official expenses of markers | | | 2,980 30 |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | | 347,484 18 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | |
| 3 | Principal appraisers | 2,000 00 | | |
| 5 | Assistant appraisers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks to appraisers | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,050 00 | | |
| 16 | Do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 800 00 | | |
| 7 | Clerks to storekeeper | 1,000 00 | | |
| 85 | Laborers | 520 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | 676 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 137,321 06 |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,500 00 | | |
| 14 | Assistant storekeepers | 1,000 00 | | |
| 8 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 900 00 | | |
| 9 | Clerks | 800 00 | | |
| 14 | Night watchmen | | 1 50 | |
| 1 | Register, &c | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Superintendent | 1,800 00 | | |
| | Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | | 105,584 40 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | REVENUE CUTTERS POLK AND JEFFERSON. | | | | | |
| | *Items of expense.* | | | | | |
| | Officers and men (pay) | $7,068 86 | | | | |
| | For rations | 674 61 | | | | |
| | For ship chandlery | 715 09 | | | | |
| | For disbursement account | 979 32 | | | | |
| | For ship chandlery | 385 40 | | | | |
| | Entertainment at Montreal | 283 59 | | | | |
| | Engineers' account | 194 97 | | | | |
| | Plumbers' account | 228 37 | | | | |
| | Coals and pilotage | 1,103 22 | | | | |
| | Wharfage | 119 44 | | | | |
| | Pilotage and engineering | 60 00 | | | | |
| | Rations | 219 50 | | | | |
| | Ship chandlery | 1,383 68 | | | | |
| | Repairs, materials, and labor | 19,793 12 | | | | |
| | Do.....do | 8,388 85 | | | | |
| | Painter | 1,055 76 | | | | |
| | Sailmakers | 1,683 53 | | | | |
| | Marine railway and labor | 2,114 64 | | | | |
| | Plumber | 327 67 | | | | |
| | Materials and labor | 240 50 | | | | |
| | Windlass and purchase | 200 00 | | | | |
| | Cabin furniture | 241 78 | | | | |
| | Repairing boats | 151 74 | | | | |
| | Ship chandlery | 132 16 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superintending engineer | 935 00 | | | |
| Sundries | 827 09 | | | |
| Whole expenditure for Polk and Jefferson | | | | $49,507 89 |
| *Steamer Dallas.* | | | | |
| Pay of officers and men | 2,475 62 | | | |
| Repairs, materials, and labor | 25,785 04 | | | |
| Coal, pilotage, and engineering | 817 06 | | | |
| Sundries | 538 42 | | | |
| Travelling expenses of seamen | 245 05 | | | |
| Coal and rations | 273 60 | | | |
| Superintendent, &c. | 1,456 00 | | | |
| Keeper | 161 00 | | | |
| Wharfage | 134 74 | | | |
| Sundries | 418 41 | | | |
| Whole expenditure for steamer Dallas | | | | 32,304 94 |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | | |
| Pay of officers and men | 205 55 | | | |
| Advanced wages to seamen | 1,160 59 | | | |
| Labor | 759 29 | | | |
| Ship chandlery | 525 12 | | | |
| Iron chest, &c. | 63 00 | | | |
| Furniture, &c. | 245 54 | | | |
| Medicines | 234 33 | | | |
| Medical services | 250 00 | | | |
| Stationery | 198 47 | | | |
| Freights | 182 47 | | | |
| Mattresses | 146 72 | | | |
| Charts | 156 00 | | | |
| Surgical instruments | 126 00 | | | |
| Adjusting compasses | 101 40 | | | |
| Rent of warehouse | 104 87 | | | |
| Towing | 100 00 | | | |
| Board of crew | 102 55 | | | |
| Sundries, materials, and labor | 5,175 87 | | | |
| Painting copper pumps, &c. | 380 00 | | | |
| Stationary sails, sundries, &c. | 3,865 03 | | | |
| Whole expenditure for brig Lawrence | | | | 14,080 8 |

## *Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Schooner Ewing.* | | | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men | $3,287 38 | | | | |
| | Rations | 929 43 | | | | |
| | Ship chandlery | 1,672 83 | | | | |
| | Repairs | 191 16 | | | | |
| | Sails | 321 00 | | | | |
| | Medicines | 47 58 | | | | |
| | Sundries | 99 86 | | | | |
| | Whole expenditure for schooner Ewing | | | | $6,459 24 | |
| | *Schooner Morris.* | | | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men | 1,161 81 | | | | |
| | Rations | 265 29 | | | | |
| | Chandlery | 129 84 | | | | |
| | Pilotage | 53 13 | | | | |
| | Sundries | 39 53 | | | | |
| | Whole expenditure for schooner Morris | | | | 1,649 60 | |
| | *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| | For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries | | | | 4,928 12 | |
| | *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| | For pay, rations, chandlery, pilotage, and sundries | | | | 2,290 61 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *General revenue service.* | | | | |
| | For travelling expenses of officers | | | 1,496 14 | |
| | For pay, quarters, &c., of officers and men | | | 9,835 29 | |
| | For ship chandlery and riggers | | | 2,830 02 | |
| | For repairs of steamer "Legare" | | | 477 07 | |
| | For boats sent to Washington | | | 805 00 | |
| | For superintending disbursements | | | 344 00 | |
| | For sundries | | | 1,949 17 | |
| | Whole amount of revenue service account | | | 17,736 69 | |
| 4 | Captains | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 4 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 8 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Chief engineer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | First engineer | 960 00 | | | |
| 4 | Second engineers | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third engineer | 720 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 15 | Firemen | 300 00 | | | |
| 9 | Coal-heavers | 240 00 | | | |
| 3 | Boatswains | 240 00 | | | |
| 3 | Gunners | 240 00 | | | |
| 6 | Carpenters | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | 240 00 | | | |
| 5 | Cabin stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 11 | W. R. stewards | 216 00 | | | |
| 10 | Cooks | 216 00 | | | |
| 160 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 48 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 96 00 | | | |
| 6 | Do | 72 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount of expense of revenue cutters and service, after deducting proceeds of sales of cutter furniture, &c. | | | 126,647 50 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | 600 00 | | 40,489 27 | |
| | Paid for boat office | $25,145 13 | | | |
| | Contingencies | | | 16,215 76 | |
| | Total amount expended in the district of New York | | | | $868,774 53 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Deputy collectors | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 2,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,800 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 1,407 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,257 30 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,232 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,182 23 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,064 46 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 986 48 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 982 23 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 886 48 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | $2 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | $23,389 10 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy officer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,050 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department. | | | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Messenger | 500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 302 47 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 77 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 27 | Night inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 700 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 920 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 75,751 81 | |
| | *Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | |
| 13 | Weighers and gaugers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Official expenses of do | | | 32,269 87 | |
| 8 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | | 15,924 43 | |
| 1 | Marker | 1,500 00 | | 190 67 | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers, gaugers, measurers, and marker | | | | $49,384 97 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Assistant do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 8 | Do | 800 00 | | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Clerks | $600 00 | | | |
| 15 | Laborers | | $1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | $24,361 89 | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 1,400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,100 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do. | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 800 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 75 | | |
| 19 | Do. | | 1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 24,887 30 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 16,674 43 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 3,240 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 14,651 74 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Boston and Charlestown | | | | $232,643 80 |
| | DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | maximum. | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Deputies do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,400 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,300 00 | | |
| 4 | Do | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,100 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 850 00 | | |
| 6 | Do | 800 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | 760 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 600 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 27,465 50 |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Deputy do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | 860 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 720 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 6,647 04 |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 950 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 4,035 71 |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | |
| 44 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | |
| 24 | Night inspectors | | 1 50 | |
| 4 | Principal night inspectors | 800 00 | | |
| 16 | Agents | | 2 00 | |
| 1 | Laborer | 500 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Weighers.* | | | | |
| 2 | Weighers | $1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Deputy weighers | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do.....do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | *Gaugers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Gaugers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 6 | Laborers, at various wages. | | | | |
| 4 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | $90,518 40 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | $3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Laborers | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 10,646 32 | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant storekeepers | 840 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Watchman | 420 00 | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | 460 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 590 64 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 3 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Second ....do | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third ....do | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Constructor | | 4 00 | | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | 240 00 | | | |
| 10 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 7,070 52 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Boatmen | 360 00 | | | |
| 7 | Do | 320 00 | | | |
| 8 | Transient boatmen, at various prices | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 3,594 17 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 7,717 46 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Philadelphia | | | | $158,285 76 |
| | DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | | 1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 7,261 32 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | $5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | $2,296 21 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy surveyor | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | $2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 2,593 03 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 31 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy weigher | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant deputy weigher | | 1 00 | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 2 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | 600 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 45,119 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant appraiser | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | 300 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | $6,320 18 | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant storekeeper | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Watchman | 644 00 | | | |
| 25 | Do | 552 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 3,354 86 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 8 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 8 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 9 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 20,300 32 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 8 | Boatmen | | 1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 4,428 75 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 15,073 07 | |
| | Amount expended for standard weights and measures | | | 14,000 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Baltimore | | | | $120,746 74 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| | Collector | $6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 2,200 00 | | | |
| 6 | Clerks | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 9 | Do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 9 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 13 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 740 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 336 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 29 59 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | $33,271 93 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Clerks | | $2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 672 58 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Deputies | 1,500 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 3,290 62 |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | |
| 99 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | |
| 23 | Night inspectors | | 3 00 | |
| 2 | Weighers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Assistant | 1,200 00 | | |
| 2 | Laborers | 420 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | 200 00 | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Assistant gauger | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | | 3 00 | |
| 1 | Laborer | 420 00 | | |
| 1 | Marker | 1,500 00 | maximum. | |
| 2 | Assistants | | 3 00 | |
| 2 | Watchmen | | 2 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | | 95,676 67 |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | 3 00 | |
| 2 | Porters | 360 00 | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 7,266 32 |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | 1,500 00 | | |
| 2 | Deputies | | 3 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended for public warehouses | | | 5,780 19 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue cutters | | | $1,761 48 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Boatmen | 540 00 | | | |
| 27 | Do | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Messengers | 540 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 7,342 01 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 28,742 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of New Orleans | | | | *$183,804 05 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 6,400 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 5,943 66 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant naval officer | 625 00 | | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 | maximum. | | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 27 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 35,346 82 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | 365 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 320 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 4,753 33 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 2 | Captains | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 2,492 24 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 7 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 2,204 47 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1,152 07 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Charleston | | | | 51,892 59 |

* This amount includes estimates to make up for withheld accounts.

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $6,400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy and inspector | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | $1,069 13 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | | 14,201 18 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | 1,500,00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter and night watch | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 2,923 64 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 1,220 12 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 969 60 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,460 15 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1,189 09 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Savannah | | | | $23,332 91 |
| | DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 3,000 00 | maximum. | | |
| 5 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 200 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Temporary inspectors | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Do.....do. | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher and measurer | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | | 11,963 38 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 20 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 96 00 | | | |
| 15 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 196 00 | | | |
| 6 | Ordinary seamen | 168 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | $13,361 67 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 5 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,172 56 | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 585 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 307 01 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy | | | | $27,609 76 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF MACHIAS. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 267 94 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 2 50 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,233 99 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 969 60 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 797 64 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 2 45 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Machias | | | | 3,271 62 |
| | DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 166 65 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| 8 | Do | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,604 99 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | $860 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | $977 72 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 180 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 144 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 132 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 108 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 96 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,227 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 57 28 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay | | | | $5,033 78 |
| | DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 336 70 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 4,910 84 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 28 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 3 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | 144 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 120 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Steward | 96 00 | | | |
| 2 | Seamen | 156 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 264 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 132 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 2,841 93 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 187 47 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Penobscot | | | | 8,304 94 |
| | DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO'. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 289 05 | |
| | *Inspectors and measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | | 2 50 | | |
| 3 | Do | | 1 75 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors and measurers*—Continued. | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | $2 00 | | |
| 4 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| 4 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | | | $4,828 32 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 42 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 425 07 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Waldoboro' | | | | $5,584 44 |
| | DISTRICT OF WISCASSET. | | | | |
| 1 | Collecter | $200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 217 63 | |
| 9 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 4,366 07 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats, with estimated addition for April and May | | | 420 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies, with estimated addition for April and May | | | 366 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Wiscasset | | | | 5,369 70 |
| | **DISTRICT OF BATH.** | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 434 26 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 11 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 250 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 350 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| 8 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 9,968 92 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 75 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,055 09 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 281 48 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Bath | | | | 11,854 75 |
| | **DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH.** | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,679 10 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Surveyor | $150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | $150 00 | |
| 16 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 4 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | Fees. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 15,438 78 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 925 00 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 332 44 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 752 14 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 545 58 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth | | | | $19,823 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF SACO. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 252 13 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | | | 606 30 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 2 99 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 42 30 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Saco | | | | 903 72 |
| | DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 3 00 | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 712 00 | |
| 1 | Measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for measurer | | | 29 59 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 36 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Kennebunk | | | | 820 59 |
| | DISTRICT OF YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 250 69 | |
| 1 | Inspector | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 297 50 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of York | | | | 548 19 |
| | DISTRICT OF BELFAST. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 119 72 | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher, gauger, and measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,149 90 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 68 18 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Belfast | | | | 3,337 80 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF BANGOR. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees and commissions. | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | $167 54 | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 3 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 4,330 17 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 106 86 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bangor | | | | $4,604 57 |
| | DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 224 63 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | $250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 300 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 5 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 100 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 120 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Do | 400 00 | | | |
| 5 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | | | |
| 6 | Night watch | | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 7,465 16 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 1,908 68 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 40 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 126 35 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Portsmouth | | | | 10,014 82 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Whole amount of collector's department | | | 290 42 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weigher, gauger, and measurer.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,763 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher (maximum compensation) | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | | | 1 80 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Measurer (maximum compensation) | $1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for measurer | | | $663 21 | |
| 1 | Gauger (maximum compensation) | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for gauging | | | 195 72 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for revenue boats | | | 404 49 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 10 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 6 50 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Newburyport | | | | $4,735 14 |
| | DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,070 57 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,070 57 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weigher, and gauger.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 900 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in inspector's department | | | 2,636 66 | |
| 2 | Weighers and gaugers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in weighers and gaugers' department | | | 1,129 97 | |
| | | | | 3,766 63 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 144 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 276 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | | | 155 83 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 315 65 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Gloucester | | | | 5,834 68 |
| | DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 729 15 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 729 15 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Naval officer's office.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | $150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | | $2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended in naval officer's department | | | $880 00 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 400 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 13 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 5 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurer's department | | | 13,913 62 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisers | | | 323 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 300 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 741 84 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 536 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Salem and Beverly | | | | $17,524 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF MARBLEHEAD AND LYNN. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 92 92 | |
| | *Inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | 365 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 275 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 55 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, gauger, and measurer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | | | 1,755 70 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 144 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 170 64 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 47 20 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Marblehead and Lynn | | | | 2,065 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH. | | | | |
| | *Collectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 174 70 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, at the rate of | $800 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 160 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $2,955 00 | |
| | *Measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for measurers | | | 195 39 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 72 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Plymouth | | | | $3,397 59 |
| | DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 150 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 447 86 | |
| | *Inspectors, measurers, and weighers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | | 5,001 12 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue barge.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 266 77 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 288 08 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Fall River | | | | 6,003 83 |
| | DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 46 45 | |
| | *Deputy collectors and inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Deputy collectors | 250 00 | | | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy colleetors and inspectors | | | 5,032 96 | |
| | *Public warehouse.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 93 75 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 100 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 136 03 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 732 15 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Barnstable | | | | 6,041 34 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD. | | | | |
| | *Collectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 871 72 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector, at the rate of | $60 00 | | | |
| 3 | Weighers and measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | $6,162 13 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 420 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 682 65 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 96 91 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of New Bedford | | | | $7,933 41 |
| | DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 263 98 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,829 33 | |
| | *Measurer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer, (special,) whole amount expended for | | | 7 50 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for appraisements | | | 10 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 60 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 643 12 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for store rent | | | 80 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 140 32 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Edgartown | | | | 2,974 25 |
| | DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | 251 78 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,825 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Superintendent (special) | $144 00 | | | |
| | For repairs | 387 28 | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for revenue boats | | | $531 28 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Nantucket | | | | $2,608 06 |
| | DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 1,196 16 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| | Naval officer | | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 2 | Surveyors | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 450 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 450 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Weigher | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Measurers | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 8,397 85 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 625 38 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 213 45 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Providence | | | | 11,132 84 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN, RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 657 74 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 8 | Inspectors | | 1 50 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,511 00 | |
| 2 | Weighers | Fees. | | | |
| 3 | Gaugers | Fees. | | | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for appraisements | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 120 00 | | | |
| | Repairs of boats | | | 776 97 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | $472 29 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren | | | | $4,467 10 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 121 00 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 950 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Do | $400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and boatman | | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,245 04 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 12 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | 132 00 | | | |
| 4 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 12,860 64 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 308 64 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 154 32 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 141 36 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 774 30 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 78 54 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Newport | | | | $13,279 52 |
| | DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 210 15 | Com. | 210 15 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Surveyors | $250 00 | | $750 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,546 50 | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | | | 19 31 | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | max. com. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for gaugers | | | 66 24 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 160 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 100 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | | | 100 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 39 52 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Middletown | | | | $289 72 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 31 53 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | 31 53 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and weigher | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do.....do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in inspector's department | | | 2,125 25 | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,383 17 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 360 00 | | | |
| | Expense of boat | 40 11 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 400 11 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 15 75 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at New London | | | | 4,205 81 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | $1,084 93 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | 200 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 14 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 4 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 1 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 5,774 17 | |
| 4 | Weighers | | Fees. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for weighers | | | 450 79 | |
| 2 | Measurers | | Fees. | | |
| | Whole amount expended for measurers | | | 844 31 | |
| 4 | Gaugers | | Fees. | | |
| | | | | 1,070 88 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen, &c. | 360 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for revenue boats | | | 539 30 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | 100 00 | | | |
| | Rent of store | 475 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for public stores | | | 364 98 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 964 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven | | | | 10,693 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 423 24 | |
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, &c. | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid weighers, inspectors, &c. | | | 1,719 39 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 69 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Fairfield | | | | 2,211 63 |
| | DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 4 60 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 | | 150 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | $500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | $800 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 144 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 316 72 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount expended for contingencies | | | 70 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Stonington | | | | $1,272 02 |
| | DISTICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 407 94 | |
| | Contingent | | | 10 50 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid inspectors | | | 216 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expenses of revenue boats | | | 7 68 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sag Harbor | | | | 642 12 |
| | DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 275 13 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector | 600 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount of expenses of collector's office | | | 875 13 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Whole amount paid inspectors | | | 2,059 66 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for contingencies | | | 3 20 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid surveyors | | | 150 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Perth Amboy | | | | 3,087 94 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 267 36 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid for contingencies | | | 2 75 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Bridgetown | | | | 270 11 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Whole amount paid surveyor | | | $257 86 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Camden | | | | $257 86 |
| | DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 158 31 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington | | | | 158 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $250 00 | | 263 14 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 374 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 182 43 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 90 46 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Great Egg Harbor | | | | 910 03 |
| | DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 262 82 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 253 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor | | | | 526 32 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWARK, N. J. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 276 69 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, &c.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, &c | | | 454 44 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers (temporary) | | | | |
| | Amount paid appraisers | | | 3 00 | |
| | *Public store.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store-rent | | | 50 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Boatmen | | $1 00 | | |
| | Amount paid for revenue boats | | | $48 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Newark | | | | $832 13 |
| | DISTRICT OF DELAWARE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $697 35 | | | |
| 4 | Messengers | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,447 35 | |
| | *Inspectors and measurers.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| 4 | Do ....do | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors and measurers | | | 4,304 20 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid store-rents | | | 125 00 | |

*Revenue marine.*

SCHOONER FORWARD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | |
| 4 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | |
| 2 | Boatswains | 240 00 | | |
| 2 | Gunners | 240 00 | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | |
| 45 | Seamen | 192 00 | | |
| 2 | Cabin stewards | 216 00 | | |
| 2 | Wardroom stewards | 216 00 | | |
| 3 | Cooks | 216 00 | | |
| 3 | Cabin boys | 120 00 | | |
| 3 | Wardroom boys | 96 00 | | |
| 11 | Boys | 96 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for schooner Forward | | | 5,876 55 |
| | Paid officers and men | $7,854 41 | | |
| | Paid for rations | 1,109 30 | | |
| | Paid for ship chandlery | 519 92 | | |
| | Paid for sundries | 126 77 | | 9,610 40 |

SCHOONER GALLATIN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | |
| 23 | Seamen | 192 00 | | |

## *Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Schooner Gallatin*—Continued. | | | | |
| 1 | Cabin boy | $120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boy | 120 00 | | | |
| 3 | Boys | 96 00 | | | |
| 2 | Boys | 72 00 | | | |
| | Pay for officers and men | $3,891 08 | | | |
| | Paid for rations | 317 32 | | | |
| | Paid for ship chandlery | 261 00 | | | |
| | Paid for sundries | 79 66 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutter Gallatin | | | $4,549 06 | |
| | *General revenue service.* | | | | |
| 3 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| | Travelling expenses of do | 381 19 | | | |
| | Pay of officers | 1,732 72 | | | |
| | Amount expended for general revenue service | | | 2,113 91 | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue service | | | 16,273 37 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | 192 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 768 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 847 09 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware | | | | $23,765 01 |
| | DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MD. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 282 80 | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 1,095 00 | |
| | Sundries | | | 68 55 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyors | | | 497 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for revenue boats | | | 79 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis | | | | 2,022 35 |
| | DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MD. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 258 07 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 27 50 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford | | | | 285 57 |
| | DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MD. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 200 00 | | 219 08 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyor | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna | | | | 469 08 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, D. C. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Comm'ns. | $539 41 | $539 41 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | $800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | | 2 010 70 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 150 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 60 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 7 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C. | | | | $2,767 36 |
| | DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 282 40 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, &c. | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, weighers, &c. | | | 4,488 08 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for rents | | | 650 00 | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount of expense of revenue marine | | | 590 67 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 50 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 18 78 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond | | | | 6,079 93 |
| | DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| | | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,181 66 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| | | Fees. | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | 620 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in naval officer's department | | | 620 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Surveyors | $250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | $1,000 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| 3 | Measurers | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 6,021 52 | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | |
| | Storekeeper | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 929 45 | |
| | *Revenue cutters.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 14 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutters | | | 17,564 71 | |
| | *Revenue barge.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 300 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 1,061 26 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 126 44 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth | | | | $28,505 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 269 95 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Surveyors | | | | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 315 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 137 05 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | $4 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Tappahannock | | | | $726 70 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VIRGINIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $200 00 | | 212 83 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Special inspector | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 12 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 6 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 25 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone | | | | 231 08 |
| | DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 200 00 | | 210 76 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount expended for surveyor | | | | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 96 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown | | | | 306 76 |
| | DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | 269 99 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's office | | | 730 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, &c.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, &c | | | 3,447 39 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| 1 | Appraiser (special) | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 5 65 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for rent | | | 129 16 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 95 72 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 1 30 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor | | | $300 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg | | | | $4,249 21 |
| | DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 193 57 | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | $300 00 | | | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, &c. | | | 4,541 94 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 249 31 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 8 06 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Alexandria | | | | 4,992 88 |
| | DISTRICT OF EDENTON, N. C. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 264 34 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 264 34 | |
| 1 | Inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 176 96 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 14 25 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C. | | | | 455 55 |
| | DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 291 04 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 294 01 | |
| 3 | Temporary inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 301 26 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, North Carolina | | | | 592 30 |
| | DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 233 99 | |
| | Contingent | | | 88 03 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| | Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 347 63 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | | | |
| | Amount paid surveyor | | | $150 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Whole expense of revenue boats | | | 73 26 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth | | | | $892 91 |
| | WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $250 00 | | 290 48 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | *1,377 12 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 75 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Washington, North Carolina | | | | 1,742 60 |
| | DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees | | 53 74 | |

*This sum includes $750 for previous years.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, weighers, &c.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 375 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for weighing | | | 19 59 | |
| 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for measuring | | | 255 90 | |
| 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for gauging | | | 9 12 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 135 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern | | | | 848 35 |
| | DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,000 00 | | 1,001 47 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Inspector | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 240 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Boatmen | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 720 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke | | | | 1,961 47 |
| | DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | 265 07 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector, gauger, and measurer | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | | | $111 00 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | $120 00 | | | |
| | Expense of boat | | | 12 25 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 132 25 | |
| | *Public store.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 36 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, N. C. | | | | $544 32 |
| | DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, N. C. | | | | |
| | *Collectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Fees. | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 353 33 | |
| | *Naval officer.* | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | 150 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount expended for naval officer's department | | | 150 0 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyor's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 480 00 | | | |
| | Gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | 3,398 58 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 4 | Boat hands | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 990 96 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 45 17 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, N. C. | | | | 5,188 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, S. C. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 253 46 | |
| | *Inspectors and weighers.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher | 125 00 | | | |
| 1 | Occasional inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Weigher | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | | | 265 79 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 105 47 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | $6 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, S. C. | | | | $631 12 |
| | DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, S. C. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 250 20 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, S. C. | | | | 250 20 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 528 01 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | $200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 62 50 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 262 50 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 75 42 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 303 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 312 00 | | | |
| | Expense for boats | | | 103 36 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,063 12 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 38 33 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's | | | | 2,270 38 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Inspector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 24 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia | | | | 764 00 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | $2,134 22 | |
| | *Inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gaugers.* | | | | |
| 22 | Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended in inspector's, &c., department | | | 14,136 54 | |
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 1,710 00 | |
| | REVENUE MARINE. | | | | |
| | *Schooner Walcott.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | $1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | 960 00 | | | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | 860 00 | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | Pilots | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Carpenters | 240 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 34 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | 168 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | 216 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 216 00 | | | |
| 2 | Cabin boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 2 | Wardroom boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | 2d cabin boy | 96 00 | | | |
| 7 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 11,839 10 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 543 93 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Mobile | | | | $30,363 79 |
| | DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 502 33 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for storage | | | 50 00 | |
| | Rent of office | | | 120 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 13 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez | | | | 685 33 |
| | DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in district of Vicksburg | | | | 502 29 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $250 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in collector's department | | | $255 65 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river | | | | $505 65 |
| | DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 501 07 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | $3,00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,661 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 5 | Boatmen | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount exp[redacted]enue boats | | | 826 62 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 276 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola | | | | 3,265 09 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 534 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,154 19 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 6 | Boatmen | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,080 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 300 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 62½ | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine | | | | 3,035 15 |
| | DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 851 14 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 550 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,606 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Appraisements.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | $151 00 | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | $960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,221 85 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,710 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 22 30 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Key West | | | | $5,562 29 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. MARKS, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1 80 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,739 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 920 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rents | | | 300 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's | | | | 3,970 80 |
| | DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 500 77 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 300 00 | | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,584 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Expense of revenue boats | | | 370 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 300 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 3 68 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's | | | | 2,758 45 |
| | DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 500 00 | | 792 88 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Inspectors | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,902 02 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 7 | Boatmen | $300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | $576 97 | |
| | *Public store.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 213 60 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Apalachicola | | | | $3,485 47 |
| | DISTRICT OF TECHE, LOUISIANA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 255 31 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 250 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Teche | | | | 505 31 |
| | DISTRICT OF TEXAS (GALVESTON.) | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1,750 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector and storekeeper | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 4,785 13 | |
| | *Surveyors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Matagorda | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Velasco | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Port Caballo | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor at Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyors | | | 3,336 25 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for public stores | | | 373 51 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 384 00 | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,089 29 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 274 28 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Texas (Galveston) | | | | 11,608 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | 1,250 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 500 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,309 06 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Surveyors and inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Surveyor and inspector at Matagorda | $600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Port Lavaca | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Capono | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor and inspector at Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for surveyors and inspectors | | | $1,706 09 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Bargeman | 180 00 | | | |
| 1 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,558 12 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria | | | | $5,823 27 |
| | DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO. | | | | |
| | Collector | 170 66 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago | | | | 170 66 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. | | | | |
| | Collector | 866 84 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 866 84 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 480 00 | | 1,207 00 | |
| 1 | Do | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Travelling expenses of secret inspector | | | 511 10 | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | 1,718 10 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 58 47 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 14 87 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago | | | | 2,658 28 |
| | DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO. | | | | |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 750 00 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 22 61 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Cincinnati | | | | 772 61 |
| | DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 616 76 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 14 95 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Louisville | | | | 731 71 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor (designated collector) | $350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | $377 33 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 4 80 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg | | | | $482 13 |
| | DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 350 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 396 42 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount paid for contingencies | | | 9 11 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville | | | | 405 53 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 348 50 | | | |
| | Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 927 06 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | $3 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 1,074 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 250 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 631 60 | |
| | *Costs of suits.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 26 35 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis | | | | 2,309 01 |
| | DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VA. | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 | | | |
| | Whole amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 362 22 | |
| | DISTRICT OF VERMONT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,408 14 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,408 14 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | $570 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do do | 500 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do do | 360 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do do | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do do | 200 00 | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | 500 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 160 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $6,550 00 | |
| 3 | Boatmen | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 720 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 43 10 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 392 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont | | | | $9,114 01 |
| | DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 750 21 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | $2 00 | | |
| 5 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| 3 | Do | | 1 00 | | |
| 3 | Do | 249 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 8,712 92 | |
| | *Revenue cutter.* | | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | 960 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue cutter | | | 960 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 101 58 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sackett's Harbor | | | | 10,524 71 |
| | DISTRICT OF GENESEE. | | | | |
| | *Collector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 784 24 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 784 24 | |
| | *Deputy collectors and inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | | | 3,532 00 | |
| | Amount expended for appraisements | | | 3 00 | |
| | Amount expended for public store | | | 50 00 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant | $960 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 168 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | $622 50 | |
| | Amount expended for costs of suits | | | 233 53 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 42 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee | | | | $5,268 04 |
| | DISTRICT OF OSWEGO. | | | | |
| | *Collectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 961 85 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | $2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 1,741 85 | |
| | *Deputy collectors, watchmen, and inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 750 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do.....do | | 1 37½ | | |
| 2 | Inspectors | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 1 50 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Do. | | 1 12½ | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| 2 | Do. | | 82 | | |
| 2 | Secret inspectors | | 1 00 | | |
| 1 | Night watch | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| 1 | Secret night watch | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do. | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen | | | 6,632 86 | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | Pilots | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cook | 192 00 | | | |
| 4 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boy | 72 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 2,111 90 | |
| | *Revenue barge.* | | | | |
| 4 | Bargeman | | | 240 00 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue barge | | | 240 00 | |
| | Amount of contingent expenses | | | 99 02 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Oswego | | | | 10,825 63 |
| | DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,359 14 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,451 68 | |
| | *Deputy collectors and inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | | 2 00 | | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Deputy collectors and inspectors*—Continued. | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | $400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. do. | 200 00 | | | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | $2 00 | | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $5,518 15 | |
| | *Night watch.* | | | | |
| 10 | Night watch | | 1 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for night watch | | | 1,043 00 | |
| | *Revenue boat.* | | | | |
| 3 | Bargemen | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do. | 300 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boat | | | 714 63 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 56 40 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara | | | | $7,332 18 |
| | DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 2,017 41 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 2,017 41 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Clerks.* | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for clerks | | | 1,050 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do do | | 2 00 | | |
| 3 | Do do | 250 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 540 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | 2 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | 3 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | | | 7,414 42 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 1,661 70 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 500 73 | |
| | *Night watch.* | | | | |
| 8 | Night watch | | 2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for night watch | | | 2,510 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 8 | Boatmen | | 1 00 | | |
| 5 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 75 | | |
| | Whole amount expended for revenue boats | | | 1,808 21 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek | | | | 17,962 47 |
| | DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,460 10 | |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | $900 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 358 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 350 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 150 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Do | | 1 50 | | |
| 6 | Do | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $4,331 76 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 120 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 240 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 21 70 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie | | | | $6,053 56 |
| | DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN. | | | | |
| | Collector | 1,050 71 | | | |
| | Amount expended for collector's department | | | 1,608 46 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| | Clerks | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 750 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do do | 600 00 | | | |
| 3 | Do do | 500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do do | 450 00 | | | |
| 5 | Do do | 400 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do do | 250 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 5,225 27 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 1 | Bargeman | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 180 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 353 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 71 77 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain | | | | 7,258 50 |
| | DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,014 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,063 00 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 730 00 | | | |
| 5 | Do do | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Night watch | | 1 50 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors and night watch | | | 3,634 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent | | | | 4,697 00 |

*Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. | | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per annum. | Per diem. | | |
| | DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | $381 28 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | $381 28 | |
| | *Inspector.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | $2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 730 00 | |
| | REVENUE MARINE. | | | | |
| | *Cutters Erie and Dallas.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | 860 00 | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | 790 00 | | | |
| 1 | Pilot | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Gunner | 240 00 | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter | 240 00 | | | |
| 8 | Seamen | 192 00 | | | |
| 5 | Boys | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boy | 96 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | | |
| 1 | Cabin boy | | 120 00 | | |
| 1 | Wardroom boy | | 120 00 | | |
| | Officers and men—pay | $9,509 40 | | | |
| | Rations | 593 78 | | | |
| | Travelling expenses | 312 54 | | | |
| | Construction and repairs | 587 51 | | | |
| | Sundries | 2,835 74 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | | 13,830 06 | |
| | Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue at Presque Isle | | | | | $14,941 34 |
| | DISTRICT OF MIAMI. | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | | 325 46 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Do | | 800 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid inspectors | | | | 1,800 00 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | | |
| | Amount paid for store rents | | | | 160 00 | |
| | Amount expended in the district of Miami | | | | | 2,285 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY. | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | | 459 53 | |

## *Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | $400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 300 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 200 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | $1,300 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 123 90 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 100 00 | |
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 101 08 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky | | | | $2,084 51 |
| | DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 591 23 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 4 | Inspectors | 600 00 | | | |
| 4 | Do | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | | $2 00 | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 2,618 92 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for rents | | | 250 00 | |
| | Costs of suits | | | 20 00 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga | | | | 3,840 15 |
| | DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | 1,618 42 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 1,618 42 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 1,095 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do | 480 00 | | | |
| 6 | Inspectors | 360 00 | | | |
| 23 | Do | 240 00 | | | |
| 2 | Do | 120 00 | | | |
| 1 | Do (secret) | | 3 00 | | |
| | Travelling expenses of secret inspector | 113 40 | | | |
| | Amount expended for inspectors | | | 9,850 40 | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant (waiting orders) | 790 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 412 07 | |
| | *Public stores.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for store rent | | | 243 75 | |

## *Recapitulation*—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation. Per annum. | Compensation. Per diem. | Amount paid. | Total amount expended. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Contingent.* | | | | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | $50 82 | |
| | Whole amount expended for the district of Michigan | | | | $12,175 46 |
| | DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC. | | | | |
| | Collector | $840 85 | | | |
| | Amount expended in collector's department | | | 840 85 | |
| | *Inspectors.* | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 400 00 | | | |
| 1 | Inspector | 240 00 | | | |
| | Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | | | 661 91 | |
| | Amount expended for public warehouses | | | 50 00 | |
| | Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 10 00 | |
| | Amount expended for contingencies | | | 6 52 | |
| | Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac | | | | 1,569 28 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the United States, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, per accounts rendered | $2,152,757 48 |
| Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of 7th July, 1838, estimated at | 15,000 00 |
| Expeses incurred, but not paid on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at | 32,242 52 |
| Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Nov.* 30, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

D.

# STATEMENT

REQUIRED

BY THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE ACT

OF

MARCH 3, 1849.

D.

*Statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849; and, also, the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each of the said custom-house, during the period aforesaid; required by the 6th section of the act of March 3, 1849.*

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Cornelius W. Lawrence | Collector | New York | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles S. Clinch | Deputy collector | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Cargill | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Parke Godwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Davis | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James T. Talman | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel G. Ogden, jr | Auditor | do | 3,000 00 | | |
| Henry T. Kiersted | Cashier | do | 2,500 00 | | |
| John W. Hunter | Assistant auditor | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William D. Robinson | Assistant cashier | do | 2,000 00 | | |
| Elbert Dixon | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Richard B. Connolly | do | do | 1,400 00 | | |
| Ebenezer B. Billings | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John M. Catlin | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas Gillelan | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Moses F. Odell | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James L Sawyer | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Mortimer Lent | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| M. S. Swartwout | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Nathan Olcott | Debenture clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John Y. Van Fuyl | Abstract clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| George Hammeken | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Stephen P. Russell | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Edward L. Mathews | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Edwin G. Livingston | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Jaffray | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| James Purdy | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Elias D. Ogden | Entry clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| George A. Brown | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Joseph E. Lawrence | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Peter R. Ogden | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| James Gray | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles Monell | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| William C. Dayton | Order clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Theodore W. Jenkins | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Isaac Bluxome | Bond clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles J. Cannon | License, &c., clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Tobias V. Mumford | Export clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward A. Bibby | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| John Z. Hartt | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Leonard G. Van Kleek | Liquidating clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward Stephens | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Edwin L. Garvin | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Willis Patten | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Lewis S. Bayard | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| D. B McNiel | Examiner of invoices | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Thomas Shankland | Clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 |
| Peter V. Remsen | Warehouse clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| Samuel Beman | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Henry Doane | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Robert S. Newby | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| James Auchincloss | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| William H. Van Dalsen | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Archibald McVickar | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Patrick J. Devine | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Jesse H. Pratt | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Caleb Lyon | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| James H. Brady | Export clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| John B. Satterthwaite | Clearance clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| William H. Brown | Protection clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| Hamilton Bruce | Liquidating clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| John D. Spader | Invoice clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| Rudolph Bunner | Cashier | ....do | 900 00 |
| John J. Rowan | Abstract clerk | ....do | 900 00 |
| Ingham Corryell | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Thomas S. Allison | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |
| Peter G. Sharp, jr | ....do | ....do | 900 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' asaistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—Contin'd. | | | | | |
| Charles Price | Abstract clerk | New York | $900 00 | | |
| William Frean | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Horatio N. Kilby | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Thomas G. Wait | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Ogden P. Edwards | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter S. Henry | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George Taylor | License, &c., clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| John P. Haff | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Fraley C. Niebuhr | Register clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| James P. Wright | Export clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| George F. H. Youngs | Invoice clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Charles Wood | Keeper of records | do | 800 00 | | |
| M. B. Bigelow | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| John A. Pleasants | Cashier's clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Matthew F. Pleasants | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Alfred W. Upham | Examiner of invoices | do | 800 00 | | |
| Melchor B. Mason | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| William H. H. Prall | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter S. Hoes | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Enoch E. Camp | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Matthew Clarkson | Register of bonds | do | 800 00 | | |
| Samuel R. Kip | do do | do | 800 00 | | |
| William A. Leffingwell | Keeper of records | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter Charles | Clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| Joshua L. Pell | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Marshall Bryan | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| James B. Stewart | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| H. P. Randolph | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| George C. Walker | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Augustus C. Graham | do | do | 600 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algernon S. Smith | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| John McNerhany | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel Jackson, jr | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| William S. Dallas | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| George E. Kirby | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | |
| James B. Kinslow | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | |
| Thomas D. Battelle | ....do | ....do | 400 00 | |
| Henry S. Blackman | Abstract clerk | ....do | 900 00 | |
| Ezra Reed | Clerk | ....do | 600 00 | |
| William T. Vanzandt | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| George W. Gantz | Warehouse clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| John A. Mitchell | Register of bonds | ....do | 800 00 | |
| John A. Boyle | License, &c., clerk | ....do | 700 00 | |
| Clinton Graham | Clerk | ....do | 600 00 | |
| Charles S. Baldwin | Export clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| Samuel G. Ogden | Examiner of invoices | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| William H. Woolley | Invoice clerk | ....do | 800 00 | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | |
| Michael Heffman | Naval officer | New York | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time. |
| Cornelius S. Bogardus | ....do | ....do | 5,000 00 | |
| Philip Hone | ....do | ....do | 5,000 00 | |
| Francis E. Spinner | Deputy | ....do | 1,500 00 | |
| John Cockle | ....do | ....do | 1,500 00 | |
| Leonard Lee | ....do | ....do | 1,500 00 | |
| Jacob B. Pentz | Clerk | ....do | 1,200 00 | |
| Cornell S. Franklin | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Edward W. Telfair | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Gideon Ostrander | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Wade Hough | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Stephen Paret | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Thomas Hays | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Samson M. Issacks | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| George W. Gantz | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Tunis S. Barkeloo | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Daniel R. Hitchcock | ....do | ....do | 1,050 00 | |
| Thomas Seaman | ....do | ....do | 950 00 | |
| James M. Hemaghan | ....do | ....do | 950 00 | |
| John F. Doyle | ....do | ....do | 950 00 | |
| James G. Maclay | ....do | ....do | 950 00 | |
| Peter Fairchild | ....do | ....do | 950 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL OFFICER—Cont'd. | | | | | |
| William B. Sickels | Clerk | New York | $950 00 | | |
| Peter F. Buvioughs | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Dodge, jr | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Harvey Barmore | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Ernest A. Sterneberg | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William B. Sickels | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Barnabas Hallock | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William Jarvis | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Thomas J. Jones | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Paul Grout | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Theodore Frost | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Michael Hoffman, jr | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Charles Kathern | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Samuel H. Graham | do | do | 700 00 | | |
| James Hoffman | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| William Handley | Porter | do | 450 00 | | |
| Edward Sanford | Deputy naval officer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Jacob L. Cohen | Clerk | do | 400 00 | | |
| Alexander Bogardus | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| James B. Greenman | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| Charles L. Vaupell | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Edward W. Corbert | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Henry C. Kilburn | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Peter F. Burroughs | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Henry G. Martin | do | do | 950 00 | | |
| Cornelius W. Oakley | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Edward Strahan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Isaac S. Hone | Deputy naval officer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert S. Hone | do do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James H. Pinkney | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| George W. Blackstock | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Darling | do | do | 900 00 | |
| William Callender | do | do | 900 00 | |
| J. A. Rich | do | do | 900 00 | |
| P. C. Adendorph | do | do | 900 00 | |
| George W. Thatcher | do | do | 900 00 | |
| William M. Cooke | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Samuel M. Graham | do | do | 750 00 | |
| William J. Neagle | do | do | 750 00 | |
| John Duer, jr. | do | do | 750 00 | |
| Charles A. Gray | Messenger | do | 50 00 | |
| Horatio Dorr | Clerk | do | 900 00 | |
| M. E. Fanagan | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. | | | | |
| Elijah F. Purdy | Surveyor | do | 4,500 00 | Maximum compensation; but one in office at a time. |
| Zebedee Ring | do | do | 4,500 00 | |
| Daniel D. Briggs | Dep. surveyor & inspector | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Joseph C. Potter | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| Thomas M. Gahagan | Examining clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Charles F. Lineback | Import and account clerk. | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James H. Blasdell | Certificate clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Hachaliah Purdy | Entry clerk | do | 700 00 | |
| Augustus Purdy | Examiner inspectors' accounts | do | 850 00 | |
| W. D. Robinson | Collecting fees | do | 170 00 | |
| Hiram Riddle | Porter and messenger | do | 600 00 | |
| William P. Moss | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| James H. Tate | Additional dep. surveyor. | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Harrison Lynch | Export clerk | do | 1,100 00 | |
| William Jones, jr. | Certificate clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William S. Reese | Copying clerk | do | 600 00 | |
| John F. Edmonds | Porter and messenger | do | 600 00 | |
| *Contingent expenses.* | | | | |
| John Freemyer | Night watch, assistant treasurer's office | | | $2 50 |
| Thomas L. Bouck | do do | | | 2 50 |
| John J. Manning | Measuring foreign vessels | | | 3 00 |
| David A. Hall | do do | | | 3 00 |
| Thomas D. Howe | do do | | | 3 00 |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| John F. Davis | Inspector | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Daniel Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ira B. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William W. Dean | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew B. Decker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Del Vecchio | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles A. Denike | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Deuyse Deuyse | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William De Peyster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Moses E. Dewitt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elbert A. Dibble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cornelius Dickinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jesse O. Dissosway | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Dodge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen M. Drew | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Eccleston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James English | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David Feeks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Ferris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles W. Fitch | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Fitch | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Francis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Donald Frazer | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Frazee | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Freeman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles R. Friedrick | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Gallagher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Gamble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Leonard Ganesvoort | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David Gardiner | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin Gilmore | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George G. Glasier | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William T. Godfrey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Gustavus A. Goodrich | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William R. Gorham | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Abner Greenleaf, jr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Grogan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Goldey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Walter Heyer | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hillgar | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Allen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander G. Anderson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Herman Atwill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles W. Atwood | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Bailey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Baker | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edwin Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles S. Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Barton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William A. Beach | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Asahel Beach | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William S Bennett | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Cornelius B. Bergen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Hobert Berrian | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Gilbert M. Bogardus | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John R. Bowne | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander Boyles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lowndes Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William J. Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry C. Boswell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sturges Brewster | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Fitz William Birdsall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John T. Cairnes | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Carter | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph F. Casserly | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lockwood K. Campbell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Nathan Chamberlain | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Cheavens | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles B. Childs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Augustus F. Childs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James G. Clinton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lewis P. Clover | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| John J. Clute | Inspector | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Jacob D. Clute | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Coad | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Gershon Cohen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Colvin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John V. Coon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Warmuldus S. Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas A. Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George S. Messerve | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Ming | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Ming, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George G. Mitchell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Michael Moloney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Moser | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Murphy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Orville J. Nash | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Nichols, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Archibald Noble | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel W. Norris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James M Oakley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ajah G. Palmer | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Naphtali Phillips | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel A. Phillips | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William V. Porter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Abraham B. Purdy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Raymond | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Raymond | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Reed | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Reilley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Riell | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Rodgers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Rush | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Squire H. Russ | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William D. Scally | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jerome Scofield | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Shields | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John B. Sickles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Sickles | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Smyth | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sylvester S. Southworth | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George P. Stedman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James R. Steers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John H. Stuart | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry A. Talman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James H. Tate | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William R. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Thorne | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edward C. Thurston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Peter Hogeboom | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Howard Holdridge | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Honay | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George F. Hopkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Hopkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John C. Houston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Hubble | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Frederick R. Hulbert | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John H. Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John E. Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Joseph Hunt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Hyatt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James E. Hyde | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sidney P. Ingraham | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Oscar Irving | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Edgar Irving | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Pierre Jarvis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Jenkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles P. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry D. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Andrew A. Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. Alvaton Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William G. Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William W. Kidder | do | do | | 3 00 |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| Thomas Kirk | Inspector | New York | | $3 00 | |
| Andrew Lester | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Horatio G. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Liebenan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Lloyd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard A. Locke | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas H. Lyell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elam Lynds | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Leroy McEvers | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry McKinstry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Dennis McMahon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hugh McNally | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James McNespic | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Marston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Mersereau | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Towne | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Trenor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Tucker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Tyson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John L. Van Boskerck | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Van Bussom | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Lawrence L. Van Kleek | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles W. Van Ness | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William L. Vanzandt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Fethake | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob M. Vreeland | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Ward | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen Ward | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Weir | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob Westervelt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Wheeler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Wiswall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel M. Wolfe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Wood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac N. Wooley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Wright | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Albert J. Zabriskie | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Zeiss | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas J. Barr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Coggeshall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Cox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Lewis M. Decamp | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alexander Edgar | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Avery Green | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Glover | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas W. Hall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John H. Hyde | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Jackson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John D. Kellogg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles D. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edwin Nichol | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Yard | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Smith Rider | do | Long Island | | 2 00 | |
| Raynor R. Smith | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Edward Bissell | do | New York | | 2 00 | |
| Morton Fairchild | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jeremiah T. Hallett | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles Harris | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| George H. Healey | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Wiliam Lee | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Mordecai M. Noah | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William D. Patterson | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Joseph O. Hasbrouck | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Albert Gallup | Deputy collector | Albany | | 3 00 | |
| William Seymour | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Perry | Surveyor | do | $300 00 | | |
| Charles Van Benthuysen | Rent of store | do | | | $100 00 |
| Darius Allen | Deputy collector | Troy | | 3 00 | |
| Martin Russell | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| John Angus | Night inspector | New York | | $1 50 | |
| George C. Barbarin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Winnebald Bissenger | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel B. Boden | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Samuel Boggs | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac L. Carpenter | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph Clark | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick Dalton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry C. Day | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Lewis M. Decamp | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Abraham G. Depew | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Moran Dugan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Leonard Dunkley | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Hiram Engles | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Fagan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Fagan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel Fisher | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph P. Flynn | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Freeland | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Frey | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Gannon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Matthias H. Gooderson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Ira C. Gardner | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| David T. Gray | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Edward Green | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Greham | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James L. Henry | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Philo F. Hoyt | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John S. Hyett | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Isaacs | do | do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| David H. Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Manus Kelly | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Ketchum | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Harman Lefferts | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Thaddeus L. Lewis | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John McDonald | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James McKeon | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Peter McLaughlin | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James McNally | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James McGuire | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Hugh McGuire | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Edward Mallaly | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Abram E. Miller | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles A. Molan | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Andrew Morrisson | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Malowney | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Andrew Nesbit | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Christopher Netzel | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Daniel C. Nichols | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Clark Nodine | do | do | | 1 50 |
| William Phillips | do | do | | 1 50 |
| David Pollock | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Francis Post | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Quinn | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Asahel Reed | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Isaac W. Ricker | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Richard Rikeman | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Jacob W. Shultz | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Gilbert P. Sherwood | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Matthew H. Spittle | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Swartcope | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Philip Tabele | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Odell Trenchard | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Albro Vale | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Aaron Vanderbilt | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Peter Vandervoort | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Garrett Vanvelsor | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James R. Waldron | do | do | | 1 50 |
| William Wasson | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Frederick Watking | do | do | | 1 50 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS—Cont'd. | | | | | |
| William O. Webb | Night inspector | New York | | $1 50 | |
| Thomas Wheelan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac C. Cooper | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John L. Fink | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Gallagher | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Dennis Mullins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Fabree | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Griffin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| David Scannell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William B. Shaw | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Daniel Simkins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| WEIGHERS. | | | | | |
| Joseph W. Bouck | Weigher | New York | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| James Campbell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William E. Cruger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert Dumont | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Robert Gornlay | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Nathan B. Graham | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Anson Herrick | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas Herring | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William Holdredge | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James Kelly | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Louis Loutrel | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George S. Mann | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John J. Mumford | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John Orser | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John W. Richardson | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Andrew J. Smith | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John M. Thorne | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Calvin C. Waller | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| James H. Tate | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Morris Roche | Monthly man | do | 360 00 | |
| Jemmy Hayes | do | do | 360 00 | |
| James Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Francis Pickens | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Edward Schillar | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Adam Friz | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Robert Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Hayes | do | do | 360 00 | |
| William Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Patrick Ryan | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Mordant Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Menihan | do | do | 360 00 | |
| M. Roche | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Levi Fuller | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Thomas Devany | do | do | 360 00 | |
| William Healy | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Michael Haugh | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Owen Daly | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Lawrence T. Layton | do | do | 360 00 | |
| M. Campbell | do | do | 360 00 | |
| GAUGERS. | | | | |
| Henry C. Atwood | Gauger | New York | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Peter Chivis | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas W. Donovan | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas Morris | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Henry M. Nichols | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Charles Radcliff | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Joseph Rose, jr | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John S. Vosburgh | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John C. Vandenheuvel | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| William P. Holland | Assistant gauger | do | 480 00 | |
| J. D. Meeker | do | do | 480 00 | |
| Isaac Smith | do | do | 480 00 | |
| Rodman F. Wright | do | do | 360 00 | |
| F. A. Nichols | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John C. Walker | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John Golding | do | do | 480 00 | |
| John Vosburg | do | do | 480 00 | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| John Alwaise | Measurer | New York | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Barnabas Bates | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George E. Baldwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Joseph Cunningham | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Peter Crawford | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William M. Eddy | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| B. R. Hasbrouck | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Stephen B. Hoffman | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas K. Killinger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John F. Ropes | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John J. B. Rowan | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Isaiah Rynders | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Sharp | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Isaac B. Smith | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Arthur H. Snowden | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Conrad Swackhamer | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George C. Thomas | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Reuben Ellis | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| MARKERS. | | | | | |
| James B. Glover | Marker | New York | 1,500 00 | | |
| John D. Kellogg | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| David Martin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Vandewater | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John V. Hartt | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Gilbert Golding | Assistant marker | do | 600 00 | | |
| Albert S. Ely | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| W. R. Howe | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Robert C. Agnew | do | do | 600 00 | | |

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George W. Pomeroy | Appraiser | do | 2,000 00 |
| Samuel J. Willis | do | do | 2,000 00 |
| George F. Thompson | do | do | 2,000 00 |
| John S. McKibbon | Assistant appraiser | do | 1,500 00 |
| Abraham B Mead | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| John W. Manly | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Isaac Phillips | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Edward Vincent | do | do | 1,500 00 |
| Robert Sargent | Clerk to appraisers | do | 1,200 00 |
| Henry M. Graham | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| Richard H. Teller | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| Montgomery J. Bailey | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| William T. White | do | do | 1,100 00 |
| Michael Burnham | do | do | 1,050 00 |
| John A. Baush | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| George W. Bleeker | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Warren Carter | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Thomas Chatterton | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Jacob Foster | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Henry B. Gay | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| John R S. Huggett | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Charles W. Huntington | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James W. McCulloch | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William B. McGucken | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward H. Nichols | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William T. Prall | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Frederick A. Sterling | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William W. Thomas | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| John Townsend, jr | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| William H. Walton | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| James O Lawrence | do | do | 900 00 |
| Michael R. Walsh | do | do | 800 00 |
| Charles J. Chipp | Clerk to storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 |
| Alexander Edgar | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Edward B Fellows | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Munson Gray | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Philip Livingston | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Jacob R. Lonzada | do | do | 1,000 00 |
| Benjamin F. Morren | do | do | 1,000 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| John R. Peters | Owner of store | New York | | | $18,000 00 |
| Charles March | do | do | | | 10,630 00 |
| Benjamin L. Swan | do | do | | | 4,648 00 |
| George G. Glasier | Amount paid for cartage and labor | do | | | 13,923 55 |
| John Adams | Laborer | do | $520 00 | | |
| Thomas H. Alaire | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas C. Burns | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Boyer | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Andrew Brady | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John H. P. Blanchard | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Briggs | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Jacob M. Bodell | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas Brady | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Robert Bristow | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| W. E. Blanchard | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Abram Bogart, jr | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Gurdon H. Barton | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Michael Christal | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Samuel S. Coles | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| David B. Cook | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Patrick Coyle | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Francis Clark | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| John P. Curran | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| William Clear | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Joseph Dreyfour | do | do | 676 00 | | |
| Ddward Doudeau | do | do | 520 00 | | |
| Robert Earl | do | do | 520 00 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernard Finigan | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Samuel Frost | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| H. Allen Fox | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Peter L. Fierty | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James Fitz Gibbon | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James F. Godfrey | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| M. Gregory | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Thomas Gaynor | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| P. Gillen | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Edward Gallagher | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| George Gordon | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| John Griffin | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Thomas W. Hall | do | do | 546 00 | | | |
| J. W. Hyatt | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Joseph H. Hamilton | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| G. H. Henley | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| William Hoffman | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| John Hayden | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Charles Keeler | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Benjamin F. Lee | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Patrick Murphy | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| John Morgan | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James F. Marsh | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| William Murray | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| John Monas | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| B. T. Morren | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James McKibbon | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| George McKinly | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Daniel McAudley | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Michael McKinnie | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Alexander McDougal | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James McNulty | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| James McLaughlin | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Bernard McParlin | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Thomas Nealis | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| M. Neary | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Michael O'Conner | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Andrew Pearce | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| William Patterson | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| C. Penniston | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| Jesse Rodgers | do | do | 520 00 | | | |
| William Rodgers | do | do | 520 00 | | | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| Lewis Rodgers | Laborer | New York | $520 00 | | |
| John Ridder | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Michael Smith | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| J. Selleck | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| John Sanford | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Levi Spingsteen | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| John D. Snednor | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Henry W. Smith | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Barney Smith | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Henry F. Sands | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| James C. Stoneall | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Edward G. Topping | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Thomas Van Buren | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Samuel B. Wilie | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Edgar Welch | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| George Wallace | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| William Wentworth | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| John Willis | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| Joseph Yeamans | ....do | ....do | 520 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| Curtis & Ruggles | Rent of warehouses | New York | | | $67,358 33 |
| Asa Fitch | .....do | ....do | | | 39,795 00 |
| Nathaniel Pearce | .....do | ....do | | | 4,420 00 |
| Henry Chanfrau | Night watch | ....do | | $1 50 | |
| Hugh McDonell | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Shirkey | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| John Scott | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Isaac C. Cooper | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Johnson | do | do | | 1 50 |
| E. Martin | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Benjamin D. Welsh | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Sidney Wetmore | Storekeeper | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Edward Bleecker | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Jesse Bush | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Fitz H. Fay | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John C. Given | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James H. Greenfield | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Nicholas C. Hunter | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Daniel Munroe | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| George M. Wetmore | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Titus W. Hutchinson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Henry Arcularius | Assistant storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 | |
| James B. Cisco | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William P. Coles | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John J. Earle | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Francis B. Fitch | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| D. Henderson, jr. | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Thomas Jeremiah | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John Lawrence | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| William Lee | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Isaac A. Isaacs | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| John P. Mumford | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Robert S. Robertson | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Jos. D. Stewart | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Salmon Simmons | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Samuel P. Goldson | Clerk | do | 900 00 | |
| William Brown | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Aaron Clark | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William J. Coffin | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Jacob L. Dickinson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Philip Grandin | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William W. Hooper | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Addison P. Lyon | do | do | 800 00 | |
| John H. Tyler | do | do | 800 00 | |
| John Ricker, jr. | do | do | 800 00 | |
| David P. Barhydt | Register, &c. | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Charles C. Walden | Superintendent | do | 1,800 00 | |
| Dennis P. Tincot | Night watch | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles C. Contrell | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Bernard McElroy | do | do | | 1 50 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Shields | Night watch | New York | | $1 50 | |
| Charles B. Ellis | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| B. McCahill | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John H. Williams | Clerk to storekeeper | do | $1,000 00 | | |
| William J. Coffin | Assistant storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Thomas Jeremiah | For cartages | do | | | $6,222 88 |
| John J Parcells | Watchman | do | | 1 50 | |
| James F. Webb | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Cantine Hoes | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George H. Biddle | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick McKenna | Relief watchman | do | 180 00 | | |
| Patrick McKenna | Chief porter | do | 480 00 | | |
| Bernard Keggin | Porter | do | 540 00 | | |
| B. Ackerman | Aid to appraisers | do | 480 00 | | |
| M. Gouldin | Laborer | do | 405 00 | | |
| L. Keegan | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| D. O'Brien | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| David Godfrey | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Ithamer Ayres | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Patrick Hagan | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| David Roach | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Clement Hayden | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John Cotton | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Dennis Cavanaugh | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| John McKenna | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Leander Baum | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| T. O'Connor | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| M. Martin | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| Timothy Carman | do | do | 405 00 | | |
| William Leggett | do | do | 405 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. Knowlton | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| C. Donoho | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| William W. Wells | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| Bryan Daily | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| John Brown | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| Henry Simpson | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| John Brown | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| George Burt | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| William H. Delaney | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| John Donnelly | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| C. W. Barnard | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| George Skinner | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| M. Van B. Wilcoxen | Watchman | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Waldron Shear | Laborer | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| Patrick Gunning | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| John J. Fisse | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| A. McElroy | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| William O'Conner | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| Caleb Pell | ....do | ....do | 405 00 | | |
| D. Gardner | For cartage | ....do | | | 1,400 00 |
| Nelson Miller | Laborer | ....do | 390 00 | | |
| James C. Kimmons | ....do | ....do | 390 00 | | |
| Kieman Egan | ....do | ....do | 390 00 | | |
| John Palmer | ....do | ....do | 390 00 | | |
| Edward Ferry | ....do | Brooklyn | 365 00 | | |
| John Bonner | ....do | ....do | 365 00 | | |
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | |
| *Steamer Jefferson.* | | | | | |
| John B. Fulton | First lieutenant | New York | 960 00 | | |
| Joseph Noyes | ....do | ....do | 960 00 | | |
| John A. Webster | Second lieutenant | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| Henry Wilkinson | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Lightall | Chief engineer | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| John T. Buckber | First engineer | ....do | 960 00 | | |
| George W. Pinney | Second engineer | ....do | 790 00 | | |
| John Simmonds | ....do | ....do | 790 00 | | |
| Alexander Jacklin | Third engineer | ....do | 720 00 | | |
| John S. Coney | Fireman | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| John Oades | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Steamer Jefferson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| James P. Thompson | Fireman | New York | $300 00 | | |
| Edward Thayer | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Patrick Kelly | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| James R. Thompson | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| John Dewar | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| William Wade | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Michael McNeil | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Louis Rosseau | Coal heaver | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Rankin | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| James McFetridge | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mickelson | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| N. C. Stafford | Boatswain | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| H. C. Vaughn | Carpenter | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Francisco Alexandro | Cabin steward | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Caleb Delenback | Wardroom steward | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| William Anderson | ....do ....do | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| James Jackson | ....do ....do | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| T. J. Peckam | Ship's cook | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Peckam | Wardroom cook | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Henry Ross | ....do ....do | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Dustan | Cook | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Abram Brown | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| William Parker | Quartermaster | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael Frank | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Stafford | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Duncan Ross | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dolan | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John W. Dunsmore | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander Davidson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Farquhar | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Bath | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Rogers | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wright | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Warner | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Griffin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Johnson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Allen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Geddys | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Enoch Chase | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Godfrey Estlin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Cota | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lewis Woodward | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Richardson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Alexander Carncross | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Castor | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Foster | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Sutherland | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Philip Astlett | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Hugh Keenan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Armstrong | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Edgar | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Farr | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Devalin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Lassel | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Martin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Davidson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Fowler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wells | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Willan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Francisco Alexandro | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Warren | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Heman Colby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Welsh | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael Sullivan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Valder | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Steamer Jefferson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| William St. Clair | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| Francis Perry | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Small | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Johnson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bowen | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Holman | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Johnson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Brady | Boy | ....do | 144 00 | | |
| Edward McKittrick | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| William Williams | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| William Hyrst | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| James Jones | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| James Rouse | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Breckley | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Edgar | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Richard Johnson | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| John M. Ewin | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Brincha | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Smith | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Connelly | Cabin boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Gilligan | Wardroom boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| James German | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Edmund Dunsmore | Quartermaster | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| *Steamer Polk.* | | | | | |
| Henry D. Hunter | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| Joseph Noyes | First lieutenant | ....do | 960 00 | | |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Cuffe | Steward | ....do | 216 00 |
| Henry Green | Cook | ....do | 216 00 |
| Henry Donavan | Seaman | ....do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Fitzgerald | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| John Sheppard | Boy | ....do | 120 00 |
| *Steamer Dallas.* | | | |
| Douglass Ottinger | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Joseph Amazeen | First lieutenant | ....do | 960 00 |
| Charles A. Mack | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 |
| David B. Webster | Second engineer | ....do | 790 00 |
| Abraham Miller | Third engineer | ....do | 720 00 |
| M. J. Liddell | Fireman | ....do | 300 00 |
| H. H. Pool | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| John Trimble | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| Alexander Jacklin | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| Abraham Miller | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| John Hussey | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| James Boyne | ....do | ....do | 300 00 |
| James Harris | Coal heaver | ....do | 240 00 |
| James Boyne | ....do | ....do | 240 00 |
| Edward Hemsworth | ....do | ....do | 240 00 |
| Jonathan Dinsmore | ....do | ....do | 240 00 |
| Murtag Whallen | ....do | ....do | 240 00 |
| William G. Arbuckle | Carpenter | ....do | 240 00 |
| George Riddette | Cabin steward | ....do | 216 00 |
| Michael O'Brien | Wardroom steward | ....do | 216 00 |
| William O'Roque | ....do....do | ....do | 216 00 |
| Charles Anderson | Cook | ....do | 216 00 |
| Robert Davis | ..do | ....do | 216 00 |
| Joseph Cooper | Seaman | ....do | 192 00 |
| John Wilson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| William Cummins | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Barrett | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Richard Lloyd | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| George Robinson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| John Williams | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Andrew Williams | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Alexander Gray | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Jenness Minor | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Power | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS.—*Steamer Dallas*—Continued. | | | | | |
| John W. Lawson | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| Michael Phalen | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Patrick Welsh | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Roians | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Shurlbain | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William C. Raymer | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael Doran | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George Murry | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Denity | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Arthur Bremer | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Davis | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Usher | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Arthur Brennan | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Wickley | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Sanludis | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Arthur Anger | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Lovett | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thaddeus Webster | Wardroom boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Charles Wickley | ....do....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Williams | ....do....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Rodgers | ....do....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| James Gardiner | Cabin boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| David Johnson | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| John Boyne | Boy | ....do | 72 00 | | |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | | | |
| James Walker | Boatswain | New York | 240 00 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner | ....do | 240 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Brown | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| John Adams | Sailmaker | do | 240 00 |
| James Smith, 1st | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 |
| William Washington | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 |
| George Webster | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Peter Williams | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Antoine Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Christian Mundst | do | do | 192 00 |
| J. H. Peterson | do | do | 192 00 |
| Nicholas Bergen | do | do | 192 00 |
| Robert Newman | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Nichols | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Frame | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Dodd | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Roberts | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry M. Baileau | do | do | 192 00 |
| T. T. Shenens | do | do | 192 00 |
| Henry V. Williams | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Eitherington | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francis Pick | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 |
| William L Ellis | do do | do | 168 00 |
| James Smith, 2d | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Jos. Hall | do | do | 120 00 |
| Peter White | do | do | 120 00 |
| Daniel Clarke | do | do | 120 00 |
| Gilbert Davis | do | do | 120 00 |
| John King | do | do | 120 00 |
| Jacob Gibson | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 |
| George Hayes | Cabin boy | do | 72 00 |
| John Tetu | Boy | do | 72 00 |
| Charles Lemon | do | do | 72 00 |
| Jos. R. Brown | do | do | 72 00 |
| James Smith, 3d | do | do | 72 00 |
| *Schooner Ewing.* | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Francis Martin | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| John Faunce | do | do | 960 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS.—*Scheoner Ewing*—Continued. | | | | | |
| John Carson | Third lieutenant | New York | $790 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| R. P. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Layton | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Jos. Shorter | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Earle | Master-at-arms | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Jackson | Quartermaster | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Simons | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lewis Dadd | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Glasgoe | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Christian Mundst | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wells | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Antonio Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robinson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wheeler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Frederick Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John O. Peterson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Foster | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Leonard | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Durkins | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Wilcox | do | do | 192 00 |
| Hiram Spencer | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Layny | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Kings Mills | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Haddison | do | do | 192 00 |
| John McDonald | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Crosby | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Matthews | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Brady | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Andrew Keen | do | do | 120 00 |
| John Musgraves | do | do | 120 00 |
| Samuel Benstead | do | do | 120 00 |
| Robert Gibson | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Hastings | do | do | 120 00 |
| Edward Fitzsimons | do | do | 120 00 |
| Peter White | do | do | 120 00 |
| Joseph Hall | do | do | 120 00 |
| Charles Quirple | do | do | 120 00 |
| Jacob Gibson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| William H. Schuyler | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 |
| William Wright | do do | do | 120 00 |
| *Schooner Morris.* | | | |
| Ezekiel Jones | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 |
| Jos. Noyes | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| William H. Brown | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| R. J. H. Handy | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| Jos. H. Kellogg | do | do | 790 00 |
| Robert E. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| William Chemings | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| William Priner | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| George H. Sanford | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| James Stoddart | do | do | 240 00 |
| Henry E. Little | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| Lewis Merrett | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 |
| John Fields | Cook | do | 216 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Schooner Morris*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Charles H. Pray | Seaman | New York | $192 00 | | |
| William Smith | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Elias Smith | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Clark | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Jos. Rose | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Matwell | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Ross | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Nee | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Thomas | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George Smith | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William C. Gardner | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Zephania Pierce | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| M Patterson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Jesse Hatch | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Martin | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Francis Olive | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Alfred T. Walton | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Henderson | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| William Stephens | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| George Dixon | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Charles Simons | ..do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Sha | ..do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Faunce | First lieutenant | ....do | 960 00 | | |
| William H. Brown | Second lieutenant | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | ....do | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| J. C. Murden | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Rogers | do | do | 790 00 |
| Robert T. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| William Layter | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| William Smith | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 |
| John Young | do do | do | 216 00 |
| William Jackson | Ship's cook | do | 216 00 |
| John Earle | Seaman | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John McDonald | do | do | 192 00 |
| Michael Frank | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 |
| Martin Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Davidson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Pritchard | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jos. Mathews | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Roberson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francis Perry | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Valder | do | do | 192 00 |
| Wm. Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 |
| M. Anderson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Gunnison | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Thompson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Elplick | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas King | do | do | 192 00 |
| Daniel Brown | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Woolley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jeremiah Palmer | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 |
| Edward Fitzimmons | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| Jos. Bradey | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Hastings | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Schooner Forward*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Harvey Cappell | Boy | New York | $120 00 | | |
| John Dowley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | Captain | New York | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Faunce | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Kirby S. Woodward | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| E. O. Murden | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| Robert T. Keeney | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| George Davis | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Patterson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| John W. Layton | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Jos. Shorter | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | Ship's cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Francis Perry | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jno. Earle | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jno. McDonalds | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith, 1st | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith, 2d | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Crosby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Boen | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robeson | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Haderson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Charles Holman | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | ....do | ....do | 192 00 |
| William Hastings | Boy | ....do | 120 00 |
| James Brady | ..do | ....do | 120 00 |
| John Musgrave | ..do | ....do | 120 00 |
| William Schuyler | Cabin boy | ....do | 120 00 |
| Jerry Palmer | ....do | ....do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | Wardroom boy | ....do | 120 00 |
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | |
| Douglass Ottinger | Captain, pay, quarters, &c | New York | 1,087 00 |
| Do | Travelling expenses | ....do | 43 40 |
| Henry D. Hunter | Captain, pay, quarters, &c. | ....do | 1,088 30 |
| Alexander V. Fraser | ....do.....do | ....do | 793 40 |
| Do | Travelling expenses | ....do | 288 04 |
| Ezekiel Jones | Captain, pay, quarters, &c. | ....do | 135 20 |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | ....do.....do | ....do | 99 80 |
| Do | Travelling expenses | ....do | 111 80 |
| William A. Howard | ....do | ....do | 116 20 |
| J. S. S. Chaddock | Lieut., travelling expenses | ....do | 45 00 |
| John Faunce | ....do.....do | ....do | 19 30 |
| John Carson | ....do.....do | ....do | 11 00 |
| Benjamin J. Kellum | ....do.....do | ....do | 15 60 |
| K. S. Woodward | ....do.....do | ....do | 63 60 |
| J. R Brown | ....do.....do | ....do | 600 00 |
| W. H. Gladding | ....do.....do | ....do | 85 70 |
| Samuel Wilcox | ....do.....do | ....do | 25 50 |
| William H. Brown | ....do.....do | ....do | 13 00 |
| John T. Stoneall | Lieut., pay, quarters, &c. | ....do | 500 29 |
| Francis Martin | ....do.....do | ....do | 871 20 |
| John B. Fulton | ....do.....do | ....do | 239 40 |
| J. S. S. Chaddock | ....do.....do | ....do | 572 23 |
| E. C. Kennedy | ....do.....do | ....do | 471 54 |
| William R. Pierce | ....do.....do | ....do | 431 54 |
| Richard H. Bowlin | ....do.....do | ....do | 468 18 |
| Andrew J. Gwinn | ....do.....do | ....do | 385 00 |
| K. S. Woodward | ....do.....do | ....do | 742 05 |
| John Carson | ....do.....do | ....do | 65 63 |
| Henry Wilkinson | ....do.....do | ....do | 65 63 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE—Continued. | | | | | |
| J. R. Brown | Lieut., pay, quarters, &c. | New York | $393 78 | | |
| John A. Webster | ....do | ....do | 142 94 | | |
| William H Gladding | ....do | ....do | 65 63 | | |
| Albert G. Cook | ....do | ....do | 262 52 | | |
| F. Grundy Mayon | ....do | ....do | 313 01 | | |
| R. T. Keeney | Pilot, travelling expenses | ....do | 13 00 | | |
| William A. Lighthall | Eng'r....do | ....do | 22 50 | | |
| John Miller | ....do | ....do | 22 50 | | |
| George A. Booth | Gunner, quarters, fuel, &c. | ....do | 458 85 | | |
| James Rankin | Gunner, pay | ....do | 30 00 | | |
| Benjamin Brown | Carpenter, pay | ....do | 30 00 | | |
| Edward A. Patterson | Carpenter, pay | ....do | 18 17 | | |
| William Washington | Steward, pay | ....do | 36 00 | | |
| William L. Ellis | Seaman, pay | ....do | 28 00 | | |
| Gilbert Davis | Boy, pay | ....do | 21 00 | | |
| John King | ....do | ....do | 14 00 | | |
| Charles A. Secor & Co | Ship chandlery | ....do | 1,566 50 | | |
| Abraham Gordon | Boats | ....do | 805 00 | | |
| A. D. Frye | Nautical instruments | ....do | 89 16 | | |
| Richard Blake | Pilotage | ....do | 56 25 | | |
| Stephen Warren | Labor, &c | ....do | 137 38 | | |
| John Miller | Rigger | ....do | 558 00 | | |
| John Ericsson | Steam engine, pump, &c. | ....do | 925 00 | | |
| William G. McNeill | Sup't of disbursements | ....do | 344 00 | | |
| J. G. Bruff | Draughts for schedule | ....do | 100 00 | | |
| Advertising | | ....do | 208 35 | | |
| Charles A. Secor | Cash paid riggers, &c | ....do | 705 52 | | |
| Hogg & Delamater | Repairs, &c., steamer Legare. | ....do | 477 07 | | |
| Sundry persons | For sundries | ....do | 433 03 | | |

| REVENUE BOATS.* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solomon C. Canfield | Bargeman | do | 600 00 | | |
| Elias Carter | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Edwards | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Heath | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Letts | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas McDonald | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Stewart | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| William H. Thomas | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| David Vanosdall | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Michael Wiseman | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Jacob Berbank | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Hamilton | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Anthony Ludlane | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles McLean | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Murray | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Sharrott | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Stillwell | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Van Buskirk | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Lockman | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Casilear | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Van Pelt | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| George Fritner | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Estate of D. Vandervoot | Purchase of barge office | do | 600 00 | | |

* Expenses of revenue boats, $25,145 13.

RECAPITU

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | New York | $6,400 00 | maximu | m compens'n. |
| 5 | Deputies | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Auditor | do | 3,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Cashier | do | 2,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant auditor | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant cashier | do | 2,000 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 1,400 00 | | |
| 7 | Clerks | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| 32 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 25 | Clerks | do | 900 00 | | |
| 21 | Clerks | do | 800 00 | | |
| 3 | Clerks | do | 700 00 | | |
| 10 | Clerks | do | 600 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 500 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 400 00 | 103 clerks | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of collector's office | | | | |
| *Naval officer's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | New York | $5,000 00 | maximu | m compens'n. |
| 5 | Deputies | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| 11 | Clerks | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| 7 | Clerks | do | 950 00 | | |
| 20 | Clerks | do | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 700 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks | do | 400 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks | do | 800 00 | | |
| 3 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 3 | Clerks | do | 750 00 | | |
| 1 | Porter | do | 450 00 | 54 clerks | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of naval officer's office | | | | |
| *Surveyor's office.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | New York | $4,900 00 | maximu | m compens'n. |
| 2 | Deputies | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 3 | Clerks | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 700 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 850 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 170 00 | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 600 00 | | |
| 1 | Messenger | do | 600 00 | | |
| 1 | Porter | do | 600 00 | 11 clerks | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of surveyor's office | | | | |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | | |
| 197 | Inspectors | New York. | | $3 00 | |
| 11 | Inspectors | do | | 1 50 | $203,318 00 |
| Whole amount | of expenditure for inspectors | | | | |

LATION.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
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| | | | | | | |
| | $99,954 38 | | | | $113,826 05 | $68,071 92 |
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| | 29,780 65 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 39,066 95 | 28,424 69 |
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| | 8,533 00 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 14,300 87 | |
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| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 203,318 00 | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inspectors, &c.*—Con. | | | | | |
| 83 | Night inspectors | New York | a. | $1 50 | $39,808 50 |
| Whole amount | of expenditure for night watch | | | | |
| 19 | Weighers | do | $1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of weighers | do | | | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of weighing | | | | |
| 9 | Gaugers | do | 1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of gaugers | do | | | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of gauging | | | | |
| 18 | Measurers | do | 1,500 00 | maximum compens'n. | |
| | Official expenses of measurers | do | | | |
| Whole amount | of expenses of measuring | | | | |
| 4 | Markers | do | 1,500 00 | m. com. | 4,971 50 |
| | Official expenses of markers | do | | | 2,980 30 |
| Whole amount | of expenses of marking | | | | |
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | |
| 3 | Principal appraisers | New York | $2,000 00 | | |
| 5 | Assistant appraisers | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 4 | Clerks to appraisers | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| 16 | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| 7 | Clerks to storekeeper | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 85 | Laborers | do | 520 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | do | 676 00 | | |
| Whole expense | of appraisements | | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 14 | Assistants | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 8 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| 1 | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| 9 | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| 1 | Register, &c | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | Superintendent | do | 1,800 00 | | |
| 14 | Night watchmen | do | | 1 50 | |
| Whole amount of | expense of public stores | | | | |
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | |
| *Polk and Jefferson.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| Abraham Leggett | Rations | do | | | |
| Chas. A. Secor & Co. | Ship chandlery | do | | | |
| Carter, Cowan, & Co. | Disbursement account | Montreal | | | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | $39,808 50 | |
| $26,958 80 | | | | | | |
| 25,399 31 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 52,358 11 | |
| 11,954 16 | | | | | | |
| 4,868 98 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 16,823 14 | |
| 25,518 54 | | | | | | |
| 1,706 09 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 27,224 63 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 7,951 80 | |
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| | | | $191,759 77 | | 191,759 77 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | $7,068 86 | | |
| | | | | 674 61 | | |
| | | | | 715 09 | | |
| | | | | 979 32 | | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Polk and Jefferson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Carter, Cowan, & Co. | Ship chandlery | Montreal | | | |
| Do | Entertainment | do | | | |
| Do | Engineers' account | do | | | |
| Do | Plumbers' account | do | | | |
| Chas. E. Levy & Co. | Coals and pilotage | do | | | |
| J. B. Livingston | do do | do | | | |
| P. Faude & T. Conklin | Pilotage | do | | | |
| Atlantic Dock Comp'y | Wharfage | do | | | |
| L. Smith & G. W. Penney | Pilotage & engineer'g | do | | | |
| H. R. Purdy | Rations | do | | | |
| Collis & Mitchell | Ship chandlery | New York | | | |
| Gouverneur Kemble | Repairs, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| McCulloch & Rainer | Repairs, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| Robert Layton | Repairs, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| Francis Secor | Repairs, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| L. L. Livingston | Painter | do | | | |
| S. S. & J. O. Thorp | Sailmakers | do | | | |
| T. S. Marvel | Marine railway and labor | do | | | |
| Farr & Briggs | Plumbers | do | | | |
| L. Wood | Materials and labor | do | | | |
| Dereau, Sellick, & Co. | Windlass & purchase | do | | | |
| Doremus & Nixon | Cabin furniture | do | | | |
| Eugene Farr | Repairing boats | do | | | |
| J. N. Phillips | Ship chandlery | do | | | |
| Wm. H. Lighthall | Superintending engineer | do | | | |
| Sundry persons | For sundries | do | | | |
| Whole expense of cutters Polk and Jefferson | | | | | |
| *Steamer Dallas.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| Wm. A. Lighthouse | Repairs, &c | do | | | |
| Do | Engineer | do | | | |
| Chas. E. Levy & Co. | Coals and pilotage | do | | | |
| John McGuire | Pilotage | do | | | |
| Wm. Lyman & Co. | Sundries | do | | | |
| Douglass Ottinger | Travelling expenses of seamen | do | | | |
| Ethan Campbell | Repairs, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| A. Chum | Coal | do | | | |
| A. Leggett | Rations | do | | | |
| Wm. Gibbs McNeill | Superintendent, &c | do | | | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses; pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $385 40 | | |
| | | | | 283 59 | | |
| | | | | 194 97 | | |
| | | | | 228 37 | | |
| | | | | 627 88 | | |
| | | | | 287 84 | | |
| | | | | 187 50 | | |
| | | | | 119 44 | | |
| | | | | 60 00 | | |
| | | | | 219 50 | | |
| | | | | 1,383 68 | | |
| | | | | 19,793 12 | | |
| | | | | 2,053 17 | | |
| | | | | 1,992 10 | | |
| | | | | 4 343 58 | | |
| | | | | 1,055 76 | | |
| | | | | 1,683 53 | | |
| | | | | 2,114 64 | | |
| | | | | 327 67 | | |
| | | | | 240 50 | | |
| | | | | 200 00 | | |
| | | | | 241 78 | | |
| | | | | 151 74 | | |
| | | | | 132 16 | | |
| | | | | 935 00 | | |
| | | | | 827 09 | | |
| | | | | 49,507 89 | | |
| | | | | 2,475 62 | | |
| | | | | 1,580 07 | | |
| | | | | 370 31 | | |
| | | | | 396 75 | | |
| | | | | 50 00 | | |
| | | | | 538 42 | | |
| | | | | 245 05 | | |
| | | | | 24,204 97 | | |
| | | | | 200 00 | | |
| | | | | 73 60 | | |
| | | | | 1,456 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS—*Steamer Dallas*—Con. | | | | | |
| Wm. O'Roque | Keeper | New York | | | |
| Atlantic Dock Comp'y | Wharfage | do | | | |
| Sundry persons | For sundries | do | | | |
| Whole expense of | steamer Dallas | | | | |
| *Brig Lawrence.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| A. F. Frazer | Advanced wages to seamen | do | | | |
| Myers, Nichols, & Billes | Advanced wages to seamen | do | | | |
| Wm. Stafford and 17 others | Labor | do | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co | Iron chest, &c | do | | | |
| James Skimming | Furniture, &c | do | | | |
| V. Harburg | Medicines | do | | | |
| J. T. Overstreet | Medical services | do | | | |
| Wm. F. Bayly | Stationery | do | | | |
| F. & A. H. Dodge | Freights | do | | | |
| P. M. Wetmore | Mattresses | do | | | |
| A. V. Frazer | Charts | do | | | |
| C. C. Reinhardt | Surgical instruments | do | | | |
| A. D. Frye | Adjusting compasses | do | | | |
| J. W. Fearson | Rent of warehouse | do | | | |
| Samuel Baker | Towing | do | | | |
| John F. Boyle and Wm. Easby | Board of crew | do | | | |
| William Easby | Sundries, materials, and labor | do | | | |
| John F. Boyle | Painting | do | | | |
| A. J. Allaire & Co | Copper pumps, &c | do | | | |
| W. F. Bayly | Stationery, &c | do | | | |
| John Whittington | Sails, &c | do | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co | Ship chandlery | do | | | |
| Rice & Davis | do | do | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do | | | |
| Whole expense of | brig Lawrence | | | | |
| *Schooner Ewing.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| Abm. Leggett | Rations | do | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co | Ship chandlery | do | | | |
| F. Secor | Repairs | do | | | |
| E. Crolius | Sails | do | | | |
| Henry Trimmer | Medicines | do | | | |
| Rushton & Co | do | do | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do | | | |
| Whole expense of | schooner Ewing | | | | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $161 00 | | |
| | | | | 134 74 | | |
| | | | | 418 41 | | |
| | | | | 32,304 94 | | |
| | | | | 205 55 | | |
| | | | | 672 00 | | |
| | | | | 488 59 | | |
| | | | | 757 29 | | |
| | | | | 63 00 | | |
| | | | | 245 54 | | |
| | | | | 234 33 | | |
| | | | | 250 00 | | |
| | | | | 198 47 | | |
| | | | | 182 47 | | |
| | | | | 146 72 | | |
| | | | | 156 00 | | |
| | | | | 126 00 | | |
| | | | | 101 40 | | |
| | | | | 104 87 | | |
| | | | | 100 00 | | |
| | | | | 102 55 | | |
| | | | | 5,175 87 | | |
| | | | | 25 00 | | |
| | | | | 355 00 | | |
| | | | | 363 22 | | |
| | | | | 3,363 94 | | |
| | | | | 363 19 | | |
| | | | | 161 93 | | |
| | | | | 137 87 | | |
| | | | | 14,080 80 | | |
| | | | | 3,287 38 | | |
| | | | | 929 43 | | |
| | | | | 1,672 83 | | |
| | | | | 191 16 | | |
| | | | | 231 00 | | |
| | | | | 24 98 | | |
| | | | | 22 60 | | |
| | | | | 99 86 | | |
| | | | | 6,459 24 | | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Schooner Morris.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| A. Leggett | Rations | do. | | | |
| Collis & Mitchell | Chandlery | do. | | | |
| Francis Perkins | Pilotage | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | schooner Morris | | | | |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| A. Leggett | Rations | do. | | | |
| Collis & Mitchell | Ship chandlery | do. | | | |
| Amer Conen | Pilotage | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | schooner Forward | | | | |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| Officers and men | Pay | New York | | | |
| William Leggett | Rations | do. | | | |
| Amer Conen | Pilotage | do. | | | |
| C. A. Secor & Co. | Ship chandlery | do. | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | do. | | | |
| Whole expense of | schooner Gallatin | | | | |
| *General revenue service.* | | | | | |
| 4 captains | Travelling expenses | | | | |
| 9 lieutenants | do | do | | | |
| 1 pilot | do | do | | | |
| 2 engineers | do | do | | | |
| 21 officers | Pay, quarters, &c | | | | |
| 2 gunners | do | do | | | |
| 2 carpenters | do | do | | | |
| 1 seaman | do | do | | | |
| 2 boys | do | do | | | |
| 1 steward | do | do | | | |
| Secor & Co., & Miller | Ship chandlery, and riggers | | | | |
| Hogg & Delmater | Repairs, steamer Legare | | | | |
| A. Gordon | Boat sent to Washington | | | | |
| Wm. G. McNeill | Superintendent of disbursements | | | | |
| Sundry persons | Sundries | | | | |
| Whole expense of | general revenue service | | | | |
| Whole expense of | revenue marine service | | | | |

—Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rent of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $1,161 81 | | |
| | | | | 265 29 | | |
| | | | | 129 84 | | |
| | | | | 53 13 | | |
| | | | | 39 53 | | |
| | | | | 1,649 60 | | |
| | | | | 4,063 61 | | |
| | | | | 307 65 | | |
| | | | | 411 06 | | |
| | | | | 58 25 | | |
| | | | | 87 55 | | |
| | | | | 4,928 12 | | |
| | | | | 1,624 27 | | |
| | | | | 363 58 | | |
| | | | | 47 00 | | |
| | | | | 227 50 | | |
| | | | | 28 26 | | |
| | | | | 2,290 61 | | |
| | | | | 559 44 | | |
| | | | | 878 70 | | |
| | | | | 13 00 | | |
| | | | | 45 00 | | |
| | | | | 1,496 14 | | |
| | | | | 9,835 29 | | |
| | | | | 2,830 02 | | |
| | | | | 477 07 | | |
| | | | | 805 00 | | |
| | | | | 344 00 | | |
| | | | | 1,949 17 | | |
| | | | | 17,736 69 | | |
| | | | | | $128,957 89 | |

RECAPITULATION—

| Number and names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Captains | New York | $1,200 00 | | |
| 4 | First lieutenants | do | 960 00 | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | do | 860 00 | | |
| 8 | Third lieutenants | do | 790 00 | | |
| 1 | Chief engineer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| 1 | First engineer | do | 960 00 | | |
| 4 | Second engineers | do | 790 00 | | |
| 1 | Third engineer | do | 720 00 | | |
| 1 | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| 15 | Firemen | do | 300 00 | | |
| 9 | Coal heavers | do | 240 00 | | |
| 3 | Boatswains | do | 240 00 | | |
| 3 | Gunners | do | 240 00 | | |
| 6 | Carpenters | do | 240 00 | | |
| 1 | Sailmaker | do | 240 00 | | |
| 5 | Cabin stewards | do | 216 00 | | |
| 11 | Wardroom stewards | do | 216 00 | | |
| 10 | Cooks | do | 216 00 | | |
| 160 | Seamen | do | 192 00 | | |
| 48 | Boys | do | 120 00 | | |
| 2 | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| 6 | do | do | 72 00 | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | do | 600 00 | | |
| | Purchase of boat office, $25,145 13 | | | | |
| Whole expense of | revenue boats | | | | |
| *Contingencies.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Night watch, assistant treasurer's office | do | | $2 50 | |
| 3 | Measurers of foreign vessels | do | | 3 00 | |

Continued.

| Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Expenses of revenue boats. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. | Expenses of revenue cutters. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New York, in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $113,826 05 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 31,462 10 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $82,363 95 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department* | 40,966 53 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 28,761 05 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 12,205 48 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 14,300 87 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 13,837 94 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 462 93 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | 347,484 18 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 137,321 06 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 191,759 77 | |
| Deduct amount received for fees, storage, labor, &c. | 86,175 37 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 105,584 40 |
| Amount expended on account of revenue cutters' service | 128,957 89 | |
| Deduct proceeds of sale of cutters, furniture, coal, &c. | 2,310 39 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for revenue cutters | | 126,647 50 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats, (of this sum, $25,145 13 expended for boat office) | | 40,489 27 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 16,215 76 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New York | | 868,774 53 |
| Amount of hospital money received | | 27,652 54 |
| Amount of hospital money expended | | 16,248 44 |

*To the fees and compensation of the naval office additions have been made, to make up for a part of a quarter's accounts not on file, as follows: to the fees, th sum of $336 36; to the expenses, $1,899 58.

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN:

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTORS. | | | | | |
| Marcus Morton | Collector | Boston | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Philip Greely, jr | do | do | 6,400 00 | | |
| Adams Bailey | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. A. Wellman | do | do | 1,500 00 | From 1st qr. 1849, clerk at | $2,000 per annum. |
| E. L. Frothingham | Clerk | do | 1,800 00 | | |
| Henry D. Clary | do | do | 1,407 23 | | |
| William Williams | do | do | 1,407 24 | | |
| Joel Scott | do | do | 1,400 00 | From 1st qr. '49, dep. col'r at | $1,500 per annum. |
| R. S. S. Andros | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| William Alline | do | do | 1,257 30 | | |
| C. D. Lincoln | do | do | 1,250 00 | | |
| N. M. Cutler | do | do | 1,232 23 | | |
| E. L. Frothingham, jr | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Samuel Andrews | do | do | 1,182 23 | | |
| Jos. W. Wright | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| Enoch Osgood, jr | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| John E. Billings | do | do | 1,064 46 | | |
| L. P. Davis | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. E. Moulton | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Thornton A. Merrick | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| M. M. Ballou | do | do | 986 48 | | |
| George B Wellman | do | do | 982 23 | | |
| William H. Emery | do | do | 982 23 | | |
| A. Hanscom | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Robert S. Smith | do | do | 886 78 | | |
| Milton Andros | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| J. O. Shaw | do | do | 886 48 | | |
| H. A. S. D. Paine | do | do | | $2 50 | |
| Amount paid clerks | | | 29,352 35 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAVAL OFFICERS. | | | | | |
| W. Parmenter | Naval officer | Boston | $5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles Hudson | do | do | 5,000 00 | | |
| Rufus M. Gay | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George H. Cutter | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| N. D. Hyde | do | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| W. H. Burbeck | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| A. J. Locke | do | do | 1,050 00 | | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| J. McNeil | Surveyor | Boston | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Hugh Jameson | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. W. Parker | Clerk | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| D. H. Dustin | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| J. H. Prince | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. Prince | Messenger | do | 500 00 | | |
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| Wm. B. Duggan | Dep'y collect'r & inspect'r. | Boston | 800 00 | | |
| H. J. Turner | do do | do | 700 00 | | |
| John K. Corbett | do do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Edward Cazneau | do do | do | 700 00 | | |
| Eli A. Yale | Clerk | do | 920 00 | | |
| William R. Stacey | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| L. S. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| N. P. Banks, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Dickinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Branning | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William A. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abner Child, jr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Stephen L. White | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Lewis Josselyn | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. O. Dearborn | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Harrison | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. N. Sibley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| David Saville | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sullivan Thayer | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James W. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry J. Wild | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Merrill Pettingill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Perkins Kimball | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Edmonds | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William English | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. A. Roberts | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George W. Young | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. S. Bartlett | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Calvin Torrey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Walley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Adam Harrington | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Kettell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Muzzey | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. G. Foster | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Cushing | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Newton Talbut | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. A. Durivage | do | do | | 3 00 |
| David Thatcher | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Nathan Whitten | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel W. Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John P. Lord | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry K. May | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. W. Robinson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alfred Bragg | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. R. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel R. B. Lewis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Abm. Lansing | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles A. Morgan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Hiram Ferry | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. W. Flagg | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. Tuckerman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. S. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| James M. Stone | Inspector | Boston | | $3 00 | |
| Benjamin Whipple | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Chase | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| G. H. O'Reilley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Treadwell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| O. M. Randell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John C. Tucker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. C. Merriam | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert S. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Kuhn | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Atkins | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Albert G. Tenney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Theo. Stanwood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Wentworth | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Bird | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac Newton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Richardson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew J. Loud | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel A. Cushing | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Homer A. Cook | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Timothy Munroe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles A. Mann | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Russell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Clark S. Bixby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Brewster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. F. Willmar | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. S. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elisha S. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. W. Robinson | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NIGHT INSPECTORS.** | | | | |
| C. W. McLellan | Night inspector | do | $600 00 | |
| George Blish | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel D. Hartley | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jos. Buxton, jr. | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Enoch Phillips | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Moses Stearns | do | do | 600 00 | |
| William Alexander | do | do | 600 00 | |
| F. W. Hall | do | do | 600 00 | |
| T. R. Page | do | do | 600 00 | |
| W. B. Moffatt | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Theo. C. Leeds | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Watson Hastings | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Ebenezer S. Price | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jos. C. Bartlett | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Geo. B. Proctor | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Lebens Leech | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Shadrick Dickson | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jesse D. Bates | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Seth W. Barton | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Jonathan Burnham, jr. | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Daniel B. Haynes | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Job Tower | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Thomas Richardson | do | do | 600 00 | |
| David Homer | do | do | 600 00 | |
| George P. Marston | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Orrick Look | do | do | 600 00 | |
| Nathaniel B. Shaw | do | do | 600 00 | |
| **WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS.** | | | | |
| Andrew H. Ward | Weigher and gauger | Boston | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Horatio N. Crane | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Chauncey Clark | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Nathaniel Sweet | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| F. R. Gourgas | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| James Baker | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Luther Hamilton | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Henry A. Mitchell | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Thomas J. Marsh | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| L. M. Barker | do | do | 1,500 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers, assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WEIGHERS & GAUGERS—Cont'd. | | | | | |
| James H. Berrett | Weigher and gauger | Boston | $1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel Walker | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Edwin F. Bunnell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Joseph W. Arnold | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| FOREMEN TO WEIGHERS AND GAUGERS. | | | | | |
| Richard Keefe | Foreman | Boston | | $1 25 | |
| G. Crane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| William Palfrey | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| William R. Barker | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| H. A. Hyde | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. McFarlane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| Denis Cane | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| P. Scholfield | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. M. Rowell | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| J. W. Rowell | do | do | | 1 25 | |
| MEASURERS AND MARKER. | | | | | |
| Samuel C. Allen | Measurer | Boston | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Nahum Ball | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George Dennett | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Andrew Greene | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Charles Howard | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Hosea Ilsley | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| William Snow | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry E. Baldwin | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Samuel D. Partridge | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Lewis Josselyn | Marker | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **APPRAISER'S OFFICE.** | | | | |
| C. J. F. Allen | Appraiser | Boston | 1,500 00 | |
| Samuel J. Bridge | ....do | ....do | 1,500 00 | |
| S. Everleth | Assistant appraiser | ....do | 1,200 00 | |
| George Gibson | ....do....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | |
| William Hardwick | Clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| C. Dana Lincoln | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 | |
| Isaac Howe | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | |
| Isaac T. Ripley | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| Charles W. Spofford | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| M. Riley, jr | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| George F. Emery | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| Edward Hamilton | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| George C. Stearns | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| Joseph Bradlee | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| William Allen | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | |
| Joseph B. Frost, jr | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| Charles M. Kingsley | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | |
| Samuel Preston | Laborer | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Thomas O'Brien | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| John Williams | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Henry Selby | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| C. Peters | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Jesse Allen | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Jonathan Littlefield | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| John Redding | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 |
| B. B. Roberts | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 |
| John W. Neason | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| George M. Kenny | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| R. Smith | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Thomas O'Brien | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| N. Pettee | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| W. Snow | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| Richard Cole | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| James Williams | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 |
| For rents, $6,650. | | | | |
| **PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.** | | | | |
| J. W. Arnold | Storekeeper | Boston | 1,400 00 | |
| Thomas J. Marsh | ....do | ....do | 1,400 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John C. Brown | Clerk | Boston | $1,100 00 | | |
| T. Brown Dix | ....do | ....do | 1,100 00 | | |
| W. P. Brown | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Israel C. Trow | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. A. Melvin | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| George P. Burnhams | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | | |
| Isaac N. Riddle | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Muzzey | Laborer | ....do | | $2 00 | |
| L. C. Ferry | ....do | ....do | | 1 75 | |
| James Thomas | ....do | ....do | | 1 75 | |
| Pierce Harvey | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Corlew | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| John Rogers | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| J. H. Berret | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| F. P. Burnham | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Rufus L. Harvey | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| H. J. Butterfield | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| George McGregor | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| George Melvin | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles C. Hill | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| John Redding | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| D. Harrington | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| W. Toggerty | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| James Campbell | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Andrew K. Towne | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles C. Hill | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| J. B. Bullock | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| James McAuley | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Whittemore | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Michael McAllister | ....do | ....do | | | |

| *Schooner Hamilton.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Josiah Sturges | Captain | Boston | 1,200 00 |
| Caleb Prouty | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| James J. Morisson | do | do | 960 00 |
| Arnold Burrough | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| John M. Jones | do | do | 860 00 |
| Charles F. Wood | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| Amasa L. Hyde | do | do | 790 00 |
| A. J. Simms | do | do | 790 00 |
| William C. Dunman | do | do | 790 00 |
| James B. Yates | do | do | 790 00 |
| John A. Underwood | do | do | 790 00 |
| Benjamin Sweatt | Pilot | do | 480 00 |
| Samuel Sawer | do | do | 360 00 |
| Elias Butler | Boatswain | do | 240 00 |
| John Anderson | do | do | 240 00 |
| John D. Sutton | do | do | 240 00 |
| William Bailey | Gunner | do | 240 00 |
| Frederick Gibson | Carpenter | do | 240 00 |
| John H. Williams | do | do | 240 00 |
| John Smith | do | do | 240 00 |
| Peter Smith | do | do | 240 00 |
| William Wales | do | do | 240 00 |
| Archon | Captain's steward | do | 216 00 |
| Hiram P. Nickerson | do | do | 216 00 |
| George Tucker | do | do | 216 00 |
| Samuel Wiley | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 |
| Henry Williams | Cook | do | 216 00 |
| Nicholas Willetts | do | do | 216 00 |
| Michael Boyer | do | do | 216 00 |
| William O. Wallace | do | do | 216 00 |
| Benjamin Ashley | do | do | 216 00 |
| William Hopkins | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| F. L. Pichot | do | do | 120 00 |
| Grenville W. Robinson | do | do | 120 00 |
| Henry Slack | do | do | 120 00 |
| John Thomas | do | do | 120 00 |
| Daniel S. Welber | do | do | 120 00 |
| Thomas Grimes | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 |
| Antonio Zero | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE SERVICE.—*Schooner Hamilton*—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Barrell | Wardroom boy | Boston | $120 00 | | |
| William Jones | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| James McCauly | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Francis Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Bloxom | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Johnson | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Joseph Smith | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Peter Peterson | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jno. Nastrom | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Hudson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Lorenzo Krounland | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Colby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Norwood | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Carleson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Mitchell | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Michaelson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles Reel | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dixon | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Maydler | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Austin Edwards | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Plageman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Lasson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Scott | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Ayres | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Curtis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Regan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Carter | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Nicholas Willetts | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Potter | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Price | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Osborne | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Christian Peterson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Nicholdson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| W. O. Wallace | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George Pierce | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Nathan Stone | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Dillon | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Stephen Plegg | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Brown | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Green | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Stetson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Johnson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Smith | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Jones | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Hussey | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Aques McDonald | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Winn | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Hardin P. Smith | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James L. Dunstan | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Fisher | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George Brown | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Enochs Jacques | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Hope R. Henderson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Enoch Woodman | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Stephen Webber | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| George G. Nower | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William E. Denison | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Reuben Rider | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henrick Drager | .... do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Furguson | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Anthon Kline | Boatman | Boston | 540 00 | | |
| George Horner | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |
| Joshua C. Grafton | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |
| Michael D. Herben | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |
| Charles Winter | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |
| Samuel Wiswell | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |
| Reuben Harriott | ....do | ....do | 540 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | | 1,500 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 2,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,800 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | ..do | | 1,407 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,400 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,300 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,257 30 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,250 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,232 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,200 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,182 23 | | | | | |
| 2 | ..do | | 1,100 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,064 46 | | | | | |
| 3 | ..do | | 1,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 986 48 | | | | | |
| 2 | ..do | | 982 23 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 900 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 886 48 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | | $2 50 | | | | |
| Amount paid deputies and clerks | | | | | | $29,352 35 | | |
| Whole am'nt of expenditures in collector's departm't. | | | | | | | $37,432 87 | $13,844 19 |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deputy | | 1,500 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 1,200 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,150 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,100 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | ..do | | 1,050 00 | | | | | |
| | Amount paid deputy and clerks | | | | | 6,000 00 | | |
| | Whole am'nt of expenditure in naval officer's department | | | | | | 11,585 18 | 12,937 34 |
| | *Surveyor.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation | | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | | 1,500 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 1,150 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | ..do | | 1,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Messenger | | 500 00 | | | | | |
| | Amount paid deputy and clerks | | | | | 4,127 36 | | |
| | Whole am'nt of expenditure in surveyor's departm't | | | | | | 8,906 22 | 8,603 75 |
| | *Inspectors:* | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Inspectors | | | 3.00 | | | | |
| 27 | Night inspectors | | 600 00 | | | | | |
| 3 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 700 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 920 00 | | | | | |
| | Amount paid clerk | | | | | 912 50 | | |
| | Whole expense of inspectors | | | | | | 75,751 81 | |
| | *Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Weighers and gaugers | | 1,500 00 | Max. compens. | $19,500 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of weighers & gaugers | | | | 13,769 87 | | | |
| | Whole expense of weighers and gaugers | | | | | | 33,269 87 | |
| 8 | Measurers | | 1,500 00 | ....do | 15,924 43 | | | |
| | Whole expense of measurers | | | | | | 15,924 43 | |
| 1 | Marker | | 1,500 00 | ....do | | | | |
| | Official expenses of marker | | | | 12 00 | | | |
| | Whole expense of marker | | | | | | 190 67 | |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid weighers, gangers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | $1,500 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | | 1,200 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | 1,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 900 00 | | | | | |
| 8 | do | | 800 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | do | | 600 00 | | | | | |
| 15 | Laborers | | | $1 50 | | | | |
| 2 | do | | | 2 00 | | $8,637 87 | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | | 1,400 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | 1,100 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | do | | 1,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 900 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 800 00 | | | | | |
| 1 | do | | 600 00 | | | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | | | 2 00 | | | | |
| 2 | do | | | 1 75 | | | | |
| 19 | do | | | 1 50 | | 6,495 00 | | |

D—Continued.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department....$37,433 38 | | |
| Deduct fees received by collector..... 13,844 19 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department.... | $23,389 19 | |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department..$11,585 18 | | |
| Fees received by naval officer..... 12,937 34 | | |
| Excess of fees received by naval officer..... | ..... | $1,352 16 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department.....$8,906 22 | | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor..... 8,603 72 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department... | 302 47 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers..... | 125,136 78 | |
| Amount expended for appraisements: (of this sum $6,650 are for rents, and $167 58 to examiner of drugs)..... | 24,361 89 | |
| Amount expended for public warehouses.....$76,284 56 | | |
| Deduct amount received for fees, storage, &c... 51,397 26 | | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses..... | 24,887 30 | |
| Amount expended on account of revenue cutters..... | 16,674 43 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats..... | 3,240 00 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies..... | 14,651 74 | |
| Whole expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Boston and Charlestown..... | 232,643 80 | |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| James Page | Collector | Philadelphia | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| William D. Lewis | do | do | 6,400 00 | | |
| Charles Treichel | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Leonard K. Bell | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Ellis B. Schnabell | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| George W. Page | do | do | 1,400 00 | | |
| William Harbeson | do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| Thomas Ashmead | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John McAdam | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Robert Steel | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Jno. S. Cummings | do | do | 1,100 00 | | |
| Shelden N. Hopkins | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| William B. Johns | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Stephen B. Kingston | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Daniel T. Jenks | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| John D. Miles | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Aug. C. Salignac | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Jos. B. Howell | do | do | 850 00 | | |
| Isaac S. Bonsall | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Peter A. Grotjan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Jos. T. Thompson | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Charles Watkin | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| R. S. H. George | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| George W. Grotjan | do | do | 800 00 | | |
| Henry Ovenshine | do | do | 760 00 | | |
| Samuel J. Pearson | do | do | 760 00 | | |
| James Fisher | do | do | 600 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NAVAL OFFICER.** | | | | |
| Henry Welsh | Naval officer | Philadelphia | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| P. C. Ellmaker | do | do | 5,000 00 | |
| Jno. D. George | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | |
| George Nagle | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Henry Hay | do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| W. H. Welsh | do | do | 860 00 | |
| S. N. Bailey | do | do | 860 00 | |
| E. Barton | do | do | 720 00 | |
| **SURVEYORS.** | | | | |
| William B. Norriss | Surveyor | Philadelphia | 4,900 00 | |
| John Davis | do | do | 4,900 00 | |
| R. T. Conrad | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John W. Forney | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| David Marple | Clerk | do | 950 00 | |
| M. P. Eyre | do | do | 950 00 | |
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | |
| Levi Barden | Inspector | Philadelphia | | $3 00 |
| John Benner | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William T. Blackman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James R. Ruckler | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Miles N. Carpenter | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Coleman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Dallam | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. Donaldson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas J. Donelson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas D. Dougherty | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Samuel Edwards | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. V. Erechart | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Robert Ford | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. J. Fougeray | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Gideon | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jacob F. Hachnlen | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Sandy Harris | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Heiss | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas J. Hestor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hill | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. L. Kay | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| Daniel M. Keim | Inspector | Philadelphia | | $3 00 | |
| R. W. Herrison | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Carey F. Kneass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Lane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. P. Lescure | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. J. Logue | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Bernard Maguire | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Middleton, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Miles | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel K. Miller | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jas. McCully | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles McKanaher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Napier | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel O denburg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Pascall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Levi Reynolds, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Simpson, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Weaver | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Simson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. L. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Otinger W. Stuper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Weaver, 2d | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| David P. Alden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Allen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hugh Brigham | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Hiram Castor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James B. Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles J. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John G. Dyer | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frederick Emhardt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| M. H. Hagerty | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Hall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jos. Little | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles D. Lylrand | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alex. Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alex. McKeever | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Myers | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jas. Mort | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Uzziel Shillaber | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Jas. Sanders | do | do | | 3 00 |
| George Riston | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Stephens | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Ottinger G. Stuper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Thomas Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Troxell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Richard L. West | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William H. Wooley | do | do | | 3 00 |
| NIGHT INSPECTORS. | | | | |
| Peter Cullen | Principal night inspector | Philadelphia | $800 00 | |
| Thomas McGittigan | do | do | 800 00 | |
| William H. Gibson | do | do | 800 00 | |
| James Newall | do | do | 800 00 | |
| Joseph Abel | Night inspector | do | | 1 50 |
| George Alexander | do | do | | 1 50 |
| William Barnholt | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Robert F. Rowee | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Boyle | do | do | | 1 50 |
| George Carpenter | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Theo. W. Custis | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James M. Davis | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Thomas Downing | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Patrick Garngan | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James Karnes | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John W. Kean | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Kelsey | do | do | | 1 50 |
| James Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Daniel A. Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles Kenal | do | do | | 1 50 |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| James Lamb | Night inspector | Philadelphia | | $1 50 | |
| Michael Lawrence | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Logan | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Luke McGlue | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Potts | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Matthew Quinn | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Scott | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Trexler | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Anthony Tully | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Winterburg | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Castledine | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Samuel Clark | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Washington Conrad | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Philip Danz | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James P. Frazer | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Alexander M. Gilbert | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Heller | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Hames | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Landon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Lyndall | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Owen Marron | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Robert McLean | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James O Rourke | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Jacob Sneller | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| James Smith | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Benjamin Thachara | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John M. Vannsman | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Henry Winterberg | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Payne | Agent | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. B. Vaughn | do | do | | 1 50 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Haverstick | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Henry Hedderly | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Kelley | do | do | | 1 50 |
| George Riston, jr | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Martin W. Alexander | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Charles B. Barrett | do | do | | 1 50 |
| John Steel | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Hugh Harberson | do | do | | 1 50 |
| Isaac M. Cake | do | do | | 2 00 |
| William R. Power | do | do | | 2 00 |
| Nathan W. Rowley | do | do | | 2 00 |
| Patrick Sharp | do | do | | 2 00 |
| Richard R. Young | do | do | $720 00 | |
| Benjamin Barger | Sampler | do | | 1 50 |
| Jacob R. Hibbs | Messenger | do | 600 00 | |
| John C. McCoy | do | do | 600 00 | |
| WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS. | | | | |
| George Reed | Weigher | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Benjamin Mifflin | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| Charles H. Fisher | First deputy weigher | do | 1,200 00 | |
| William Bonsall | Second do | do | 1,200 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Crispen | Third do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| George Guier, jr | Fourth do | do | 1,000 00 | |
| Philip Hoffman | Foreman monthly laborers | do | 540 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Christy | Monthly laborer | do | 360 00 | |
| William Gillin | do | do | 360 00 | |
| Hugh Maldoon | do | do | 360 00 | |
| John Lorrenge | do | do | 360 00 | |
| William Buck | do | do | 360 00 | |
| J. M. Butler | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| William M Cooper | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| A. Diamond | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| H. D. Lentz | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| John Bush | Laborer | do | 108 00 | |
| George H. Bryan | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| James Clarke | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| R. Bacon | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| G. Hergesheimer | do | do | 1,500 00 | |
| George Merrick | Laborer to marker | do | 508 33 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Benjamin E Carpenter | Appraiser | Philadelphia | $1,500 00 | | |
| Thomas Stewart | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Reuben Hanse | Assistant appraiser | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| William Little | do do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Alfred B. Taylor | Examiner of drugs, &c. | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John McGrath | Clerk | do | 1,104 00 | | |
| Henry J. Horn | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| George Kern, jr. | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| George Kern | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Hugh McClellan | Laborer | do | 552 00 | | |
| Peter Synder | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| John Synder | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| Louis Thirion | Assistant storekeeper | Philadelphia | 840 00 | | |
| Robert M. Quayle | do do | do | 840 00 | | |
| William Byrne | Laborer | do | 460 00 | | |
| William Hoover | do | do | 460 00 | | |
| John Haviland | Watchman | do | 420 00 | | |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| *Cutters Duane and Crawford.* | | | | | |
| M. Conner | Captain | Philadelphia | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas C. Rudolph | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Supply C. Foss | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| John B Fulton | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John M. Jones | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| John A. Webster | do | do | 860 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. F. Hyatt | ....do | ....do | 860 00 | |
| Wesley H. Slack | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | |
| William J. Rogers | ....do | ....do | 790 00 | |
| Michael Brady | Boatswain's mate | ....do | 240 00 | |
| John Henderson | Carpenter's mate | ....do | 240 00 | |
| John Nichols | Cook | ....do | 216 00 | |
| John Ball | Seaman | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Lawrence Croasdale | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Thomas Kenney | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Byron Bennett | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Robert Shaw | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| John Williamson | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Charles Aulton | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| William Cotton | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| John Haney | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| James Davis | ....do | ....do | 216 00 | |
| Edward Kenney | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | |
| Francis Cloud | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | |
| Stephen Gilbert | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | |
| Nixon White | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | |
| A. C. Carpenter | Constructor | ....do | ..... | $4 00 |
| N. L. Coste | Captain, (travelling expenses $90 30.) | | | |
| W. C. Pease | Lieutenant, (travelling expenses $34 00.) | | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | |
| John Adams | Boatman | Philadelphia | 360 00 | |
| Lewis Jennis | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | |
| John Johnson | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | |
| William Pote | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | |
| Conrad Carpenter | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| Thomas Corgee | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| John Doyle | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| Jacob Hayne | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| John Seatheman | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| Andrew Sagee | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| William P. Thompson | ....do | ....do | 320 00 | |
| 8 transient | ....do | Philadelphia, received | 163 30 | |
| CONTINGENT EXPENSES. | | | | |
| Estate of Henry Pratt, for rent of old custom-house, $3,500. | | | | |
| Sundry persons, for other contingencies, $4,561 13. | | | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Philadelphia | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,400 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,300 00 | | | | |
| 4 | do | do | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 1,100 00 | | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 1,0 0 00 | | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 900 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 850 00 | | | | |
| 6 | do | do | 800 00 | | | | |
| 2 | do | do | 760 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | | |
| Whole amount paid deputies and clerks | | | | | | | $22,451 72 |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Philadelphia | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 860 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 720 00 | | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | Philadelphia | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 950 00 | | | | |
| Amount paid deputy and clerks | | do | | | | | 2,193 63 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Inspectors | Philadelphia | | $3 00 | | | |
| 24 | Night inspectors | do | | 1 50 | | | |
| 4 | Principal inspectors | do | 800 00 | | | | |
| 16 | Agents | do | | 2 00 | | | |
| 1 | Laborer | do | 500 00 | | $68,324 83 | | |
| *Weighers.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Weighers | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | do | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 2 | do | do | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| | Transient laborers | do | | | | $12,751 10 | |
| *Gaugers.* | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gaugers | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | | |
| 6 | Laborers, at various wages | do | | | | 3,235 38 | |
| *Measurers.* | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Measurers | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | 6,207 09 | |
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | Philadelphia | 1,500 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant appraisers | do | 1,200 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | | 3 00 | | | |
| 3 | do | do | 900 00 | | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 500 00 | | | | |
| 3 | Laborers | do | | 1 50 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | do | 1,000 00 | | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Assistant storekeepers | Philadelphia | 840 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Watchman | do | 420 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Laborers | do | 460 00 | | | | |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTERS. | | | | | | | |
| *Schooners Duane and Crawford.* | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Captains | | $1,200 00 | | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | | | | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | | | | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Constructor | | | $4 00 | | | |
| 1 | Boatswain's mate | | 240 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Carpenter's mate | | 240 00 | | | | |
| 10 | Seamen | | 192 00 | | | | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | | | | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | | | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Boatmen | | 360 00 | | | | |
| 7 | do | | 320 00 | | | | |
| 8 | Transient, at various prices | | | | | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Philadelphia, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $32,984 62 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 5,519 12 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $27,465 50 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 12,070 02 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 5,422 98 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 6,647 04 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 6,693 63 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 2,657 92 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 4,035 71 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, agents, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 90,518 40 |
| Amount expended on account of appraisements | | *10,646 32 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 9,907 89 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage, fees, &c. | 9,317 25 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 590 64 |
| Amount expended for revenue cutters | | 7,070 52 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 3,594 17 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 7,717 46 |
| Whole expense for collecting the revenue in district of Philadelphia | | 158,285 76 |

* Including $804 64 for examiner of drugs.

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COLLECTOR.** | | | | | |
| William H. Marriott | Collector | Baltimore | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John C. Van Wyck | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. H. Van Wyck | Cashier | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| E. A. Slicer | Clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James Hamilton | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| H. R. Pratt | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| N. R. Waters | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| C. Seran | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| T. Williams | Porter | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. Latham | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| **SURVEYOR.** | | | | | |
| William H. Cole, jr. | Surveyor | Baltimore | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Elias T. Griffin | do | do | 4,900 00 | | |
| J. F. Chase | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert M. Welch | Deputy surveyor | do | 300 00 | | |
| **NAVAL OFFICER.** | | | | | |
| James Polk | Naval officer | Baltimore | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | |
| Thomas K. Carroll | do | do | 5,000 00 | | |
| William L. Polk | Deputy | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| B. A. Vickers | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | |
| William R. Hook | Inspector | Baltimore | | 3 00 |
| T. Kendall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. Thomas | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. C. Barry | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. Hunker | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. M. Welch | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. R. Diggs | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. Duvall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| M. McDonald | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. Randall | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. E. Toole | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. Marriott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. McDonell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Springer | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. H. Pratt | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. N. Snowden | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. A. Jenkins | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. R. Mister | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Toner | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Lester | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. Muth, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 |
| D. S. Biser | do | do | | 3 00 |
| L. Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. Baines | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. Brown | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. H. Marriott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. W. Ringold | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. Steele | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. C. Roszell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. Ellicott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| R. M. Wilde | do | do | | 3 00 |
| **WEIGHERS.** | | | | |
| J. Hankey | Weigher | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Henry Klinefetter | Deputy | do | | 3 00 |
| Andrew J. Hankey | Assistant deputy | do | | 1 00 |
| **GAUGER.** | | | | |
| E. Stansbury | Gauger | Baltimore | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| P. Lawrenson | Measurer | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| W. Eichelberger | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James P. Lawrenson | Assistant measurer | do | 600 00 | | |
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| M. McBlair | Appraiser | Baltimore | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. Poultney | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| H. W. Evans | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. R. J. Fuse | Assistant appraiser | do | | $2 00 | |
| P. McConn | Porter | do | 300 00 | | |
| A. Young | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| R. Neilson | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| L. Handy | Public storekeeper | Baltimore | 1,150 00 | | |
| R. D. Hewett | do | do | 1,150 00 | | |
| John Mortimer | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| J. P. Heath | Assistant storekeeper | do | | 2 00 | |
| George W. Burke | Storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. W. Lee | Porter | do | | 1 50 | |
| R. Forsyth | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| WATCHMEN. | | | | | |
| E. Weminan | Watchman | Baltimore | 644 00 | | |
| William Durham | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| J. Wyaham | do | do | 552 00 | | |
| J. C. Murry | do | do | 552 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Cox | do | do | 552 00 |
| A. Harrigan | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. R. Scott | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. D. Wellsluger | do | do | 552 00 |
| P. R. Fayer | do | do | 552 00 |
| W. H. Gordan | do | do | 552 00 |
| R. McElwee | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Myers | do | do | 552 00 |
| D. McDonald | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Bookhultz | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Smith | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. J. Laty | do | do | 552 00 |
| A. McKinley | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Kemp | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. Hynes | do | do | 552 00 |
| E. Ourslur | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. C. Hennick | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Fons | do | do | 552 00 |
| O. Webster | do | do | 552 00 |
| William V. Jenkins | do | do | 552 00 |
| J. Bishop | do | do | 552 00 |
| T. D. Marriott | do | do | 552 00 |
| **REVENUE MARINE.** | | | |
| A. V. Frazer | Captain | Baltimore | 1,200 00 |
| R. Evans | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| J. A. Webster | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| N. W. Foulk | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| E. Jones | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| J. Nimmo | do | do | 1,200 00 |
| T. Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 |
| B. Diggo | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. Faunce | do | do | 960 00 |
| G. Hays | do | do | 960 00 |
| G. S. S. Chaddock | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. B. Fulton | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. Noyes | do | do | 960 00 |
| W. R. Pierce | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| E. C. Kennedy | do | do | 860 00 |
| J. R. H. Carran | do | do | 860 00 |
| C. W. Bennett | do | do | 860 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—Continued. | | | | | |
| R. H. Bowlin | Third lieutenant | Baltimore | $790 00 | | |
| R. H. Richie | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. H. Handy | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. H. Gladding | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. Wilcox | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Tennison | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. B. Redimond | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. B. Yates | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| J. Carson | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| W. W. Polk | Captain | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| G. More | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| J. Carson | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| O. Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Peter Cornelius | Boatman | Baltimore | | $1 50 | |
| John M. Condon | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| G. W. Goodshell | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Pitt | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Brown | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Allen | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| George W. Scarf | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Minchu | do | do | | 1 50 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compentien. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector's office.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | Baltimore | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Cashier | do | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | do | | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | do | | 1 50 | | |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | Baltimore | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 1,200 00 | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | Baltimore | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | 300 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | | |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers.* | | | | | | |
| 31 | Inspectors | Baltimore | | 3 00 | $31,056 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy | do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant deputy | do | | 1 00 | | $5,475 85 |
| 1 | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | 1,469 45 |
| 2 | Measurers | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | do | 600 00 | | | 3,603 20 |
| Amount paid porters and clerks for weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | | | | | 3,514 50 |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Appraisements.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | Baltimore | $1,500 00 | | | |
| 1 | Assistant | do | | $2 00 | | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Porter | do | 300 00 | | | |
| *Public warehouses.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | Baltimore | 1,150 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | do | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Assistant storekeeper | do | | 2 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | do | | 1 50 | | |
| 1 | Watchman | do | 644 00 | | | |
| 25 | do | do | 552 00 | | | |
| *Revenue marine.* | | | | | | |
| 8 | Captains | Baltimore | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 8 | First lieutenants | do | 960 00 | | | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | do | 860 00 | | | |
| 9 | Third lieutenants | do | 790 00 | | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bargemen | Baltimore | | 1 50 | | |

D—Continued.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $12,044 39 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 4,783 07 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $7,261 32 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 6,455 46 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 4,159 25 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 2,296 21 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 4,811 82 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 2,218 79 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 2,593 03 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 45,119 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 6,320 18 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 10,907 62 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage | 7,552 76 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 3,354 86 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 20,300 32 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 4,428 75 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 15,073 07 |
| Amount paid A. D. Bache, superintendent and disbursing agent of standard weights and measures | | 14,000 00 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Baltimore | | 120,746 74 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTORS. | | | | | |
| Dennis Prieur | Collector | New Orleans | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Samuel J. Peters | ....do | ....do | 6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| David O. Hincks | Assistant collector | ....do | 2,200 00 | | |
| John W. Hincks | Deputy | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| A. D. Dowonscourt | Registering clerk | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| L. H. Desforges | Assistant..do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| E. Colfax | Impost bookkeeper | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. M. Ozanrue | Debenture clerk | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Aug. H. Gilland | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| James Campbell | ....do | ....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| F. B. Bernard | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| G. Montamat | Cashier clerk | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Henry Generez | Assistant clerk | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| H. Castarede | Bookkeeper | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |
| S. M. Read | Impost clerk | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| John Brainard | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Charles Le Carpentier | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| A. C. Woemiger | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| A. J. Wagner | Corresponding clerk | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Paul Cucullen | Permit clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John P. White | Assistant clerk | ....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| C. B. H. Dupisis | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| John H. Wilson | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| W. S. Dallas | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| E. Montamat | ....do | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| A. Blondeau | Bookkeeper | ....do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Hagan, jr | Permit clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Henry Puck | Porter and messenger | do | | $2 00 | |
| Samuel C. Rane | Register's clerk | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Daniel Frederick | Debenture clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Josiah Daniel | Abstract clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Charles Porter | Impost clerk | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| O. Le Blanc | Permit clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Jules Cassard | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| John Inskeep | Assistant clerk | do | 900 00 | | |
| O. Bondet | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| Richard Prichard | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| John H. Allison | do | do | 900 00 | | |
| **NAVAL OFFICERS.** | | | | | |
| A. La Branch | Naval officer | New Orleans | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Manuel J. Garcia | do | do | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| S. M. Read* | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| P. Somat | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| **SURVEYORS.** | | | | | |
| David Hayden | Surveyor | New Orleans | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| R. B. Stille | do | do | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| James Graham | Deputy | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| N. Harris | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| J. M. Vandegriff | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| W. P. Reyburn | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| S. H. Page | Assistant deputy | Port Ponchartrain | 250 00 | | |
| Charles B. Lines | do | Bayou St. John | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Killum | do | Madisonville | 250 00 | | |
| Henry Castarede | Clerk | New Orleans | | 2 00 | |
| Armand Pellerin | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| G. L. Turgeau | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| **INSPECTORS.** | | | | | |
| D. Farrar | Inspector | New Orleans | | 3 00 | |
| P. Gentin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. W. Carter | do | do | | 3 00 | |

* S. M. Read appears in the collector's accounts as a clerk at $1,200 per annum.

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| V. Duplisis | Inspector | New Orleans | | $3 00 | |
| H. B. Shellay | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jules Durive | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Heyl | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. S. Upsham | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| C. Hurst | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. St. Cyr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. W. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. G. Pearson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John G. Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. L. Harpero | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Egan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. P. Berry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. E. Crogat | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Evans | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Russeau | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Wilcox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. E. Waldo | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. R. Godwin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Inden | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. J. Genkin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. Rust | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| B. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Harris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Genois | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. J. Nicholas | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. Ronaldson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. A. Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Jones | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. P. Purcey | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. Regua | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. W. Campbell | do | do | | 3 00 |
| H. J. Lynd | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Isaac A. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles Wasson | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Guy Dreux | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. L. B. Duplesis | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. A. Daunce | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. W. Vandergriff | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Tainturier | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. Sinnat, jr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. E. Leggott | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. W. Kenneday | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles L. Cruzat | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. J. Becke | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. R. Knight | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Charles N. Tallam | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. B. Bowditch | do | do | | 3 00 |
| T. Theard | do | do | | 3 00 |
| O. A. Kirkland | do | do | | 3 00 |
| B. N. Smythe | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Nieomide | do | do | | 3 00 |
| E. Lamdun | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. B. D. Voissin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. J. Fallon | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexander Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| C. L. Breed | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Dolan | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Henry Crane | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Gillaspie | do | do | | 3 00 |
| F. Barnes | do | do | | 3 00 |
| John Ballman | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Silk | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. P. Ross | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. A. Noble | do | do | | 3 00 |
| G. Rica | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Tuscages | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. B. Mortedo | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Angil Martin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| S. H. Harper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. E. Dennet | do | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIGHT INSPECTORS—Continued. | | | | | |
| A. H. Cochott | Night inspector | New Orleans | | $3 00 | |
| James Brooks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. H. Brum | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ulyses L. Mengrue | Boarding officer | Point Ala Hatchie | | 3 00 | |
| William R. Knight | do | Balize | | 3 00 | |
| Hugh Peters | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Taylor | do | New canal | | 3 00 | |
| G. W. Bowditch | do | Southwest pass | | 3 00 | |
| W. W. Wiggins | do | Balize | | 3 00 | |
| A. Sartigue | do | Point Ala Hatchie | | 3 00 | |
| John Anderson | Custom-house watchman | New Orleans | | 2 00 | |
| T. Ducoing | do do | do | | 2 00 | |
| A. L. Danvray | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Whitlock | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| N. B. Outlaw | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Just Trudian | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. B. Dameron | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. M. Perkins | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Glendenning | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Haggin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. S. Relf | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. Armstrong | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas Butterfield | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. N. Bowen | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. J. Coison | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George E. Cooledge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. Cagnolese | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Juan Dugas | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Eugenio Delazzerd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Duerceon | do | do | | 3 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | do | do | | 3 00 |
| [illegible] | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Haughton | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Louis J. Herris | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Jones | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Victor Kerr | do | do | | 3 00 |
| N. H. La Roche | do | do | | 3 00 |
| P. A. Maurin | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Alexis Marks | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Cassimer Prieto | do | do | | 3 00 |
| A. E. Piernass | do | do | | 3 00 |
| Omer Reand | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Roper | do | do | | 3 00 |
| William Relf | do | do | | 3 00 |
| J. Z. Trudeau | do | do | | 3 00 |
| W. H. Wikoff | do | do | | 3 00 |
| James Wibray | do | do | | 3 00 |
| **WEIGHERS.** | | | | |
| George Pollock | Weigher | New Orleans | $1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Samuel Boyd | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| William S. Brown | Assistant weigher | do | 1,200 00 | |
| Herman Schroeder | Laborer | do | 420 00 | |
| Claus Brace | do | do | 420 00 | |
| G. H. Schroeder | do | do | 200 00 | |
| Lewis Decker | do | do | 200 00 | |
| **GAUGERS.** | | | | |
| N. D. Rind | Gauger | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| J. E. Quin | Assistant gauger | do | 1,200 00 | |
| **MEASURER.** | | | | |
| C. W. Duhy | Measurer | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| Charles S. Hayden | Assistant measurer | do | | 3 00 |
| Jacob D. Smith | Laborer | do | 420 00 | |
| **MARKER.** | | | | |
| N. G. Snethen | Marker | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. |
| R. C. Vandegriff | Assistant marker | do | | 3 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| Ernest Murphy | Appriser | New Orleans | $1,500 00 | | |
| Jno. Duncan | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| N. Duncan | Clerk | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. Peychand | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. A. Bertrand | Examiner of drugs | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Hy. Mader | Porter | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Rhodes | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| PUBLIC WAREHOUSES. | | | | | |
| W. E. Wells | Storekeeper | New Orleans | 1,500 00 | | |
| F. Ducyet | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| M. Walker | Deputy storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| Sundry persons | For rents of stores | do | | | $7,500 00 |
| W. E. Wells | For store expenses | do | | | 800 00 |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| Winslow Foster | Captain | New Orleans | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Osmond Peters | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| W. G. Shannon | Boatman | New Orleans | 540 00 | | |
| John Price | do | do | 540 00 | | |
| [illegible]ton | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| [illegible] | do | Southwest Pass | 360 00 | | |
| [illegible] | do | do | 360 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| [illegible]erd | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Wilson | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Dallar | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Smith | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| F. Barringer | do | Balize | 360 00 | | |
| A. Yarbrough | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Hy. Schroeder | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| William Smith | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Reed | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Preeble | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Peter | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles Smith | do | Point Ala Hatchie | 360 00 | | |
| T. Devier | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| David Davis | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Menier | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| James Watson | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| A. L. Mongne | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| A. Lartigue | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| R. Fontinelle | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| William Wilson | Messenger | New Orleans | 540 00 | | |
| Martin Fearing | do | do | 540 00 | | |

# RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid clerks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | New Orleans | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Deputy | | 2,200 00 | | | |
| 6 | Clerks | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 9 | do | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 9 | do | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 13 | do | | 900 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | | 740 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | | 336 00 | | | |
| 1 | do | | 790 00 | | | |
| 2 | do | | 29 59 | | | |
| Amount paid deputy and clerks | | | | | | $31,910 98 |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | New Orleans | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Deputy | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 3 | Clerks | | | $2 00 | | |
| Official expenses of naval officer | $445 35 | | | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | New Orleans | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| Official expenses of surveyor | $801 25 | | | | | |
| 7 | Deputy surveyors | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| *Inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers.* | | | | | | |
| | Inspectors | New Orleans | | 3 00 | 67,497 00 | |
| | [illegible] inspectors | | | 3 00 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assistant weigher | | 1,200 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| | Laborers | | 420 00 | | | |
| | ....do | | 200 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of weighers | $526 15 | | | | |
| 1 | Gauger | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Assistant gauger | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of gaugers | $21 75 | | | | |
| 1 | Measurer | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 1 | Assistant measurer | | | 3 00 | | |
| 1 | Laborer | | 420 00 | | | |
| | Official expenses of measurers | $425 89 | | | | |
| 1 | Marker | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation | | |
| 2 | Assistant markers | | | 3 00 | | |
| | Official expenses of markers | $257 75 | | | | |
| 2 | Watchmen | | | 2 00 | | |
| | *Appraiser's office.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Clerks | | | 3 00 | | |
| 2 | Porters | | 360 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| | *Public warehouses.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Storekeepers | | 1,500 00 | | | |
| 2 | Deputies | | | 3 00 | | |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | | | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 540 00 | | | |
| 27 | ....do | | 360 00 | | | |
| 2 | Messengers | | 540 00 | | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the distri of New Orleans, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $41,404 39 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 8,132 46 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $33,271 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 7,663 03 | |
| Deduct fees received by naval officer | 6,990 45 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for naval officer's department | | 672 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 8,746 46 | |
| Deduct fees received by surveyor | 5,455 84 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for surveyor's department | | 3,290 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers— | | |
| For inspectors | 56,727 00 | |
| For night inspectors | 10,770 00 | |
| For weighing | 4,060 62 | |
| For gauging | 2,620 75 | |
| For measuring | 3,288 89 | |
| For marking | 2,762 75 | |
| For boarding officers and watchmen | 5,471 00 | |
| Estimated addition to inspectors, weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers, to make up for withheld accounts from April 1 to May 13 | 9,975 66 | |
| | | 95,676 |
| Amount expended for appraisements, including estimate as above | | 7,266 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 32,778 93 | |
| Amount received for storage | 22,568 26 | |
| | | 10,210 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine, including estimate as above | | 1,761 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats, including estimate as above | | 7,342 |
| Amount expended for contingencies, including estimate as above | | 28,742 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of New Orleans | | 188,234 |

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| William J. Grayson | Collector | Charleston | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Charles Bouckeneau | Clerk | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Yates, jr. | Assistant clerk | do | 600 00 | | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | | |
| Henry M. Howard | Naval officer | Charleston | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Lee Howard | Assistant naval-officer | do | 625 00 | | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| Myer Jacobs | Surveyor | Charleston | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS. | | | | | |
| Charles Pinckney | Inspector | Charleston | | $3 00 | |
| Thomas Steedman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| P. Cantrell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward S. Courtney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Peter M. Ehney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neil McNeill | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Stillman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Perry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James C. Jervis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Marshburn | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James A. Miller | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Elfe | do | do | | 3 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS, WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS—Continued. | | | | | |
| John Cudworth | Inspector | Charleston | | $3 00 | |
| George W. Wilkie | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. G. Stoney | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. P. Waties | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John M. Wrighton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Levin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Harleston | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| G. Lazarus | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. J. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John B. White | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Sparnich | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William A. Plane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel J. Wagner | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Champlain | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jeremiah Yates, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas D. Jervey | Dep. collector & inspector | do | $1,000 00 | | |
| William T. McCready | do do | do | 1,300 00 | | |
| Isaac N. Cardozo | Weigher | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John P. Ellsworth | Gauger | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Theodore Gilliard | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| APPRAISER'S OFFICE. | | | | | |
| [illegible] | Appraiser | Charleston | 1,500 00 | | |
| [illegible] | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [redacted] | Captain | Charleston | 1,200 00 | | |
| [redacted] | ....do | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| [redacted]eall | Second lieutenant | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| Richard Bringlow | Bargeman | Charleston | | 1 00 | |
| Justis Palmer | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| George Wood | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| Michael Herbert | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| John Miller | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| Benjamin Morgan | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| Louis Ford | ....do | ....do | | 1 00 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Amount paid inspectors, markers, &c. | Amount paid weighers, gaugers, measurers, and their official expenses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Collector.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Collector | | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Deputy and inspector | | 1,300 00 | | | |
| 1 | ....do.....do. | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| 1 | ....do | | 600 00 | | | |
| *Naval officer.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| 1 | Assistant | | 625 00 | | | |
| *Surveyor.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| *Inspectors, weigher, gauger, and measurer.* | | | | | | |
| 27 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 | $29,738 00 | |
| 1 | Weigher | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| Official expenses | of do ..... $802 74 | | | | | $2,302 74 |
| 1 | Gauger | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| Official expenses | of do ..... 94 62 | | | | | 1,394 77 |
| 1 | Measurer | | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | | |
| Official expenses | of do ..... 411 31 | | | | | 1,911 31 |
| | ...office. | | | | | |
| | ..... | | 1,500 00 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | do | | 920 00 | | | |
| 1 | Examiner of drugs | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| *Revenue marine.* | | | | | | |
| 2 | Captains | | 1,200 00 | | | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | | | |
| *Revenue boats.* | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bargemen | | | 1 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $7,948 28 | |
| Deduct fees received by collector | 2,004 62 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $5,943 66 |
| Amount of fees received by naval officer | 1,938 66 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 1,510 99 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 35,346 82 |
| Amount expended for appraisements (this includes $908 07 for examiner of drugs) | | 4,753 33 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 2,492 24 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2,204 47 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 1,152 07 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Charleston, South Carolina | | 51,892 59 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| W. B. Bulloch | Collector | Savannah | $6,400 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| John Postell | Deputy and inspector | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas N. Box | Clerk | do | 800 00 | | |
| NAVAL OFFICER. | | | | | |
| J. De la Motta | Naval officer | Savannah | 5,000 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| SURVEYOR. | | | | | |
| R. W. Pooler | Surveyor | Savannah | 4,900 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| INSPECTORS. | | | | | |
| William Starr | Inspector | Savannah | | $3 00 | |
| Isaac De Lyon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. F. Nichol | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Felt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jno. Cass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. George | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. J. Myers | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. More | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. Knapp | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. E. Stirk | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. Pooler, jr | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas D. Morrel | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| M. H. McCloud | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. H. Lightbourne | do | do | | 3 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INSPECTORS, &c.—Continued. | | | | | |
| J. G. Holcombe | Inspector | Savannah | | $3 00 | |
| G. J. Spencer | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J R Johnson | Weigher and gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles Stevens | Appraiser | do | $1,500 00 | | |
| William McKay | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| James Hunter | do | do | 1,500 00 | | |
| Daniel Keane | Porter and night watch | do | 360 00 | | |
| William James Bulloch | Storekeeper | do | 800 00 | | |
| Robert Day | Captain revenue marine | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| J. J. Morrison | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Moses Amorous | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| F. W. Cooper | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Raphael | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| R. Worthington | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| E. Bradley | do | do | 360 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Savannah | $6,400 00 | Max. compensation. |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Naval officer | | 5,000 00 | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 4,900 00 | |
| 10 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | | Fees. | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | 1,500 00 | |
| 1 | Porter and night watch | | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Storekeeper | | 800 00 | |
| 1 | Captain revenue marine | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | 1st lieutenant revenue marine | | 960 00 | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,802 15 | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | 733 02 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for collector's department | | $1,069 13 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | | 150 00 |
| Amount of fees received by naval officer | 799 29 | |
| Amount expended for surveyor's department | | 150 00 |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 677 46 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 12,592 76 | |
| Amount expended for weighers and gaugers | 1,608 48 | |
| | | 14,201 18 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 2,923 64 |
| Amount expended for public stores | | 1,220 12 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 969 60 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 1,460 15 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 1,189 09 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Savannah | | 23,332 91 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Bion Bradbury | Collector | Passamaquoddy | $3,000 00 | | |
| Daniel Kilby | ....do | .....do | 3,000 00 | | |
| Lucius Bradbury | Dep. collector and inspector | .....do | | $3 00 | |
| Uriah Coolidge | ....do.....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| James Boies | ....do.....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac W. Taber | ....do.....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Mark Trafton | ....do.....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Gunnison | Surveyor | .....do | 500 00 | | |
| Benjamin D. Leavitt | ....do | .....do | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Skofield | Inspector | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Aug. F. Sweet | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Humphrey Pike | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Kimball | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| John Brackett | ....do | .....do | | 2 00 | |
| James Nason | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Coolidge | Temporary inspector | .....do | | 1 50 | |
| Thomas Johnson | ....do | .....do | | 1 50 | |
| Nathan Higgins | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Silas C. E. Thayer | Weigher and measurer | .....do | Fees. | | |
| *Revenue cutter Alert.* | | | | | |
| John Whitcomb | Captain | Passamaquoddy | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Hays | First lieutenant | .....do | 960 00 | | |
| Camillus Saunders | Second lieutenant | .....do | 860 00 | | |
| Amasa L. Hyde | Third lieutenant | .....do | 790 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Revenue cutter Alert*—Cont'd. | | | | | |
| Westley H. Slack | Third lieutenant | Passamaquoddy | $790 00 | | |
| William Ferguson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mills | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| James Travers | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| James Bearry | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Andrew Patterson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Francis Ferdinand | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| John McGuire | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Chapman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Delany | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Collins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Davis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Oliver Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Mograth | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Matthew McLaughlin | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Simpson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Francis Yott | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Whitby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Wallace | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 | | |
| James Whalen | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Andrew Holmes | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Simon Elliott | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Joseph Clark | do | do | 168 00 | | |
| Samuel Martin | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Patrick Doyle | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Reynolds | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Ackley | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Philip Brown | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Patterson | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Doughty | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Coggins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Collins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Devereux | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Matthew Thompson | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 | | |
| Edward Welsh | Boy | do | 96 00 | | |
| Thomas Neil | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| REVENUE BOATS. | | | | | |
| John Samson | Bargeman | Passamaquoddy | 360 00 | | |
| Daniel G. George | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Peter Whelpley | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. Lancey | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| James Leighton | do | do | 360 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual compensation. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Passamaquoddy | $3,000 00 | Max. compens'n. |
| 5 | Deputies and inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Surveyor | | 500 00 | |
| 5 | Inspectors | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Do | | | 2 00 |
| 2 | Do | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | Do | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Weigher and measurer | | Fees. | |
| | *Schooner Alert.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | | 216 00 | |
| 5 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 2 | Do | | 96 00 | |
| 17 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 6 | Ordinary seamen | | 168 00 | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | |
| 5 | Bargemen | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Passamaquoddy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during the fiscal year. | Excess of fees received. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $3,334 42 | | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | 4,224 88 | | |
| Excess of fees received by collector | | | $890 46 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | $200 00 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | 49 10 | | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | | 11,963 38 | |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 13,361 67 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 1,172 56 | |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 20 00 | |
| Amount expended for cost of suit | | 585 14 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 307 01 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Passamaquoddy | | 27,609 76 | |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF MACHIAS, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| William Brown | Collector | Machias | Fees. | | |
| William D. Smith | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Lewis Burnham | Deputy and inspector | ....do | | $2 50 | |
| James Moore | Inspector | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Ellery Turner | ....do | ....do | | 2 50 | |
| James C. Adams | ....do | ....do | | 2 50 | |
| John L. Prouty | First lieut. revenue cutter | ....do | $960 00 | | |
| James Fletcher | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Benjamin Rice | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Stafford B. Sumner | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Jacob B. Crocker | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| James C. Fletcher | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Machias | Fees. | |
| 3 | Inspectors | | | $2 50 |
| 1 | Do | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | $960 00 | |
| 4 | Bargemen | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Machias, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $267 94 | |
| Fees received by collecter | 463 55 | | $463 55 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,233 99 | 1,233 99 | |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 969 60 | 969 60 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 797 64 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 2 45 | |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Machias | | 3,271 62 | |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF FRENCHMAN'S BAY, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Joseph H. Jordan | Collector | Frenchman's Bay | Fees. | | |
| Charles Peters | ....do | .....do | Fees. | | |
| G. B. Hopkins | Inspector | .....do | | $3 00 | |
| N. A. Joy | ....do | Ellsworth | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Dodge | ....do | Frenchman's Bay | | 1 00 | |
| L. J. Thomas | ....do | .....do | | 1 00 | |
| Lewis Freeman | ....do | .....do | | 1 00 | |
| A. J. Heath | ....do | .....do | $500 00 | | |
| Nathan Shaw | ....do | .....do | 500 00 | | |
| John M. Noyes | ....do | Southwest harbor | 500 00 | | |
| Jabez S. Foster | ....do | Sullivan & Goldsboro | 500 00 | | |
| Isaac H. Thomas | ....do | Eden | | 1 00 | |
| John L. Stall | Second lieutenant | Ellsworth | 860 00 | | |
| William Fullerton | Bargeman | Frenchman's Bay | 240 00 | | |
| Loring Jordan | ....do | Ellsworth | 240 00 | | |
| Eben Millikin | ....do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| A. H. Treworgy | ....do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| William Fullerton, jr | ....do | ....do | 108 00 | | |
| William H. Benson | ....do | ....do | 180 00 | | |
| Sprague Butler | ....do | ....do | 144 00 | | |
| Matthew Means | ....do | ....do | 180 00 | | |
| Robert Bowzey | Boy | ....do | 96 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees | |
| 4 | Inspectors | | $500 00 | |
| 3 | ....do | | | $3 00 |
| 3 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 240 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 180 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 144 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 108 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 96 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | | 96 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Frenchman's Bay, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $166 65 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,604 99 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 977 72 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,227 14 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 57 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Frenchman's Bay | 5,033 78 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| R. H. Bridgham | Collector | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| B. W. Hickley | do | do | Fees | | |
| F. A. Hook | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Jno. Lee | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Ellis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Rufus Buck | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George S. Vose | Occasional inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Andrew Chute | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James C. Maddican | do | Fort Kent | | 3 00 | |
| Abel Moore | do | Houlton Road | | 2 00 | |
| F. A. Hook | Measurer | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| George S. Vose | do | do | Fees | | |
| Jno. Lee | do | Bucksport | Fees | | |
| James C. Maddican | Weigher and gauger | Penobscot | Fees | | |
| Supply S. Foss | 1st lieut., comm'g "Veto" | do | $960 00 | | |
| Jno. Jackson | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| George W. Porter | Steward | do | 96 00 | | |
| Sylvester H. Landon | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Pierce | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Sawyer | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Samuel W. Campbell | do | do | 264 00 | | |
| Ephraim H. Mullet | do | do | 156 00 | | |
| Lewis Brewster | do | do | 156 00 | | |
| Andrew Chester | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| Michael Cosgrove | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| J. O. Barnham | do | do | 144 00 | | |
| Jno. Whitham | do | do | 132 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Foster | ....do | ....do | 132 00 | | |
| James N. Wardwell | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Zinig Bryan | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Soln. A. Douglas | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Frederick Combs | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Benson Cunningham | Boy | ....do | 120 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees | |
| 6 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 2 | ....do | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | Weigher | | Fees | |
| 1 | Gauger | | Fees | |
| 3 | Measurers | | Fees | |
| | *Revenue boat "Veto."* | | | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | $960 00 | |
| 1 | Seaman | | 264 00 | |
| 3 | ....do | | 192 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 156 00 | |
| 3 | ....do | | 144 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 132 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 120 00 | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Steward | | 96 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Annual amount paid for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $336 70 |
| Amount of fees received by collector | $844 47 | ..... |
| Amount paid inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | | 4,910 84 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 28 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2,841 93 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 187 47 |
| Whole amount expended for collecting the revenue in the district of Penobscot | | 8,304 94 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF WALDOBORO', MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Edmund Wilson | Collector | Waldoboro' | Fees | | |
| Bela B. Haskell | ...do | ...do | Fees | | |
| George W. Nichols | Inspector | ...do | | $3 00 | |
| Jno. H. Kennedy | ...do | ...do | | 3 00 | |
| David Plummer | ...do | ...do | | 1 75 | |
| Edwin Rose | ...do | Thomaston | | 3 00 | |
| James H. Rivers | ...do | ...do | | 2 50 | |
| John Merrill | ...do | ...do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles H. Merrill | ...do | Nobleboro' | | 3 00 | |
| Cyrus Cotter | ...do | ...do | | 2 50 | |
| Eben Otis | ...do | St. George | | 2 50 | |
| Jno. Watts | ...do | ...do | | 1 75 | |
| Robert Gay | ...do | Cushing and Friendship | | 1 50 | |
| Abm. T. Moses | ...do | ...do | | 2 50 | |
| Thomas Simmons | ...do | Bristol | | 3 00 | |
| Albert S. Clark | ...do | ...do | | 1 75 | |
| Leander Morton | ...do | ...do | | 1 50 | |
| James Conway | ...do | Bremen | | 1 50 | |
| Elkanah Spear | ...do | E. Thomaston | | 1 50 | |
| Edwin Rose | Measurer | Thomaston | | Fees | |
| Jno. Merrill | ...do | ...do | | Fees | |
| Cyrus Catter | ...do | Nobleboro' | | Fees | |
| Charles H. Merrill | ...do | ...do | | Fees | |
| Thomas Rose | Bargeman | | | 1 00 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees |
| 5 | Inspectors | | $3 00 |
| 2 | ....do | | 2 00 |
| 3 | ....do | | 2 50 |
| 3 | ....do | | 1 75 |
| 4 | ....do | | 1 50 |
| 4 | Measurers | | Fees |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 1 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Waldoboro', for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $289 50 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,672 97 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 155 35 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 42 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 425 07 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Waldoboro' | 5,584 44 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| John C. Humphreys | Collector | Bath | Fees | | |
| B. Randall | do | do | Fees | | |
| Jos. C. Snow | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Edward S. J. Nealy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Wakefield | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James H. Nichols | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Abner D. Young | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac L. Snow | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Sewall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Harding F. Merrill | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robinson Fogg | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Swanton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Nutter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jno. Kelly | do | do | $600 00 | | |
| Robert P. Adams | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Robert A. Cony | do | do | 350 00 | | |
| David White | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Moses Springer | do | Gardiner | 350 00 | | |
| Joseph Sewall | Weigher and measurer | Bath | Fees | | |
| James H. Nichols | Weigher, gauger, and measurer | do | do | | |
| James Wakefield | Occasional measurer | do | do | | |
| E. S. J. Neally | do weigher | do | do | | |
| John H. Humphries | do do | do | do | | |
| Richard Nutter | do do | do | do | | |
| Jos. C. Snow | do measurer | do | do | | |
| Samuel Swanton | do do | do | do | | |
| Wm. H. Harrison | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| Levi Chadbourne | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Silas Anderson | do | do | | 1 00 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Fees | |
| 11 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | ....do | | $600 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 250 00 | |
| 2 | ....do | | 350 00 | |
| 1 | ....do | | 500 00 | |
| 8 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | Fees | |
| 3 | Bargemen | | | 1 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bath for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $434 26 |
| Amount of fees received by collector | $1,690 15 | ..... |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $7,032 20 | ..... |
| Amount expended for weighers | 1,833 60 | ..... |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 41 88 | ..... |
| Amount expended for measurers | 1,061 24 | ..... |
| | | 9,968 92 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | 40 00 |
| Amount expended for public stores | | 75 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 1,055 09 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 281 48 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bath | | 11,854 75 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PORTLAND AND FALMOUTH, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Robert P. Dunlap | Collector | Portland | Fees. | | |
| Luther Jewett | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Benjamin Kingsbury, jr | Surveyor | do | $150 00 | | |
| David Drinkwater | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| William T. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ezra Carter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John K. Hooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Shaw | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua Knight | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William S. Davis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Tobias Wilson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Hinds | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joel Chandler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nathan Walter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph Stockbridge | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Tibbets | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Hazelton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ellridge Toby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Kimball | Weigher, gauger, and measurer. | do | Fees. | | |
| Jonathan Smith | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Alexander H. Putney | do | do | Fees. | | |
| John A. Balham | Occasional gauger and measurer. | do | Fees. | | |
| John Williams | Appraiser | do | | 5 00 | |
| Samuel Gooding | do | do | | 5 00 | |
| Joseph H. Kellog | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William Estell | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Brenegan | do | do | 360 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Portland | Fees. | |
| 1 | Surveyor | | $150 00 | |
| 16 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 4 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | Fees. | |
| 2 | Appraisers | | | 5 00 |
| 1 | Third lieutenant rev. marine | | 790 00 | |
| 2 | Bargemen | | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portland and Falmouth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | | $1,679 10 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | | 150 00 |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | $849 70 | | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | $9,342 25 | |
| Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers | | 6,096 53 | |
| | | | 15,438 78 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | | | 925 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | | 332 44 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | | 752 14 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | | 545 58 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Portland and Falmouth | | | 19,823 04 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF SACO, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ichabod Jordon | Collector | Saco | $250 00 | | |
| Joseph S. Nye | ....do | ..do | 250 00 | | |
| Hiram Wood | Inspector | Outer harbor | | $3 00 | |
| Silas J. Libby | ....do | Scarboro harbor | | 3 00 | |
| Tristram Goldsthwaite | ....do | Outer harbor | | 3 00 | |
| Ichabod Jordon | Measurer | Saco | Fees. | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 |
| 3 inspectors | $3 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saco, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $252 13 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $555 00 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 51 30 | |
| | | 606 30 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 2 99 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 42 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Saco | | 903 72 |

## DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abel M. Bryant | Collector | Kennebunk | Fees. | | |
| Daniel Remick | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Joshua Herrick | Inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Oliver Walker | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Christopher Littlefield | do | Wells | | 2 00 | |
| Joshua Hubbard | do | Ogunquit | | 2 00 | |
| Joshua Herrick | Measurer | Kennebunk | | Fees. | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 4 inspectors | $2 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Kennebunk, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $3 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $712 00 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 29 59 | |
| | | 741 59 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 40 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 36 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Kennebunk | | 820 59 |

## DISTRICT OF YORK, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph P. Jenkins | Collector | York | Fees. | | |
| Luther Jenkins | Inspector | do | $200 00 | | |
| Samuel Adams | do | Nedrick | 120 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $250 69 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 297 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of York | 548 19 |

## DISTRICT OF BELFAST, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfred Marshall | Collector | Belfast | Fees. | | |
| Ansel Lennan | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| J. S. Marshall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| F. S. Nickerson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Oshea Page | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Clark | do | Camden and port | | 3 00 | |
| J. F. Gleason | Temporary inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. H. Nickerson | Inspector | Stearsport | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Marshall | Weigher, gauger, and measurer. | Belfast | | Fees. | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 7 inspectors | $3 per diem. |
| 1 weigher, gauger, &c. | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the distric of Belfast for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $119 72 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 3,149 90 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 68 18 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Belfast | 3,337 80 | |

## DISTRICT OF BANGOR, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniel Emery | Collector | Bangor | Fees. | | |
| William C. Hammett | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Andrew Freeze | Inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Jonathan G. Dickerson | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Ingersoll | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin F. Mudgett | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| John F. Gleason | Dep. collec'r and inspector | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Occasional.....do | Frankfort | | 3 00 | |
| Charles H. Pierce | ....do.....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Weigh., gaug., and meas. | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Ebenezer T. Fox | ....do.....do | Bangor | | Fees. | |
| Ebenezer French | ....do.....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Frederick D. Huntress | Bargeman | ....do | | 1 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 6 inspectors | $3 per diem. |
| 1....do | 2 do. |
| 3 weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. |
| 1 bargeman | 1 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the distr of Bangor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year. | Official fe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $167 54 | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | | | $1,544 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $3,705 00 | | |
| Amount expended for weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 610 17 | | |
| | | 4,330 17 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 106 86 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bangor | | 4,604 57 | |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WISCASSET, MAINE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Taylor | Collector | Wiscasset | $200 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Bailey | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| John Babson | Insp., weigher, and gauger | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Trundy | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Taylor | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Stevens Smith | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Westbrook Greenleaf, jr. | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John H. Converse | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Auld | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Wales Hubbard | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua Young | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Sheman | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Cunningham | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Rolvin H. Smith | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Webber | do | do | | 1 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $200 00 |
| 9 inspectors and measurers | $3 per diem. |
| 4 bargemen | 1 do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Wiscasset for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $217 63 | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | 4,366 07 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | $360 00 | | |
| Estimated addition for April and May, not furnished | 60 00 | | |
| | | 420 00 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 314 00 | | |
| Estimated addition for April and May | 52 00 | | |
| | | 366 00 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Wiscasset | | 5,369 70 | |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augustus Jenkins | Collector | Portsmouth | Fees. | | |
| Lory Odell | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Daniel Vaughn | Naval officer | do | Fees. | | |
| John McClintock | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Winthrop Pickering | Surveyor | do | $250 00 | | |
| John N. Frost | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Benjamin Weeks | Inspector | do | 360 00 | | |
| John R. Hill | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| James M. Edwards | Dep. collec'r and inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Samson B. Lord | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Kittredge Sheldon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry J. Rand | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Eliphalet Currier | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Laws | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Thomas D. White | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Gideon H. Rundlett | Occasional inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Laskey | Occ'l insp. and watchman | do | | $3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph Harrold | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph B. Adams | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Charles L. Pierce | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Joseph W. Pickering, jr | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| William Russell | do do | do | | 3 00 & 1 50 | |
| Uri Lamprey | Occasional inspector | Hampton | 120 00 | | |
| Timothy Ham | do do | Railroad depot | 200 00 | | |
| Thomas B. Frost | do do | Newcastle | 500 00 | | |
| Daniel Frisbee | do do | Kittery | 500 00 | | |
| Warren Parsons | do do | Rye | 100 00 | | |
| Ephraim Cross | do do | Lancaster | 300 00 | | |
| William P. Foster | do do | Concord | 400 00 | | |
| James Frye | Dep. collec'r and inspector | Dover | 200 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas F. Rowe | Weigh., gauger, and meas. | Portsmouth | Fees. | | |
| R. Sheldon | ....do....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| S. D. Lord | ....do....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| H. S. Rand | ....do....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| E. Currier | ....do....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Caleb Currier | Captain revenue marine | ....do | $1,200 00 | | |
| Joseph Amazeen | First lieutenant | ....do | 960 00 | | |
| John A. Underwood | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 naval officer | Fees. | |
| 1 surveyor | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 360 00 | |
| 2....do | 300 00 | |
| 3....do | 2 00 | per diem. |
| 5....do | 3 00 | do. |
| 3....do | 500 00 | per annum. |
| 2....do | 200 00 | |
| 1....do | 100 00 | |
| 1....do | 120 00 | |
| 1....do | 400 00 | |
| 5 weighers, gaugers, and measurers | Fees. | |
| 6 night watch | 1 50 | per diem. |
| 1 captain | 1,200 00 | per annum. |
| 1 first lieutenant | 960 00 | |
| 1 third lieutenant | 790 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Portsmouth for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Am't expended in the fiscal year. | Official fees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $224 63 | |
| Amount of fees received by collector | | ..... | |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | | ..... | |
| Amount of fees received by naval officers | | ..... | |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 250 00 | |
| Amount of fees received by surveyor | | ..... | |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $6,039 14 | | |
| Amount expended for weighers | 938 36 | | |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 54 60 | | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 433 06 | | |
| | | 7,465 16 | |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | | 1,908 68 | |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 40 00 | |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 126 35 | |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Portsmouth | | 10,014 82 | |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. G. Hopkinson | Collector | Alburg | $1,408 14 | | |
| George Lowry | Dep. collector & inspector | Burlington | 570 00 | | |
| Danford Mott | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Parker | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| John M. Lowles | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Isaac B. Bowditch | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Benjamin Peek | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Denyer Holby | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. J. Deavitt | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jasper Rand | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Eph. Rice | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Rich | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Norman Boardman | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| Porter B. Hopkinson | Inspector | do | 500 00 | | |
| William R. Andros | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Benjamin Allen | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Luke P. Poland | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Thomas Bartlett, jr | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Harry Richardson | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jason Crane | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Bradley Barlow | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| Luther Newcomb | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| John G. Saxe | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jason Washburne | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Feman Mott | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| C. A. Allen | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Hiram Sweet | do | do | 120 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Alburg | $1,408 14 |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | Burlington | 570 00 |
| 2 | Do do | | 500 00 |
| 4 | Do do | | 360 00 |
| 4 | Do do | | 240 00 |
| 1 | Do do | | 200 00 |
| 3 | Inspectors | | 500 00 |
| 4 | Do | | 240 00 |
| 1 | Do | | 160 00 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vermont, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid for fiscal year. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $1,408 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | | 6,550 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 720 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | $411 61 | |
| Deduct amount received for storage | 368 51 | |
| Net charge upon the revenue for public warehouses | | 43 10 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 392 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Vermont | | 9,114 01 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SACKETT'S HARBOR, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Otis N. Cole | Collector | Sackett's Harbor | $750 21 | | |
| Daniel McCullough | do | do | 750 21 | | |
| J. Eaton | Deputy collector | do | | $2 00 | |
| W. S. Hine | Dep. collector & inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Samuel Boyden | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Alvin Hunt | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Peter Doxtader | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| E. C. Church | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Levi Robins | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Fred'k Orton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Bradley Griffin | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| J. D. Bealls | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| E. E. Adams | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| F. Coffin | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Fay | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Emery Burnham | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Erastus Hall | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Cole | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Alexander Brown | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Edmund Luff | Dep. collector & inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| H. N. Tracey | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Sackett's Harbor | $750 21 | ..... |
| 6 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | $2 00 |
| 5 | Do | ..... | ..... | 1 50 |
| 3 | Do | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| 3 | Do | ..... | 240 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Do | ..... | ..... | 3 00 |
| 1 | First lieutenant revenue marine | ..... | 960 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sackett's Harbor, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid for fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $750 21 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 8,712 92 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 960 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 101 58 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sackett's Harbor | 10,524 71 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF GENESEE, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Sibley | Collector | Genesee | $784 24 | | |
| Joseph Medbury | Dep. collector & inspector | Rochester | | $2 00 | |
| John Smyles | ....do....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Henry W. Davis | ....do....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Ezra Sibley | ....do....do | Charlotte | | 2 00 | |
| Charles G. Richards | ....do....do | Pultneyville | | 2 00 | |
| J. J. Nimmo | First lieutenant | Rochester | 960 00 | | |
| Charles Phillips | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| John Cook | ....do | ....do | 168 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensat'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Genesee | $784 24 | |
| 5 | Deputy collectors & inspectors | Rochester | | $2 00 |
| 1 | Lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Bargéman | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Do. | | 168 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Genesee, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid for fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $784 24 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | 3,532 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 3 00 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 622 50 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits | 233 53 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 42 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Genesee | 5,268 04 |

DISTRICT OF OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLLECTOR. | | | | | |
| Jacob Richardson | Collector | Oswego | $961 85 | | |
| George H. McWharter | do | do | 961 85 | | |
| G. R. Richardson | Clerk | do | | $2 00 | |
| George C. McWharter | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| M. Hannon | Deputy coll'r and insp'r | do | 750 00 | | |
| J. Williams | do do | Big Sodus | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Wickham | do do | Sodus | | 1 37½ | |
| S. Cook | Inspector | Ellisburg | 250 00 | | |
| H. Huntington | do | Little Salmon creek | | 1 00 | |
| S. Hall | do | Oswego | | 1 50 | |
| S. Peck | do | Little Salmon creek | | 1 00 | |
| W. Wasson | do | Little Sodus | | 82 | |
| W. B. Buckhout | do | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| S. Lutz | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| N. Simmons | do | Ontario | | 1 12½ | |
| N. Broadfoot | do | Little Sodus | | 82 | |
| Stephen Bentley | do | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| David Harmon | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| J. Grant, jr. | Secret inspector | do | | 1 00 | |
| Seth Turner | Inspector | Little Sodus | | 2 00 | |
| J. L. Lake | Secret inspector | Oswego | | 1 00 | |
| J. L. McWharter | Deputy collector | do | 750 00 | | |
| William P. Horey | Assistant inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jno. B. Hall | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Willis Sumner | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Calvin S. Sumner | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| C. Smith, jr. | Night watch | do | | 1 50 | |
| N. R. Whitney | do | do | | 1 50 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Bennett | Night watch | Oswego | | $1 00 | |
| H. H. Coates | do | Fulton | | 1 50 | |
| J. A. Rhoades | Secret night watch | Oswego | | 2 00 | |
| J. Wilber | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| REVENUE CUTTER "ACTIVE." | | | | | |
| William B. Whitehead | Captain | Oswego | $1,200 00 | | |
| Bradley Griffin | Pilot | do | 360 00 | | |
| Aaron Bush | Pilot | do | 360 00 | | |
| M. S. Hotchkiss | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| J. G. Bond | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Julius Terry | Cook | do | 192 00 | | |
| Turner R. McKee | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| David B. Sole | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jno. L. Colburn | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert F. Beecher | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Dickerson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Blackmer | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Folsom | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George McKee | Boy | do | 72 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | $961 85 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | | $2 00 |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | | 750 00 | |
| 1 | ....do.....do | | 500 00 | |
| 1 | ....do.....do | | | 1 37½ |
| 2 | Inspectors | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 12½ |
| 2 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 2 | ....do | | | 82½ |
| 2 | Secret inspectors | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Night watch | | | 1 50 |
| 1 | ....do | | | 1 00 |
| 1 | Secret night watch | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | ....do.....do | | | 1 00 |
| | *Revenue marine.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 00 | |
| 2 | Pilots | | 360 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 190 00 | |
| 4 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | | 72 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oswego, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,741 85 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors, inspectors, and watchmen | 6,632 86 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 2,111 90 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 240 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 99 02 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oswego | 10,825 63 |

## DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reuben H. Boughton | Collector | Niagara | $1,359 14 | | |
| Oliver Grace | Deputy coll'r and insp'r | Lewiston | 900 00 | | |
| John Porter | do do | Youngstown | | $2 00 | |
| George W. Simms | do do | Manchester | 400 00 | | |
| Alexander Butterfield | do do | Lewiston | 200 00 | | |
| Milton Randall | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| George P. Eddy | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| L. P. Babcock | do | Youngstown | | 2 00 | |
| William L. G. Smith | Secret inspector | Lewiston | | 3 00 | |
| Jonathan Bell | Night watch | do | | 1 00 | |
| S. [illegible] Churchill | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| L. F. Collins | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Peter Oliphant | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Steele | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John F. Beardsley | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| P. B. Weaver | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| C. H. Piper | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| John Middleton | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Asa Cooper | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Charles H. Piper | Boatman | do | 360 00 | | |
| John Royall | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| C. Lloyd | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| James Kelly, jr | do | do | 300 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Niagara district | $1,359 14 | ..... |
| 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | ..... | 900 00 | ..... |
| 1 | .....do..... | .....do..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | .....do..... | .....do..... | 400 00 | ..... |
| 1 | .....do..... | .....do..... | 200 00 | ..... |
| 3 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | ..... | ..... | |
| 10 | Night watch | ..... | ..... | |
| 3 | Boatmen | ..... | 360 00 | ..... |
| 1 | ...do... | ..... | 300 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Niagara for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,451 68 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and deputy collector | 5,518 15 |
| Amount expended for night watch | 1,043 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 714 63 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 56 40 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Niagara | 8,783 86 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry W. Rodgers | Collector | Buffalo | $2,017 41 | | |
| Levi Allen | do | do | 2,017 41 | | |
| Levi Love | Dep'y coll'r and inspect'r | Black Rock | 500 00 | | |
| Chipman Turner | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| H. P. Wilcox | do | Cattaraugus and Selon Creek | 500 00 | | |
| Jno. F. Murdock | do | Tonawanda | 250 00 | | |
| Ernest Mullet | do | Dunkirk | 250 00 | | |
| Hiram A. Pratt | do | Portland harbor | 250 00 | | |
| Charles M. Hopkins | do | Buffalo | 1,000 00 | | |
| Robert J. Townsend | do | Black Rock | | 2 00 | |
| Patrick Milton | Inspector | Buffalo | 540 00 | | |
| Robert H. Best | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William J. Mack | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Jabez J. Rodgers | do | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| Lewis Eaton | Secret inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| O. F. Crary | Clerk | do | | 2 00 | |
| Sherman L. Rodgers | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Perry P. Rodgers | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Orange H. Dibble | Night watch | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert G. Townsend | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Charles Norton | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| James L. Marcy | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Peter Weter | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Samuel J. Mills | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| William A. Seaver | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| Robert H. Best | do | do | | 2 00 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Durrick | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Almon J. Bennett | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Samuel J. Mills | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Orange H. Dibble | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Milan Adams | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| O. Lockwood | do | do | | 75 | |
| Jonathan Hascall, jr | do | do | | 75 | |
| Jacob Bellinger | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Robert Coveney | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Kales Townsend | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Chipman P. Turner | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Patrick Keane | do | do | | 1 50 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Buffalo Creek dist. | $2,017 41 | |
| 1 | Clerk | | | $2 00 |
| 1 | ..do | | | 1 50 |
| 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | | 500 00 | |
| 2 | .....do.....do | | | 2 00 |
| 3 | .....do.....do | | 250 00 | |
| 1 | .....do.....do | | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | .....do.....do | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector | | 540 00 | |
| 1 | Secret inspector | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector | | | 2 00 |
| 1 | ....do | | 1,000 00 | |
| 8 | Night watch | | | 2 00 |
| 8 | Bargemen | | | 1 00 |
| 5 | ....do | | | 1 50 |
| 2 | ....do | | | 75 |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Buffalo Creek for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $2,017 41 |
| Amount expended for deputies and inspectors | 7,414 42 |
| Amount expended for clerks | 1,050 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,661 70 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 1,808 21 |
| Amount expended for night watch | 3,510 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 500 73 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Buffalo Creek | 17,962 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David C. Judson | Collector | Ogdensburg | $1,460 08 | | |
| Thomas Bacon | ....do | ....do | 1,460 08 | | |
| Matthew W. Tillotson | Inspector | ....do | 900 00 | | |
| Horace Hurlbut | ....do | Morristown | 350 00 | | |
| Henry Bernard | ....do | ....do | 350 00 | | |
| Samuel Hascal | ....do | Massena | 150 00 | | |
| Richard Edsall | ....do | Waddington | | $1 00 | |
| Peter W. Powell | Occasional inspector | Louisville | | 1 00 | |
| John Gibson | Inspector | ....do | | 1 00 | |
| John G. McCormick | ....do | Hammond | | 1 00 | |
| Timothy Olmstead | ....do | Ogdensburg | | 2 00 | |
| John L. Barnes | Watcher | Canton | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph McNoughton | Inspector | Ogdensburg | 900 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Ames | ....do | Norristown | 358 00 | | |
| Thomas Short | ....do | Waddington | | 1 00 | |
| Benjamin Franklin | ....do | Hammond | | 1 00 | |
| William S. Paddock | ....do | Massena | | 1 50 | |
| Robert Weathershead | Bargeman | Oswegatchie | 120 00 | | |
| William Corran | Night watch | ....do | 120 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collector | Oswegatchie district | $1,460 08 | |
| Inspectors | do | 900 00 | |
| do | do | 358 00 | |
| do | do | 350 00 | |
| do | do | 150 00 | |
| do | do | | $2 00 |
| do | do | | 1 50 |
| do | do | | 1 00 |
| Bargeman | do | 120 00 | |
| Night watch | do | 120 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the distr of Oswegatchie for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount p during fiscal ye |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,460 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,331 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 240 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 21 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oswegatchie | 6,053 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William F. Haile | Collector | Champlain | $1,050 71 | | |
| Ezra Smith | ....do | ....do | 1,050 71 | | |
| John J. Haile | Clerk | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Charles H. McNeil | ....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Jacob H. Holt | Dep. collec'r and inspector | ....do | 750 00 | | |
| John H. Broomley | ....do....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Robert Stetson | ....do....do | ....do | 500 00 | | |
| Ezra Stiles | ....do....do | ....do | 450 00 | | |
| Edward Springer | ....do....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Washington Wooster | ....do....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Elias Boucker | ....do....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Henry B. Smith | Inspector | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Deane Delance | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | | |
| Samuel Couch | ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Theo. Rogers | ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Samuel F. Buell | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | | |
| Albert G. Tarleton | ....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Aaron Watters | Boatman | Rouse's Point | 240 00 | | |
| Robert L. Paddock | ....do | ....do | 180 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Champlain | $1,050 71 | |
| 2 | Clerks | do | 400 00 | |
| 1 | Dep. collec'r and inspector | do | 750 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 3 | do | do | 500 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 450 00 | |
| 5 | do | do | 400 00 | |
| 2 | do | do | 250 00 | |
| 1 | Boatman | Rouse's Point | 240 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 180 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Champlain for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,608 46 |
| Amount enpended for inspectors and deputies | 5,225 27 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 353 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 71 77 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Champlain | 7,258 50 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF CAPE VINCENT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peleg Burchard | Collector | Cape Vincent | $1,014 00 | | |
| Heman Millard | Dep. collector and inspector | do | 730 00 | | |
| Azariah Walton | do | do | | $1 50 | |
| William H. Lawton | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| John Johnson | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| Charles Burchard | do | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Johnson | Inspector | do | | 1 50 | |
| William Shurtlett | Night watch | do | | 1 50 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,014 00 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 730 00 | do. |
| 5 do do | 1 50 | per diem. |
| 1 night watch | 1 50 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cape Vincent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,063 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and night watch | 3,634 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cape Vincent | 4,697 00 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, PA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murray Whalton | Collector | Erie | $381 28 | | |
| William M. Gallager | ....do | ....do | 381 28 | | |
| A. P. Durlin | Dep. collec'r and inspector | ....do | | $2 00 | |
| William S. Brown | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Daniel Dobbins | Captain revenue marine | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Berriman | Second lieutenant | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| Edward F. Hyatt | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |
| W. S. Thompson | ....do | ....do | 790 00 | | |
| Alvah Dewey | Boatswain | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Charles Nelson | Gunner | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Alonzo Cook | Carpenter | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Lawrence Mahoney | Steward | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Charles Meek | Second lieutenant | ....do | 860 00 | | |
| John W. Webster | Pilot | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Patrick McBride | Cook | ....do | 216 00 | | |
| Robert Boyle | Seaman | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cristy | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Brown | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Wheeler | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| John Scott | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Amos Pherris | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Fairbrother | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| James Magill | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Philip Matherall | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Crispin | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Carr | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| W. H. Partridge | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Curtis | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Malwood | ....do | ....do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Petty | ....do | Presque Isle | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ....do..... | ....do..... | 192 00 | | | |
| David Bowland..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 192 00 | | | |
| Julius Smith..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 192 00 | | | |
| Robert Hamilton..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 192 00 | | | |
| John Cockley..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 192 00 | | | |
| John Jones..... | Cook..... | ....do..... | 216 00 | | | |
| A. Huntzlenger..... | Gunner..... | ....do..... | 240 00 | | | |
| Peter Doling..... | Carpenter..... | ....do..... | 240 00 | | | |
| F. H. Oliver..... | Boatswain..... | ....do..... | 240 00 | | | |
| George Belknap..... | Cabin boy..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| Warren Burch..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 96 00 | | | |
| David Edwards..... | Wardroom boy..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| John Dunlap..... | Boy..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| Stephen Hinton..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| George Cadwell..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| Timothy Canty..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| Giles Calman..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 96 00 | | | |
| William Crosby..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| James Walsh..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 96 00 | | | |
| Daniel Driscall..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |
| David Crowty..... | ....do..... | ....do..... | 120 00 | | | |

Doc. No. 4.

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector..... | $381 28 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector..... | 2 00 | per diem. |
| 1 captain..... | 1,200 00 | per annum. |
| 1 second lieutenant..... | 860 00 | do. |
| 2 third lieutenants..... | 790 00 | do. |
| 1 pilot..... | 600 00 | do. |
| 1 boatswain..... | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 gunner..... | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 carpenter..... | 240 00 | do. |
| 8 seamen..... | 192 00 | do. |
| 5 boys..... | 120 00 | do. |
| 1 boy..... | 96 00 | do. |
| 1 cook..... | 216 00 | do. |
| 1 cabin boy..... | 120 00 | do. |
| 1 wardroom boy..... | 120 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Presque Isle, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $381 28 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 730 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 13,830 06 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Presque Isle | 14,941 34 |

DISTRICT OF MIAMI, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James H. Forsyth | Collector | Maumee city | $325 46 | | |
| Denison Steele | Inspector | do | 800 00 | | |
| H. W. Horton | do | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $325 46 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 800 00 do. |
| 1 do | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Miami, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $325 46 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,800 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 160 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Miami | 2,285 46 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Patterson | Collector | Sandusky | $409 04 | | |
| John Youngs | ....do | ....do | 409 04 | | |
| Charles P. Judson | Inspector | ....do | 200 00 | | |
| Jacob Hornbeck | ....do | ....do | 400 00 | | |
| Barton Wilson | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Stanton H. Brown | ....do | ....do | 200 00 | | |
| John Bell | ....do | ....do | 200 00 | | |
| A. G. White | ....do | ....do | 200 00 | | |
| Benjamin Patterson | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Lewis Devereux | Bargeman, transient | ....do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $409 04 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 400 00 | do. |
| 1....do | 300 00 | do. |
| 4 inspectors | 200 00 | do. |
| 2 bargemen | 240 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sandusky, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $459 53 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 123 90 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 101 08 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sandusky | 2,084 51 |

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith Inglehart | Collector | Cleveland | $591 23 | | |
| C. L. Russell | ....do | ....do | 591 23 | | |
| George B. Tibbetts | Deputy and inspector | ....do | | $2 00 | |
| Oliver Andrews | ....do | Fairport | 240 00 | | |
| Walter E. Lawrence | ....do | Cleveland | | 2 00 | |
| James Lawrence | Inspector | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| James K. Ellwell | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Clifford Belden | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| David J. Garret | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas H. Cobb | ....do | Black river | 240 00 | | |
| Jonathan Johnson | ....do | Ashtabula | 240 00 | | |
| G. A. Cozens | ....do | Conneaut | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $591 23 per annum. |
| 4 inspectors | 600 00 do. |
| 4....do | 240 00 do. |
| 2....do | 2 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cuyahoga, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $591 23 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,618 92 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits | 20 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cuyahoga | 3,480 15 |

## DISTRICT OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. G. Hammond | Collector | Detroit | $1,618 42 | | |
| Oliver H. Hyde | do | do | 1,618 42 | | |
| S. C. Hammond | Inspector | do | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. H. Stonell | do | do | 480 00 | | |
| B. B. Moore | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Francis Cicot | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| A. O. Madden | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Andrew Mack | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| John T. Heatle | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| J. B. Fitzgerald | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Robert Purdy | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James Hammer | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Jno. F. Ruckle, jr | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John H. Hill | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Alexander Leadbeater | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John O. Callaghan | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Mulholland | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Baxton | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Harvey Saunders | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Joseph Visker | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Francis H. Cicot | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Campaa | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| E. P. Abbott | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William B. Hunt | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Martin | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| A. J. Bradford | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| John K. Smith | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James D. Brown | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| J. T. Copeland | do | do | 240 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. F. Ashley | Inspector | Detroit | $240 00 | | |
| S. S. Campbell | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Henry S. Penoyer | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| W. W. Delafield | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Duff | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| C. Campon | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| G. Mott Williams | Secret inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| D. C. Whitwood | Inspector | ....do | 1,095 00 | | |
| Charles A. Mack | Third lieutenant | ....do | 790 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,618 42 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 1,000 00 | do |
| 1....do | 1,095 00 | do |
| 1....do | 480 00 | do |
| 6....do | 360 00 | do |
| 23....do | 240 00 | do |
| 2....do | 120 00 | do |
| 1 secret inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 third lieutenant | 790 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Detroit, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,618 42 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 9,850 40 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 243 75 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 412 07 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 50 82 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Detroit | 12,175 46 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel K. Harring | Collector | Michilimackinac | $835 85 | | |
| Charles E. Avery | do | do | 835 85 | | |
| Henry M. Dodge | Inspector & dep. collector | Sault de St. Marie | 400 00 | | |
| Bela Chapman | Inspector | Mackinaw | 240 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $835 85 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy and inspector | 400 00 | do |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do |

*inal recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Michilimackinac, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| nount expended in collector's department | $840 85 |
| nount expended for inspectors | 661 91 |
| nount expended for public warehouses | 50 00 |
| nount expended for revenue marine | 10 00 |
| nount expended for contingencies | 6 52 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Michilimackinac | 1,569 28 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Nichols | Collector | Newburyport | $290 42 | | |
| Enoch Fowler | Naval officer | ....do | 150 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Jackson | Surveyor | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| A. H. Wilds | ....do | Ipswich | 250 00 | | |
| George Emery | Inspector | Newburyport | | $3 00 | |
| John M. Cooper | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas W. Burnham | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel L. Wilcomb | ....do | Ipswich | | 3 00 | |
| Anthony Knapp | Occasional inspector | Newburyport | | 3 00 | |
| Philip K. Hiles | Weigher and measurer | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Henry Pierce, jr | Bargeman | ....do | 324 00 | | |
| Charles Wescott | ....do | ....do | 156 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | collector | $290 42 per annum. |
| 1 | naval officer | 150 00 do |
| 1 | surveyor | 250 00 do |
| 5 | inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 | weigher and measurer | Fees. |
| 1 | bargeman | 324 00 per annum. |
| 1 | ....do | 156 00 do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newburyport, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $290 42 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurers | 3,623 73 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 10 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 404 49 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 6 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newburyport | 4,735 14 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eli F. Stacy | Collector | Gloucester | $1,070 57 | | |
| John Woodbury | Acting collector | ....do | 1,070 57 | | |
| John Woodbury | Surveyor | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Addison Winter | Inspector | ....do | | $2 00 | |
| Samuel K. Cook | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Ezra Stanley | ....do | Manchester | 150 00 | | |
| Thomas O. Marshall | ....do | Gloucester | 900 00 | | |
| David White | Weigher and gauger | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Gideon Sune | ....do....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| William Carter | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Robert Rowe | ....do | ....do | 144 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,070 57 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1....do | 150 00 | per annum. |
| 1....do | 900 00 | do |
| 2 weighers and gaugers | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 | do |
| 1....do | 144 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Gloucester, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,070 57 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | 3,766 63 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 155 83 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 276 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 315 65 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Gloucester | 5,834 68 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Miller | Collector | Salem | $729 15 | | |
| Ephraim F. Miller | Collector and deputy | ....do | 729 15 | | |
| Z. Backmoup | Deputy collector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Jno. B. Howard | Naval officer | ....do | 150 00 | | |
| Nathaniel Hawthorne | Surveyor | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Daniel Foster | ....do | Beverly | 150 00 | | |
| Z. Backmoup | Clerk to naval officer | Salem | | 2 60 | |
| Stephen Benchmore | Inspector and storekeeper | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| William Lee | Inspector | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Mullet | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Stephen Hurnden | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Noble | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Hardy Phipper | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Bray, jr | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| L. Walker | ....do | Beverly | | 3 00 | |
| Abel Lawrence | ....do | Salem | | 3 00 | |
| Nathaniel Millet | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Linsey | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| S. Woodbury | ....do | Beverly | | 3 00 | |
| Perly Putnan | Weigher and gauger | Salem | | Fees. | |
| William Story | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| William B. Pike | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Jos. G. Nutting | Measurer | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Daniel Foster | Temporary measurer | Beverly | | Fees. | |
| Jno. Tucker | Measurer | Salem | | Fees. | |
| William Fozzen | Bargeman | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Samuel Frye | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| J. Lawrence | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Salem and Beverly. | $729 15 | ..... |
| 1 | Naval officer | ..... | 150 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | ..... | ..... | $2 00 |
| 1 | Surveyor | ..... | 250 00 | ..... |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | 150 00 | ..... |
| 13 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | 3 00 |
| 5 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers. | ..... | ..... | Fees. |
| 3 | Bargemen | ..... | 300 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Salem and Beverly, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $729 15 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 880 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 400 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 13,913 62 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 323 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 741 84 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 536 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Salem and Beverly | 17,524 31 |

## DISTRICT OF MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Dixey | Collector | Marblehead | Fees. | | |
| Peter Dixey, jr | Inspector, gauger, and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| William Bartolls | Inspector | do | $365 00 | | |
| William Rogers | do | do | 365 00 | | |
| Caleb M. Long | do | do | 275 00 | | |
| William A. Phillips | do | do | 55 00 | | |
| Richard H. Dixey | do | do | 144 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $92 92 | per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 365 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 275 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 55 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector, gauger, and measurer | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 144 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Marblehead, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $92 92 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,755 70 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 176 04 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 47 20 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Marblehead | 2,065 86 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William N. Jackson | Collector | Plymouth | $150 00 | | |
| Thomas Hedge | ....do | ....do | 150 00 | | |
| Jacob Jackson | Inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| C. H. Thomas | ....do | ....do | 800 00 | | |
| Edwin Young | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| William P. Allen | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| H. L. Collamore | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| William Sherman | ....do | ....do | 160 00 | | |
| Anthony Morse | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| J. S. Beal | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Tilden Ames | ....do | ....do | 160 00 | | |
| B. H. Holmes | Measurer | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Ichabod Simmons | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $150 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 800 00 do. |
| 1....do | 600 00 do. |
| 1....do | 300 00 do. |
| 1....do | 160 00 do. |
| 1....do | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Plymouth, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $174 70 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,955 00 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 195 39 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 72 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth | 3,397 59 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF FALL RIVER.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. W. Leland | Collector | Fall River | $150 00 | | |
| Samuel L. Thaxter | do | do | 150 00 | | |
| John Slude | Inspector, weigher, and measurer. | do | Fees. | | |
| Moses Lawton | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Joseph Pitts | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Ephraim Atwood | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Benjamin Earl | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles H. Gooding | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Samuel R. Buffinton | do | do | Fees. | | |
| George Munday | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| Benoni T. Chase | do | do | 240 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $150 00 per annum. |
| 4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | Fees. |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Fall River, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during the fiscal year. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $447 86 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 5,001 12 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 266 77 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 288 08 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Fall River | 6,003 83 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BARNSTABLE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Phinney | Collector | Barnstable | Fees. | | |
| Ebenezer Bacon | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Silas J. Bourne | Dep. collector and inspector | Falmouth | $250 00 | | |
| James D. Lewis | ....do ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Ephraim Taylor | ....do ....do | Chatham | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas Smith | ....do ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Thomas Newcomb | ....do ....do | Wellfleet | 250 00 | | |
| Giles Holbrook | ....do ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Rufus L. Thacher | ....do ....do | Provincetown | 250 00 | | |
| Elijah Smith | ....do ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Isaac Chipman | Inspector | Barnstable | | $3 00 | |
| David Bassett | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| S. E. Small | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Enoch Crocker | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Abraham Nye | ....do | Sandwich | | 3 00 | |
| William Loring | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Franklin Goss | Bargeman | Barnstable | 100 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 4 deputies | $250 00 per annum. |
| 7 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 1 00 do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Barnstable for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849 viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $46 45 |
| Amount expended for deputy collectors and inspectors | 5,032 96 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 93 75 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 136 03 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 732 15 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Barnstable | 6,041 34 |

## DISTRICT OF NEW BEDFORD.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jos. T. Adams | Collector | New Bedford | Fees. | | |
| James Taylor | Clerk | do | $500 00 | | |
| James Freeman | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| David Silvester | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Terry | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Ansel Weeks | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Noble E. Bates | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Isaac Corey | do | do | 60 00 | | |
| John Fuller | Weigher, gauger, and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| Humphrey Sherman | do | do | Fees. | | |
| David Nye | do | do | Fees. | | |
| John Jenney | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| William L. Allen | Bargeman | do | 420 00 | | |
| John A. Gifford | do | do | 420 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 clerk | $500 00 | per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 60 00 | per annum. |
| 3 weighers and measurers | Fees. | |
| 1 gauger | Fees. | |
| 1 bargeman | 420 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Bedford for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz.:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $991 72 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 6,162 13 |
| Amount expended for revenue boat | 682 65 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 96 91 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New Bedford | 7,933 41 |

## DISTRICT OF EDGARTOWN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jos. T. Pease | Collector | Edgartown | Fees. | | |
| Henry P. Worth | Inspector | Holmes's Hole | $600 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Pease | ...do | Edgartown | 500 00 | | |
| John R. Norton | ....do | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| John Mayhew | Temporary inspector | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| John W. Gifford | .....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Richard Luce | Inspector | Tarpaulin Cove | 500 00 | | |
| Jeremiah Pease | Measurer | Edgartown | Fees. | | |
| Rudolphus Pease | Bargeman | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Horatio N. Tracy | ....do | ....do | 60 00 | | |
| Saunders Dunham | ....do | Holmes's Hole | 240 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. |
| 1 inspector | $600 00 per annum. |
| 2....do | 500 00 do. |
| 3....do | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 measurer | Fees. |
| 2 bargemen | 240 00 per annum. |
| 1....do | 60 00 do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edgartown for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $263 98 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and measurer | 1,836 83 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 10 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 80 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 643 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 140 32 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Edgartown | 2,974 25 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NANTUCKET.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles W. Rand | Collector | Nantucket | $250 00 | | |
| William R. Easton | ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| James Mitchel | Inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Obed Chase | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| William Baxter | ....do | ....do | | 2 00 | |
| Jesse Baker | Superintendent revenue boats | ....do | 144 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | collector | $250 00 per annum. |
| 1 | inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 2 | ....do | 2 00 per diem. |
| 1 | superintendent revenue boats | 144 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nantucket for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $251 78 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,825 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 531 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Nantucket | 2,608 06 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Cowell | Collector | Providence | Fees. | | |
| William R. Watson | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Abm. Thurston | Clerk | do | $600 00 | | |
| Silas A. Comstock | Naval officer | do | 250 00 | | |
| Moses Richardson | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| William P. Green | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| D. F. Seamans | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| James Fisher | do | Pawtuxet | 200 00 | | |
| John G. Needham | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| Franklin Cooley | Inspector | Providence | | $3 00 | |
| David Parmenter | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Low | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Peter W. Ternis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John S. Eddy | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| C. M. Nestell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Benjamin Arnold | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William C. Barker | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Thurber | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Barton | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John J. Watson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Bartell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. J. Jackson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Shildon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Perkis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jason Williams | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Taylor | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Holroyd | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. A. Wait | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas T. Teft | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph T. Sisson | Inspector | Pawtuxet | 300 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Carter | Inspector | Pawtuxet | $450 00 | | |
| William Sweet | ....do | ....do | 300 00 | | |
| Richard N. Rhodes | ....do | ....do | 450 00 | | |
| William S. Pierce | Weigher | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Samuel Jackson | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| James Thurber | Gauger | ....do | Fees. | | |
| William E. Clark | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Alexander Eddy | Measurer | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Charles E. Newell | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| N. R. Arnold | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| James Shaw | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| Thomas Warner | Bargeman | Providence | 240 00 | | |
| John R. Emery | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| B. Granger | ....do | ....do | 240 00 | | |
| Sidney Smith | ....do | Pawtuxet | 360 00 | | |
| Joseph Smith | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | collector | Fees. |
| 1 | clerk | $600 00 per annum. |
| 1 | naval officer | 250 00 do |
| 2 | surveyors | $250 and 200 00 do |
| 10 | inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 | ....do | 450 00 per annum. |
| 1 | ....do | 300 00 do |
| 1 | weigher | Fees. |
| 1 | gauger | Fees. |
| 3 | measurers | Fees. |
| 1 | bargeman | 360 00 per annum. |
| 1 | ....do | 240 00 do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Providence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,196 16 |
| Do.....do....naval officer's department | 250 00 |
| Do.....do....surveyor's department | 450 00 |
| Do.....do. for inspectors, weigher, gaugers, and measurers | 8,397 85 |
| Do.....do....revenue boats | 625 38 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 213 45 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Providence | 11,132 84 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. Miller | Collector | Bristol | $406 72 | | |
| J. B. Bulloch | ....do | ....do | 406 72 | | |
| George H. Reynolds | Inspector | ....do | | $1 50 | |
| H. P. Demande | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Martin Luther | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Allen Munroe | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| H. A. Manchester | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| John Salisbury | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Jerry Woodmary | ....do | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| Joseph K. Pitman | Occasional inspector | ....do | | 1 50 | |
| William Munroe | Weigher | ....do | | Fees. | |
| John R. Barney | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| George Munroe | Gauger | ....do | | Fees. | |
| John R. Barney | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| B. Sparks | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| Benjamin Pittman | Bargeman | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| J. K. Pitman | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Jerry Woodmary | ....do | ....do | 120 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $406 72 per annum. |
| 8 inspectors | 1 50 per diem. |
| 2 weighers | Fees. |
| 3 gaugers | Fees. |
| 3 bargemen | 120 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bristol and Warren, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $657 74 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,511 00 |
| Do.....do.....appraisements | 50 00 |
| Do.....do.....revenue boats | 776 07 |
| Do.....do.....contingencies | 472 29 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bristol and Warren | 4,467 10 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edwin Wilbur | Collector | Newport | Fees. | | |
| George C. Shaw | Naval officer | do | $250 00 | | |
| Elisha Atkins | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| George T. Nichols | do | North Kingston | 250 00 | | |
| Silas Weaver | do | East Greenwich | 250 00 | | |
| Asa Gray | do | Tiverton | 200 00 | | |
| George W. Ellery | Inspector | Newport | | $3 00 | |
| Henry J. Hudson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel Brown | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. Bliss | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. Willis | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Hunter | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Rider | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel Dunn | Inspector | New Shoreham | 400 00 | | |
| Benjamin Baker | do | North Kingston | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Chappell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Carr Harrington | Inspector and measurer | East Greenwich | | 3 00 | |
| J. B. Ruthbun | Inspector and bargeman | Tiverton | 115 68 | | |
| D. Melville | Gauger | Newport | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| REVENUE CUTTER.—*Schooner Jackson.* | | | | | |
| Green Walden | Captain | Newport | 1,200 00 | | |
| Stephen Cornell | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| William C. Pease | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Nicholas Austin | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. H. Gladding | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William H. Albertson | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| William B. Richmond | do | do | 790 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hosea Lewis | Pilot | do | 600 | 00 | |
| John Thomas | Boatswain | do | 240 | 00 | |
| William Burdick | Carpenter | do | 240 | 00 | |
| William Clark | Gunner | do | 240 | 00 | |
| William A. Reed | Carpenter | do | 240 | 00 | |
| John Knight | Cabin steward | do | 216 | 00 | |
| Benjamin Maning | do | do | 216 | 00 | |
| Robert Jones | do | do | 216 | 00 | |
| James Tew | do | do | 216 | 00 | |
| Samuel B. Wilson | Wardroom steward | do | 216 | 00 | |
| Richard Conway | Cook | do | 216 | 00 | |
| Henry Gorham | Seaman | do | 192 | 00 | |
| William Williams | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| John Vinton | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| George Brooks | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| John Young | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| James McCartney | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| William Johnson | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| William Shean | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Timothy McCarty | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| James Nesbitt | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| William Dinsmore | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| John Macomber | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| J. Latour | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Jos. Doyle | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| George Milea | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Samuel Lewis | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Frederick Lawrence | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Daniel Conley | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Daniel Curry | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| John Armburg | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| John Bannister | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| Cornelius Murphy | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| George Williams | do | do | 192 | 00 | |
| George Brown | Ordinary seaman | do | 132 | 00 | |
| James McKenna | do do | do | 144 | 00 | |
| J. Duffis | do do | do | 120 | 00 | |
| Thomas Lewis | Cabin boy | do | 120 | 00 | |
| William Armstrong | do | do | 120 | 00 | |
| Isaac Church | Wardroom boy | do | 120 | 00 | |
| Isaac Rice | do | do | 120 | 00 | |
| Thomas Gurney | do | do | 120 | 00 | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE CUTTER—*Schooner Jackson*—Continued. | | | | | |
| Orrin Gardner | Boy | Newport | $120 00 | | |
| Stephen Longfellow | ..do | ....do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Ryan | ..do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| James O'Connell | ..do | ....do | 96 00 | | |
| James E. Weider | Bargeman | ....do | 308 64 | | |
| Jeremiah Wall | ....do | ....do | 154 32 | | |
| Peleg R. Bennett | ....do | East Greenwich | 141 36 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Dist. of Newport | | Fees. |
| 1 | Naval officer | | $250 00 | |
| 4 | Surveyors | | $250 & 200 00 | |
| 7 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Do. | | 400 00 | |
| 2 | Do. | | | 3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector and measurer | | | Fees. |
| 1 | Inspector and boatman | | 115 68 | |
| 1 | Gauger | | | Fees. |
| 1 | Captain | | 1,200 60 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | 960 00 | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 12 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | | 132 00 | |
| 4 | Boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Bargeman | | 308 64 | |
| 1 | Do. | | 154 32 | |
| 1 | Do. | | 141 36 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newport for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $121 00 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 950 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, gaugers, and measurers | 3,245 04 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 12,860 64 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 774 30 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 78 54 |
| Whole amount expended at Newport | 18,279 52 |

## DISTRICT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philip Sage | Collector | Middletown | $210 15 | | |
| William D. Starr | ....do | .....do | 210 15 | | |
| Samuel Cooper | ....do | .....do | 210 15 | | |
| Daniel Burroughs | Surveyor | .....do | 250 00 | | |
| William Willard | ....do | .....do | 250 00 | | |
| Seth Belden | ....do | .....do | 250 00 | | |
| Leaverett Hubbard | Inspector | .....do | | $3 00 | |
| Horace Stilman | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| William Hayden | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Oliver P. Sage | ....do | .....do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Williams | Weigher | .....do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| L. Hubbard | Gauger | .....do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Daniel Burroughs | Storekeeper | .....do | 100 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $210 15 | per annum. |
| 3 surveyors | 250 00 | do |
| 4 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 weigher | 1,500 00 | per annum, max. compensat'n. |
| 1 gauger | 1,500 00 | do do do |
| 1 storekeeper | 100 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Middletown for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $210 15 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 750 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $1,546 50 | |
| Amount expended for weighers | 19 31 | |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 66 24 | |
| | | 1,632 05 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | | 100 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 160 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 39 52 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Middletown | | 2,891 72 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Mussey | Collector | New London | Fees. | | |
| Perry Douglass | Surveyor | do | $250 00 | | |
| Elijah Ames | Inspector and weigher | do | 500 00 | | |
| E. Porter | do do | do | | $3 00 | |
| Henry Douglass | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| Isaac Williams | do | Allen's Point | 250 00 | | |
| Daniel Manwaring | do | East Lynn | | 3 00 | |
| Andrew Mather | Captain revenue marine | New London | 1,200 00 | | |
| Francis Cisson | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $31 53 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do |
| 1 inspector and weigher | 500 00 | do |
| 1 do do | 600 00 | do |
| 3 do do | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 do do | 250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 captain | 1,200 00 | do |
| 1 bargeman | 360 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New London for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $31 53 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and gaugers | 2,125 25 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,383 17 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 400 11 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 15 75 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New London | 4,205 81 |

DISTRICT OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Norris Wilcox | Collector | New Haven | $1,084 93 | | |
| James Donaghe | do | do | 1,084 93 | | |
| Charles S. A. Davis | Surveyor | do | 200 00 | | |
| S. W. Wadsworth | Dep. collec'r and inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| John T. Collis | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| H. Gorham | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Galpin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Walter Osborne | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Alfred Daggett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Tredway | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Elias Gilbert | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Harry Loomis | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| B. R. Hitchcock | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Henry Beecher | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel S. Meigs | do | Guilford and Madison | | 1 50 | |
| George L. Doud | do | do do | | 1 50 | |
| R. Bartholomew | do | Branford and Sachems' | | 1 50 | |
| J. J. Bartholomew | do | do do | | 1 50 | |
| Lyman Osborn | do | Milford and Derby | | 1 00 | |
| Mark Bristol | do | do do | | 1 00 | |
| Alfred Bassett | Day and night inspector | New Haven | | $2 00 & 3 00 | |
| John Colburn | do do | do | | 2 00 & 3 00 | |
| John Galpin | Weigher | do | | Fees. | |
| Walter Osborne | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Elias Gilbert | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | Fees. | |
| Elias Gilbert | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Marcus Merryman | do | do | | Fees. | |
| John Galpin | Gauger | do | | Fees. | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walter Osborne | Gauger | New Haven | | Fees. | |
| Henry Beecher | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| B. R. Hitchcock | ....do | ....do | | Fees. | |
| John Colvin | Bargeman | ....do | $360 00 | | |
| George Treadway | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | | |
| Charles S. A. Davis | Storekeeper | ....do | 100 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,084 93 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 200 00 | do. |
| 14 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 4....do | 1 50 | do. |
| 2....do | 1 00 | do. |
| 4 weighers | Fees. | |
| 2 measurers | Fees. | |
| 4 gaugers | Fees. | |
| 2 bargemen | 360 00 | per annum. |
| 1 storekeeper | 100 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of New Haven for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | | $1,084 93 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | | 200 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | $5,774 17 | |
| Amount expended for weighers | 450 79 | |
| Amount expended for gaugers | 1,070 88 | |
| Amount expended for measurers | 844 31 | |
| | | 8,140 15 |
| Amount expended in public stores | | 364 98 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | | 539 50 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | | 364 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of New Haven | | 10,693 86 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William S. Pomeroy | Collector | Fairfield | $423 24 | | |
| A. N. Ruggles | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer | do | | $3 00 | |
| H. W. Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| J. H. Hoyt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thaddeus Benedict | Temporary | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles B. Nichols | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $423 24 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Fairfield for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $423 24 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,719 39 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 69 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Fairfield | 2,211 63 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. Pomeroy | Collector | Stonington | Fees. | | |
| George Brown | Surveyor | Pawcatuck | $150 00 | | |
| John H. Cross | ....do | ....do | 150 00 | | |
| Luther Ripley | Inspector | Stonington | 500 00 | | |
| Elisha Spicer | ....do | Mystic and Noank | | $3 00 | |
| Albert Weaver | Bargeman | Stonington | 144 00 | | |
| Edward R. Brown | ....do | Pawcatuck | 144 00 | | |
| Nelson Brown | ....do | ....do | 144 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $4 60 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 | do. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1....do | 500 00 | per annum. |
| 2 bargemen | 144 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Stonington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $4 60 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 800 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 316 72 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Stonington | 1,272 02 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abel Huntington | Collector | Sag Harbor | $407 94 | | |
| Edwin Rose | do | do | 407 94 | | |
| Noah Washburn | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Joseph Crolius | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph H. Skillman | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles J. Conklin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Daniel H. Douglass | do | do | | 3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $407 94 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Sag Harbor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $407 94 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 216 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 7 68 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 10 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Sag Harbor | 642 12 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James A. Nichols | Collector | Perth Amboy | $275 13 | | |
| William Patterson | Deputy collector | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Edwin R. Hanks | Inspector | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Theo. M. Holcomb | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| John A. Perrine | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Fish | ....do | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| Samuel C. Dunham | ....do | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Andrew Agnew | Surveyor | New Brunswick | 150 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $275 13 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector | 600 00 | do |
| 4 inspectors | 600 00 | do |
| 1....do | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Perth Amboy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $875 13 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,059 66 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 3 20 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Perth Amboy | 3,087 99 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BRIDGETOWN, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lorenzo Y. Lee | Collector | Bridgetown | $267 36 | | |
| James M. Newell | do | do | 267 36 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

1 collector ..... $267 36 per annum.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Bridgetown, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849; *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $267 36 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 2 75 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Bridgetown | 270 11 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles S. Garrett..... | Surveyor..... | Camden..... | $250 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, New Jersey..... $257 86

DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gershom Mott..... | Collector..... | Burlington..... | $158 31 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Burlington..... $158 31

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF GREAT EGG HARBOR, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert B. Risley | Collector | Bargaintown | $250 00 | | |
| Richard C. Holmes | ....do | ....do | 250 00 | | |
| Samuel R. Risley | Inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Thomas L. Winner | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. Somers | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Great Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $263 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 374 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 182 43 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 90 46 |
| Whole amount expended in the district | 910 03 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE EGG HARBOR, TUCKERTON, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel S. Downs | Collector | Tuckerton | $262 82 | | |
| Stephen Willets | do | do | 262 82 | | |
| Joel Haywood | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Isaac Peckworth | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Tacy W. Powell | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $262 82 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Little Egg Harbor, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $262 82 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 253 50 |
| Contingent expenses | 10 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Little Egg Harbor | 526 32 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Hewson | Collector | Newark | $276 69 | | |
| C. L. C. Gifford | Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher and measurer | do | | $2 00 | |
| F. W. Brinley | Inspector | do | | 2 00 | |
| William Darragh | Bargeman | do | | 1 00 | |
| Savillon J. Maltby | do | do | | 1 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $276 69 per annum. |
| 2 inspectors, weigher, and measurer | 2 00 per diem. |
| 2 bargemen | 1 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newark, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $276 69 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and measurer | 454 44 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 3 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 48 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newark | 832 13 |

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Hicks | Collector | Wilmington | $697 35 | | |
| William P. Brobson | do | do | 697 35 | | |
| John Hardy | Messenger to collector | do | | $1 00 | |
| John F. Hatt | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| James Wise | do do | Newcastle | | 1 00 | |
| John Wiles | do do | do | | 1 00 | |
| James Rogers | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Platt | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jack B. Vandever | do | Wilmington | | 3 00 | |
| Charles Polk | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edward Worrell | do | Port Penn | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Karsner | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jacob Hunter | do | Delaware city | 500 00 | | |
| Jacob Caulk | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| Alfred P. Robinson | do | Lewes city | 500 00 | | |
| Asbery Prettyman | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| REVENUE MARINE. | | | | | |
| *Schooner Forward.* | | | | | |
| Henry B. Nones | Captain | Wilmington | 1,200 00 | | |
| John M. Gowen | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| Charles Grover | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John Faunce | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| William H. Brown | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Edgar O. Murden | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. Scott Bell | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| William F. Rogers | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE.—*Schooner Forward*—Continued. | | | | | |
| George H. Ritchie | Third lieutenant | Wilmington | $790 00 | | |
| Joseph Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Wilson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Davis | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| David Ross | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| John Potter | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| William H. Harvey | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Enoch Hinson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Layton | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Adam Rodney | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| John Young | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| John White | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Jackson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Simpson | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Thomas Brookfield | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Charles King | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Williams | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Carbonette | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Bryan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Alanson Mills | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Patrick King | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cunningham | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Antonio Brown | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Andrew Fullmeal | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Saggerholm | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lund | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Simmons | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Killick | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Crane | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Killick | do | do | 192 00 |
| Julius Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Williamson | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Riley | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Ross, No. 2 | do | do | 192 00 |
| Edward Quigg | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Woodley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 |
| M. Frank | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, No. 1 | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Smith, No. 2 | do | do | 192 00 |
| Louis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Bowen | do | do | 192 00 |
| Joseph Mathews | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Pritchard | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Robeson | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Lang | do | do | 192 00 |
| Francis Perry | do | do | 192 00 |
| Isaac Dixon | do | do | 192 00 |
| Charles Holman | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 |
| George Woolley | do | do | 192 00 |
| Richard Revell | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Banckert | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Simpson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| Jeremiah Parmer | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Whiticho | do | do | 96 00 |
| David Brown | Wardroom boy | do | 96 00 |
| Levi A. Sterling | do | do | 120 00 |
| William Nichols | do | do | 120 00 |
| George Shepherd | Boy | do | 72 00 |
| Andrew Drysdale | do | do | 72 00 |
| Henry Lewis | do | do | 120 00 |
| James Conwell | do | do | 96 00 |
| Thomas Nellen | do | do | 72 00 |
| Joseph Brady | do | do | 120 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Forward*—Continued. | | | | | |
| William Hastings | Boy | Wilmington | $120 00 | | |
| Henry Cappell | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Edward Fitzsimmons | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| James Rogers | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| Peter Folan | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | | |
| Henry B. Nones | Captain | Wilmington | 1,200 00 | | |
| Thomas Sands | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| B. J. Kellum | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Henry Wilkinson | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| George H. Ritchie | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| James Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Wilson | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| David Ross | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| William H. Harley | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Enoch Hinson | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Adam Rodney | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| John White | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Charles Ring | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Thomas | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Thompson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Carbonette | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Richard Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Patrick Kane | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Andrew Fulmeal | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Wilson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Saggerholm | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Lund | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Simmons | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Crane | do | do | 192 00 |
| Julius Smith | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Riley | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Cunningham | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Ross, (No. 2) | do | do | 192 00 |
| Jacob Rival | do | do | 192 00 |
| James Benekert | do | do | 192 00 |
| Lewis Gadd | do | do | 192 00 |
| Thomas Jackson | do | do | 192 00 |
| M. Frank | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Bagley | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Young | do | do | 192 00 |
| William Simpson | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 |
| Levi Sterling | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 |
| Henry Lewis | Boy | do | 120 00 |
| James Connell | do | do | 96 00 |
| Thomas Rogers | do | do | 96 00 |
| Peter Folane | do | do | 96 00 |
| Andrew Drysdale | do | do | 72 00 |
| Thomas Nolan | do | do | 72 00 |
| **GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE.** | | | |
| Charles Grover | First lieutenant | Wilmington | 960 00 |
| John McGowen | do | do | 960 00 |
| Thomas Sands | do | do | 960 00 |
| J. M. Jones | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| Josiah Murch | do | do | 860 00 |
| W. S. Bell | do | do | 860 00 |
| E. O. Merden | do | do | 860 00 |
| William H. Albertson | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 |
| John L. Stull | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 |
| James Davis | Pilot | do | 600 00 |
| **REVENUE BOATS.** | | | |
| John Walker | Bargeman | Lewes | 192 00 |
| George E. Milby | do | do | 192 00 |
| John Sweeny | do | do | 192 00 |
| David Sweeny | do | do | 192 00 |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE BOATS—Continued. | | | | | |
| David Simpler | Bargeman | Lewes | $192 00 | | |
| Wrexham W. White | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry F. Maull | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| N. H. Hickman | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John R. Burton | do | do | 192 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | | Dist. of Delaware.. | $697 35 | |
| 4 | Messengers | | | | $1 00 |
| 6 | Inspectors and measurers | | | | 3 00 |
| 4 | ....do.....do | | | 500 00 | |
| | *Schooner Forward.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | | 1,200 00 | |
| 3 | First lieutenants | | | 960 00 | |
| 3 | Second lieutenants | | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | | 600 00 | |
| 2 | Boatswains | | | 240 00 | |
| 2 | Gunners | | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | | 240 00 | |
| 45 | Seamen | | | 192 00 | |
| 2 | Cabin stewards | | | 216 00 | |
| 2 | Wardroom stewards | | | 216 00 | |
| 3 | Cooks | | | 216 00 | |
| 3 | Cabin boys | | | 120 00 | |
| 3 | Wardroom boys | | | 96 00 | |
| 11 | Boys | | | 96 00 | |
| | Amount paid officers and men... | $7,854 41 | | | |
| | Amount paid for rations | 1,109 30 | | | |
| | Amount paid for ship chandlery. | 519 92 | | | |
| | Amount paid for sundries | 126 77 | | | |
| | | 9,610 40 | | | |
| | *Schooner Gallatin.* | | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | First lieutenant | | | 960 00 | |
| 1 | Second lieutenant | | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Boatman | | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Carpenter | | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | | 216 00 | |
| 23 | Seamen | | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin boy | | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Wardroom boy | | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | Boy | | | 120 00 | |
| 3 | Boys | | | 96 00 | |
| 2 | ..do | | | 72 00 | |
| | Amount paid officers and men... | $3,891 08 | | | |
| | Amount paid for rations | 317 32 | | | |
| | Amount paid for ship chandlery. | 261 00 | | | |
| | Amount paid for sundries | 79 66 | | | |
| | | 4,549 06 | | | |

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | | |
| 3 | First lieutenants | | | $960 00 | |
| 5 | Second lieutenants | | | 860 00 | |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | | | 790 00 | |
| 1 | Pilot | | | 600 00 | |
| | Paid for travelling expenses | $381 19 | | | |
| | Pay of officers and men | 1,732 72 | | | |
| | | 2,113 91 | | | |
| | *Revenue boats.* | | | | |
| 9 | Bargemen | | | 192 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Delaware, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,447 35 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and measurers | 4,304 20 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 125 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 16,273 37 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 768 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 847 09 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Delaware | 23,765 01 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. Sands | Collector | Annapolis | Fees. | | |
| Thomas Ireland | do | do | Fees. | | |
| James W. Roach | Surveyor | do | $250 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Hoye | do | Nottingham | 250 00 | | |
| Alloys Thompson | do | Llewellensburg | 250 00 | | |
| William Coads | do | St. Mary's | 250 00 | | |
| James H. Inglehart | Inspector | Annapolis | | $3 00 | |
| Washington G. Tuck | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $282 80 per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 4 surveyors | 250 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Annapolis, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $282 80 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 497 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 79 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 68 55 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Annapolis | 2,022 35 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OXFORD, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholas Willis | Collector | Oxford | Fees. | | |
| John H. Allen | do | do | Fees. | | |

RECAPITULATION.

1 collector ..... Fees.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Oxford, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $258 07 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 27 50 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Oxford | 285 57 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VIENNA, MARYLAND.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. H. Crockett | Collector | Vienna | $200 00 | | |
| Charles Parker | Surveyor | Snow Hill | 250 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $200 00 per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Vienna, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $219 08 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Vienna | 469 08 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert White | Collector | Georgetown | Fees. | | |
| David Hedrick | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher | do | $800 00 | | |
| James Towles | Deputy collector, inspector, and weigher | Washington | | $2 25 | |
| H. S. Davis | Inspector | Eastern Branch | 200 00 | | |
| John Waters | do | do | 200 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $539 41 | per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 800 00 | do |
| 1 do do | 2 25 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 200 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $539 41 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weigher, and gauger | 2,010 70 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 60 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 7 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, D. C. | 2,767 36 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Nelson | Collector | Richmond | Fees. | | |
| William Nelson | Dep'y collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer | do | | $3 00 | |
| Richard H. Lawton | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James A. Harwood | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Linch | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Samuel L. Bockius | do do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William C. Dunnavant | Third lieutenant | do | $790 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $282 40 per annum. |
| 5 inspectors and weighers | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 third lieutenant | 790 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Richmond for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $282 40 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | 4,488 08 |
| Amount expended for public stores | 650 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 590 67 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 50 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 18 78 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Richmond | 6,079 93 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conway Whittle | Collector | Norfolk | Fees. | | |
| William Garnett | do | do | Fees. | | |
| A. W. Martin | Clerk | do | $500 00 | | |
| C. C. Robinson | Naval officer | do | Fees. | | |
| T. Gatewood | do | do | Fees. | | |
| R. Q. Drummond | Deputy naval officer | do | | $2 00 | |
| Dennis Dawley | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| R. G. Banks | do | Hampton | 250 00 | | |
| Robert H. Webb | do | Suffolk | 250 00 | | |
| Robert Butler | do | Smithfield | 250 00 | | |
| William Loyall | Inspector | Norfolk | | 3 00 | |
| Horatio More | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. L. Lightfoot | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| E. S. Gayle | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Joshua James | do | do | 400 00 | | |
| Jacob Vickary | Weigher and gauger | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Cary Fentress | Measurer | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| A. N. Cunningham | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| William N. Whitney | do | do | 1,500 00 | Maximum compensation. | |
| Franklin G. Moore | Storekeeper | do | | 3 00 | |
| REVENUE MARINE.—*Schooner Madison.* | | | | | |
| Richard Evans | Captain | Norfolk | 1,200 00 | | |
| Gay More | do | do | 1,200 00 | | |
| George Clark | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| Charles L. Collins | do | do | 860 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dudley Davenport | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Isaac S. Sanner | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| John Harvey | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| Collin Brown | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| Daniel D. Fernald | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| L. W. Howard | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| James H. Walker | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Thomas East | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| William Doto | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| David Thomas | do | do | 216 00 | | |
| Hugh Somers | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Samuel Mead | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Enoch Simmons | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Peterson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Clark | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cudgings | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Daniel Fennell | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Robert Melville | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Adam Baum | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Silvia | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Nichols | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Johnson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Robins | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cornelius | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Cornelius | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Hurst | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Davis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Wallace Nichols | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Allen Morrison | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Cassel | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Hadderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lewis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Jethro Carter | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Anderson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| David Davis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Hinton | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Robertson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Williams | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Wray | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Michael McGrath | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |

D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Madison*—Continued. | | | | | |
| David Bright | Cabin boy | Norfolk | $120 00 | | |
| William Clark | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Doyle | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Richard Thomas | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas Harris | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| R. J. Morgan | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Hudgeons, jr | do | do | 96 00 | | |
| GENERAL REVENUE SERVICE. | | | Amount paid. | | |
| J. J. Nimmo | Captain | Norfolk | $636 78 | | |
| Gay More | Travelling expenses | do | 20 00 | | |
| Wm. C. Dunnavant | Lieutenant | do | 197 69 | | |
| E. C. Kenneday | do | do | 71 66 | | |
| R. S. Jones | do | do | 645 03 | | |
| N. Austin | do | do | 769 20 | | |
| R. A. Hudgins | do | do | 866 84 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | do | do | 317 04 | | |
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 90 79 | | |
| W. S. Bell | do | do | 215 01 | | |
| W. H. J. Goodwin | do | do | 252 70 | | |
| O. Peters | do | do | 160 00 | | |
| George Clark | do | do | 89 63 | | |
| H. Wilkinson | do | do | 65 83 | | |
| John G. Breshwood | Lieut., travelling expenses | do | 55 00 | | |
| N. Austin | do | do | 57 00 | | |
| George R. Slicer | do | do | 20 00 | | |

| REVENUE BOATS. | | | Per annum. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Gibbs | Coxswain | Norfolk | 300 00 | | |
| Josiah Deans | Bargeman | do | 300 00 | | |
| William Portley | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Miles Buckley | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Isaac Garey | do | do | 180 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Norfolk & Portsmouth dis | $631 66 | ..... |
| 1 | Clerk | ..... | 500 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Naval officer | ..... | Fees | ..... |
| 1 | Deputy naval officer | ..... | 620 00 | ..... |
| 4 | Surveyors | ..... | 250 00 | ..... |
| 4 | Inspectors | ..... | ..... | $3 00 |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | 400 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Weigher and gauger | ..... | 1,500 00 | Max. com. |
| 3 | Measurers | ..... | 1,500 00 | Max. com. |
| 1 | Storekeeper | ..... | ..... | 3 00 |
| 1 | Captain | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... |
| 1 | First lieutenant | ..... | 960 00 | ..... |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | ..... | 860 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Third lieutenant | ..... | 790 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Pilot | ..... | 600 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Boatswain | ..... | 240 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Gunner | ..... | 240 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Carpenter | ..... | 240 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Cabin steward | ..... | 216 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | ..... | 216 00 | ..... |
| 1 | Cook | ..... | 216 00 | ..... |
| 14 | Seamen | ..... | 192 00 | ..... |
| 5 | Boys | ..... | 120 00 | ..... |
| 2 | Bargemen | ..... | 300 00 | ..... |
| 1 | ....do | ..... | 180 00 | ..... |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,181 66 |
| Do.....do....naval officer's department | 620 00 |
| Do.....do....surveyor's department | 1,000 00 |
| Do.....do. for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 6,021 52 |
| Do.....do....public warehouses | 929 45 |
| Do.....do....revenue marine | 17,564 71 |
| Do.....do....revenue boats | 1,061 26 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 126 44 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth | 28,505 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John A. Parker | Collector | Tappahannock | Fees. | | |
| Alexander K. Phillips | Surveyor | Fredericksburg | Fees. | | |
| William Gray | do | Port Royall | Fees. | | |
| Charles N. Lawson | do | Carter's Creek | Fees. | | |
| Alfred Palmer | do | Urbana | Fees. | | |
| Robert B. Merchant | do | Dumfries | Fees. | | |
| Robert S. Hipkins | Deputy col. and inspector. | Tappahannock | $300 00 | | |
| Joshua L. Baughton | Temporary inspector | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $269 95 per annum. |
| 5 surveyors | Fees. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 do | 300 00 per annum. |
| 1 bargeman | 120 00 do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Tappahannock, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $269 95 |
| Do.....do....surveyor's department | ..... |
| Do.....do. for inspectors | 315 00 |
| Do.....do....revenue boats | 137 05 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 4 70 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Tappahannock | 726 70 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF CHERRYSTONE, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peter S. Bowdoin | Collector | Cherrystone | $200 00 | | |
| Samuel Melvin | Surveyor | Accomac | Fees. | | |
| Samuel Y. Nottingham | Inspector (special) | | | $3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $200 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue for the district of Cherrystone, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $212 83 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 12 00 |
| Do.....do.....revenue boats | 6 00 |
| Do.....do.....contingencies | 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cherrystone | 231 08 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William S. Mallicote | Collector | Yorktown | $200 00 | | |
| William Nelson | do | do | 200 00 | | |
| William Williams | Surveyor | East River | Fees. | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

1 collector ..... $200 00 per annum.
1 surveyor ..... Fees.

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Yorktown, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $210 76 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 96 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Yorktown | 306 76 |

## D—Continued

### DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. T. Rosser | Collector | Petersburg | Fees. | | |
| William F. Bowdon | do | do | Fees. | $2 00 | |
| Charles Campbell | Clerk | do | | 3 00 | |
| William R. Drinker | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| William G. Bierhatt | do | do | | Fees. | |
| John H. Battle | Measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| Richard McRae | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jabez Smith | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Nerborn T. Page | do | do | | | |
| William P. Porter | Surveyor | do | $300 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $269 99 | per annum. |
| 1 clerk | 2 00 | per diem. |
| 6 inspectors | 3 00 | do. |
| 1 surveyor | 300 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Petersburg for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $730 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for inspector | 3,447 39 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 5 65 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 129 16 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 95 72 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 1 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Petersburg | 4,709 22 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Green | Collector | Alexandria | Fees. | | |
| James McGuire | Surveyor | do | $300 00 | | |
| Edward S. Hough | Dep. collec'r and inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Matthias Snyder, jr | Inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Richardson S. Douglass | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Brockett | Weigher and measurer | do | | Fees. | |
| John D. Shields | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $193 57 per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 300 00 do. |
| 4 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 240 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Alexandria for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's departmrnt | $193 57 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 4,541 94 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 249 31 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 8 06 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Alexandria | 5,292 88 |

B—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CAMDEN, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William D. Pritchard | Collector | Elizabeth city | Fees. | | |
| E. L. Stevens | Inspector and measurer | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Halesey | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| James Barbers | do | do | | 3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $291 04 per annum. |
| 3 inspcetors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Camden for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $291 04 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 301 26 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Camden, N. C. | 592 30 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rizup Rawls | Collector | Edenton | Fees. | | |
| James E. Norfleet | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Duncan McDonald | Insp'r, gauger, and meas'r | do | | $3 00 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $264 34 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Edenton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1840. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $264 34 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 176 96 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 14 25 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Edenton, N. C. | 455 55 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Ramsey | Collector | Plymouth | Fees. | | |
| John S. Shepperd | Surveyor | ....do | $150 00 | | |
| Jacob D. Windley | Insp., weigher, meas'r, &c. | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| E. H. Willis | ....do....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| John Latham | ....do....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $233 99 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 surveyor | 150 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Plymouth for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $233 99 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 347 63 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 73 26 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 88 03 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Plymouth, N. C. | 892 91 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James K. Hatton | Collector | Washington | $250 00 | | |
| M. F. Van Nortwick | Dep. collector & inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| William Ellison | do do | do | 600 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 600 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $290 48 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,377 12 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 75 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Washington, N. C. | 1,742 60 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas S. Singleton | Collector | Newbern | Fees. | | |
| Nathaniel S. Brown | Inspector | do | $250 00 | | |
| Thomas S. Singleton | do | do | 250 00 | | |
| Nathaniel S. Brown | Weigher, gauger, & meas'r | do | Fees. | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 2 inspectors | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 weigher, measurer, and gauger | 1,500 00 | max. com. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Newbern, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $53 74 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 375 00 |
| Amount expended for weighers | 19 59 |
| Amount expended for measurers | 255 90 |
| Amount expended for gauging | 9 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 135 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Newbern, N. C. | 848 35 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas J. Pesteur | Collector | Ocracoke | $1,000 00 | | |
| Charles S. Pasteur | Inspector | do | 240 00 | | |
| David Smith | Bargeman | do | 240 00 | | |
| George Willis | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| James M. Mayo | do | do | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,000 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do |
| 3 bargemen | 240 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Ocracoke, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,001 47 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 240 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 720 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Ocracoke, N. C. | 1,961 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James E. Gibble | Collector | Beaufort | $250 00 | | |
| Elijah Whitehurst | Insp'r, weigher, & meas'r | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| Thomas Murray | Bargeman | ....do | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector, gauger, and measurer | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 bargeman | 120 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Beaufort, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $265 07 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 111 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 132 25 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 36 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort | 544 32 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. C. Bettencourt | Collector | Wilmington | Fees. | | |
| James T. Miller | Naval officer | do | $150 00 | | |
| J. S. Murphy | Surveyor | do | 250 00 | | |
| L. A. Gallaway | Insp'r, weigher, & meas'r | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. L. Sherwood | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. Sullivan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Uriah Sullivan | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George W. Reaves | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neil McDonald | Inspector | do | 600 00 | | |
| James Burch | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| William B. Jones | Gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| Charles B. Morris | Boarding officer | do | 480 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | Fees. | |
| 1 naval officer | $150 00 | per annum. |
| 1 surveyor | 250 00 | do |
| 5 inspectors, weighers, and measurers | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 2 inspectors | 600 00 | per annum. |
| 1 do | 480 00 | do |
| 1 gauger | 1,500 00 | maximum. |
| 4 bargemen | 240 00 | per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Wilmington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $353 33 |
| Amount expended in naval officer's department | 150 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 3,398 58 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 990 96 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 45 17 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Wilmington, N. C. | 5,188 04 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. L. Shaw | Collector | Georgetown | $250 00 | | |
| J. C. Porter | Dep. collector & inspector | ....do | 125 00 | | |
| Isaac C. Session | Occasional inspector | ....do | | $3 00 | |
| James Easterling | Weigher | ....do | | Fees. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 per annum. |
| 1 deputy collector, inspector, and weigher | 125 00 do |
| 1 occasional inspector | 3 00 per diem. |
| 1 weigher | Fees. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Georgetown, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $253 46 |
| Amount expended for inspectors and weighers | 265 79 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 105 47 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 6 40 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Georgetown, S. C. | 631 12 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

| Name of person employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. R. Bythewood | Collector | Beaufort | $250 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Beaufort, S. C. ..... $250 20

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S, GEORGIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Archibald Clark | Collector | St. Mary's | Fees. | | |
| H. E. W. Clark | ....do | ....do | Fees. | | |
| G. P. Cohen | Inspector | Jeffersonton | $200 00 | | |
| Woodford Mabry | ....do | Brunswick | 250 00 | | |
| Robert Day | Capt. rev. marine service. | St. Mary's | 1,200 00 | | |
| Peter Call | Bargeman | ....do | 312 00 | | |
| Alexander Pratt | ....do | ....do | 312 00 | | |
| Thomas Paine | ....do | ....do | 312 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $528 01 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 200 00 | do. |
| 1 ....do | 62 50 | do. |
| 1 captain revenue marine | 1,200 00 | do. |
| 3 bargemen | 312 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mary's, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $528 01 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 262 50 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 75 42 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 303 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,063 12 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 38 33 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mary's | 2,270 38 |

## DISTRICT OF BRUNSWICK, DARIEN, GEORGIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armand B. Le Fils | Collector | Brunswick | $250 00 | | |
| Woodford Mabry | Inspector | do | 250 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $250 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 250 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Brunswick for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $250 00 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 120 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 120 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 24 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Brunswick, Georgia | 764 00 |

## DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James E. Saunders | Collector | Mobile | Fees. | | |
| John J. Walker | do | do | Fees. | | |
| Paul Powers | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Charles J. Fox | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Walter Smith | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas J. Butler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Cornelius Cuyler | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| John Rondeau | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| John Howard | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| James W. Lang | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| S. S. Jennings | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Latham Cooper | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Aite | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Charles S. Shreve | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Thomas S. Fishe | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Moseley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| D. S. Baldwin | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| George Bancroft | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| T. H. Lane | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| W. H. Gordon | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Morgan M. Morris | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| F. Alexander, jr. | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Robert Strother | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| L. C. Townsley | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. W. Deering | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. W. Junnett | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| R. T. Sanders | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |
| William Walker | do | do | Fees. | | |
| J. F. Cunningham | Gauger | do | Fees. | | |
| B. M. Bradford | Weigher and measurer | do | Fees. | | |

## D—Continued.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John R. Blocker | Weigher and measurer | Mobile | Fees. | | |
| REVENUE MARINE—*Schooner Walcot.* | | | | | |
| Levi C. Harby | Captain | Mobile | $1,200 00 | | |
| Osmond Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| J. J. Morrison | do | do | 960 00 | | |
| John Hendren | Second lieutenant | do | 860 00 | | |
| W. Scott Bell | do | do | 860 00 | | |
| Albert G. Cook | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| William A. Tennison | do | do | 790 00 | | |
| Alex. W. Deering | Pilot | do | 600 00 | | |
| Charles Johnson | do | do | 600 00 | | |
| Thomas Wendell | Boatswain | do | 240 00 | | |
| Alex. Smith | Gunner | do | 240 00 | | |
| William Munroe | Carpenter | do | 240 00 | | |
| Edward Cooper | do | do | 240 00 | | |
| Eugene Bullock | Cabin steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Narcisse Stark | Wardroom steward | do | 216 00 | | |
| Shardick Lopey | Cook | do | 216 00 | | |
| Wm. Higgins | Seaman | do | 192 00 | | |
| Pedro Granchero | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Wisby | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Gilmore | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Gregory | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Whittemore | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Chase | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Fr. Ferguson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Lovett | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Rider | do | do | 192 00 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Driver | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Gilliam | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Thompson | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Curtis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joshua Chase | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Harvey | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Edward Hussey | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Aug. Hammond | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Taylor | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Joseph Sheridan | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Peter Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Lawrence | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| James Lewis | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Nicholas Andrus | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Banham | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| William Munroe | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John W. Smith | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John N. Hampton | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Benjamin Vickers | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| George Williams | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Henry Sinclair | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas Adams | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| Thomas W. Tillinghurst | do | do | 192 00 | | |
| John Williams | Ordinary seaman | do | 168 00 | | |
| Thomas Dannagh | Cabin boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas McGowen | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Davis | 2d cabin boy | do | 96 00 | | |
| Antonio Murry | Wardroom boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Francis Caddy | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| John Shields | Boy | do | 120 00 | | |
| Henry Barclay | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Burke | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| William Collins | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Benjamin Fuller | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| George W. Linton | do | do | 120 00 | | |
| Thomas McCabe | do | do | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | Mobile | Fees. | |
| 22 | Inspectors | | | $3 00 |
| 2 | Weighers and measurers | | Fees. | |
| 1 | Gauger | | Fees. | |
| | REVENUE MARINE.—*Schooner Walcott.* | | | |
| 1 | Captain | | $1,200 00 | |
| 2 | First lieutenants | | 960 00 | |
| 2 | Second lieutenants | | 860 00 | |
| 2 | Third lieutenants | | 790 00 | |
| 2 | Pilots | | 600 00 | |
| 1 | Gunner | | 240 00 | |
| 2 | Carpenters | | 240 00 | |
| 1 | Boatswain | | 240 00 | |
| 34 | Seamen | | 192 00 | |
| 1 | Ordinary seaman | | 168 00 | |
| 1 | Cabin steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Wardroom steward | | 216 00 | |
| 1 | Cook | | 216 00 | |
| 2 | Cabin boys | | 120 00 | |
| 2 | Wardroom boys | | 120 00 | |
| 1 | 2d cabin boy | | 96 00 | |
| 7 | Boys | | 120 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Mobile for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $2,154 22 |
| Amount expended for inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 14,136 54 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 1,710 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 11,839 10 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 543 93 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Mobile | 30,363 79 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willis H. Arnold | Collector | Pearl river | $250 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $255 65 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pearl river | 505 65 |

### DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John D. Elliott | Collector | Natchez | $500 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $502 33 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 170 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 13 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Natchez | 685 33 |

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Hendren | Collector | Vicksburg | $500 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Vicksburg..... $502 29

DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dillon Jordon | Collector | Pensacola | $500 00 | | |
| Robert Mitchell | do | do | 500 00 | | |
| A. H. Peete | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| Robert A. Mitchell | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Neunie Byrnes | Boatman | do | 300 00 | | |
| Dillon Jordon, jr. | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| P. Suckett | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| S. F. Phillips | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Slave Henry | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Alba | do | do | 120 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 2 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 5 bargemen | 300 00 per annum. |
| 1....do | 120 00 do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pensacola, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in the collector's department | $501 07 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,661 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 276 40 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 826 62 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pensacola | 3,265 09 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| George Center | Collector | St. Augustine | $500 00 | | |
| Peter Bennet | Inspector | do | 500 00 | | |
| Douglass Dummett | do | do | | $2 00 | |
| Slave Jim | Bargeman | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Richard | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Alfred | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Andrew | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Ben | do | do | 180 00 | | |
| Slave Joshua | do | do | 180 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 500 00 do. |
| 1 do | 2 00 per diem. |
| 6 bargemen | 180 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Augustine, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $500 34 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,154 19 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,080 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 62 ⅔ |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Augustine | 3,035 15⅔ |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. R. Mallory | Collector | Key West | Fees. | | |
| Charles Howe | Dep. collector and inspect'r | do | | $3 00 | |
| William Russell | Inspector | Indian River | $550 00 | | |
| John P. Baldwin | Temporary inspector | Key West | | 3 00 | |
| Joseph A. Thouron | Night inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Edwin Quinby | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Patterson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Osman Peters | First lieutenant | do | 960 00 | | |
| William B Randolph | Third lieutenant | do | 790 00 | | |
| James Roberts | Bargeman | do | 360 00 | | |
| Joe English | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Peter Brayton | do | do | 360 00 | | |
| Stephen English | do | do | 360 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $851 14 | per annum. |
| 5 inspectors | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 1 inspector | 550 00 | per annum. |
| 1 first lieutenant revenue marine | 960 00 | do. |
| 1 third lieutenant revenue marine | 790 00 | do. |
| 4 bargemen | 360 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Key West, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $851 14 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,606 00 |
| Amount expended for appraisements | 151 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue marine | 1,221 85 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,710 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 22 30 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Key West | 5,562 29 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel W. Walker | Collector | St. Mark's | $590 00 | | |
| John M. Palmer | Dep. collec'r and inspector | Tampa Bay | | $3 00 | |
| A. M. Alexander | Inspector | St. Mark's | | 3 00 | |
| Aug. Steele | do | Cedar Key | | 3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Mark's for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1 80 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 2,739 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 920 00 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Mark's | 3,960 80 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Dell | Collector | St. John's | $500 00 | | |
| Isaiah D. Hart | ....do | ....do | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas O. Holmes | Inspector | Jacksonville | | $2 00 | |
| Lawrence Ryan | ....do | St. John's Bar | | 2 00 | |
| John A. Cavedo | ....do | Fernandina | 300 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 300 00 | do. |
| 2....do | 2 00 | per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. John's for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $500 77 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,584 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 300 00 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 370 00 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 3 68 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. John's | 2,758 45 |

DISTRICT OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel W. Spencer | Collector | Apalachicola | $500 00 | | |
| Charles H. Austin | Inspector | do | | $3 00 | |
| E. W. Johnson | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| William Foster | do | do | | 3 00 | |
| Francis Lee | Bargeman | do | 300 00 | | |
| Casper Horne | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Henry Johnson | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| S. W. Phillips | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| John Conner | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Andrew Howard | do | do | 300 00 | | |
| Claiborne Simons | do | do | 300 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 collector | $500 00 per annum. |
| 3 inspectors | 3 00 per diem. |
| 7 bargemen | 300 00 per annum. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Apalachicola for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $792 88 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,902 02 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 213 60 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 576 97 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Apalachicola | 3,485 47 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TECHE, FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA.

| Name of person employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. N. McMillan | Collector | Franklin | $250 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $255 31 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Whole amount expended for the district of Teche | 505 31 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF TEXAS, (GALVESTON.)

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hiram G. Runnels | Collector | Galveston | $1,750 00 | | |
| Galen Hodges | Surveyor | Matagorda | 600 00 | | |
| Sam Harris | ....do | Valasco | 1,000 00 | | |
| A. Somerville | ....do | Port Cavallo | 1,000 00 | | |
| G. W. Collinsworth | ....do | Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | |
| A. G. W. Davis | ....do | Galveston | 500 00 | | |
| J. Hayden | Deputy collector | ....do | 600 00 | | |
| William H. Armstrong | .....do | Port of Sabine | 1,000 00 | | |
| H. W. Augustine | .....do | .....do | 1,000 00 | | |
| James Gouch | .....do | Brazos Santiago | 1,000 00 | | |
| G. W. Hockley | Inspector | Galveston | | $3 00 | |
| Medad Menard | ....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| A. Smith | Temporary inspector | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| John Durr | .....do | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| Tipton Walker | Inspector, weigher, gauger, meas'r, and storekeeper | ....do | 1,200 00 | | |
| M. Kimley | Night watch | ....do | | 3 00 | |
| M. Kimley | Bargeman | ....do | 360 00 | | |
| John Durr | ....do | ....do | 360 00 | | |
| John Parsons | ....do | Corpus Christi | 384 00 | | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| No. of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collector | District of Texas | $1,750 00 | |
| 2 | Surveyors | do | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 500 00 | |
| 3 | Inspectors | do | 1,000 00 | |
| 1 | do | do | 600 00 | |
| 5 | do | do | | $3 00 |
| 1 | Inspector and storekeeper | do | 1,200 00 | |
| 1 | Bargeman | do | 384 00 | |
| 2 | do | do | 360 00 | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Texas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,750 00 |
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | 3,336 25 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 4,785 13 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 373 51 |
| Amount expended for revenue boats | 1,089 29 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 274 28 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Texas | 11,608 46 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF SALURIA, TEXAS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander Somerville | Collector | Saluria | $1,250 00 | | |
| Galen Hodges | ...do | ...do | 1,250 00 | | |
| Do | Surveyor and inspector | Matagorda | 600 00 | | |
| Moses Johnson | ...do...do | Port Lavacca | 600 00 | | |
| H. D. Norton | ...do...do | Capano | 500 00 | | |
| Edward Fitzgerald | ...do...do | Corpus Christi | 500 00 | | |
| George M. Collingsworth | ...do...do | ...do | 500 00 | | |
| James Gooch | Deputy col. and inspector. | Brazos Santiago | 1,000 00 | | |
| James K. McCreary | Deputy col. and inspector. | Saluria | 500 00 | | |
| Thomas Harrison | Cockswain | ...do | 240 00 | | |
| Gus. Swan | ...do | ...do | 240 00 | | |
| Peter Brown | ...do | ...do | 240 00 | | |
| William Hill | ...do | ...do | 240 00 | | |
| William N. Barnell | Bargeman | ...do | 180 00 | | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $1,250 00 | per annum. |
| 2 surveyors and inspectors | 600 00 | do |
| 2...do...do | 500 00 | do |
| 1 deputy collector and inspector | 1,000 00 | do |
| 1 inspector | 500 00 | do |
| 4 bargemen | 240 00 | do |
| 1...do | 180 00 | do |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Saluria, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $1,250 00 |
| Do.....do. for surveyor's department | 1,706 09 |
| Do.....do....inspectors | 1,309 06 |
| Do.....do....revenue boats | 1,558 12 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Saluria | 5,823 27 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William B. Snowhook | Collector | Chicago | $866 84 | | |
| Jacob Russell | do | do | 866 84 | | |
| V. A. Boyer | Inspector | do | 480 00 | | |
| John White | do | Milwaukie | 360 00 | | |
| John B. Macey | Secret inspector | Chicago | | $3 00 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 collector | $866 84 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 480 00 | do |
| 1 do | 360 00 | do |
| 1 secret inspector | 3 00 | per diem. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Chicago, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in collector's department | $866 84 |
| Do.....do. for inspectors | 1,718 10 |
| Do.....do....public warehouses | 58 47 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 14 87 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Chicago | 2,658 28 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patrick Collins | Surveyor | Cincinnati | $350 00 | | |
| William Key Bond | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Cincinnati, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended for surveyor's department | $750 00 |
| Do.....do.....contingencies | 22 61 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Cincinnati | 772 61 |

DISTRICT OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. P. Porter | Surveyor | Louisville | $350 00 | | |
| Robert C. Thompson | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Louisville, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $616 76 |
| Do.....do..for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 14 95 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Louisville | 731 71 |

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

| Name of person employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jesse Thomas..... | Surveyor..... | Nashville..... | $350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Nashville, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1849, *viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $396 42 |
| Do.....do..for contingencies | 9 11 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Nashville | 405 53 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. Guthrie | Surveyor | Pittsburg | $350 00 | | |
| Henry Woods | do | do | 350 00 | | |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of Pittsburg, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $377 33 |
| Do.....do..for public warehouses | 100 00 |
| Do.....do....contingencies | 4 80 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of Pittsburg | 482 13 |

D—Continued.

DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Gray | Surveyor and inspector | St. Louis | $348 50 | | |
| R. F. Barry | Inspector | do | | $2 00 | |
| Mathew Van Deer | do | do | | 2 00 | |
| John Molloy | do | do | | 1 00 | |
| Stephen Rice | Occasional inspector | do | | 3 00 | |
| Jos. H. Reynolds | do | Independence | 240 00 | | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 surveyor | $348 50 | per annum. |
| 1 inspector | 240 00 | do. |
| 1 do | 3 00 | per diem. |
| 2 do | 2 00 | do. |
| 1 do | 1 00 | do. |

*Final recapitulation of the expense of collecting the revenue in the district of St. Louis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, viz:*

| | Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. |
|---|---|
| Amount expended in surveyor's department | $927 06 |
| Amount expended for inspectors | 1,074 00 |
| Amount expended for public warehouses | 250 00 |
| Amount expended for costs of suits | 26 35 |
| Amount expended for contingencies | 631 60 |
| Whole amount expended in the district of St. Louis | 2,909 01 |

## D—Continued.

### DISTRICT OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

| Names of persons employed. | Occupation. | Where employed. | Annual salary. | Per diem compensation. | Rents of warehouses, pay of storekeepers' assistants, clerks, cartage, labor, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michael Edwards, jr. | Surveyor | Wheeling | $350 00 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Wheeling ..... $362 22

### DISTRICT OF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert S. Rhea | Collector | | $170 66 | | |

Whole amount expended in the district of Brazos de Santiago ..... $170 66

FINAL RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole amount expended in the collection of the revenue from customs in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, per accounts rendered | $2,152,757 48 |
| Amount of additional compensation claimed under the act of July 7, 1838, estimated at | 15,000 00 |
| Expenses incurred, but not paid, on the 30th June, 1849, estimated at | 32,242 52 |
| Whole expense of collection in fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,200,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of Commissioner of Customs, December 3, 1849.*

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

N. B.—In the copies of the foregoing statements, marked C and D, transmitted to Congress, certain mistakes in transcribing the same, in nowise affecting results, have been corrected as they passed through the press.

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

## E.

*Statement of the issue, reissue, and redemption of treasury notes, in conformity to the 22d section of the act of 28th January, 1847.*

OF THE ISSUE AND REISSUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The treasury notes issued during the year ending the 30th June, 1849, under the provisions of the 1st and 15th sections of the act of 28th January, 1847, including $550,000* of the same issue re-issued in October and November, 1848, of notes purchased of Wm. R. Morgan, amounted to - - - - - - | | $1,794,000 00 |

OF THE REDEMPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The amount of said notes redeemed during the year ending on the 30th June, 1849, was - - | | $11,381,850 00 |
| Whereof there was surrendered for stock - - - | | $10,547,550 00 |
| paid in for customs - - - | | 1,200 00 |
| paid in for lands - - - | | 100 00 |
| And there was purchased at par, in October, 1848, of Wm. R. Morgan, | $800,000 00 | |
| Also purchased on the 23d February, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs - - - | 27,000 00 | |
| Also purchased on the 6th April, 1849, of Corcoran & Riggs† - - - - | 6,000 00 | |
| | | 833,000 00 |
| | | 11,381,850 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.
ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

## E E.

*Payment of treasury notes which had been purloined, per act August* 10, 1846, *during the year ending* 30*th June*, 1849.

| Date. | No. of warrant. | To whom paid. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | |
| January 1 | 6,947 | To Joseph Koger..... | $108 10 |
| May 25 | 9,505 | To John D. & C. Jones..... | 54 05 |
| | | | 162 15 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 5, 1849.
ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *To this amount, reissued to Wm. R. Morgan - - - - | $550,000 00 |
| Add amount of stock of 1847, issued on deposite made by him - - - | 250,000 00 |
| Making the amount of notes and of stock issued in lieu of notes purchased of him, | 800,000 00 |

†Paid to Corcoran & Riggs, for notes surrendered and cancelled, being account of over-deposite made by mistake, in December, 1848, on account of the loan of 1847.

F.

*Statement of the amount of coupon stock of the loan of 1848 issued for cash; the amount of deposite and premium; and when, where, and by whom made.*

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 1 | $35,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | *162,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 1 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 19,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 3 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 5 | 85,000 00 | – | Do | Boston. |
| 7 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 7 | 45,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 7 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 60,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 3 | 15,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 11 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 11 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 11 | 4,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 12 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 6 | 13,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 65,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Boston. |
| | 8 | 12,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers - - | St. Louis. |
| | 15 | 8,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | $363 00 | Samuel Keith - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| | 15 | 12,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Baltimore. |
| | 18 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| | 19 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| | 1 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| | 21 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| | 1 | 4,406 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| | 22 | 594 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| | 20 | 20,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Boston. |
| | 21 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| | 22 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 25 | 2,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Washington. |
| | 26 | 2,000 00 | – | R. W. Latham & Co. - - - | Do. |
| | 26 | 2,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Do. |
| | 25 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Boston. |
| | 27 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Washington. |
| | 27 | 50,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| | 28 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 28 | 4,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 31 | 15,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Baltimore. |
| | 20 | 20,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New Orleans. |
| | 29 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| | 31 | 12,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| August | 1 | 7,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| July | 24 | 15,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| | 6 | 1,000 00 | 153 00 | Love Baker - - - - | New York. |

*Part of $190,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| August 4 | $20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| July 27 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |
| 19 | 2,000 00 | $342 00 | Lott Newell | New York. |
| August 5 | 10,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Do. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 7 | *15,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| July 28 | 60,000 00 | 4,120<br>1,035<br>1,030<br>3,000 | Wm. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | – | S. R. Brooks | New Orleans. |
| August 14 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 16 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 17 | 25,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 12 | 23,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 31,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 22 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 21 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 21 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 22 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 23 | 60,000 00 | – | Wm. R. Morgan | Do. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 1,000 00 | – | Love Baker | Do. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 25 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 25 | 2,000 00 | – | Lott Newell | Do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | – | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| 26 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Boston. |
| 17 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 28 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 29 | 4,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | – | Lott Newell | Do. |
| 29 | 40,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 23 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| September 1 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| August 21 | 20,000 00 | – | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| September 2 | 7,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 2 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 2 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 6 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| August 31 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| September 7 | †3,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 1 | ‡4,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 13 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 15 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |

*Part of $240,000. †Part of $25,000. ‡Part of $50,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Septemb'r 11 | $20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 4 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 12 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 11 | 21,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 21 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 23 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 13 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 2 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 30 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 30 | 1,000 00 | – | Love Baker | New York. |
| 14 | 3,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| October 11 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 11 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 12 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 7 | 17,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers | St. Louis. |
| 7 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| August 29 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Mobile. |
| 30 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| October 16 | 1,000 00 | – | Love Baker | New York. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 17 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| | 17 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 19 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 10 | 18,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 20 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 20 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| | 9 | 17,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| August | 16 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| October | 11 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 23 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 24 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 20 | 2,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Jeffersonville. |
| | 25 | 5,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| | 16 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 19 | 14,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 27 | 2,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| July | 25 | 15,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| | 26 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 27 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 24 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 25 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 31 | *64,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 27 | 27,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| October | 28 | 8,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 26 | 14,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 31 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 31 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 31 | 9,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 31 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| November | 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

*Three certificates.

F.—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 24 | $7,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| November 2 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 200,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Boston. |
| October 28 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| November 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 1,000 00 | — | Love Baker | New York. |
| 8 | 8,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 9 | 23,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 9 | 40,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 11 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 10 | 11,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 10 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 10 | 47,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 10 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 13 | 5,400 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 15 | 600 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 150,000 00 | — | Do | Boston. |
| 15 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 16 | 50,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 7 | 100,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New Orleans. |
| 7 | 1,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brothers - - | St. Louis. |
| 10 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Do. |
| 9 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 13 | 25,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Mobile. |
| 21 | 30,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 7,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Boston. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 22 | 1,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 22 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 13 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Baltimore. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Mobile. |
| 24 | 25,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 16 | 3,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 30,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New Orleans. |
| 20 | 6,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 28 | 50,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 12,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 3,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 23 | 22,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Jeffersonville. |
| 22 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |

E—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| Novemb'r 20 | $20,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Mobile. |
| December 1 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 6 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| Novemb'r 29 | 28,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| December 6 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| Novemb'r 28 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| December 2 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| 9 | 37,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 9 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 12 | 26,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 13 | 2,000 00 | — | W. R. Morgan | Washington. |
| Novemb'r 30 | 2,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| December 13 | 500 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 13 | 3,500 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 5 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| 14 | 8,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| 14 | 1,000 00 | — | Lott Newell | New York. |
| 15 | 4,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do |
| 18 | 8,000 00 | — | W. R. Morgan | Do |
| 20 | 2,600 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 18 | 1,400 00 | — | Do | Do |
| 11 | 14,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 21 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Do |
| | 16 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| | 11 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 16 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do |
| | 20 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Do |
| | 21 | *40,000 00 | — | Do | Do |
| | 18 | 10,000 00 | — | S. R. Brooks | Do |
| | 18 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| January | 2 | 5,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| 1848. | | | | | |
| December | 28 | 5,000 00 | No. 203. | Do | Washington. |
| | 28 | 5,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 28 | 10,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 28 | 20,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 27 | 40,000 00 | | Do | New York. |
| | 30 | 40,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 20 | 5,000 00 | | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 20 | 30,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 22 | 30,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 22 | 10,000 00 | | Do | New York. |
| | 23 | 20,000 00 | | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 18 | 5,000 00 | | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 20 | 5,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 21 | 5,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| | 22 | 5,000 00 | | Do | Do |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| January | 3 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 8 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do |

* Part of $100,000, No. 476, transferred.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | |
| January 5 | $1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, by R. W. L. & Co. | Washington. |
| 8 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do |
| 3 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 9 | 6,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 6 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 5 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 9 | 9,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 10 | 75,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 5 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| 16 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 13 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 9 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 9 | 11,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 16 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 16 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 11 | 60,000 00 | – | Do | Boston. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 13 | 100,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 16 | 12,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 37,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 18 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 20 | 70,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 29 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| February 1 | 3,000 00 | – | R. W. L. & Co., H. M. P. | Washington. |
| January 13 | 10,200 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Jeffersonville |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 17 | 10,800 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 20 | 17,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 29 | 8,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| February | 3 | 3,000 00 | — | R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| January | 30 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Jeffersonville. |
| February | 5 | 900 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| January | 23 | 22,100 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| February | 2 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 5 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| | 5 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 5 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 5 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 15 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| January | 27 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 29 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| February | 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| January | 26 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| February | 10 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 13 | 26,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 12 | 18,720 27 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 13 | 279 73 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 8 | 1,500 00 | — | Do | Charleston. |
| | 8 | 18,500 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 15 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 17 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 19 | 12,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| March | 2 | 250 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| February | 10 | 22,750 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 16 | 12,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| March | 15 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | |
| February 20 | $12,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| March 24 | 1,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 14 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 30 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| April 2 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 3 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 5 | 1,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 21 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| May 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 3 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 15 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 23,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 10 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 18 | 8,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 19 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24 | 20,000 00 | — | Winslow & Perkins | New York. |
| | 25 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| | 28 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 28 | 100,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 29 | 10,000 00 | — | Winslow & Perkins | Do. |
| | 28 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| June | 1 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| May | 28 | 1,000,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| June | 2 | 2,000 00 | — | Lott Newell | New York. |
| | 19 | 50,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| | 18 | *23,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 19 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 20 | 200,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 15 | 1,000 00 | — | Lott Newell | Do. |
| | 21 | 200,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| | 27 | 1,000 00 | — | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| | 14 | 3,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 26 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 26 | 100,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| July | 6 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| June | 30 | †3,000 00 | — | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| July | 21 | 20,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| | 21 | 53,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 10 | 11,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 11 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 16 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 18 | 11,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

*Part of $50,000.

†Part of 3,700.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | |
| July 17 | $10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 17 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| August 11 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 14 | 2,000 00 | – | Lott Newell | New York. |
| 21 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| Sept. 19 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 25 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| Total | 7,740,000 00 | $10,043 00 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount deposited | $7,740,000 00 |
| Transferable stock, per account stated | 8,260,000 00 |
| Amount of loan | 16,000,000 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

*Statement showing the amount of transferable stock of the loan of 1848 issued for cash, the amount of deposite and premium, and when, where, and by whom made.*

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 1 | $600 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | 400 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| June 19 | 50 00 | — | John E. Wilson | Do. |
| July 1 | 50 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| June 19 | 400 00 | — | Mary H. Wilson | Do. |
| July 1 | 90,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 52,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 3 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 40,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 3 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 5 | 300 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 6 | 1,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 6 | 150,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 6 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of desposite. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 7 | $5,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 1 | 80,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 72,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| 7 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 7 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 6 | 37,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 11 | 9,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Do. |
| 11 | 4,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 12 | 1,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 12 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| 1 | 25,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 1 | *28,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 1 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | Boston. |
| 13 | 200 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 3 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Richmond. |
| 13 | 55,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 13 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 13 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 13 | 2,100 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Baltimore. |
| 13 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 6,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 12 | 12,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

* Part of $190,000.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Thomas J. Abbott | - - - - | Washington. |
| | 1 | 111,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - - | New York. |
| | 1 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 14 | 85,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 14 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Baltimore. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | $302 00 | R. W. Meade | - - - - | New York. |
| | 5 | 3,000 00 | 313 50 | J. P. Pleasants | - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| | 1 | 18,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | New York. |
| | 1 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 1 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 5 | 51,974 53 | — | Do | - - - - | New Orleans. |
| | 15 | 25 47 | — | Do | - - - - | Washington. |
| June | 23 | 1,200 00 | 42 00 | Charles Garnett | - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| July | 14 | 10,000 00 | 2,162 50 | John P. Hamilton | - - - | New York. |
| | 10 | 25,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers | - - - | St. Louis. |
| | 17 | 1,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | - - - | Washington. |
| | 18 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | - - - - | Do. |
| | 10 | 12,000 00 | 232 40 | Joel E. Matthew | - - - | Mobile. |
| | 11 | 20,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers | - - | St. Louis. |
| | 19 | 50,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | New York. |
| | 12 | 13,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers | - - | St. Louis. |

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom made. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| July 20 | $2,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Washington. |
| 20 | 200 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Do. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | — | John P. Hamilton - - - | New York. |
| 21 | 23,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 21 | 3,000 00 | — | J. B. B. Hale - - - - | Do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers - - | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 50,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 10 | 10,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 13 | 28,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 14 | 10,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 1 | 20,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 22 | 63,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 15 | 20,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers - - | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 5,000 00 | — | J. B. B. Hale - - - - | Washington. |
| 26 | 1,500 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Do. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Do. |
| 27 | 30,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 28 | 8,000 00 | — | Do - - - - | Baltimore. |
| 22 | 15,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brothers - - | St. Louis. |
| 29 | 3,000 00 | — | W. C. Bestor - - - - | Washington. |
| 29 | 7,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Do. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 29 | 1,500 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Do. |
| | 29 | 14,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| | 28 | 10,000 00 | $1,010 00 | Winslow & Perkins | Do. |
| | 31 | 1,000 00 | – | W. C. Bestor | Washington |
| | 31 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| August | 1 | 3,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, on account of Harrison Hough | Washington. |
| | 1 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| July | 29 | 2,250 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |
| August | 1 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| July | 31 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| | 31 | 30,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| August | 2 | 1,300 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | Washington. |
| | 1 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| July | 21 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 24 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| August | 3 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Boston. |
| | 5 | 100 00 | – | Mary H. Wilson | Washington. |
| July | 28 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| | 28 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 29 | 11,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| | 31 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| August | 1 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| | 5 | 10,000 00 | – | Winslow & Perkins | Do. |
| | 1 | 50,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| | 8 | 30,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| | 8 | 2,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Do. |
| | 8 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Baltimore. |
| | 9 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| | 8 | 27,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Boston. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| August 7 | *$225,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 10 | 2,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 10 | 40,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 10 | 6,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 2 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| July 28 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| August 11 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 14 | 1,900 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 14 | 1,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Do. |
| 8 | 25,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 11 | 15,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 12 | 7,500 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 31,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 14 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 4 | 50,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| 7 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| July 5 | 900 00 | — | Do | Boston. |
| August 15 | 4,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 7 | 25,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 15 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 15 | 51,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 16 | 5,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 3,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 16 | 2,000 00 | – | W. C. Bestor - - - - | Do. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | New York. |
| 17 | 1,000 00 | – | W. C. Bestor - - - - | Washington. |
| 16 | 2,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Do. |
| 14 | 200 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Do. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 10 | 12,600 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 10 | 2,400 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 17 | 41,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 17 | 15,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 17 | 30,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 1,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 19 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, on account of H. Hough | Do. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 18 | 8,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 48,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 11 | 600 00 | – | Do - - - - | Charleston. |
| 19 | 6,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire - - - - | Washington. |
| 19 | 43,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 19 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 19 | 25,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 18 | 19,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 18 | 4,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 15 | 10,600 00 | – | Do - - - - | Charleston. |
| 15 | 1,500 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 14 | 25,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 14,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire - - - - | New York. |

*Part of $240,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| August 19 | $4,600 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| 21 | 400 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 22 | 3,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Do. |
| 19 | 15,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 21 | 55,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 22 | 500 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 23 | 2,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, on account of H. Hough | Do. |
| 12 | 100,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 25,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 23 | 28,500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 24 | 800 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 24 | 2,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Do. |
| 22 | 2,500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 22 | 120,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 23 | 9,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | – | Jno. P. Hamilton | New Orleans. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | New Orleans |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 20,000 00 | – | Jno. P. Hamilton | - - - | Do. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | – | Jas. C. McGuire | - - - | Washington. |
| 25 | 42,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | New York. |
| 25 | 26,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington |
| 19 | 20,000 00 | – | Jno. P. Hamilton | - - - | New Orleans |
| 25 | 1,500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | Charleston. |
| 26 | 21,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | New York. |
| 26 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | - - - | St. Louis. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | New York. |
| 29 | 500 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington. |
| 28 | 9,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | - - - | New York. |
| 29 | 1,000 00 | – | W. C. Bestor | - - - | Washington. |
| 29 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | New York. |
| 30 | 500 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington. |
| 29 | 10,000 00 | $350 00 | A. R. Corbin | - - - | New York. |
| 26 | 5,230 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | Charleston. |
| 30 | 70 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington. |
| 31 | 2,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | - - - | Do. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | Charleston. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Mobile. |
| 30 | 9,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | New York. |
| 30 | 6,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Do. |
| 30 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Do. |
| 30 | 35,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | Washington. |
| 23 | 5,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | - - - | New Orleans. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 16,000 00 | – | Do | - - - | New York. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | – | S. R. Brooks | - - - | Do. |
| September 1 | 16,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | - - - | Do. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| August 15 | $400 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| September 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 1 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 1 | 100 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 1 | 3,000 00 | — | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |
| August 16 | 100,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| September 4 | 2,000 00 | — | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| 4 | 500 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 4 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 5 | 2,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Do. |
| 4 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| August 18 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| September 7 | * 22,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 1 | † 46,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| August 29 | 25,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| September 9 | 1,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 1 | 15,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 8 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 8 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 8 | 35,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 2,000 00 | — | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| | 2 | 25,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New Orleans. |
| | 11 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 11 | 600 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 11 | 17,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 6 | 30,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| | 6 | 7,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| | 13 | 23,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 6 | 43,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 12 | 600 00 | — | Do | Charleston. |
| | 14 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| | 14 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 16 | 100 00 | — | John E. Wilson | Washington. |
| | 16 | 300 00 | — | Mary H. Wilson | Do. |
| | 8 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| | 8 | 7,000 00 | — | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 13 | 2,800 00 | — | Do | Charleston. |
| | 14 | 1,500 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 18 | 1,000 00 | — | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| | 12 | 6,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| August | 23 | 2,000 00 | — | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| Septem. | 13 | 8,000 00 | — | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| | 18 | 3,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| | 20 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | Philadelphia. |
| | 21 | 9,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| | 11 | 20,000 00 | — | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| | 12 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| | 22 | 150 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| | 16 | 5,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |

* Part of $25,000.

† Part of $50,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom. | Where made. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| September 4 | $7,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | Do. |
| 26 | 250 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 26 | 500 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | St. Louis. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 16 | 30,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 20 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 12 | 236 67 | – | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 12 | 120 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 27 | 43 33 | – | Do | New York. |
| 22 | 2,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 22 | 8,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | – | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| October 2 | 200 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| Septem. 25 | 20,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark and Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 30 | 350 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |
| October 2 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 4 | 2,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | Washington. |
| Septem. 20 | 30,000 00 | – | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 27 | 30,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | St. Louis |
| | 29 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | Do. |
| | 20 | 400 00 | – | W. R. Morgan - - - - | New Orleans. |
| October | 6 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Baltimore. |
| | 7 | 1,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | Washington. |
| Septem. | 30 | 20,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| October | 6 | 800 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Charleston. |
| | 9 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| Septem. | 29 | 15,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| | 16 | 15,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| | 14 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| August | 21 | 11,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| October | 11 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| | 11 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 11 | 25,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| | 12 | 2,000 00 | – | J. P. Pleasants - - - - | Do. |
| | 12 | 2,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 6 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| | 13 | 15,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| | 4 | 20,000 00 | – | S. R. Brooks - - - - | New Orleans. |
| | 7 | 2,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| | 11 | 500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Charleston. |
| | 11 | 500 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| | 14 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Baltimore. |
| | 2 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| | 17 | 1,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| Septem. | 23 | 23,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| October | 16 | 60,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| | 10 | 20,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| Septem. | 11 | 2,400 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| October | 6 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 6 | $5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | New Orleans. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 18 | 1,000 00 | – | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |
| August 19 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| 22 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Mobile. |
| October 18 | 600 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 12 | 8,000 00 | – | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| 12 | 15,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | Do. |
| 13 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| Septemb'r 23 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| October 17 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 17 | 13,000 00 | – | Do | Norfolk. |
| 19 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 17 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 18 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | Norfolk. |
| 20 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 21 | 800 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 20 | 650 00 | – | Do | Do. |
| 14 | 15,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 19 | 500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Charleston. |
| 14 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| 12 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 18 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | Do |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| 14 | 5,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | New Orleans. |
| 19 | 3,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Charleston. |
| 17 | 3,000 00 | — | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| 16 | 15,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 17 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 23 | 10,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 24 | 51,500 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | — | Do | Baltimore. |
| 25 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 25 | 4,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 25 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 19 | 10,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 200 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 26 | 30,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 20 | 10,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 2,000 00 | — | Samuel Keith | Philadelphia. |
| 25 | 4,000 00 | — | Chubb & Schenck | Charleston. |
| 27 | 7,000 00 | — | R. W. Latham & Co. | Washington. |
| 28 | 35,000 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Do. |
| 26 | 5,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 26 | 20,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 25 | 25,000 00 | — | Do | Do. |
| 16 | 15,000 00 | — | Do | St. Louis. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | Washington. |
| 28 | 2,000 00 | — | Do | New York. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 31 | 500 00 | — | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 21 | 10,000 00 | — | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 30 | 3,000 00 | — | J. P. Pleasants | Philadelphia. |
| 31 | 2,000 00 | — | W. C. Bestor | Washington. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| October 18 | $20,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | New Orleans. |
| November 1 | 500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 1 | 2,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 1 | 800 00 | – | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Washington. |
| October 30 | 200 00 | – | W. R. Morgan - - - - | New York. |
| 31 | 9,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 24 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 1,000 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck - - - | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 3,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Charleston. |
| 24 | 25,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| November 2 | 13,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| October 26 | 50,000 00 | – | W. R. Morgan - - - - | New Orleans. |
| November 2 | 200 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 3 | 12,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 1 | 4,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 31 | 20,000 00 | – | J. R. Brooks - - - - | Do. |
| 25 | 5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 26 | 10,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire - - - - | Do. |
| 27 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 27 | 5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | Do. |
| 4 | 23,100 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Philadelphia. |
| October 28 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| November 6 | 500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 6 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 6 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 9,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| October 30 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| November 2 | 7,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Jeffersonville. |
| 7 | 2,000 00 | – | J. P. Pleasants - - - - | Philadelphia. |
| October 31 | 15,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| 31 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | St. Louis. |
| November 10 | 1,500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 10 | 200,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 10 | 8,000 00 | – | R. W. Meade - - - - | Do. |
| 13 | 50,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Do. |
| 6 | 5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| 15 | 1,000 00 | – | H. M. Prevost - - - - | Washington. |
| 7 | 5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| 9 | 2,000 00 | – | J. B. B. Hale - - - - | Jeffersonville. |
| 14 | 500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Norfolk. |
| 15 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 10 | 6,000 00 | – | J. B. B. Hale - - - - | Jeffersonville. |
| 15 | 50,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| 9 | 7,500 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | New Orleans. |
| 8 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 9 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do. |
| 16 | 9,600 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 17 | 150,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | New York. |
| 7 | 20,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 9 | 20,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Philadelphia. |
| 13 | 40,000 00 | – | W. R. Morgan - - - - | New Orleans. |
| 11 | 10,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. - - - | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 5,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Charleston. |
| 22 | 20,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| November 15 | $17,500 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | New Orleans. |
| 24 | 2,100 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 14 | 2,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Brs. | St. Louis. |
| 16 | 10,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | Philadelphia. |
| 27 | 7,900 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, dec'd | Do. |
| 27 | 2,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| 25 | 8,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 28 | 4,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 29 | 1,400 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | – | W. R. Morgan | New Orleans. |
| 20 | 5,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| December 2 | 100,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| November 23 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| December 1 | 2,400 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 4 | 1,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| November 25 | 5,000 00 | – | J. B. B. Hale | New Orleans. |
| December 4 | 4,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 4 | 63,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| November 27 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | New Orleans. |
| 25 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| December 8 | 4,400 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 6 | 500 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |
| 9 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 7 | 500 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 3,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| | 9 | 500 00 | – | Do | Do |
| | 12 | 3,200 00 | – | Do | Do |
| | 11 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| | 13 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| | 12 | 1,800 00 | – | Do | Charleston. |
| | 4 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | Mobile. |
| | 7 | 30,000 00 | – | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 8 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| | 16 | 8,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| | 21 | *60,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| | 19 | 81,000 00 | – | Do | New Orleans. |
| | 26 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| | 29 | 2,000 00 | – | Samuel Keith | Washington. |
| | 28 | 10,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Philadelphia. |
| | 15 | 5,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| | 26 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| | 28 | 50,000 00 | – | Do | New Orleans. |
| | | | | Do | Washington. |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| January | 3 | 15,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| | 8 | 11,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 1848. | | | | | |
| December | 26 | 2,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| January | 8 | 125,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| | 10 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Baltimore. |
| | 12 | 1,500 00 | – | H. M. Prevost, by R. W. Latham & Co. | Washington. |
| | 9 | 3,000 00 | – | J. B. B. Hale | St. Louis. |
| | 18 | 150,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | New York. |
| | 20 | 30,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |

* In part of $100,000.

F—Continued.

| Date. | Amount of deposite. | Premium. | By whom deposited. | Where deposited. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849. | | | | |
| January 3 | $1,800 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| 18 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 26 | 30,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 24 | 20,000 00 | – | Do | Philadelphia. |
| 20 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 20 | 22,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 17 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 18 | 4,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 19 | 9,000 00 | – | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| 24 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 25 | 10,000 00 | – | Do | Jeffersonville. |
| February 2 | 700 00 | – | R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 3 | 7,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Do |
| January 25 | 7,000 00 | – | Do | St. Louis. |
| 25 | 7,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | Do |
| 4 | 200 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs | Washington. |
| February 12 | 9,000 00 | – | Do | New York. |
| 17 | 25,000 00 | – | Do | Do |
| 24 | 6,150 00 | – | Do | Washington. |
| 21 | 3,000 00 | – | J. C. McGuire | St. Louis. |
| March 22 | 5,000 00 | – | E. W. Clark & Bros. | Charleston. |
| 24 | 6,000 00 | – | R. W. Latham & Co., act. H. M. Prevost | Washington. |
| 26 | 4,000 00 | – | R. W. Latham & Co., act. W. C. Bestor | Do |
| April 11 | 6,800 00 | – | Chubb & Schenck | St. Louis. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | 50 00 | – | H. R. Schoolcraft - - - | Washington. |
| 1848. | | | | | |
| July | 1 | 200 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| May | 28 | 50,000 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | New York. |
| June | 18 | *27,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| | 19 | 10,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Washington. |
| | 21 | 400 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| | 26 | 40,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| July | 7 | 13,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| June | 30 | †700 00 | – | J. C. McGuire - - - | St. Louis. |
| August | 7 | 3,500 00 | – | Corcoran & Riggs - - - | Washington. |
| 1848. | | | | | |
| December | 9 | ‡8,000 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| 1849. | | | | | |
| August | 11 | 850 00 | – | Do - - - - | Do |
| Total | - | 8,260,000 00 | $4,412 40 | | |

* Part of $50,000. † Part of $3,700. ‡ Part of $9,512 86.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

G.

*Statement of the public debt on the 1st December, 1849.*

| Denomination of debt. | Rate of interest. | When redeemable. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, treasury notes of 1812, and Yazoo scrip | – | on presentation | $122,735 10 |
| Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836 | 5½ per cent. | $60,000 per an. | 960,000 00 |
| Outstanding treasury notes, issued prior to July 22, 1846, payable or fundable | – | on presentation | 144,139 31 |
| Stock issued for treasury notes of 1837 to 1843, per act of January 28, 1847 | 6 per cent. | Jan. 1, 1868 | 149,828 00 |
| Loan of April 15, 1842 | 6 per cent. | Dec. 31, 1862 | 8,198,686 03 |
| Loan of March 3, 1843 | 5 per cent. | July 1, 1853 | 6,468,231 35 |
| Loan of July 22, 1846 | 6 per cent. | Nov. 12, 1856 | 4,999,149 45 |
| Loan of January 28, 1847, including treasury notes issued under that act, and exclusive of stock issued for treasury notes under acts prior to 1846 | 6 per cent. | Jan. 1, 1868 | 27,618,350 55 |
| Loan of March 31, 1848 | 6 per cent. | July 1, 1868 | 15,740,000 00 |
| Stock issued per act August 9, 1846, in payment of the 4th and 5th instalments of the Mexican indemnity | 5 per cent. | Aug. 9, 1851 | 303,573 92 |
| | | | 64,704,693 71 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

G—Continued.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NOTE.—The public debt on the 1st October, 1848, per statement (O) which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 9th December, 1848, amounted to | | | $65,778,450 41 |
| The amount on the 1st October, 1849, as per the above statement | | | 64,704,693 71 |
| Decrease | | | 1,073,756 70 |
| Produced— | | | |
| By payment of an instalment on the 1st January, 1849, of the debt of the cities of the District, assumed per act May 20, 1836 | | | $60,000 00 |
| By payments on account of the old funded and unfunded debt | | | 5,089 58 |
| By treasury notes redeemed other than by being funded— | | | |
| Of notes issued prior to 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie | $100 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 50 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 700 00 | | |
| | | $850 00 | |
| Of notes of 1846–'7— | | | |
| Paid in for lands | 100 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 1,200 00 | | |
| | | 1,300 00 | |
| | | | 2,150 00 |
| By payment on 1st July, 1849, on the military bounty scrip | | | 233,075 00 |
| By the purchase of stock, viz: | | | |
| Of the loan of 1842, on January 1, 1849 | | 80,700 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1843, on January 1, 1849 | | 136,000 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1848, on January 1, 1849 | | 260,000 00 | |
| Of the loan of 1847, on June 1, 1849 | | 382,500 00 | |
| | | | 859,200 00 |
| | | | 1,159,514 58 |
| Deduct stock issued since October 1, 1848, viz: | | | |
| Under the act of August 9, 1846, in payment of the 4th and 5th instalments of the Mexican indemnity | | $182 88 | |
| And in military bounty land scrip | | 85,575 00 | |
| | | | 85,757 88 |
| | | | 1,073,756 70 |

H.

*Statement showing the excess of expenses of the army proper from April 1, 1846, to April, 1849, compared with the expen se of the three preceding years; also, the expenses of the navy from April 1, 1846, to October 1, 1848, compared with the expenses of the two and a half years preceding.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army.—From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847 | $26,892,905 13 | | |
| From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848 | 34,981,160 55 | | |
| From April 1, 1848, to April 1, 1849 | 18,971,051 28 | | |
| | | $80,845,116 96 | |
| From April 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844 | 4,680,952 67 | | |
| From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845 | 4,823,478 53 | | |
| From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846 | 12,486,692 35 | | |
| | | 21,991,123 55 | |
| Excess on account of the army | | | $58,853,993 41 |
| Navy.—From April 1, 1846, to April 1, 1847 | 6,591,641 12 | | |
| From April 1, 1847, to April 1, 1848 | 7,788,007 80 | | |
| From April 1, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1848 | 4,379,260 71 | | |
| | | 18,758,909 63 | |
| From Oct. 1, 1843, to April 1, 1844 | 3,024,208 49 | | |
| From April 1, 1844, to April 1, 1845 | 5,963,109 16 | | |
| From April 1, 1845, to April 1, 1846 | 5,019,964 08 | | |
| | | 14,007,281 73 | |
| Excess on account of the navy | | | 4,751,627 90 |
| Total | | | 63,605,621 31 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

I.

PENSION OFFICE, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to inform you that, under the act of the 11th of February, 1847, and the act of the 10th August, 1848, 83,000 claims have been presented; of which, 65,171 warrants for 160 acres each, and 5,219 warrants of 40 acres each, have already been issued. 9,000 have been suspended or rejected. It is probable that from 17,000 to 20,000 more will be presented.

The whole number of warrants issuable may be estimated as equal to at least 90,000 for 160 acres each, and probably to more than that amount.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
*Commissioner of Pensions.*

A. A. HALL, Esq.,
*Register of the Treasury.*

J.

*Military bounty land warrants returned located for patents during the years of* 1847, 1848, *and first, second, and third quarters of* 1849.

| Class. | Number. | Number of acres. |
|---|---|---|
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1847..... | 185 | 7,400 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1847.... | 1,453 | 232,480 |
| Total..... | 1,638 | 239,880 |
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1848 .... | 1,420 | 56,800 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1848.... | 13,951 | 2,232,160 |
| Total..... | 15,371 | 2,288,960 |
| 40-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849..... | 1,186 | 47,440 |
| 160-acre warrants returned located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849..... | 15,307 | 2,449,120 |
| Total..... | 16,493 | 2,496,560 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number located in 1847..... | 1,638 | 239,880 |
| Number located in 1848..... | 15,371 | 2,288,960 |
| Number located in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1849 ..... | 16,493 | 2,496,560 |
| | 33,502 | 5,025,400 |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
*November* 16, 1849.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
*Commissioner.*

K.

*Statement of the redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1849.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment of the old funded and unfunded debt | | | $5,041 39 |
| Payment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act 20th May, 1836 | | | 60,000 00 |
| Treasury notes redeemed other than those which were funded: | | | |
| Of notes issued prior to 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie | $350 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 700 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 100 00 | | |
| | | $1,150 00 | |
| Of notes issued per act 22d July, 1846— | | | |
| Paid for in specie | 3,400 00 | | |
| Paid in for customs | 8,300 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 1,600 00 | | |
| | | 13,300 00 | |
| Of notes issued per act 28th January, 1847— | | | |
| Paid in for customs | 1,200 00 | | |
| Paid in for lands | 100 00 | | |
| | | 1,300 00 | |
| | | | 15,750 00 |
| Stock purchased, viz: | | | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 15th April, 1842 | | 80,700 00 | |
| 5 per cent. loan of 3d March, 1843 | | 136,000 00 | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 28th January, 1847 | | 382,500 00 | |
| 6 per cent. loan of 31st March, 1848 | | 260,000 00 | |
| | | | 859,200 00 |
| Military bounty land scrip per act 11th February, 1847 | | | 233,075 00 |
| | | | 1,173,066 39 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

L.

# STATEMENTS

EXHIBITING

## THE REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

## ARTICLES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—FROM 1835 TO 1849, INCLUSIVE.

ALSO,

*Lists of prices of certain articles of foreign production, for a series of years; together with letters on the present condition of American manufactures and production.*

L—No. 1 *a*.

*Average prices of cut nails of American manufacture each year for fifteen years, from* 1835 *to* 1849, *inclusive. Furnished by Nahum Stetson, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November,* 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 6 cents | From Swedes iron. |
| 1836 | 6 do | do |
| 1837 | 6 do | do |
| 1838 | 6 do | do |
| 1839 | 6⅛ do | do |
| 1840 | 5½ do | do |
| 1841 | 5¼ do | do |
| 1842 | 4¾ do | From American iron. |
| 1843 | 4¼ do | do |
| 1844 | 4½ do | do |
| 1845 | 4⅜ do | do |
| 1846 | 4⅕ do | do |
| 1847 | 4½ do | do |
| 1848 | 4¼ do | do |
| 1849 | 4 do | do |

L—No. 1 *b*.

*Statement of prices of iron pipes and hardware of American production, furnished by Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, November, 1849.*

| Years. | Iron pipes. | Axes. | Hoes. | * Sad irons. | Hollow ware. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | $75 per ton | | | | |
| 1825 | 65 do | | | | |
| 1830 | 55 do | | | | |
| 1835 | 55 do | $15 to $16 per dozen | $4 to $5 per dozen | | |
| 1836 | 55 do | 15 to 16 do | 4½ to 5 do | | |
| 1837 | 60 do | 15 to 16 do | 3½ to 5 do | — — — | $75 per ton. |
| 1838 | 55 do | 13 to 15¼ do | 3½ to 5 do | — — — | 70 to $75 do |
| 1839 | 55 do | 13 to 15¼ do | 3½ to 4 do | — — — | 70 to 75 do |
| 1840 | 50 do | 13 to 14 do | 3¼ to 4 do | 5¼ cents per lb. | 70 to 75 do |
| 1841 | 50 do | 12 to 14 do | 3 to 3½ do | 5 do | 60 to 65 do |
| 1842 | 48 do | 11 to 14 do | 2½ to 3½ do | 4 do | 60 to 65 do |
| 1843 | 45 do | 11 to 12 do | 2½ to 3 do | 3½ to 4 do | 60 to 65 do |
| 1844 | 45 do | 11 to 11½ do | 2½ to 3 do | 3½ to 4½ do | 55 to 60 do |
| 1845 | 42 do | 10½ to 11 do | 2¼ to 2½ do | 3½ to 4 do | 55 to 60 do |
| 1846 | 42 do | 10 to 11 do | 2¼ to 2½ do | 3¼ to 3½ do | 55 to 60 do |
| 1847 | 42 do | 9½ to 10½ do | 2¼ to 2½ do | 3 to 3½ do | 52½ to 57½ do |
| 1848 | 40 do | 8 to 10 do | 2¼ to 2½ do | 3 to 3¼ do | 50 to 55 do |
| 1849 | 40 do | 8 to 10 do | 2 to 2½ do | | |

* All imported previous to 1842 or 1843, at a cost of 5 to 6 cents per lb., when importation ceased.

*Relative difference in the cost of cast iron butt hinges, iron screws, and spring balances of American and English manufacture.*

| | Cast iron butts. | | | | Iron screws, commonly called wood screws. | | | | Spring balances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | American. | | English, Baldwin's. | | American, Eagle Co.'s. | | English, James'. | | American, Morton & Bremner. | English, Salters'. |
| | Narrow—3-inch. | | Narrow—3-inch. | | 1-inch—No. 14. | | 1-inch—No. 14. | | ½ to 24 lbs. | ½ to 24 lbs. |
| | Discount. | 83 cents per dozen. | Discount and 75 per cent. advance. | 3s. 9d. per dozen. | Discount. | 53 cents per gross. | Discount and 65 per cent. advance. | 2s. per gross. | Per dozen. | Per dozen. |
| | Per cent. | Net. | Per ct. | Net. | Per cent. | Net. | Net. | Net | Net. | Net. |
| 1841 | — | — | 60 | 58 | 25 | 40 | 47⅕ | 38 | — | $10 67 |
| 1842 | — | — | 60 | 58 | 30 | 37 | 47½ | 38 | — | 10 67 |
| 1843 | — | — | — | — | 35 a 40 | 35 a 32 | 47⅓ | 38 | $9 45 | 10 67 |
| 1844 | 20 | 67 | 62½ | 55 | 40 a 45 | 32 a 29 | 47½ | 38 | 7 50 | 8 50 |
| 1845 | 25 | 62 | 57½ | 62 | 30 a 35 | 37 a 35 | 50 | 37 | $6 to 4 50 | 7 70 |
| 1846 | 30 a 35 | 58 a 54 | 60 | 58 | 30 a 35 | 37 a 35 | 52⅕ | 35 | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| 1847 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 58 | 45 | 29 | 60 | 29 | 3 75 | |
| 1848 | 45 | 46 | 65 | 52 | 50 | 27 | 60 | 29 | 3 50 | |
| 1849 | 50 | 42 | 65 | 52 | 55 a 60 | 24 a 21 | 60 | 29 | 3 00 | |

The English butts are 12½ per cent. lighter, and it would seem, also, about 25 per cent. dearer than the American.

The English iron screws are at least 10 per cent. inferior in quality, and about 45 per cent. dearer, and are quite superseded.

The English spring balances are entirely superseded.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

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L—No. 1 *c*.

WOOD SCREWS.

The value in dollars of James's wood screws, imported into the United States each year from 1837 to 1847, inclusive, as exhibited by returns to the Treasury Department, were as follows, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1837 | $145,565 |
| 1838 | 107,256 |
| 1839 | 166,567 |
| 1840 | 131,986 |
| 1841 | 138,527 |
| 1842 | 113,469 |
| 1843 | 7,551 |
| 1844 | 6,135 |
| 1845 | 17,173 |
| 1846 | 17,037 |
| 1847 | 5,466 |

Since 1847 none have been imported, the American market having been wholly supplied by the American article.

*James's wood screws*, a leading English make for many years, stood at 45 a 57 per cent. discount from list price. Under the tariff of 1842 his discount went to 57½ per cent., and has remained at that quotation ever since, though the importation has ceased, while the American article, the manufacture of which commenced in 1837, has by home competition been reduced from a discount of 25 per cent. from the American list to 60 per cent. discount. At that discount, and as now sold, the goods manufactured in the United States cost a price quite as low as the sterling cost in England, and are far better; of course, the whole cost of duty, freights, insurance, &c., is saved to the consumer here, as well as the profit of all the labor employed in the screw business, and also the anterior processes of drawing the rods and wire, all of which are of American stock.

By this state of things we can now ship to any port in the world at a price as low as the English from their ports, and by our better quality be sure of the preference.

We are now taking some steps to introduce our screws into England itself. Their import duty of 10 per cent., and our outward freight, we think likely will be counterbalanced by the superiority of our article.

*English pins and hooks-and-eyes* are both wholly shut out of market by American competition in their manufacture.

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

L—No. 1 *d*.

*Comparative prices of English and American pins for fifteen years, furnished by Edward Cook, agent of the Home Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Connecticut, and F. Newman, agent of American Pin Company at Poughkeepsie, New York. November,* 1849.

| | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| English pins, per pack, No. 4 - | $1 12½ | $1 06 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 75 | | | | | | | |
| American " " " - | 1 12½ | 1 00 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 62½ | 55 | 50 | 45 | 42½ | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| English mixed pins, per lb. - | – | – | – | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | |
| American " " - | – | – | – | – | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 |

The manufacture of pins was commenced in the United States in the year 1835, but, from the prejudice of the dealers, met with little success for several years, and was in a very precarious condition till the passage of the tariff of 1842, which gave the manufacturer the home market, and stimulated the production. Until the passage of the tariff of 1842, pins were admitted free. On the passing of that tariff, many parties commenced manufacturing. Active competition sprung up, from the fact of a large home market being secured; and the price rapidly fell, till, in 1846 and 1847, it was below cost of production. Since then, pins have advanced to the same price they were in 1845, where they will probably remain. No English pins of any consequence have been imported since 1842, though an English manufacturer, who formerly sold very largely in the United States, visited this country after the passage of the tariff of 1846, to see if he could not again obtain the market; but the American manufacturer, from the protection he had received from 1842 to 1846, had got such a hold, and made so much better an article, that he became satisfied he could not send pins to the United States. The quality of American pins is equal to any in the world, and superior to those made in most countries. They are altogether made and stuck by machinery, the head being solid and of one piece with the stem; while the bulk of those made in foreign countries have their head and stem of separate pieces of wire. Pins are made of brass wire: brass is made of copper and spelter, on both of which a duty is laid by the tariff of 1846.

## L—No. 1.—*The following statements illustrate the effect of American competition in the reduction of prices of manufactures of iron.*

*Prices of articles supplied wholly by American production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *a* Cut nails ..... per pound | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6 cents | 6⅛ cents | 5½ cents | 5¼ cents | 4¾ cents | 4¼ cents | 4⅛ cents | 4⅛ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¼ cents | 4¼ cents | 4 cents |
| *b* Axes ..... per dozen | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $15 to $16 | $13 to $15½ | $13 to $15½ | $13 to $14 | $12 to $14 | $11 to $14 | $11 to $12 | $11 to $11½ | $10½ to $11 | $10 to $11 | $9½ to $10½ | $8 to $10 | $8 to $10 |
| *b* Iron pipes ..... per ton | 55 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| *b* Hollow ware ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 70 to 75 | 60 to 65 | 60 to 65 | 60 to 65 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 55 to 60 | 53½ to 57½ | 50 to 55 |
| *b* Hoes ..... per dozen | ..... | 4 to 5 | 4½ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3½ to 5 | 3½ to 4 | 3¼ to 4 | 3 to 3½ | 2½ to 3½ | 2½ to 3 | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2½ | 2¼ to 2⅝ | 2 to 2½ |

*Prices of articles supplied jointly by American and foreign production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *b* Sads iron, English ..... per pound | All imported p | revious to 1842 | or 1843, and c | ost 5 to 6 cents | per pound when | importation cea | sed ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *b* Sad irons, American ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $0 05½ | $0 05 | $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 04½ | $0 03½ to $0 04 | $0 03½ to $0 03¾ | $0 03 to $0 03½ | $0 03 to $0 03¼ |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, English ... per gross | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 29 | Importation ce | ased ..... |
| *c* Iron screws, commonly called wood screws, American .... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 | 35 to 32 | 32 to 29 | 37 to 35 | 37 to 35 | 29 | 27 | 24 to 21 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, English ..... per dozen | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 58 | ..... | 55 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 52 | 52 |
| *c* Cast-iron butt hinges, American ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 62 | 58 to 54 | 50 | 46 | 42 |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, English ..... per pack | $1 12½ | $1 06 | $0 90 | $0 90 | $0 85 | $0 80 | 80 | 75 | Importation ce | ased ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *d* Pins, No. 4, American ..... do | 1 12½ | 1 00 | 85 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 69½ | 55 | 50 | 45 | 42½ | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| *d* Pins, mixed, English ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Importation ce | ased ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *d* Pins, mixed, American ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 40 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 |

*Prices of articles supplied by foreign production.*

| Description. | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *e* Files, 12-inch C. S., flat bastard ..... per dozen | $2 87 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 33 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 13 | $3 35 | $3 35 | $3 20 | $3 30 | $2 13 |
| *e* Closet locks, 4-inch, complete ..... do | 1 17 | 2 04 | ..... | 1 36 | 1 56 | 1 36 | 1 26 | 1 17 | 1 04 | 1 53 | 1 53 | 1 56 | 1 56 | 1 26 | 1 17 |
| *f* Wrought-iron pans ..... per pound | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 8¼ | 84-10 | 77-10 | 77-10 | 72-10 |
| *f* Vices, bright, standing ..... do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ | ..... | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| *f* Hollow ware, tinned ..... discount from list price, per cent | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 50 | 55 | ..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

## L—No. 2 (1.)—*Statement of prices each year for 15 years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of white-cotton goods, of American manufacture.*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | No. of yards to the lb. | No. of yarn. | PRICES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| | | | *Inches.* | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | Plain osnaburgs | 30 | 2.20 | | 14½ | 14⅛ | 12 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8¼ | 9 | 8½ | 8¼ | 9½ | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 36 | 1.90 | | 17½ | 17 | 14 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 12 | 11¼ | 10 | 10½ | 11 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| *a* Do | do do | Twilled osnaburgs | 30 | 1.70 | | 18½ | 18 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 11⅛ | 12½ | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12⅛ | 10½ | 10½ |
| *b* Lawrence | do do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10½ | 8¾ | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| *b* Jackson | do do | do do | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 12 | 12½ | 10 to 12½ | 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 |
| *b* Tremont | do do | do do | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | 9½ to 11⅛ | 9 | 9½ | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6 | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| *b* Jackson | do do | Stout brown shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 | 10 | 10½ | 8½ to 10½ | 8 | 8⅝ | 7⅛ | 7 | 6½ | 5⅞ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| *b* Lawrence | do do | Fine brown shirtings | 37 | 4.20 | 30 | 13 | 13½ | 11 to 13⅝ | 11 | 11¼ | 9⅛ | 9 | 8½ | 8 | 8⅝ | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ |
| *b* Boott | do do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 | | 14 | 12¼ | 11 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| *b* Tremont | do do | Brown shirtings | 28½ | 4.50 | 14 | 8 | 8⅛ | 6⅞ to 9½ | 6½ | 7 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5 | 4½ | 5⅛ | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| *c* Suffolk | do do | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 13 | 14 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8¾ | 7⅛ | 7 | 8¼ | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, New Hampshire | Brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 13 | 14 | 11⅛ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8¾ | 7⅛ | 7 | 8¼ | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Massachusetts | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 12½ | 12½ | 10½ | 9¾ | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, New Hampshire | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 12½ | 12½ | 10½ | 9¾ | 10 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Massachusetts | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | | 10 | 10½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8⅛ | 6½ | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6 | 6⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, New Hampshire | R brown shirtings | | 3 | | | | 12 | 10⅝ | 11 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | 9 | 7⅞ | 7½ |
| *d* Do | do do | A brown shirtings | | 4.10 | | | | 13 | 11½ | 11½ | 10 | 9⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| *d* Do | do do | H brown shirtings | | 4.60 | | | | 11½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9⅛ | 8½ | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8½ | 7½ | 6½ | 6 |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Massachusetts | Wissacumcon long cloth | 31 | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 | 10⅛ | 10½ | 11½ | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10 | 8 | 8½ |
| *e* Do | do do | do do | 33 | | | | | | | | 13 | 13½ | 11½ | 11½ | 12½ | 12½ | 11 | 10⅛ | 9½ | 10 |
| *e* Do | do do | do do | 36 | | | | | | | | 15 | 16½ | 12½ | 12½ | 14 | 13⅛ | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11½ |
| *e* Do | do do | do do | 40 | | | | | | | | | 18 | 14⅛ | 12½ | 15 | 14⅛ | 14 | 12½ | 11⅛ | 12 |
| *e* Do | do do | do do | 46 | | | | | | | | | 21 | 15½ | 13½ | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Massachusetts | Printing cloth | | | 40 | 10 | 11⅛ | 10½ | 10 to 8½ | 10½ to 8¼ | 7⅛ to 6½ | 8 to 7⅛ | 6½ to 6 | 5½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 8 | 8 to 6 | 6½ to 6½ | 5½ to 5 | 5 to 5½ |
| *f* Thorndike | do do | Bleached shirtings | | | 40 | | | | 17 | 18 | 11⅛ | 12½ | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 8½ | 7 | 6⅛ |
| *g* James' Steam | Newburyport, Massachusetts | Superfine long cloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | 11½ | 10⅛ | 10 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| *g* Do | do do | do do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| *g* Do | do do | do do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 13⅛ | 13½ | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| *g* Do | do do | do do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15½ | 13 | |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, New Hampshire | No. 1 brown shirtings | 30 | 3.73 | 14 | 9.62 | 10.20 | 8.35 | 7.28 | 8.25 | 6.50 | 6.64 | 5.55 | 5.24 | 6.29 | 5.93 | 6.45 | 6.46 | 5.57 | 5.12 |
| *h* Do | do do | No. 3 brown sheetings | 37 | 2.96 | 14 | 11.84 | 11.80 | 12.25 | 10.19 | 10.85 | 8.48 | 8.15 | 7.39 | 6.50 | 8.03 | 6.81 | 7.93 | 8 | 6.41 | 6.34 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', New Hampshire | Brown drillings | 30 | 3.87 | | | | | | | | | 7⅛ to 6 | 5⅞ to 6⅛ | 6⅛ to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 7½ | 7½ to 6⅛ | 6⅛ to 6⅛ | 6⅛ to 5⅛ | 5⅛ to 6⅛ |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.75 | | | | | | | | | 7 to 6 | 6 to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 7½ | 7⅛ to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 7⅛ | 7 to 7⅛ | 7 to 6 | 6. to 6½ |
| *i* North Factory | do | do | 30 | 3.68 | | | | | | | | | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ | 6⅛ to 7½ | 7⅛ to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 7 | 7 to 7⅛ | 7 to 6 | 6 to 6½ |
| *i* Weare | Weare, New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.30 | | | | | | | | | 7⅛ to 6 | 6½ to 8 | 8 to 7½ | 7⅛ to 7⅛ | 7⅛ to 7½ | 7½ to 7⅛ | 7½ to 7 | 6½ to 7 |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', New Hampshire | do | 30 | 3.30 | | | | | | | | | 8 to 6½ | 6⅛ to 7½ | 7⅛ to 8 | 8 to 7½ | 7½ to 7⅛ | 7½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6 | 6 to 7 |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Massachusetts | Printing cloth | | | | | 9½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | 4½ | 5 | 6 | 6⅛ | 5½ | 5½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, New Hampshire | do | 28 | 6 | 30 | | | | | 6 to 7 | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 5 | 4½ to 6 | 6 to 7 | 6½ to 7 | 7 to 5½ | 5½ to 6½ | 5½ to 4½ | 4 to 5 |
| *k* Perkins | do | do | 30 | 6 | 40 | | | | 8½ to 9 | 10 to 8 | 8½ to 7 | 7½ to 6½ | 6 to 7½ | 7 to 8 | 7 to 7½ | 8 to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 6½ to 5½ | 6 to 4½ | |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirting | 33 | 4.52 | 40 | | | | | | | 11 | 10½ to 9 | 8½ to 10 | 10½ to 10 | 9½ to 10½ | 11 to 10½ | 8½ to 10½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7½ to 8½ |
| *k* Chicopee | Cabotville, Massachusetts | Printing cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 | 7½ to 8½ | 9½ to 8 | 8½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7 | 7½ to 6 | 6½ to 5½ | 6½ to 5½ | 5⅞ to 4½ | 4½ to 5 | 6½ to 5½ | 5½ to 6 | 6 to 4½ | 4½ to 6 | 4 to 4½ | |
| *k* Do | do do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 | 12 to 10½ | 11½ to 12½ | 12½ to 10½ | 10½ to 9½ | 11½ to 9 | 9½ to 7½ | 9 to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 6½ to 8½ | 8½ to 7 | 6½ to 8½ | 8½ to 7½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, New Hampshire | Bleached shirtings | 31 | | 30 | | | | | | 8½ to 9 | 9 to 8½ | 8½ to 7½ | 7 to 7½ | 8 to 8½ | 8½ | 9 to 8½ | 8 to 7 | 6½ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ |
| *k* Do | do do | Brown shirtings | 33 | 4.65 | 30 | | | | | | 8 to 8½ | 8 to 7½ | 7½ to 7 | 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 8 | 8 | 8½ to 8 | 8 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ |
| *k* Do | do do | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | | | | | | 7 to 8½ | 8½ to 7 | 7 to 6 | 6 to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 6½ to 7½ | 7½ to 6½ | 7 to 8 | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6½ |
| *l* | Providence, Rhode Island | Printing cloth | 28 | | 28 | | | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7 7-16 | 6⅛ | 6 7-16 | 5 3-16 | 4½ | 6 11-16 | 6 7-16 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | | | | | | | | | 8½ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 6½ | 6½ |
| *l* Richmond | do | do | | | | | | | | | | 7⅛ | 6¼ | | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | | 7 3-16 | 6 | 5⅜ |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons | | | 30 | | | | | 7.54 | 6.14 | 6½ | 5½ | 4⅛ | 6½ | 6.47 | 5.72 | 5.22 | 4.22 | 4.31 |
| *m* Chicopee | Cabotville, Massachusetts | Brown sheeting | 4-4 | 3 | 14 | 11.80 | 12.55 | 11.55 | 10.62 | 11 | 9 | 8.58 | 7.08 | 7.37 | 8.16 | 7.67 | 8 | 8.10 | 6.62 | 6.90 |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham, Massachusetts | Bleached A | | | | | | | | | 15½ | 14½ | 12½ | 11 | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | | | 11½ | |
| *n* Do | do do | Brown A | | | | | | | | | 14⅛ | 13½ | 11⅛ | 10 | 10½ | 11⅞ | | | 10½ | 10 |
| *n* Do | do do | Bleached B | | | | | | | | | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | 11½ | 9½ | 10½ | 10⅝ | | | 9 | 8 |
| *n* Do | do do | Brown B | | | | | | | | | 11⅛ | 11½ | 10 | 8⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | | | 9½ | 8½ |
| *n* Do | do do | Bleached E | | | | | | | | | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 7⅞ | 9½ | 9 | | | 8½ | 7½ |
| *n* Do | do do | Brown E | | | | | | | | | 9½ | 9½ | 8½ | 7⅛ | 8½ | 7⅝ | | | 7 | 7 |
| *n* Do | do do | Bleached H | | | | | | | | | | | 14½ | 12 | | | | | | 6 11-16 |
| *n* Do | do do | Brown H | | | | | | | | | 9⅝ | | | | | | 10½ | 9½ | 7½ | 6⅞ |
| *n* Do | do do | Bleached W | | | | | | | | | 16½ | 15½ | 13⅛ | 11⅛ | 12½ | 14½ | | 9½ | 8½ | 6½ |
| *n* Do | do do | Brown W | | | | | | | | | 14 | 14½ | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅞ | 11½ | | | | 12½ |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Massachusetts | Duck, No. 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 29 | | | | 11⅛ |
| *p* Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | | | | | | | | 24½ | 21⅞ | 23 | 19 | 20 | 20½ | 21 | 19⅞ | 29 | 30 to 31 | 22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23½ | 18½ | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 |

## L—No. 2 (2.)—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices per cent. of white cotton goods of American manufacture, as exhibited by the foregoing statement marked L—No. 2 (1.)*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description. | Width. | No. of yards to the pound. | No. of yarn. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | | | | *Cents.* *Cents.* | *Per centum.* |
| *a* Lowell | Lowell, Mass. | Plain osnaburgs | 30 | 2.20 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14½ to 7½ | 48.27 |
| *a* Do | do | do | 36 | 1.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 17½ to 9½ | 45.70 |
| *a* Do | do | Twilled | 30 | 1.70 | | 1835 | 1849 | 18½ to 10¼ | 44.59 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Stout brown sheetings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 12⅛ to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings | 37 | 2.85 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12½ to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1837 | 1848 | 11⅛ to 5¾ | 50.00 |
| *b* Jackson | do | do shirtings | 30 | 3.50 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10⅛ to 5¾ | 45.24 |
| *b* Lawrence | do | Fine brown do | 37 | 4.20 | 30 | 1847 | 1849 | 13¾ to 6¾ | 50.90 |
| *b* Boott | do | Stout brown drillings | 30 | 2.80 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to 7 | 50.00 |
| *b* Tremont | do | do shirtings | 28½ | 4.50 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 9½ to 4 | 57.89 |
| *c* Suffolk | do | Twilled brown drillings | 30 | 2.83 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to 6½ | 53.57 |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do | 30 | 2.83 | | 1836 | 1849 | 14 to 6½ | 53.57 |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 12½ to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *c* Stark | Manchester, N. H. | do do | 37 | 2.90 | | 1835 | 1849 | 12½ to 6¾ | 46.00 |
| *c* Appleton | Lowell, Mass. | Brown shirtings | 30 | 3.55 | | 1836 | 1848 | 10½ to 5½ | 50.00 |
| *d* Newmarket | Newmarket, N. H. | Brown R do | | 3 | | 1837 | 1849 | 12 to 7⅛ | 37.50 |
| *d* Do | do | Brown A do | | 4.10 | | 1837 | 1849 | 13 to 6½ | 50.00 |
| *d* Do | do | Brown H do | | 4.60 | | 1837 | 1849 | 11⅛ to 6 | 47.83 |
| *e* Bartlett | Newburyport, Mass. | Longcloths | 31 | | | 1840 | 1848 | 12 to 8 | 33.33 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 33 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 13½ to 9½ | 29.62 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 36 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 16½ to 11 | 33.33 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 40 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 18 to 11½ | 36.11 |
| *e* Do | do | do | 46 | | | 1841 | 1848 | 21 to 13 | 38.09 |
| *f* Palmer | Palmer, Mass. | Printing cloths | | | 40 | 1836 | 1848 | 11⅛ to 5 | 56.52 |
| *f* Thorndike | do | Bleached sheeting | | | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 18 to 6¾ | 62.50 |
| *g* James' Steam | Newburyport, Mass. | S. F. bleached longcloth | 31 | 4.85 | 40 | 1845 | 1849 | 11¼ to 8¾ | 22.22 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 33 | 4.60 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 12½ to 9½ | 24.00 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 36 | 4.05 | 40 | 1844 | 1849 | 14 to 11 | 21.43 |
| *g* Do | do | do do | 44 | 3.42 | 40 | 1847 | 1848 | 15 to 13 | 13.33 |
| *h* Nashua | Nashua, N. H. | Brown sheeting, No. 1 | 30 | 3.73 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 10.20 to 5.12 | 49.80 |
| *h* Do | do | do No. 3 | 37 | 2.96 | 14 | 1837 | 1849 | 12.25 to 6.34 | 48.24 |
| *i* Peterboro' | Peterboro', N. H. | Drillings | 30 | 3.87 | | 1842 | 1849 | 7½ to 5½ | 26.66 |
| *i* New Ipswich | New Ipswich, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.75 | | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ to 6 | 22.58 |
| *i* North Factory | | do | 30 | 3.66 | | 1844 | 1849 | 7¾ to 6 | 22.58 |
| *i* Weare | Weare, N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | | 1843 | 1849 | 8 to 6¼ | 21.88 |
| *i* Phœnix | Peterboro', N. H. | do | 30 | 3.30 | | 1842 | 1849 | 8 to 6 | 25.00 |
| *j* Dedham | Dedham, Mass. | Printing cloths | | | | 1836 | 1849 | 9½ to 4¼ | 55.26 |
| *k* Great Falls | Great Falls, N. H. | do | 28 | 6 | 30 | 1841 | 1849 | 7½ to 4 | 46.67 |
| *k* Perkins | | do | 30 | 6 | 40 | 1839 | 1849 | 10 to 4¾ | 52.50 |
| *k* Dwight | | Bleached shirtings | 33 | 4.52 | 40 | 1841 | 1848 | 11 to 7¼ | 34.09 |
| *k* Chicopee | | Brown printing cloths | 28 | 5.07 | 24 | 1836 | 1849 | 9¼ to 4 | 56.75 |
| *k* Chicopee | | Brown sheetings | 37 | 2.09 | 14 | 1836 | 1849 | 12½ to 6½ | 48.00 |
| *k* Great Falls | | Bleached shirting | 31 | | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 9 to 6¼ | 30.55 |
| *k* Do | | Brown shirting | 33 | 4.65 | 30 | 1840 | 1849 | 8½ to 6 | 29.41 |
| *k* Do | | Brown sheetings | 37 | 3.20 | 14 | 1840 | 1849 | 8¼ to 6 | 27.27 |
| *l* | Providence, R. I. | Printing cloth | 28 | | 28 | 1839 | 1848 | 7 7-16 to 4¼ | 42.85 |
| *l* Gladding | Rhode Island | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | | | 1841 | 1849 | 8½ to 6⅛ | 27.93 |
| *l* Richmond | do | do | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 7⅞ to 5⅝ | 27.42 |
| *l* | do | Printing cottons | | | 30 | 1839 | 1848 | 7.54 to 4.22 | 44.03 |
| *m* Chicopee | Cabotville, Mass. | Brown sheetings | 4-4 | 3 | 14 | 1836 | 1848 | 12.55 to 6.62 | 47.25 |
| *n* Waltham | Waltham, Mass. | Bleached A | | | | 1840 | 1843 | 15½ to 11 | 27.87 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown A | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 14½ to 10 | 31.03 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached B | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 12⅛ to 8 | 34.02 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown B | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 11⅛ to 7¼ | 34.78 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached E | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 10⅜ to 7 | 32.53 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown E | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 9⅜ to 6 11-16 | 31.41 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached H | | | | 1842 | 1848 | 14½ to 7½ | 48.28 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown H | | | | 1840 | 1848 | 9⅝ to 6⅞ | 28.58 |
| *n* Do | do | Bleached W | | | | 1840 | 1849 | 16¼ to 11¾ | 27.69 |
| *n* Do | do | Brown W | | | | 1841 | 1849 | 14¼ to 10¾ | 24.57 |
| *o* John H. Pearson | Lowell, Mass. | Duck, No. 3 | | | | 1843 | 1849 | 30 to 21 | 30.00 |
| *p* Woodward & Brinckle | Philadelphia | Cotton yarn, Nos. 5 to 26 | | | | 1839 | 1849 | 24½ to 17 | 30.62 |

## L—No. 3[1].—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of colored and printed cotton goods of American manufacture.*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Inches wide. | No. of yards per pound. | No. of yarn. | PRICES PER YARD IN— 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue drillings | 27 | 2.83 | | 15 | 16 | 13½ | 12 | 12 | 10½ | 10¼ | 9 | 8½ | 10½ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| *a* Merrimack | ...do...do | Calicoes, MMC | 27 | 5.46 | | | 17.83 | 17 | 14 39 | 15.98 | 13.78 | 13.25 | 11.91 | 10.56 | 11.60 | 11.50 | 10.82 | 11.05 | 9.89 | 9.28 |
| *a* Hamilton | ...do...do | Denims | 30 | 2.70 | | 15 | 18 | 16½ | 16 | 18 | 15 | 14½ | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12½ | 13½ | 13 | 10½ | 11 |
| *a* Do | ...do...do | Tickings | 30 | 2.60 | | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14½ | 15 | 10⅝ | | 11 | 9 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 11½ | 11, 2 per ct. off | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| *a* Do | ...do...do | Shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | | 14½ | 16 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 11½ | 11 | 9 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 11 | 10⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, New Hampshire | Tickings, ACA | 31 | 2.05 | | 22 | 25 | 24½ | 22 | 21½ | 17 | 17½ | 14½ | 13½ | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15½ | 14½ | 14 |
| *b* Do | ...do...do | Tickings, A | 31 | 2.25 | | 20½ | 24 | 23½ | 21 | 19½ | 16 | 15⅞ | 13⅞ | 11¼ | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 | 11⅝ | 11 |
| *b* Do | ...do...do | Tickings, B | 29 | 2.40 | | 19 | 23 | 22½ | 20 | 17½ | 15 | | 11 | 9½ | 12 | 11¼ | 11½ | 11½ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Massachusetts | Tickings, AA | 30 | 2 | 13 warp, 11 fill'g | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 17½ | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12½ | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 14 | 12⅝ | 13 |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2.50 | 12 | | | 16 | 16 | 16½ | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13½ | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 11 | 12 |
| *d* Do | ...do | Blue stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 12 | | | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 11½ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| *d* Do | ...do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2.60 | 12 | | | 14 | 14 | 14½ | 12 | 11⅛ | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10½ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, New Hampshire | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 22 | 8.86 | 8.75 | 9.30 | 6.75 | 7.31 | 5.62 | 5 95 | 5.70 | 4 | 5.65 | 6.40 | 5.83 | 5.17 | 3.63 | 3.95 |
| *f* Joseph Ripka | Manayunk, Pennsylvania | Rouen cassimere | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Pennsylvania jeans | | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Constitution twills | | | | | | | | | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Blue summer cassimere | | | | | | | | | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Colored fancy cords | | | | | | | | | 25 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Log-cabin cottonades | | | | | | | | | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Cantoon cords | | | | | | | | | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Marseilles cords | | | | | | | | | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | De Joinville stripes | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| *f* Do | ...do...do | Pittsburg cords | | | | | | | | | 14¼ | 14½ | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12 | 10 |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, New Hampshire | Calicoes | | | | | | 14.14 | 11.79 | 14.41 | 11.40 | 11.15 | 10 | 7.73 | 10.76 | 10.89 | 10.88 | 10.06 | 10 | 8.62 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Massachusetts | Tickings | 31 | 2.85 | | | | | | | 15½ | 15½ | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 12 | 12½ |
| *h* Do | ...do...do | Duck | 31 | 2 | | | | | | | 14 | 14 | 12½ | 11½ | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| *h* Do | ...do...do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | 14½ | 12 | 14½ | 15 | 14 | 14 | 11¼ | 11½ |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville, Massachusetts | Ginghams | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.72 to 14.16 | 13.71 to 10.74 | 10.78 to 10.65 |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue prints | | | | | | | | 16½ | 15½ to 14 | 14 to 12½ | 13 to 11½ | 11 to 10½ | 10½ to 11⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 to 10½ | 10½ to 11 | 10½ to 10 | 9½ to 9 |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | | | | | | | | 15¾ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | 12½ | 12 |

L—No. 3 (2.)—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices per cent. of colored and printed cotton goods of American manufacture, as exhibited by the foregoing statement marked L—No. 3 (1).*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description. | Width. | No. of yards per pound. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inches.* | | | | *Cents.* *Cents.* | *Per centum.* |
| *a* Suffolk | Lowell, Massachusetts | Blue drillings | 27 | 2 83 | 1836 | 1849 | 16 to 8 | 50.00 |
| *a* Merrimack | ....do....do | MMC calicoes | 27 | 5.46 | 1836 | 1849 | 17.83 to 9 28 | 47 95 |
| *a* Hamilton | ....do....do | denims | 30 | 2.70 | 1837 | 1848 | 18½ to 10½ | 43.24 |
| *a* Do | ....do....do | tickings | 30 | 2.60 | 1837 | 1843 | 18 to 9 | 50.00 |
| *a* Do | ....do....do | shirting stripes | 30 | 2.70 | 1837 | 1843 | 17 to 9 | 47 06 |
| *b* Amoskeag | Manchester, New Hampshire | ACA tickings | 31 | 2.05 | 1836 | 1843 | 25 to 13½ | 47 00 |
| *b* Do | ....do....do | A ....do | 31½ | 2.25 | 1836 | 1849 | 24 to 11 | 54.16 |
| *b* Do | ....do....do | B....do | 29½ | 2.40 | 1836 | 1849 | 23 to 9½ | 59 78 |
| *c* Dorchester | Dorchester, Massachusetts | AA....do | 30½ | 2 | 1836 | 1842 | 23 to 12 | 47 82 |
| *d* York | Saco, Maine | Blue denims | 27 | 2 50 | 1839 | 1848 | 16½ to 11 | 33 33 |
| *d* Do | ....do | Stripe shirtings | 27 | 3 | 1837 | 1848 | 15 to 9 | 40 00 |
| *d* Do | ....do | Blue tickings | 27 | 2 60 | 1839 | 1848 | 14½ to 9 | 37 93 |
| *e* Nashua | Nashua, New Hampshire | Calicoes | 28 | 5.50 | 1837 | 1848 | 9.30 to 3.63 | 60 95 |
| *f* Joseph Ri[illegible]ka's | Manayunk, Pennsylvania | Rouen cassimere | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 10 to 8 | 20.00 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Pennsylvania jeans | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 15 to 11 | 26 66 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Constitution twills | ..... | ..... | 1841 | 1849 | 14 to 9 | 35.71 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Blue summer cassimere | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 15 to 10 | 33 33 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Colored fancy cords | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1843 | 25 to 15 | 40.00 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Log-cabin cottonades | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 25 to 16 | 36 00 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Canton cords | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 20 to 14 | 30 00 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Marseilles cords | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 17 to 10 | 41 11 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | De Joinville stripes | ..... | ..... | 1842 | 1849 | 18 to 13 | 27 77 |
| *f* Do | ....do....do | Pittsburg cords | ..... | ..... | 1840 | 1849 | 14½ to 10 | 31 03 |
| *g* Cocheco | Dover, New Hampshire | Calicoes | ..... | ..... | 1839 | 1843 | 14 41 to 7 73 | 46 36 |
| *h* Methuen | Methuen, Massachusetts | Tickings | 31 | 2.35 | 1841 | 1848 | 15½ to 12 | 22.58 |
| *h* Do | ....do....do | Duck | 31 | 2 | 1840 | 1849 | 14 to 11½ | 17.85 |
| *h* Do | ....do....do | Denims | 28 | 2.30 | 1840 | 1849 | 17 to 11½ | 32.35 |
| *i* Lancaster | Clintonville...do | Ginghams | ..... | ..... | 1847 | 1849 | 14 72 to 10.65 | 27 64 |
| *j* Merrimack | Lowell....do | Merrimack blue prints | ..... | ..... | 1839 | 1849 | 16½ to 9 | 45.45 |
| *k* David Milne & Son | Philadelphia | Checks, No. 10 | ..... | ..... | 1839 | 1843 | 15¾ to 11¾ | 25.40 |

## L—No. 4[1].—*Statement of prices each year for fifteen years, from* 1835 *to* 1849, *inclusive, of woollen goods of American manufacture.*

| | Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Width. | PRICE IN— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1835. | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| *a* | Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | 1st quality broadcloth | 6-4 | $4 25 | $4 50 | $4 25 | $4 00 | $4 25 | $4 00 | $4 00 | $3 25 | $3 00 | $3 50 | $3 50 | $3 50 | $3 00 | $2 12½ | $2 00 |
| *a* | Do | ...do ...do | 2d ...do...do | 6-4 | 4 12 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 75 | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 62½ | 3 00 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 2 87½ | 2 50 | 2 87½ | 1 90 | 1 87½ |
| *a* | Do | ...do ...do | 3d ...do...do | 6-4 | 3 75 | 4 00 | 3 73 | 3 50 | 3 75 | 3 25 | 3 12½ | 2 62½ | 2 62½ | 2 87½ | 2 75 | 2 62½ | 2 37½ | 1 87½ | 1 75 |
| *a* | Do | ...do ...do | 4th...do...do | 6-4 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 35 | 2 37½ | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 1 62½ | 1 60 |
| *a* | Do | ...do ...do | 5th...do...do | 6-4 | 3 12 | 3 25 | 3 25 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 2 25 | 2 19½ | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 56½ | 1 45 |
| *a* | Do | ...do ...do | 6th...do...do | 6-4 | 2 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 75 | 2 12½ | 2 25 | 1 87½ | 1 87½ | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 70 | 1 62½ | 1 40 | 1 37½ |
| *b* | Northampton | Northampton...do | Broadcloth | 6-4 | ..... | ..... | 3 37½ | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 | 2 37 | 2 00 |
| *c* | Middlesex | Lowell ...do | Black cassimere | 3-4 | ..... | 2 00 | 1 87½ | 1 87½ | 1 70 | 1 80 | 1 70 | 1 50 | 1 50 | 1 40 | 1 35 | 1 30 | 1 30 | 90 | 1 00 |
| *d* | Munson | Munson...do | Blue satinett | 3-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | 85 | 75 | 65 | 50 | 65 | 75 | 65 | 55 | 57½ | 50 |
| *e* | Andover | Andover ...do | Scarlet flannel | 22 inches | 38 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 37½ | 30 | 27 | 20 | 22 | 30 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 |
| *f* | Hooksett | Manchester, New Hampshire | Mousseline de laine, plain | 24 inches | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 13 | 13½ | 12 | 9½ | 8½ | ..... |
| *f* | Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | ...do...do...do...printed | 24 inches | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 23½ | 23½ | 20 | 15½ | 15½ | 16½ |
| *g* | Manchester | Manchester New Hampshire | ...do...do...do...do | 24 inches | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 c. to 27 c. | 20 c. to 27 c. | 20 c. to 22 c. | 14½ c. to 22 c. | 13½ c. to 18 c. | 16 c. to 18 c. |
| *h* | Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | White linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 16 17 |
| *h* | Do | ...do ...do | Wite and black linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| *h* | Do | ...do ...do | Fancy linseys | 30 inches | 28 | 31 | 25 | 23½ | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 27½ | 22 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| *i* | Do | ...do ...do | Superfine carpetings | 4-4 | 1 10 | 1 15 | 1 12½ | 1 05 | 1 07½ | 97½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 80 | 80 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | 70 |
| *i* | Do | ...do ...do | Fine...do | 4-4 | 95 | 1 00 | 97½ | 90 | 92½ | 80 | 70 | 65 | 62½ | 67½ | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 60 |
| *j* | Henderson's | Merrimack, New Hampshire | Superfine ...do | 4-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77½ c. to 75 c. | 75 c. to 80 c. | 80 c. to 75 c. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 c. to 70 c. |
| *j* | Henderson's and Anderson's | South Wrentham, Massachusetts | Fine ..... do | 4-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 67½ to 66 | 65 c. to 62½ c. | 60 | 60 c. to 62½ c. | 62½ c. to 60 c. | 60 to 57½ |
| *j* | Adams | Canton, Massachusetts | Common...do | 4-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52½ to 55 | 55 to 57½ | 57½ to 55 | 55 to 52½ | 52½ c. to 50 c. | 50 to 47½ | 47½ | 47½ to 45 |
| *k* | Ballard Vale | Andover ...do | Flannels | 4-4 | ..... | 65½ c. to 67½ c. | 55 c. to 62½ c. | 52½ c. to 57½ c. | 65 | 55 | 50 | 40 | 30 to 35 | 45 to 50 | 45 | 47½ | 47½ | 40 | 45 |
| *k* | Do | ...do ...do | Orleans worsted | 6-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27½ | 30 | 21 | 17 | ..... |
| *k* | Do | ...do ...do | ...do | 3-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 19½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *l* | Salisbury | Salisbury ...do | No. XVI flannels | 36 inches | 38 | 43 | 38½ | 36 | 36 | 27 | 29 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26½ | 26½ | 27 | 34½ | 31 |
| *l* | Do | ...do ...do | No. XVIII flannels | 38 inches | 44 | 50 | 44½ | 40 | 39½ | 30 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 28½ | 30 | 30 | 30½ | 38½ | 35 |
| *m* | Blanket | ..... | Twilled blankets | 10-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 25 | 5 50 | 4 50 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 4 00 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 50 | 4 00 | $4 00 to 4 25 |
| *m* | Do | ..... | ...do | 11-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | 6 50 | 5 50 | 4 75 | 4 50 | 4 75 | 5 25 | 5 50 | 5 25 | 5 25 | 5 00 | 4 75 to 5 00 |
| *m* | Do | ..... | ...do | 12-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 25 | 8 75 | 7 75 | 7 25 | 7 00 | 7 00 | 7 75 | 7 75 | 7 50 | 7 50 | 7 25 | 7 00 to 7 25 |
| *n* | Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia | Army blankets | ..... | ..... | 2 93 | 3 00 | 2 87½ | No contract | 2 74 | 2 48 | 2 43 | 2 19 | 2 30 | 2 22 | 2 10 | 1 99 | 1 93 | ..... |
| *o* | ..... | ..... | Broadcloths | 6-4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $2 87 to $3 00 | 3 00 | 2 75 | $3 87 to $3 00 | $3 00 to $3 12½ | $3 00 to $3 12½ | 3 00 | $2 87 to $3 00 | $2 10 to $2 37 | 1 87 to 2 00 |
| *p* | N O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | 40 | 40 | 37½ | 36 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 25 |
| *p* | Springville | ...do | Satinetts, 1st quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| *p* | Do | ...do | ...do.. 2d quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 60 | 55 | 52½ | 52½ | 50 |
| *p* | Frank | ...do | ...do...1st quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| *p* | Do | ...do | ...do.. 2d quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 57½ | 57½ | 55 | 47½ | 45 |
| *p* | Leeds | ...do | ...do...1st quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | 87½ | 80 | 70 | 67½ | 65 |
| *p* | Do | ...do | ...do.. 2d quality | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | 65 | 57½ | 50 | 47½ | 45 |
| *p* | Thomas Lewis | ...do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | 92½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 65 |
| *p* | Do | ...do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 72½ | 70 | 60 | 50 | 47½ |
| *q* | Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 c. to 35 c. | 31 c. to 33 c. | 28 c. to 30 c. | 23 c. to 25 c. | 25 c. to 30 c. | 20 c. to 25 c. | 20 c. to 22 c. | 22 c. to 23 c. | 18 c. to 22 c. | 18 c. to 21 c. |

L.—No. 4(2).—*Table showing the reduction in extreme prices, per cent., of woollen goods of American manufacture, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, marked L—No. 4(1).*

| Manufacturing establishments. | Location. | Description of goods. | Widths. | From— | To— | Extreme prices. | Per cent. reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Per centum.* |
| *a* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | Broadcloth | 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | $4 50 to $2 00 | 55.55 |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 4 25 to 1 87½ | 55.88 |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 4 00 to 1 75 | 56.25 |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 6-4 | 1835 | 1849 | 3 50 to 1 60 | 54.28 |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 3 25 to 1 45 | 55.38 |
| *a* Do | do do | do | 6-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 3 00 to 1 37½ | 54.16 |
| *b* Northampton | Northampton, Massachusetts | do | 6-4 | 1838 | 1849 | 3 75 to 2 00 | 46.66 |
| *c* Middlesex | Lowell, Massachusetts | Black cassimere | 3-4 | 1836 | 1848 | 2 00 to 90 | 55.00 |
| *d* Munson | Munson, Massachusetts | Blue satinet | 3-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 95 to 50 | 47.37 |
| *e* Andover | Andover, Massachusetts | Scarlet flannel | 28 inches | 1836 | 1849 | 40 to 21 | 47.50 |
| *f* Hooksett | Manchester, New Hampshire | Mouseline de laines, plain | 24 do | 1843 | 1848 | 15 to 8¼ | 45.00 |
| *f* Hamilton | Southbridge, Massachusetts | do do printed | 24 do | 1843 | 1848 | 29 to 15½ | 45.53 |
| *g* Manchester | Manchester, New Hampshire | do do do | 24 do | 1844 | 1848 | 27 to 13⅝ | 49.54 |
| *h* Lowell | Lowell, Massachusetts | White linseys | 30 do | 1836 | 1848 | 31 to 16 | 48.39 |
| *h* Do | do do | Black and white linseys | 30 do | 1836 | 1849 | 31 to 15 | 51.61 |
| *h* Do | do do | Fancy linseys | 30 do | 1836 | 1848 | 31 to 16 | 48.39 |
| *i* Do | do do | Superfine carpets | 3-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 1 15 to 70 | 39.13 |
| *i* Do | do do | Fine carpets | 4-4 | 1836 | 1849 | 1 00 to 60 | 40.00 |
| *j* Henderson's | Merrimack, New Hampshire | Superfine carpets | 4-4 | 1843 | 1849 | 80 to 70 | 12.50 |
| *j* Henderson's & Anderson's | South Wrentham, Massachusetts | Fine carpets | 4-4 | 1844 | 1849 | 67½ to 57½ | 14.82 |
| *j* Adams | Canton, Massachusetts | Common carpets | 4-4 | 1843 | 1849 | 57½ to 45 | 21.74 |
| *k* Ballard Vale | Andover, Massachusetts | Flannels | 4-4 yard | 1836 | 1848 | 67½ to 40 | 40.74 |
| *k* Do | do do | Orleans worsted | 6-4 do | 1846 | 1848 | 30 to 17 | 43.33 |
| *k* Do | do do | do | 3-4 do | 1845 | 1846 | 14 to 12½ | 10.72 |
| *l* Salisbury | Salisbury, Massachusetts | No. XVI flannels | 36 inches | 1836 | 1843 | 43 to 24 | 44.18 |
| *l* Do | do do | No. XVIII flannels | 38 do | 1836 | 1843 | 50 to 28 | 44.00 |
| *m* Blanket | | Twilled blankets | 10-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 5 50 to 4 00 | 27.27 |
| *m* Do | | do | 11-4 | 1839 | 1842 | 6 50 to 4 50 | 30.77 |
| *m* Do | | do | 12-4 | 1839 | 1849 | 8 75 to 7 00 | 20.00 |
| *n* Do | Army clothing and equipage office, Philadelphia. | Army blankets | | 1837 | 1848 | 3 00 to 1 93 | 35.66 |
| *o* | | Broadcloths | 6-4 | 1844 | 1849 | 3 12½ to 1 87½ | 40.00 |
| *p* N. O. Kellogg | New York | Kentucky jeans | | 1840 | 1849 | 45 to 25 | 44.45 |
| *p* Springville | do | Satinetts, 1st quality | | 1844 | 1849 | 90 to 67½ | 25.00 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do | | 1844 | 1849 | 65 to 50 | 23.08 |
| *p* Frank | do | do 1st do | | 1844 | 1849 | 90 to 67½ | 25.00 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do | | 1844 | 1849 | 65 to 45 | 30.77 |
| *p* Leeds | do | do 1st do | | 1844 | 1849 | 95 to 65 | 31.58 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do | | 1844 | 1849 | 70 to 45 | 35.72 |
| *p* Thomas Lewis | do | do 1st do | | 1844 | 1849 | 95 to 65 | 31.58 |
| *p* Do | do | do 2d do | | 1844 | 1849 | 75 to 47½ | 36.67 |
| *q* Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Kentucky jeans | | 1840 | 1849 | 35 to 18 | 48.57 |

L—No. 1 *e*.

*Statement of prices of English hardware, furnished by Benjamin Callender, Boston.*

| Year. | 6-inch bed screws. | 12-inch cast-steel flat bastard files. | No. 3 polished trace chains. | 4-inch complete closet locks. | No. 4 tinned saucepans. | 4-quart sheet iron tea-kettles. | Cast-iron butts, common quality. | Fox's wood screws, inferior to American. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per gross. | Per dozen. | Per pair. | Per dozen. | Each. | Each. | Per dozen. | Per gross. |
| 1835 - - - | $1 89 | $2 87 | – | $1 17 | – | $0 90 | $0 45 | $0 23 |
| 1836 - - - | 3 19 | 3 33 | $0 63 | 2 04 | $0 52 | 1 24 | 52 | 24½ |
| 1837 - - - | – | 3 33 | 60 | – | – | – | 41 | 28 |
| 1838 - - - | – | 3 33 | 55 | 1 36 | 43 | – | 41 | 24½ |
| 1839 - - - | 2 44 | 3 33 | – | 1 56 | 40 | 77 | 41 | 24½ |
| 1840 - - - | – | 3 33 | – | 1 36 | 35 | 72 | 37½ | 23 |
| 1841 - - - | 1 89 | 3 13 | 38 | 1 26 | 38 | 69 | 37½ | 23 |
| 1842 - - - | 1 78 | 3 13 | 37 | 1 17 | 35 | 63 | 30 | 23 |
| 1843 - - - | 1 44 | 3 13 | 32 | 1 04 | 37 | 63 | | |
| 1844 - - - | 1 47 | 3 13 | 36 | 1 53 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1845 - - - | 2 03 | 3 35 | 38 | 1 53 | 43 | 63 | | |
| 1846 - - - | 2 27 | 3 35 | 43 | 1 56 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1847 - - - | 2 22 | 3 20 | 42 | 1 56 | 37 | 69 | | |
| 1848 - - - | 1 78 | 3 30 | 40 | 1 26 | 35 | 58 | | |
| 1849 - - - | 1 67 | 3 13 | 33 | 1 17 | 35 | 63 | | |

The above prices are the cost of importation at 30 per cent. duty and 10 per cent. exchange. If I understand your meaning, this meets your wants. Where there are blanks, I imported none of the articles those years. You will recollect that goods would bring any price in 1836, which makes the great prices that year.

BENJAMIN CALLENDER.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq., *Boston, November*, 1849

L—No. 1 *f*.

*Statement of prices of articles of hardware of foreign production for* 11 *years, from* 1839 *to* 1849 *inclusive, furnished by Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought iron pans, (discount from list price)... | 45 pr. ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 37½ per ct. | 40 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. | 45 per ct. |
| Wrought iron pans, per pound ..... | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 8¾ cts. | 8 4-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. | 7 7-10 cts. |
| Vices, bright, standing, (discount from list price)... | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. | ..... | 17½ per ct. | 22½ per ct. | 25 per ct. | 25 per ct. |
| Vices, bright, standing, per pound ..... | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. | ..... | 5⅜ cts. | 5⅜ cts. | 5¼ cts. | 5¼ cts. |
| Hollow ware, tinned, (discount from list price)... | 47½ per ct. | 47½ per ct. | 47½ per ct. | 50 per ct. | 55 per ct. | ..... | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. | 50 per ct. |

L—No. 1 *h*.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 30, 1849.

SIR: I find it, thus far, impossible to procure from those most capable of furnishing it, a table of hardware and the progressive decline of prices such as I wanted. I send you the best I have obtained to this date.

I find nearly every article has a special history of its own; and frequently a very interesting history to one who is curious about the progress of American industry.

More than half the stocks of the hardware stores consist now of domestic manufactures. Most of these have had their origin in New England. Some of them owe their beginning to protection, and others their continuance. In most cases, the American has driven the foreign wholly out of the market; the superiority of the domestic manufacture, in style and quality, is very striking. Our edge-tools are almost exclusively made in this country, although the steel with which they must be finished comes from England. It is impossible to show, in tabular form, in what way many of these articles owe their existence to protection. It is said that the large order given for locks, &c., on behalf of the city of Philadelphia, when the buildings on the Girard estate were erecting, gave a decided impetus to that branch of the hardware business, as the order was for the American article only, and for the best quality. It was not so once; but now, if the best is wanted, the American is asked for. In 1841 large quantities of English sad-irons were in this market, limited at 5 cents the lb. As soon as the act of 1842 was passed, several manufacturers here, who had been struggling to make them and live at 5 cents, took the whole market and reduced the price to 4 cents in 1843, and since to 3 cents. What they wanted to enable them to reduce the price was, sale of a large quantity. This is so in regard to a large number of articles.

Iron pipes, for water and gas, were sold in 1819 at $75 per ton. Their bulk and the freight, with the duty, has afforded constant protection. The price has constantly declined, thus: 1819, $75; 1822, $70; 1824, $65; 1828, $60; 1830, $55; 1840, $50; 1843, $45; 1848–'9, $40. This reduction is the effect of the fall in iron and of home competition. There was no fluctuation but the progressive decline. There was a similar decline in the price of cut-nails, after the protection given them in 1824 and 1828, from about 12 cents to from 3½ to 4½ per lb.

It may be safely assumed that every article of domestic manufacture, which has had a free market at home, has flourished and paid the maker a living profit, even at a constantly declining price.

The exceptions to this rule are in articles so superior in quality as to defy competition; some of these the makers keep at former prices, because they can sell them freely at those prices. In many instances prices have been voluntarily reduced for sake of increasing consumption. I do not doubt that American hardware will, in a few more years, wholly supplant the British, even if only a revenue duty were in force, or under that changeable policy which has heretofore annoyed manufacturers. There seems to be in the country a remarkable aptness for this branch of industry. Every year adds to the number of home-made articles and abridges the use of the foreign. Direct and judicious protection extended to it would be repaid by a rapid increase of this industry, and a further reduction of prices.

In the table I have given the prices of 1846 and 1849. The latter are *suffering prices*. Consumption has now fallen off and business is languishing—even when not exposed to foreign competition. The effect of the act of 1842 is seen in the prices of 1843, and still more in 1846. The effects of the act of 1846 were not felt upon prices until the crisis of 1847 and 1848 in Great Britain.

Yours, truly,

S. COLWELL.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 1 *i*.

Average prices of English sheathing copper each year from 1835 to 1849, from Philadelphia price-current; furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 1849.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | - | - | 24 cents. |
| 1836 | - | - | 27½ cents. |
| 1837 | - | - | 28⅜ cents. |
| 1838 | - | - | 26⅞ cents. |
| 1839 | - | - | 25⅝ cents. |
| 1840 | - | - | 26½ cents. |
| 1841 | - | - | 26 cents. |
| 1842 | - | - | 25⅛ cents. |
| 1843 | - | - | 22¼ cents. |
| 1844 | - | - | 21⅝ cents. |
| 1845 | - | - | 21⅞ cents. |
| 1846 | - | - | 22¾ cents. |
| 1847 | - | - | 23⅛ cents. |
| 1848 | - | - | 22⅝ cents. |
| 1849 | - | - | 21½ cents. |

By an act of 1832, copper in pigs and bars was free, as was also sheathing copper. By the act of 1842, pig-copper was free, while sheathing copper paid 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The act of 1846 made sheathing copper free, and put 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on pig copper.

L—No. 1 *j*.

*Table of the prices of American sheathing and pig-copper and yellow metal sheathing, furnished by William A. Crocker, of Taunton, Massachusetts, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Sheathing copper. | Average. | Yellow metal. | Pig copper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835 - | 23 24 25 | 24 | – | 16 to 16¼ |
| 1836 - | 25 26 27 28 | 26½ | – | 16½ to 21 |
| 1837 - | 28 26 27½ | 27 1/6 | – | 21¼ to 17 |
| 1838 - | 27 26 24 23¾ | 25 1/3 | – | 17½ to 17 |
| 1839 - | 24 24½ | 24¼ | – | 17 to 18 |
| 1840 - | 25 24 25 | 24 | – | 17 to 17½ |
| 1841 - | 25 24 24½ | 24 1/3 | – | 18 |
| 1842 - | 24 23 22 | 23 | 24 | 18 to 17 |
| 1843 - | 22 21 20 21 21½ | 21 1/10 | 24 | 16¼ to 16 |
| 1844 - | 21½ 22 21½ | 21 2/3 | 20 19½ | 17½ |
| 1845 - | 21½ 22 21½ 23 | 22 | 20 | 17 |
| 1846 - | 23 22¾ | 22 7/8 | 20 | 17¾ to 18¼ |
| 1847 - | 22¾ 23⅓ 23¼ 23 | 23 1/8 | 20 | 17¼ to 18 |
| 1848 - | 23 22½ 21½ 21 20½ | 21¾ | 20 | 17½ |
| 1849 - | 20½ 21¾ 20 21 | 20 6/10 | 18 17 17¼ 18 | 17 to 16 |

L—No. 1 *k*.

*Average prices of pig-lead and pure white lead for thirty years, and of lead pipes for ten years, furnished by Lewis James & Co., Philadelphia.*

| Years. | Pig lead per 100 pounds. | Pure white dry lead per 100 lbs. | Lead pipes per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 - - - | $6 60 | $12 50 | |
| 1825 - - - | 7 05 | 11 00 | |
| 1830 - - - | 3 59 | 8 00 | |
| 1835 - - - | 6 28 | 9 00 | |
| 1840 - - - | 4 80 | 7 00 | 6¾ to 7¼ cents. |
| 1841 - - - | 4 67 | 6 50 | 6½ to 7 " |
| 1842 - - - | 3 70 | 5 60 | 5½ to 6 " |
| 1843 - - - | 3 50 | 5 40 | 5½ to 6 " |
| 1844 - - - | 3 70 | 5 50 | 5½ to 6 " |
| 1845 - - - | 3 97 | 5 85 | 5 to 5½ " |
| 1846 - - - | 4 03 | 5 45 | 5¼ to 6 " |
| 1847 - - - | 4 36 | 5 35 | 6 to 6½ " |
| 1848 - - - | 4 20 | 5 00 | 4¾ to 5 " |
| 1849 - - - | 4 50 | 5 25 | 5 cents. |

The quotations respecting white lead are for pure white, dry, and in bulk; i. e. without packages. The manufacturers generally sell it ground in oil, and in packages of 25 to 50 pounds, and then the price is $1 50 per 100 pounds higher; so that you have only to add that sum to each year, and you have the price in oil and casks.

L—No. 2 *a*.

*Statement of prices from* 1835 *to* 1849 *inclusive, of plain and twilled osnaburgs, manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Massachusetts: furnished by James W. Paige & Co., and A. & A. Lawrence & Co., of Boston. November,* 1849.

| Year. | Plain, 30 inches wide; weight 2 20-100 yards to the lb. | Plain, 36 inches wide; weight 1 90-100 yards to the lb. | Twilled, 30 inches wide; weight 1 70-100 yards to the lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 14½ cents per yard | 17½ cents per yard | 18½ cents per yard. |
| 1836 | 14½ do | 17 do | 18 do |
| 1837 | 12 do | 14 do | 16 do |
| 1838 | 11½ do | 13½ do | 15 do |
| 1839 | 11½ do | 13½ do | 16 do |
| 1840 | 10 do | 12 do | 14 do |
| 1841 | 10 do | 11½ do | 13 do |
| 1842 | 8 do | 10 do | 11½ do |
| 1843 | 8½ do | 10½ do | 12½ do |
| 1844 | 9 do | 11 do | 13 do |
| 1845 | 8¼ do | 9¾ do | 11 do |
| 1846 | 8¼ do | 10 do | 11 do |
| 1847 | 9¼ do | 11¼ do | 12¼ do |
| 1848 | 7½ do | 9½ do | 10½ do |
| 1849 | 7½ do | 9½ do | 10¼ do |

L—No. 2 *b*.

*Statement of prices of cotton goods manufactured by the Lowell Manufacturing Company at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by A. & A. Lawrence, & Co., Boston. November, 1849.*

| Year. | Lawrence Company stout brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.86 yards to the pound. | Jackson Company stout brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.85 yards to the pound. | Tremont Company brown sheeting, 37 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.70 yards to the pound. | Jackson Company stout brown shirting, 30 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 3.50 yards to the pound. | Lawrence Company fine brown shirting, 37 inches wide; No. 30 yarn, weight 4.20 yards to the pound. | Boott Company stout brown drillings, 30 inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 2.80 yards to the pound. | Tremont Company brown shirtings, 28½ inches wide; No. 14 yarn, weight 4.50 yards to the pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 12 cents per yard. | 12 cents per yard. | 10⅓ cents per yard. | 10 cents per yard. | 13 cents per yard. | ..... | 8 cents per yard. |
| 1836 | 12.....do..... | 12½.....do..... | 11¼.....do..... | 10½.....do..... | 13½.....do..... | 14 cents per yard. | 8½.....do..... |
| 1837 | 12½ to 10 do..... | 12½ to 10 do..... | 11½ to 9½ do..... | 10½ to 8¼ do..... | 13¾ to 11 do..... | 12½.....do..... | 9½ to 6¾ do..... |
| 1838 | 10.....do..... | 10.....do..... | 9.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 11.....do..... | 11.....do..... | 6¼.....do..... |
| 1839 | 10½.....do..... | 10½.....do..... | 9¾.....do..... | 8½.....do..... | 11¼.....do..... | 10¾.....do..... | 7.....do..... |
| 1840 | 8¾.....do..... | 8½.....do..... | 7½.....do..... | 7½.....do..... | 9½.....do..... | 9½.....do..... | 5¾.....do..... |
| 1841 | 7¾.....do..... | 7¾.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 7.....do..... | 9.....do..... | 9.....do..... | 5½.....do..... |
| 1842 | 7.....do..... | 7¼.....do..... | 6.....do..... | 6¼.....do..... | 8¼.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 5.....do..... |
| 1843 | 7¼.....do..... | 7¼.....do..... | 6½.....do..... | 5⅞.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 7.....do..... | 4½.....do..... |
| 1844 | 7¼.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 7¼.....do..... | 6⅛.....do..... | 8¼.....do..... | 8⅛.....do..... | 5¼.....do..... |
| 1845 | 7⅜.....do..... | 7¾.....do..... | 6⅛.....do..... | 6¼.....do..... | 9.....do..... | 8¼.....do..... | 5½.....do..... |
| 1846 | 7¼.....do..... | 7¾.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 6½.....do..... | 9.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 5½.....do..... |
| 1847 | 8¼.....do..... | 8½.....do..... | 7¼.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 8½.....do..... | 8.....do..... | 5½.....do..... |
| 1848 | 6¾.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 5¾.....do..... | 5¾.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 7.....do..... | 4.....do..... |
| 1849 | 7.....do..... | 7.....do..... | 6.....do..... | 5¾.....do..... | 6¾.....do..... | 7.....do..... | 4.....do..... |

L—No. 2 *c*.

*Statement of prices per yard of sheetings, shirtings, and drillings, manufactured at the Suffolk, Appleton, & Stark Mills, at Lowell, Massachusetts, from* 1835 *to* 1849: *furnished by James W. Paige & Co., agents. Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Suffolk and Stark drills. | Appleton & Stark sheetings. | Appleton shirtings. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 30 inches wide; weight 2 83-100 yards per lb. | 37 inches wide; weight 2 90-100 yards per lb. | 30 inches wide; weight 3 55-100 yards per lb. |
| 1835 | 13 cents per yard | 12½ cents per yard | 10 cents per yard. |
| 1836 | 14 do | 12¼ do | 10½ do |
| 1837 | 11½ do | 10½ do | 8½ do |
| 1838 | 10 do | 9¾ do | 7½ do |
| 1839 | 10 do | 10 do | 8¾ do |
| 1840 | 9 do | 7¾ do | 6¼ do |
| 1841 | 8¾ do | 7¾ do | 6 do |
| 1842 | 7½ do | 7 do | 5½ do |
| 1843 | 7 do | 7¼ do | 5½ do |
| 1844 | 8¾ do | 7½ do | 6½ do |
| 1845 | 8¼ do | 7¾ do | 6¼ do |
| 1846 | 7¾ do | 7¼ do | 6 do |
| 1847 | 8¼ do | 8½ do | 6¾ do |
| 1848 | 6¾ do | 6¾ do | 5¼ do |
| 1849 | 6½ do | 6¾ do | 5¾ do |

L—No. 2 *d*.

*Statement of prices of the Newmarket brown cottons from* 1837 *to* 1849: *furnished by S. Frothingham, jr. & Co., agents. Boston, November* 10, 1849.

| Year. | Letter R; weight 3 yards per lb. | Letter A; weight 4 10-100 yards per lb. | Letter H; weight 4 60-100 yards per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837 | 12 cents per yard | 13 cents per yard | 11½ cents per yard. |
| 1838 | 10⅜ do | 11½ do | 10½ do |
| 1839 | 11 do | 11½ do | 10½ do |
| 1840 | 9½ do | 10 do | 9½ do |
| 1841 | 9½ do | 9¾ do | 8¼ do |
| 1842 | 8½ do | 8½ do | 7½ do |
| 1843 | 8¼ do | 8¼ do | 7 do |
| 1844 | 8½ do | 8½ do | 7 do |
| 1845 | 8 do | 9 do | 8 do |
| 1846 | 8¾ do | 9 do | 8¼ do |
| 1847 | 9 do | 8 do | 7½ do |
| 1848 | 7¾ do | 6¾ do | 6½ do |
| 1849 | 7½ do | 6½ do | 6 do |

L—No. 2 *e*.

*Statement of the prices of the Bartlett (Wessacumcon) superfine long cloths from* 1840 *to* 1849, *being No.* 40 *yarn,* 80 *sley,* 100 *picks to the inch: furnished by S. Frothingham, jr., & Co., agents. Boston, November* 10, 1849.

| Years. | 31 inches wide. | 33 inches wide. | 36 inches wide. | 40 inches wide. | 46 inches wide. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1840 | 12 | 13 | 15 | | |
| 1841 | 12 | 13⅓ | 16½ | 18 | 21 |
| 1842 | 10½ | 11½ | 12½ | 14½ | 15½ |
| 1843 | 10¼ | 11¼ | 12¼ | 12½ | 13½ |
| 1844 | 11½ | 12½ | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| 1845 | 11½ | 12½ | 13½ | 14½ | 18 |
| 1846 | 10½ | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 |
| 1847 | 10 | 10⅓ | 12 | 12½ | 16 |
| 1848 | 8 | 9½ | 11⅓ | 11½ | 13 |
| 1849 | 8½ | 10 | 11½ | 12 | 14 |

L—No. 2 *f*.

BOSTON, *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: Below you have a statement of prices at which we sold two styles of cotton goods in the several years from 1835 to 1849.

WRIGHT & WHITMAN.

| Years. | Palmer Company printing cloths. | Thorndike Co. bleached shirtings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1835 | 10 | Not running. | |
| 1836 | 11½ | Do. | |
| 1837 | 10½ | Do. | |
| 1838 | 10 to 8½ | 17 | |
| 1839 | 10½ to 8¾ | 18 | |
| 1840 | 7½ to 6¾ | 11½ | |
| 1841 | 8 to 7¾ | 12½ | 74 picks in warp. |
| 1842 | 6½ to 6 | 10 | 80 picks in filling. |
| 1843 | 5¾ to 6½ | 9 | No. 40 yarn. |
| 1844 | 6½ to 7¾ | 10 | |
| 1845 | 7¾ to 8 | 9½ | |
| 1846 | 8 to 6 | 9 | |
| 1847 | 6¼ to 6½ | 8½ | |
| 1848 | 5½ to 5 | 7 | |
| 1849 | 5 to 5¾ | 6¾ | |

L—No. 2 *g*.

*Statement of prices obtained for the Jamess steam mills superfine bleached long cloths, from* 1844 (*when the mill went into operation*) *to the present date.*

| Years. | Width 31 inches. | Width 33 inches. | Width 36 inches. | Width 44 inches. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | *Cts.* | |
| 1844 | – | 12½ | 14 | | The No. of yarn is 40. The goods have 76 picks |
| 1845 | 11¼ | 12 | 13½ | | of warp, and 96 to 100 of filling, to the inch. |
| 1846 | 10½ | 12 | 13¼ | | Weight—31 inches 4.85 yards to the pound. |
| 1847 | 10 | 10½ | 12 | 15½ | 33 " 4.60 " " |
| 1848 | 8¾ | 9½ | 11 | 13 | 36 " 4.05 " " |
| 1849 | 8¾ | 9½ | 11 | | 45 " 3.42 " " |

The mill is in Newburyport, Massachusetts; contains 16,000 spindles, 340 looms; product about 2,000,000 yards per annum.

F. SKINNER & CO., *Agents.*

BOSTON, *November* 10, 1849.

L—No. 2 *h*.

*Statement of prices of shirtings and sheetings manufactured by the Nashua Manufacturing Company, from James S. Amory, treasurer. Boston, November* 13, 1849.

SHIRTINGS, No. 1 MILL.

| | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yards per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | | | |
| From June, 1835, to December, 1835 | 9.62 | No. 14 | 30-inch | 3.73 |
| December, 1835, to June, 1836 | 9.62 | " | " | 3.70 |
| June, 1836, to December, 1836 | 10.20 | " | " | 3.71 |
| December, 1836, to June, 1837 | 10.23 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1837, to December, 1837 | 8.35 | " | " | 3.79 |
| December, 1837, to June, 1838 | 8.02 | " | " | 3.79 |
| June, 1838, to December, 1838 | 7.28 | " | " | 3.76 |
| December, 1838, to June, 1839 | 8.20 | " | " | 3.82 |
| June, 1839, to December, 1839 | 8.25 | " | " | 3.73 |
| December, 1839, to June, 1840 | 6.93 | " | " | 3.71 |
| June, 1840, to December, 1840 | 6.50 | " | " | 3.73 |
| December, 1840, to June, 1841 | 6.77 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1841, to December, 1841 | 6.64 | " | " | 3.67 |
| December, 1841, to June, 1842 | 6.44 | " | " | 3.68 |
| December, 1842 | 5.55 | " | " | 3.70 |
| June, 1843 | 5.07 | " | " | 3.69 |
| December, 1843 | 5.24 | " | " | 3.69 |
| June, 1844 | 6.24 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1844 | 6.29 | " | " | 3.72 |
| June, 1845 | 5.93 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1845 | 6.04 | " | " | 3.71 |
| June, 1846 | 6.45 | " | " | 3.71 |
| December, 1846 | 5.82 | " | " | 3.68 |
| June, 1847 | 6.46 | " | " | 3.69 |
| December, 1847 | 6.31 | " | " | 3.66 |
| June, 1848 | 5.57 | " | " | 3.75 |
| December, 1848 | 5.04 | " | " | 3.66 |
| June, 1849 | 5.12 | " | " | 3.72 |

L—No. 2 *h*—Continued.

SHEETINGS, NO. 3 MILL.

| | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yards per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | | | |
| Six months ending December, 1835 | 11.84 | No. 14 | 37-inch | 2.93 |
| " " June, 1836 | 11.80 | " | " | 2.92 |
| " " December, 1836 | 12.10 | " | " | 3.17 |
| " " June, 1837 | 12.25 | " | " | 3.16 |
| " " December, 1837 | 10.07 | " | " | 3.14 |
| " " June, 1838 | 10.19 | " | " | 3.08 |
| " " December, 1838 | 9.55 | " | " | 3.01 |
| " " June, 1839 | 10.85 | " | " | 2.96 |
| " " December, 1839 | 10.09 | " | " | 2.99 |
| " " June, 1840 | 8.48 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1840 | 7.81 | " | " | 2.99 |
| " " June, 1841 | 8.15 | " | " | 2.98 |
| " " December, 1841 | 7.56 | " | " | 2.93 |
| " " June, 1842 | 7.39 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1842 | 6.81 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " June, 1843 | 6.50 | " | " | 2.96 |
| " " December, 1843 | 7.12 | " | " | 2.95 |
| " " June, 1844 | 8.03 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1844 | 7.44 | " | " | 2.98 |
| " " June, 1845 | 6.81 | " | " | 2.97 |
| " " December, 1845 | 7.38 | " | " | 2.92 |
| " " June, 1846 | 7.93 | " | " | 2.89 |
| " " December, 1846 | 7.41 | " | " | 2.88 |
| " " June, 1847 | 8.00 | " | " | 2.93 |
| " " December, 1847 | 7.98 | " | " | 2.91 |
| " " June, 1848 | 6.41 | " | " | 2.95 |
| " " December, 1848 | 6.15 | " | " | 2.88 |
| " " June, 1849 | 6.34 | " | " | 2.91 |

L—No. 2 *i*.

*Statistics of drillings sold by Parker, Wilder, & Parker. Boston, November,* 1847.

| Factory. | Average No. of bales per week. | Weight of goods. | Prices per yard. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
| | | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| Peterboro' co. | 10 bales | $3\frac{87}{100}$ yds. per lb. | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* 6 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ *a* $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| North factory | 11 do | $3\frac{66}{100}$ do | 7 *a* 6 | 6 *a* $6\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 7 | 7 *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 *a* 6 | 6 *a* $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Phœnix | 9 do | $3\frac{80}{100}$ do | 8 *a* $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* 8 | 8 *a* $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 6 | 6 *a* 7 |
| New Ipswich | 20 do | $3\frac{75}{100}$ do | 7 *a* 6 | 6 *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 7 *a* 6 | 6 *a* $6\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Weare | 11 do | $3\frac{50}{100}$ do | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* 6 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 8 | 8 *a* $7\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{4}$ *a* $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 7 |

L—No. 2 *j*.

Memorandum of prices of printing cloths, sixty threads square, made by the Dedham Manufacturing Company, Read & Chadwick, agents. Boston, November, 1849.

| | *Cents.* |
|---|---|
| 1836 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1837 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1838 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1839 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1840 | 7 |
| 1841 | 7 |
| 1842 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1843 | 5 |
| 1844 | 6 |
| 1845 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1846 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1847 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1848 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1849, from January to July | $3\frac{7}{8}$ to 4 |
| 1849, November | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |

L—No. 2 *k*.

*Statement of prices of white cotton goods; furnished by James K. Mills & Co., of Boston, November, 1849.*

| Years. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 3.20; No. 14 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown shirting—33 inches; weight 4.65; No. 30 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—31 inches; No. 30 yarn, as below. | Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown sheeting—37 inches; weight 2.9; No. 14 yarn. | Chicopee Manufacturing Company.—Brown printing cloth—28 inches; weight 5.7; No. 24 yarn. | Dwight Manufacturing Company.—Bleached shirting—33 inches; weight 4.52; No. 40 yarn. | Perkins Mills.—Brown printing cloth—30 inches; weight 6; No. 40 yarn. | Great Falls Manufacturing Company.—Brown printings—28 inches; weight 6 yards; No. 30 yarn, count 64 by 64. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 to 10½ | 7⅞ to 8¾ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1836 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11¼ to 12½ | 9½ to 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1837 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12½ to 10½ | 8½ to 6½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1838 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10⅝ to 9½ | 6½ to 7 | ..... | 8¼ to 9 | ..... |
| 1839 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11½ to 9 | 7¾ to 6 | ..... | 10 to 8 | ..... |
| 1840 | 7 to 8¼ | 8 to 8½ | 8½ to 9 | 9⅝ to 7⅓ | 6⅜ to 5¼ | ..... | 8½ to 7 | 6 to 7 |
| 1841 | 8¼ to 7 | 8 to 7¾ | 9 to 8¼ | 9 to 7¾ | 6½ to 5½ | 11 | 7½ to 8½ | 7½ to 6¼ |
| 1842 | 7 to 6 | 7¾ to 7 | 8¼ to 7¼ | 7¾ to 7 | 5¾ to 4⅓ | 10½ to 9 | 7½ to 6¼ | 6½ to 5 |
| 1843 | 6 to 7¼ | 6 to 7¼ | 7 to 7¾ | 6⅝ to 8¼ | 4½ to 5 | 8½ to 10 | 6 to 7¼ | 4½ to 6 |
| 1844 | 7½ to 6½ | 7¾ to 8 | 8 to 8¾ | 8¼ to 7 | 6¾ to 5¾ | 10½ to 10 | 7 to 8 | 6 to 7 |
| 1845 | 6¾ to 7½ | 8 | 8⅛ | 6¾ to 8¼ | 5½ to 6 | 9½ to 10¾ | 7 to 7¾ | 6¼ to 7 |
| 1846 | 7½ to 6¾ | 8½ to 8 | 9 to 8½ | 8¼ to 7½ | 6 to 4½ | 11 to 10½ | 8 to 6¼ | 7 to 5¼ |
| 1847 | 7 to 8 | 8 to 6½ | 8 to 7 | 8¾ to 6 | 4¾ to 6 | 8¾ to 10½ | 6¼ to 7½ | 5½ to 6¾ |
| 1848 | 6 to 6¾ | 6 to 6½ | 6½ to 7 | 7¼ to 6⅝ | 4½ to 4 | 8½ to 7⅛ | 6¼ to 5½ | 5¼ to 4¾ |
| 1849 | 6 to 6½ | 6 to 6¾ | 6¼ to 7¼ | 6½ to 7¼ | 4 to 4½ | 7¼ to 8¾ | 4¾ to 6 | 4 to 5 |

L—No. 2 *l*.

*Average prices of printing cloths and brown sheetings, furnished by James F. Simmons, of Providence, R. I., November*, 1849.

| | Printing cloths. | | 4-4 brown sheetings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 28 yarn, 28 inches wide, 60 by 64 picks per inch. | No. 30 yarn, 60 by 64 picks. | Gladding goods. | Richmond goods. |
| 1837 | 7 3/8 cts. per yd. | | | |
| 1838 | 7 1/8 do | | | |
| 1839 | 7 7/16 do - | 7 54/100 cts. per yd. | | |
| 1840 | 6 1/8 do - | 6 14/100 do | | |
| 1841 | 6 7/16 do - | 6 1/2 do - | 8 1/2 cts. per yd. | 7 3/4 cts. per yd. |
| 1842 | 5 3/16 do - | 5 1/2 do - | 7 3/4 do - | 6 3/4 do |
| 1843 | 4 7/8 do - | 4 7/8 do - | 7 3/8 do. | |
| 1844 | 6 1/16 do - | 6 2/4 do - | 8 1/4 do - | 7 1/8 do |
| 1845 | 6 7/16 do - | 6 47/100 do - | 8 do - | 6 5/8 do |
| 1846 | 5 3/4 do - | 5 72/100 do - | 8 5/8 do. | |
| 1847 | 5 3/4 do - | 5 22/100 do - | 8 1/8 do - | 7 3/16 do |
| 1848 | 4 1/4 do - | 4 22/100 do - | 6 1/4 do - | 6 do |
| 1849 | 4 3/8 do - | 4 31/100 do - | 6 1/8 do - | 5 5/8 do |

The above are common well known fabrics, and the prices are taken from actual sales.

L—No. 2 *m*.

*Price of Chicopee D 4-4 brown sheetings, No. 14 yarn, about three yards per pound, for 15 years, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, from Waln & Leaming, Philadelphia; also, of cotton.*

| Year. | Month. | Cents per yard. | Average. | Average cost of cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | February | 11 1/3 | | |
| | April | 11 3/4 | | |
| | July | 12 1/2 | 11.80 | 18 |
| | October | 11 3/4 | | |
| | December | 11 1/2 | | |
| 1836 | March | 12 1/2 | | |
| | June | 12 1/4 | 12.55 | 18 1/2 |
| | September | 12 1/2 | | |
| 1837 | January | 13 | | |
| | May | 12 1/4 | | |
| | June | 11 | 11.55 | 13 1/3 |
| | September | 10 1/2 | | |
| | December | 11 | | |
| 1838 | May | 10 3/4 | | |
| | July | 10 1/2 | 10.52 | 11 |
| | September | 10 1/4 | | |
| | December | 11 | | |
| 1839 | February | 11 3/4 | | |
| | June | 11 1/2 | | |
| | July | 11 | 11 | |
| | September | 10 1/2 | | |
| | December | 10 1/4 | | |
| 1840 | January | 10 1/2 | | |
| | February | 9 | | |
| | May | 8 1/2 | 9 | |
| | September | 8 | | |
| 1841 | February | 9 | | |
| | April | 8 1/2 | 8.58 | |
| | August | 8 1/4 | | |
| 1842 | March | 7 1/2 | | |
| | September | 7 | 7.08 | |
| | December | 6 3/4 | | |
| 1843 | March | 6 1/2 | | |
| | December | 8 1/4 | 7.37 | |
| 1844 | February | 8 3/4 | | |
| | August | 8 1/2 | 8.16 | |
| | November | 7 1/4 | | |
| 1845 | March | 7 | | |
| | June | 7 1/2 | 7.67 | |
| | November | 8 1/2 | | |
| 1846 | March | 8 1/2 | | |

L—No. 2 *m*—Continued.

| Year. | Month. | Cents per yard. | Average. | Average cost of cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1846 | June | 8 | | |
| | September | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 | |
| | December | 8 | | |
| 1847 | March | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | | |
| | May | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| | September | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 8.10 | |
| | October | 8 | | |
| | December | 7 | | |
| 1848 | March | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | | |
| | August | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.62 | |
| 1849 | January | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | | |
| | June | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.90 | |
| | September | $7\frac{1}{8}$ | | |
| | October | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | | |

*Statement of prices of Waltham cottons, compiled from actual sales made at Philadelphia, showing the average price in each year named. Furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Year. | A, Bro. | A, Bld. | B, Bro. | B, Bld. | E, Bro. | E, Bld. | H, Bro. | H, Bld. | W, Bro. | W, Bld. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1840 | 14½ | 15¼ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | 9¾ | 10⅜ | 9⅝ | – | 14 | 16¼ |
| 1841 | 13¼ | 14¼ | 11½ | 12⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | – | – | 14¼ | 15½ |
| 1842 | 11¾ | 12½ | 10 | 11¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ | – | 14½ | 11¾ | 13⅝ |
| 1843 | 10 | 11 | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | – | 12 | 11 | 11⅜ |
| 1844 | 10½ | 11⅜ | 9½ | 10⅜ | 8¾ | 9⅛ | | | 11⅛ | 12¼ |
| 1845 | 11¾ | 12½ | 9⅝ | 10⅜ | 7⅞ | 9 | | | 11½ | 14¼ |
| 1846 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9¾ | 10⅜ | | |
| 1847 | – | – | 9½ | 10½ | – | 8⅜ | 8¾ | 9½ | | |
| 1848 | 10½ | 11¾ | 8⅛ | 9 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ | 7½ | 8½ | 12½ |
| 1849 | 10 | – | 7½ | 8 | 6 1/16 | 7 | – | – | 10¾ | 11¾ |

L—No. 2 *o*.

BOSTON, *November* 15, 1849.

SIR: The undersigned commenced the manufacture of cotton-duck in 1841, none having been previously made in New England, with an exception of the attempt at Waltham, somewhere from 1820 to 1825, which was abandoned.

From 1820 to 1840 there was but a small amount used in the New England States, and this was mostly made in Maryland and New Jersey—a hard wiry fabric, which was objectionable, although it would generally do more service than Russia, and cost at that time about the same price; but the stiffness, when wet, was against the general use. When I commenced the manufacture this was obviated, which had the tendency to bring it into general use here, and particularly with our largest ship-owners.

From 1841 to 1844, I made about 2,000 to 2,500 pieces per year; cost of cotton 12 a 13 cents; and sales of duck, for No. 3, were 32 cents per yard, or about 31 cents per pound. This was 12 a 15 per cent. less than the cost of Russia or foreign twine canvass. About 1844 the "Old Colony Company" started a mill—since which, some four or five others have gone into the business. This has caused an overstock, and prices have declined—as is always the case when the domestic article is protected by a proper duty. Competition amongst ourselves reduces prices much less than if otherwise.

I am now selling No. 3 duck, which weighs one pound per yard, at twenty-one cents per yard, or twenty cents per pound—the cotton costing twelve cents per pound—the same as in 1841. And I am now able to turn out seven to eight thousand pieces per year, which requires about 750,000 pounds of cotton. Since the reduction in prices, the past three years, it has been brought into general use, and will so continue unless free trade principles predominate, or very great advance in cotton to enhance its cost much above foreign fabrics.

The amount of yearly consumption I cannot state, but it is very large—particularly the past two years.

The prices each year since 1842, for duck which weighs one pound per yard, have been as follows:

1843 and 1844, No. 3, 30 cents; cotton 7 a 8 cents.
1845 and 1846, No. 3, 29 cents; cotton 8½ a 10 cents.
1847, No. 3, 30 a 31 cents; cotton 12 a 13 cents.
1848, No. 3, 23 cents; cotton 7½ a 8½ cents.
1849, No. 3, 21 cents; cotton 8 a 12 cents.

These prices will average 40 per cent. less than any foreign canvass, and when made well and from good stock, will do 30 to 40 per cent. more hard service.

I am, &c.,
JOHN H. PEARSON.

GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

In the United States there are about 800 looms on sail-duck, which consume about 48,000 pounds of cotton per day, or say 30,000 bales per year.

Exports of cotton-duck have been made to the following places:

Havana, St. Domingo, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, California, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay, Canton, China; Shanghai, China.

L—No. 2 *p*.

The following are the annual averaged prices of cotton-yarn, of Nos. 5 to 26, inclusive, carefully compiled from the sales of Woodward & Brinckle, on a credit of six months; embracing ten years, from the first of January, 1839, to the twelfth of October, 1849, inclusive. It should be remarked that, as the above named firm vend only the better qualities of cotton-yarn, the inferior grades, which sell at from a half to two cents below their prices, could not be embraced in the averages:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From January 1 to December 31, | | 1839, | averaged | 24½ | cents per pound. |
| Do | do | 1840, | do | 21¾ | do |
| Do | do | 1841, | do | 23 | do |
| Do | do | 1842, | do | 19 | do |
| Do | do | 1843, | do | 20 | do |
| Do | do | 1844, | do | 20¾ | do |
| Do | do | 1845, | do | 21 | do |
| Do | do | 1846, | do | 19¾ | do |
| Do | do | 1847, | do | 23¼ | do |
| Do | do | 1848, | do | 18¼ | do |
| Do | do | 1849, | do | 17 | do |

PHILADELPHIA, *November*, 1849.

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L—No. 2 *q*.

*Prices of Suffolk drilling and Appleton sheetings, prepared from actual sales at Philadelphia, by David S. Brown & Co. November*, 1849.

| Years. | Drilling. | | Sheetings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current prices. | Average prices. | Current prices. | Average prices. |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1840 - - | 9½ a 10 | 9¾ | 8 a 9 | 8½ |
| 1841 - - | 9 a 10 | 9½ | 8¼ a 9 | 8⅝ |
| 1842 - - | 7½ a 9 | 8¼ | 7 a 8½ | 7¾ |
| 1843 - - | 6¾ a 7¾ | 7⅜ | 6½ a 8½ | 7½ |
| 1844 - - | 8¾ a 9 | 8⅞ | 7½ a 8½ | 8 |
| 1845 - - | 8½ | 8½ | 7 a 7½ | 7¼ |
| 1846 - - | 8 a 8½ | 8¼ | 7½ a 8½ | 8 |
| 1847 - - | 8 a 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ a 9 | 8⅝ |
| 1848 - - | 6½ a 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6¾ a 7 | 6⅞ |
| 1849 - - | 6½ a 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6¾ a 7½ | 7⅛ |

L—No. 3 *a*.

*Statement of prices, per yard, of printed calicoes manufactured by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, and of colored cotton goods manufactured by the Suffolk and Hamilton Manufacturing Companies at Lowell, Massachusetts, furnished by James W. Paige & Co., agents. Boston, November,* 1849.

| Years. | Merrimack prints, 27 inches wide, 5.46 yards per pound. | Suffolk blue drills, 27 inches wide, 2.83 yards per pound. | Hamilton Company. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Denims, 30 inches wide, 2.70 yds. pr. pound. | Tickings, 30 inches wide, 2 60 yds. pr. pound. | Shirting stripes, 30 inches wide, 2.70 yards per pound. |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents,* |
| 1835 - | – | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14½ |
| 1836 - | 17.83 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| 1837 - | 17 | 13½ | 18½ | 18 | 17 |
| 1838 - | 14.39 | 12 | 16 | 14½ | 14 |
| 1839 - | 15.98 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| 1840 - | 13.78 | 10½ | 15 | 10¾ | 12 |
| 1841 - | 13.25 | 10¼ | 14½ | – | 11½ |
| 1842 - | 11.91 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| 1843 - | 10.56 | 8½ | 11 | 9 | 9 |
| 1844 - | 11.60 | 10¼ | 14 | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 1845 - | 11.50 | 9¾ | 12½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 1846 - | 10.82 | 9¼ | 13¼ | 11¼ | 11 |
| 1847 - | 11.05 | 9¾ | 13 | *11 | 10¾ |
| 1848 - | 9.89 | 8¼ | 10½ | *9½ | 9½ |
| 1849 - | 9.28 | 8 | 11 | 9¼ | 9¼ |

*Two per cent. off.

L—No. 3 *b*

*Statement of prices of three styles of tickings manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents.*

| Years. | ACA. | A. | B. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1828 | – | 27½ | 23 |
| 1829 | – | 24 | 18 |
| 1830 | – | 20 | 17 |
| 1831 | – | 23 | 20½ |
| 1832 | – | 22 | 20 |
| 1833 | – | 21 | 18 |
| 1834 | 22 | 20½ | 17½ |
| 1835 | 22 | 20½ | 19 |
| 1836 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| 1837 | 24½ | 23½ | 22½ |
| 1838 | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| 1839 | 21½ | 19¾ | 17¾ |
| 1840 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| 1841 | 17½ | 15¾ | |
| 1842 | 14½ | 13¾ | 11 |
| 1843 | 13¼ | 11¼ | 9¼ |
| 1844 | 15½ | 13¼ | 12 |
| 1845 | 15 | 12¼ | 11½ |
| 1846 | 15 | 12¼ | 11¼ |
| 1847 | 15¾ | 13 | 11¼ |
| 1848 | 14¾ | 11¾ | 9½ |
| 1849 | 14 | 11 | 9¼ |

ACA's 31 inches wide, weight 2.05 yards to the pound.
A's 31½ inches wide, weight 2.25 yards to the pound.
B's 29½ inches wide, weight 2.40 yards to the pound.
The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company produce 190 bales drillings per week, of which about 20 per cent. or one-fifth are exported.

BOSTON, *November*, 1849.

L—No. 3 *c*.

*Statement of prices of Dorchester tickings, AA, for the following years; furnished by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., agents.*

| Years. | Average price. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | |
| 1835 | 20 | |
| 1836 | 23 | |
| 1837 | 19 | |
| 1838 | 18 | |
| 1839 | 17½ | |
| 1840 | 15 | 30 inches wide. |
| 1841 | 15 | 8 ounces per yard. |
| 1842 | 12 | No. 13 yarn in warp. |
| 1843 | 12½ | No. 11 yarn in filling. |
| 1844 | 14 | 52 picks to the inch. |
| 1845 | 13½ | |
| 1846 | 13½ | |
| 1847 | 14 | |
| 1848 | 12½ | |
| 1849 | 13 | |

BOSTON, *November*, 1849.

L—No. 3 *d*.

*Statement of prices of colored cotton goods for thirteen years, from* 1837 *to* 1849, *inclusive, manufactured by the York Manufacturing Company at York, Maine; furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | Blue denims, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.50 yards to the pound. | Blue striped shirting, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 3 yards to the pound. | Blue ticking, 27 inches wide, 12 yarn, weighing 2.60 yards to the pound. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Per yard.* | *Per yard.* | *Per yard.* |
| 1837 - - | 16 cents. | 15 cents. | 14 cents. |
| 1838 - - | 16 " | 13 " | 14 " |
| 1839 - - | 16½ " | 14 " | 14½ " |
| 1840 - - | 15 " | 12 " | 12 " |
| 1841 - - | 14 " | 11½ " | 11½ " |
| 1842 - - | 12 " | 10 " | 10 " |
| 1843 - - | 12 " | 10 " | 10 " |
| 1844 - - | 13½ " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1845 - - | 13 " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1846 - - | 12¾ " | 11 " | 11 " |
| 1847 - - | 12½ " | 10¼ " | 10¼ " |
| 1848 - - | 11 " | 9 " | 9 " |
| 1849 - - | 12 " | 9¾ " | 9¾ " |

L—No. 3 *e*.

*Statement of prices of printed calicoes, No. 2 mill, manufactured by Nashua Manufacturing Co.; furnished by James S. Amory, treasurer, Boston. November* 13, 1849.

| | | | Av. gross sales. | No. of yarn. | Width. | Yards per pound. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents.* | | | |
| 6 months ending | 1st December | 1835 | 8.86 | No. 22. | 28-in. | 5.43 |
| Do | June, | 1836 | 8.75 | do | do | 5.44 |
| Do | December, | 1836 | 9.17 | do | do | 5.54 |
| Do | June, | 1837 | 9.30 | do | do | 5.54 |
| Do | December, | 1837 | 7.42 | do | do | 5.40 |
| Do | June, | 1838 | 6.75 | do | do | 5.53 |
| Do | December, | 1838 | 6.11 | do | do | 5.58 |
| Do | June, | 1839 | 7.31 | do | do | 5.48 |
| Do | December, | 1839 | 7.12 | do | do | 5.48 |
| Do | June, | 1840 | 5.62 | do | do | 5.49 |
| Do | December, | 1840 | 5.39 | do | do | 5.60 |
| Do | June, | 1841 | 5.95 | do | do | 5.67 |
| Do | December, | 1841 | 5.96 | do | do | 5.62 |
| Do | June, | 1842 | 5.70 | do | do | 5.60 |
| Do | December, | 1842 | 4.43 | do | do | 5.57 |
| Do | June, | 1843 | 4.00 | do | do | 5.70 |
| Do | December, | 1843 | 4.53 | do | do | 5.76 |
| Do | June, | 1844 | 5.65 | do | do | 5.86 |
| Do | December, | 1844 | 6.09 | do | do | 5.74 |
| Do | June, | 1845 | 6.40 | do | do | 5.82 |
| Do | December, | 1845 | 5.50 | do | do | 5.77 |
| Do | June, | 1846 | 5.83 | do | do | 5.74 |
| Do | December, | 1846 | 4.60 | do | do | 5.74 |
| Do | June, | 1847 | 5.19 | do | do | 5.57 |
| Do | December, | 1847 | 5.17 | do | do | 5.68 |
| Do | June, | 1848 | 4.27 | do | do | 5.65 |
| Do | December, | 1848 | 3.63 | do | do | 5.66 |
| Do | June, | 1849 | 3.95 | do | do | 5.57 |

*Memorandum of prices of a few leading articles manufactured by Joseph Ripka, in Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and sold by him at his warehouse, No. 32 South Front street, consisting of colored cotton fabrics, principally for men's and boys' summer wear, and all of the best fast colors.*

| | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| Rouen cassimere | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania jeans | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Constitution twills | 13 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Blue summer cassimere | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Drab, blue, and white and fancy cords | 25 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Log Cabin cottonades | 25 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Cantoon cords | 20 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 |
| Marseilles cords | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 12½ | 12 | 10 |
| De Joinville stripes | — | — | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| Pittsburg cords, drab and blue | 14½ | 14½ | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 10 |

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5, 1849.

JOSEPH RIPKA.

L—No. 3 *g*.

*Statement of the average prices of Cocheco prints, furnished by Mason & Lawrence. Boston, November, 1849.*

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Six months ending May, 1837 | 14.14 |
| " November, 1837 | 11.75 |
| " May, 1838 | 11.79 |
| " November, 1838 | 12.75 |
| " May, 1839 | 14.41 |
| " November, 1839 | 14.37 |
| " May, 1840 | 11.40 |
| " November, 1840 | 10.92 |
| " May, 1841 | 11.15 |
| " November, 1841 | 11.44 |
| " May, 1842 | 10.00 |
| " November, 1842 | 8.62 |
| " May, 1843 | 7.73 |
| Twelve months ending May, 1844 | 10.76 |
| " May, 1845 | 10.89 |
| " May, 1846 | 10.88 |
| " May, 1847 | 10.06 |
| " May, 1848 | 10.00 |
| " May, 1849 | 8.62 |

L—No. 3 *h*.

The following are the prices we have obtained for the Methuen Company's tickings, denims, and ducks, from 1840 to 1849.

F. SKINNER & CO., *Agents*.

| Years. | Ticks. Width 31 in. | Ducks Width 31 in. | Denims. Width 28 in. | Yards to the pound, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1840 | 15½ | 14 | 17 | Tickings weigh 2.35 yards to the pound. |
| 1841 | 15½ | 14 | 17 | Duck weighs 2 yards to the pound. |
| 1842 | 13½ | 12½ | 14½ | Denims weigh 2.30 yards to the pound. |
| 1843 | 12½ | 11½ | 12 | The labor on the above goods is 40 per |
| 1844 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | cent. of the whole cost. |
| 1845 | 14½ | 13½ | 15 | |
| 1846 | 14½ | 13½ | 14 | |
| 1847 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | |
| 1848 | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 1849 | 12½ | 11½ | 11½ | |

BOSTON, *November* 14, 1849.

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L—No. 3 *i*.

BOSTON, *November* 13, 1849.

SIR: I am unable to afford you as much information as I could desire, from the shortness of the time, but anything further which may occur to you as important I shall be happy to render you any aid in my power to furnish, which may enable you to make as full returns as are desirable for the object stated by you.

The Lancaster mills will produce 4,500,000 yards of gingham per annum, woven on a power-loom, the patented invention of Mr. Bigelow. The object is to produce a durable fabric, made of the best cotton, from dyed yarn, and for this purpose a considerable outly of capital and skill have been employed. The foreign article with which it is brought in competition is extensively manufactured in Glasgow and in Germany: no similar establishment to that of the Lancaster mills exists, however, in either country. The foreign weaver buys the yarn, has it dyed, and then takes it to his mill to be woven by hand. Our ambition is to get paid by the character of our goods to the consumer; theirs to produce the most effective article for sales. The invention of our machinery and superior intelligence of those employed we chiefly rely upon.

The following are the prices at which our goods have been sold, at the dates named, per yard:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| 1847, June, July, August, and September | 14.72 |
| October, November, December, and January, 1848 | 14.16 |
| 1848, February, March, and April | 13.71 |
| May, June, and July | 11.13 |
| August, September, and October | 10.88 |
| November, December, and January, 1849 | 10.74 |
| 1849, February, March, and April | 10.78 |
| May, June, and July | 10.65 |

We are informed by friends interested in our mill who have been abroad this summer, that goods similar to ours could not be purchased and put on board ship in England at less than 4*d.* per yard = 8 cents. We know the fabric to be necessarily less durable, because less skilfully manufactured and from inferior cotton.

We want a tariff to protect us from the pressure of surplus stocks from the other side which are crowded in and sacrificed here. Of a fair competition we have no dread, and we can supply our country with a good consuming article at a reasonable price. We have gained the advantage in this market over the foreign article, which you will observe by the decline in the prices quoted.

The Clinton Co., established for the manufacture of coach-lace and pantaloon stuffs, has not been in the market sufficiently long, with the latter article, to enable me to furnish any data. The machinery, however, is constructed chiefly under patent rights for inventions of Mr. Bigelow.

As treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Co., I send you a statement of prices desired, from Messrs. Upham, Appleton & Co., enclosed herewith; also a piece of Lancaster gingham, identifying the fabric.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,

JAMES S. AMORY, *Treasurer.*

GEO. WILLIAM GORDON, Esq.

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## L—No. 3*j*.

*Prices of Merrimack blue prints, prepared from actual sales by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia, November*, 1849.

| Year. | Current prices. | Average prices. |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | 16½ cents—steady throughout | 16½ cents. |
| 1840 | 15½ cents, 15, 14½, 14, 13½, 14 | 14⅜ " |
| 1841 | 14 cents, 13½, 13, 13¼, 13, 12½ | 13¼ " |
| 1842 | 13 cents, 12½, 12, 11½ | 12 " |
| 1843 | 11½ cents, 11, 10½ | 11 " |
| 1844 | 10½ cents, 11, 10¾, 11½, 11¼, 11¾ | 11 " |
| 1845 | 11¾ cents | 11¾ " |
| 1846 | 10¾ cents, 10¾, 10½, 10¼, 10 | 11¼ " |
| 1847 | 10½ cents, 11 | 10¾ " |
| 1848 | 12 cents, 11¾ 11, 10½ | 10½ " |
| 1849 | 9½ cents, 9, 9, 9, 9 | 9 " |

*Memorandum of average prices of No.* 10 *checks for ten years, furnished by David Milne & Son, manufacturers, Philadelphia, November* 27, 1849.

| 1839. | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| $15\frac{3}{4}$ | $13\frac{7}{8}$ | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{3}{4}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 |

L—No. 4 *a*.

*Prices of broadcloths manufactured by the Hamilton Woollen Company; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents. Boston, November* 4, 1849.

| Year. | 1st quality. | 2d quality. | 3d quality. | 4th quality. | 5th quality. | 6th quality. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 - - | – | $3 50 | $3 00 | $2 75 | $2 25 | $2 25 |
| 1831 - - | $4 12½ | 3 62 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 65 | 2 50 |
| 1832 - - | 4 50 | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 12 | 2 62 | 2 50 |
| 1833 - - | 4 62 | 3 87 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 65 | 2 25 |
| 1834 - - | 4 50 | 4 25 | 3 62 | 3 25 | 2 75 | 2 25 |
| 1835 - - | 4 25 | 4 12 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 12 | 2 50 |
| 1836 - - | 4 50 | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 3 00 |
| 1837 - - | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 73 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 2 75 |
| 1838 - - | 4 00 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 50 |
| 1839 - - | 4 25 | 4 00 | 3 75 | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 75 |
| 1840 - - | 4 00 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 12½ |
| 1841 - - | 4 00 | 3 62½ | 3 12½ | 2 75 | 2 50 | 2 25 |
| 1842 - - | 3 25 | 3 00 | 2 62½ | 2 50 | 2 25 | 1 87½ |
| 1843 - - | 3 00 | 2 75 | 2 62½ | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 1 87½ |
| 1844 - - | 3 50 | 3 00 | 2 87½ | 2 35 | 2 25 | 2 00 |
| 1845 - - | 3 50 | 2 87½ | 2 75 | 2 37½ | 2 12½ | 2 00 |
| 1846 - - | 3 50 | 2 87½ | 2 62½ | 2 25 | 2 00 | 1 70 |
| 1847 - - | 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 37½ | 2 12½ | 2 00 | 1 62½ |
| 1848 - - | 2 12½ | 1 90 | 1 87½ | 1 62½ | 1 56¼ | 1 40 |
| 1849 - - | 2 00 | 1 87½ | 1 75 | 1 60 | 1 45 | 1 37½ |

The different qualities were all very uniform during the above period of twenty years.

L—No. 4 *b*.

Memorandum of prices of Northampton W. M. Co.'s goods for thirteen years; furnished by Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, November, 1849.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1837 | goods | sold | for | - | - | - | - | $3 37½ | per yard. |
| 1838 | do | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 75 | do |
| 1839 | do | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 50 | do |
| 1840 | do | - | - | - | - | - | $2 87½ *a* | 3 00 | do |
| 1841 | do | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 | do |
| 1842 | do | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 75 | do |
| 1843 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 2 87½ *a* | 3 00 | do |
| 1844 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 *a* | 3 12½ | do |
| 1845 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 *a* | 3 12½ | do |
| 1846 | do | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 00 | do |
| 1847 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 2 87½ *a* | 3 00 | do |
| 1848 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 2 10 *a* | 2 37½ | do |
| 1849 | do | - | - | - | - | - | 1 87½ *a* | 2 00 | do |

L—No. 4 *c*.

*Prices of Middlesex wool black cassimeres, of the same quality, for the following years; furnished by Lawrence, Stone, & Co. Boston, November,* 1849.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | Wool black | - | $1 87½ to $2 00 | 9 ounces per yard. |
| 1837 | do | - | 1 87½ | do |
| 1838 | do | - | 1 87½ | do |
| 1839 | do | - | 1 70 | do |
| 1840 | do | - | 1 80 | do |
| 1841 | do | - | 1 70 | do |
| 1842 | do | - | 1 50 | do |
| 1843 | do | - | 1 50 | do |
| 1844 | do | - | 1 40 | do |
| 1845 | do | - | 1 35 | do |
| 1846 | do | - | 1 30 | do |
| 1847 | do | - | 1 25 to 1 30 | do |
| 1848 | do | - | 90 | do |
| 1849 | do | - | 1 00 | do |

L—No. 4 *d.*

Memorandum of actual sales made by Denny, Rice, & Gardner (from one mill) of *blue satinetts*, since 1839. The sales of other colors of satinetts during the same time are in the same ratio. November, 1849.

| | *Cents.* |
|---|---|
| 1839 | 95 *a* 90 |
| 1840 | 85 *a* 80 |
| 1841 | 75 *a* 67½ |
| 1842 | 65 *a* 60 |
| 1843 | 50 *a* 55 |
| 1844 | 65 *a* 75 |
| 1845 | 75 *a* 65 |
| 1846 | 65 *a* 55 |
| 1847 | 55 *a* 60 |
| 1848 | 57½ *a* 50 |
| 1849 | 50 *a* 55 |

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L—No. 4 *e.*

The following statement exhibits the current prices each year, from 1835 to 1849, inclusive, of a 28-inch *Andover scarlet flannel*, of a quality which goes more largely into consumption than any other, and which we have sold regularly, even further back than 1835. To give the prices, we turned to our sales as they stand entered in our sales books on or about the 1st day of September each year.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1835 | we sold them | at 38 | cents per yard. |
| 1836 | do | 40 | do |
| 1837 | do | 35 | do |
| 1838 | do | 35 | do |
| 1839 | do | 37½ | do |
| 1840 | do | 30 | do |
| 1841 | do | 27 | do |
| 1842 | do | 20 | do |
| 1843 | do | 23 | do |
| 1844 | do | 30 | do |
| 1845 | do | 26 | do |
| 1846 | do | 24 | do |
| 1847 | do | 24 | do |
| 1848 | do | 21 | do |
| 1849 | do | 21 | do |

JOHNSON, SEWALL, & Co.

BOSTON, *October* 30, 1849.

L—No. 4 *f*.

*Prices of brown mouseline de laines manufactured by the Hooksett Manufacturing Company, and of printed do. manufactured by the Hamilton Woollen Co.; Sayles, Merriam, & Brewer, agents. Boston, November 4, 1849.*

| Brown mouseline de laines. | | Printed mouseline de laines. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Years. | Cents. | Years. | Cents. |
| 1843 | 15 | 1843 | 28 |
| 1844 | 13 | 1844 | 23¼ |
| 1845 | 13½ | 1845 | 23¾ |
| 1846 | 12 | 1846 | 20 |
| 1847 | 9¼ | 1847 | 15½ |
| 1848 | 8¼ | 1848 | 15¼ |
| * | | 1849 | 16¾ |

*Manufacture at Hooksett abandoned, and machinery altered from woollen to cotton.

L—No. 4 *g*.

*Statement respecting mouseline de laines and cashmeres manufactured at the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, by George O. Hovey, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Company, of Boston. Boston, November,* 1849.

English and Scotch cotton warp mouseline de laines were sold in all our markets at from 28 to 33 cents per yard until the Americans commenced manufacturing and printing them late in the autumn of 1844, when the prices were reduced to 22 to 27 cents. During the years 1845 and 1846, the prices ranged from 20 to 27 cents. Late in the autumn of, or say in the latter part of November, 1846, the Manchester mills, at Manchester, New Hampshire, began printing mouseline de laines, and commenced selling their goods at 20 to 22 cents. In the spring of 1847, they commenced selling their new styles at from 20 to 22 cents; but, as their production was very large, and there being considerable competition from the Taunton works, (at Taunton, Mass.,) it was necessary to reduce prices very soon to 18 to 20 cents; and finally, in March, 1847, the "Manchester mills" had their first large auction sale, at which they sold about eight hundred cases, at prices from 14½ to 19 cents—averaging 16½ cents. For the balance of the season, the prices ranged from 16 to 20 cents. The sales in the autumn of 1847 commenced at from 16 to 19 cents; but a new competitor coming into the field—the Hamilton Woollen Company, at Southbridge, Massachusetts—it was necessary to have another large auction sale, at which prices averaged 15½ cents; and for the balance of the autumn of 1847, the prices ranged at from 15 to 18 cents.

In 1848, prices opened at from 15 to 18 cents; but in the month of March, the American competition was so great that we had to reduce prices to 14 to 16 cents. And in the autumn of 1848, the prices opened at 15 to 17 cents; but in August, we had another auction sale of 1,400 cases, at which sale the prices averaged 13⅝ cents: the loss upon which was immense. After this sale, we sold scarcely any for about a month; but in September, our sales commenced again at from 15 to 17 cents; and at the end of the year 1848, the company made up their accounts with a loss of over $100,000.

The competition in 1848 was so great, and the losses so heavy, that the Taunton Company failed, and the Hamilton Company decided not to print any for the spring of 1849, which enabled the Manchester Company to open this season with prices ranging from 15 to 18 cents; and before the season was over, the market prices had become pretty well fixed at 16½ to 18 cents, so that the prices averaged for the spring of this year at 16½ cents. This autumn the Hamilton Company commenced operations in printing again, and the prices have ranged throughout the season from 16 to 18 cents—generally from 17 to 18 cents. Thus you will see that, although the reduction in the new tariff of 1846 only reduced the cost of foreign mouseline de laines about 2½ cents per yard, when honestly invoiced, *home competition*, with 2½ cents reduction in the duty, has reduced the prices from 28 *a* 33 cents a yard in 1844 to 17 *a* 18 cents a yard in 1849.

In cashmeres there has been still greater reduction. In 1844 there were no cashmeres made in this country, and the prices of the foreign

article ranged from 35 to 45 cents; and as soon as the "Manchester" and "Hamilton" Companies brought theirs into market—at the same time they commenced on mouseline de laines—the prices of their *cashmeres* commenced at 28 to 30 cents; and at the present time—1849—they are selling as good *American* cashmeres at 18 to 25 cents as the foreign article, which sold readily in 1844 at from 35 to 45 cents.

*Statement of prices of mouseline de laines from* 1842 *to* 1849.

| | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English manufacture - - | 28 to 33 | 28 to 33 | | | | | | |
| American manufacture - - | - | - | 22 to 27 | 20 to 27 | 20 to 22 | 14½ to 22 | 13⅝ to 18 | 16 to 18 |

L—No. 4 *h*.

*Statement of the prices of cotton and wool linseys, each year, for fifteen years, furnished by James W. Paige & Co. and A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Boston, November*, 1849.

| Years. | White. | White and black. | Fancy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 - - | 28 cents. | 28 cents. | 28 cents. |
| 1836 - - | 31 " | 31 " | 31 " |
| 1837 - - | 25 " | 25 " | 25 " |
| 1838 - - | 23½ " | 23½ " | 23½ " |
| 1839 - - | 24 " | 24 " | 24 " |
| 1840 - - | 22 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1841 - - | 22 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1842 - - | 20 " | 20 " | 20 " |
| 1843 - - | 20 " | 22 " | 23 " |
| 1844 - - | 24 " | 24 " | 27½ " |
| 1845 - - | 21 " | 22 " | 22 " |
| 1846 - - | 17 " | 16 " | 17 " |
| 1847 - - | 16 " | 15½ " | 17 " |
| 1848 - - | 16 " | 15 " | 16 " |
| 1849 - - | 17 " | 15 " | 17 " |

L—No. 4 *i*.

*Statement of the prices of fine and superfine carpetings for twenty years, from* 1830 *to* 1849, *inclusive, manufactured at the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell: furnished by A. & A. Lawrence & Co., agents. Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Carpetings. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Superfine. | Fine. |
| | Per yard. | Per yard. |
| 1830 | $1 00 | $0 85 |
| 1831 | 1 15 | 1 00 |
| 1832 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1833 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1834 | 1 10 | 95 |
| 1835 | 1 10 | 95 |
| 1836 | 1 15 | 1 00 |
| 1837 | 1 12½ | 97½ |
| 1838 | 1 05 | 90 |
| 1839 | 1 07½ | 92½ |
| 1840 | 97½ | 80 |
| 1841 | 90 | 70 |
| 1842 | 80 | 65 |
| 1843 | 70 | 62½ |
| 1844 | 80 | 67½ |
| 1845 | 80 | 65 |
| 1846 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1847 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1848 | 77½ | 65 |
| 1849 | 70 | 60 |

L—No. 4 *j*.

*Statistics of carpetings sold by Parker, Wilder, & Parker, from* 1842 *to* 1849. *Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Superfine, weigh 20 oz. per yard. | Fine, weigh 17 oz. per yard. | Common, weigh 13 oz. per yard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Price per yard.* | *Price per yard.* | *Price per yard.* |
| 1842 - - | 72½ *a* 75 | 65 *a* 60 | 52½ *a* 55 |
| 1843 - - | 75 *a* 80 | 60 *a* 65 | 55 *a* 57½ |
| 1844 - - | 80 *a* 75 | 67½ *a* 66 | 57½ *a* 55 |
| 1845 - - | 75 | 65 *a* 62½ | 55 *a* 52½ |
| 1846 - - | 75 | 60 | 52½ *a* 50 |
| 1847 - - | 72½ *a* 77½ | 60 *a* 62½ | 50 *a* 47½ |
| 1848 - - | 77½ *a* 73 | 62½ *a* 60 | 47½ |
| 1849 - - | 73 *a* 70 | 60 *a* 57½ | 47½ *a* 45 |

L—No. 4 *k*.

*Statement of prices for standard quality of Ballard Vale flannels and worsted goods since* 1836, *furnished by John Marland, agent. Andover, November,* 1829.

| Years. | Flannels. | | | Worsted, Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Width. | Sales made in— | Prices. | Years. | Width. | Prices. |
| | | | *Cents.* | | | *Cents.* |
| 1836 | 4-4 No. 3 | New York - | 65 *a* 67½ | 1845 | 6-4 | 27½ |
| 1837 | " " | " - | 55 *a* 62½ | 1845 | 3-4 | 14 |
| 1838 | " " | Philadelphia - | 52½ *a* 57½ | 1846 | 6-4 | 32 *a* 30 |
| 1839 | " " | " - | 65 | 1846 | 3-4 | 12½ |
| 1840 | " " | New York - | 55 | 1847 | 6-4 | 21 |
| 1841 | " " | " - | 50 | 1848 | 6-4 | 17 |
| 1842 | " " | Boston - | 40 | | | |
| 1843 | " " | New York - | 30 *a* 35 | | | |
| 1844 | " " | " - | 45 *a* 50 | | | |
| 1845 | " " | " - | 45 | | | |
| 1846 | " " | " - | 47½ | | | |
| 1847 | " " | " - | 47½ | | | |
| 1848 | " " | " - | 40 | | | |
| 1849 | " " | " - | 45 | | | |

L—No. 4 *l.*

*Cost of two qualities of flannels manufactured by the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, Nos.* 16 *and* 18, *yard wide, white; if colored scarlet, would cost* 2 *cents per yard more. Furnished by Waterston, Pray, & Co., Boston, November,* 1849.

| Year. | No. | Inches wide. | Price. | No. | Inches wide. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Cents.* | | | *Cents.* |
| 1835 - - - | 16 | 36 | 38 | 18 | 36 | 44 |
| 1836 - - - | 16 | 36 | 43 | 18 | 36 | 50 |
| 1837 - - - | 16 | 36 | 38¾ | 18 | 36 | 44⅓ |
| 1838 - - - | 16 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 36 | 40 |
| 1839 - - - | 16 | 36 | 36 | 18 | 36 | 39½ |
| 1840 - - - | 16 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1841 - - - | 16 | 36 | 29 | 18 | 36 | 33 |
| 1842 - - - | 16 | 36 | 28 | 18 | 36 | 32 |
| 1843 - - - | 16 | 36 | 24 | 18 | 36 | 28 |
| 1844 - - - | 16 | 36 | 26 | 18 | 36 | 28½ |
| 1845 - - - | 16 | 36 | 26½ | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1846 - - - | 16 | 36 | 26½ | 18 | 36 | 30 |
| 1847 - - - | 16 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 36 | 30½ |
| 1848 - - - | 16 | 36 | 34½ | 18 | 36 | 38½ |
| 1849 - - - | 16 | 36 | 31 | 18 | 36 | 35 |

L—No. 4 *m*.

*lement of prices of extra fine, ribbon-bound, twilled bed blankets, of merican manufacture, each year for twelve years, from* 1838 *to* 1849, *clusive, furnished by David S. Brown, of Philadelphia.*

| Years. | Article. | Sizes. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10-4. | 11-4. | 12-4. |
| - - | Bed blankets | $5 25 | $6 00 | $8 25 |
| - - | Do - | 5 50 | 6 50 | 8 75 |
| - - | Do - | 4 50 | 5 50 | 7 75 |
| - - | Do - | 4 25 | 4 75 | 7 25 |
| - - | Do - | 4 00 | 4 50 | 7 00 |
| - - | Do - | 4 00 | 4 75 | 7 00 |
| - - | Do - | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 75 |
| - - | Do - | 4 50 | 5 50 | 7 75 |
| - - | Do - | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 50 |
| - - | Do - | 4 50 | 5 25 | 7 50 |
| - - | Do - | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 25 |
| - - | Do - | 4 to 4 25 | 4 75 to 5 00 | 7 to 7 25 |

wards the close of the present season prices have rather stiffened, count of the high prices of the raw material.

ILADELPHIA, 11*th Month* 13, 1849.

L—No. 4 *n*.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
*Philadelphia, November* 12, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request I send you the following list of prices paid under contract with this office for army blankets, from the year 1836 to the present time, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1836 | $2 93 | each. |
| 1837 | 3 00 | " |
| 1838 | 2 87½ | " |
| 1839 | No contract. | |
| 1840 | 2 74 | " |
| 1841 | 2 43 | " |
| 1842 | 2 43 | " |
| 1843 | 2 19 | " |
| 1844 | 2 30 | " |
| 1845 | 2 22 | " |
| 1846 | 2 10 | " |
| 1847 | 1 99 | " |
| 1848 | 1 93 | " |
| 1849 | No contract. | |

And am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

For Bt. Brig. Gen. HENRY STANTON, *Assiss't Q. M. G.*
JAMES WARREN, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID S. BROWN,
*Philadelphia.*

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L—No. 4 *o*.

Prices of the same quality of broadcloth in different years, from 1840 to 1849, furnished by W. W. Stone, of Boston. November, 1849.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | $2 87 *a* $3 00 | per yard. | |
| 1841 | 3 00 | " | |
| 1842 | 2 75 | " | |
| 1843 | 2 87 *a* 3 00 | " | |
| 1844 | 3 00 *a* 3 12½ | " | |
| 1845 | 3 00 *a* 3 12½ | " | |
| 1846 | 3 00 | " | |
| 1847 | 2 87 *a* 3 00 | " | |
| 1848 | 2 10 *a* 2 37 | " | |
| 1849 | 1 87 *a* 2 00 | " | |

L—No. 4 *p.*

*Statement of comparative prices of broadcloths and cassimeres of uniform qualities, at different periods; furnished by E. C Hamilton, New York, November 27, 1849.*

BROADCLOTHS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wool-growers' Manufacturing Company | 1844 | $2 75 | $2 50 | $2.25 | $2 00 | |
| | 1849 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 50 | 1 37½ | |
| Empire mill - - | 1845 | 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 12½ | 2 00 | $1 87½ |
| | 1849 | 1 87½ | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 50 | 1 37½ |
| Waterloo Company - | 1846 | 2 75 | 2 25 | 2 00 | | |
| | 1849 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 40 | | |
| U. Church & Sons - | 1844 | 3 00 | 2 62½ | 2 37½ | 2 00 | |
| | 1849 | 2 00 | 1 75 | 1 62½ | 1 37½ | |

BLACK CASSIMERES—*Seneca Woollen Mills.*

| Year. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1845 - | $1 75 | $1 55 | $1 40 | $1 30 | $1 20 | $1 10 | $1 00 | $0 90 |
| 1849 - | 1 25 | 1 10 | 1 00 | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 |

L—No. 4 *p*—Continued.

*Prices of jeans, tweeds, and satinetts manufactured in the State of New York; furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of New York, November 27, 1849.*

| | | 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cent. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| N. O. Kellog - - | Kentucky jeans | 45 | 40 | 40 | 37½ | 36 | 35 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 25 |
| Leeds, Frank, and Springville Manufacturing Co. | Tweeds, - | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 45 | 30 | 35 |
| Springville Manufacturing Company - - | Satinett, best - | – | – | – | – | 90 | 85 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| | poorest | – | – | – | – | 65 | 60 | 55 | 52½ | 52½ | 50 |
| Frank Manufacturing Company - - - - | Satinett, best - | – | – | – | – | 90 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 70 | 67½ |
| | poorest | – | – | – | – | 65 | 57½ | 57½ | 55 | 47½ | 45 |
| Leeds Manufacturing Company - - - | Satinett, best - | – | – | – | – | 95 | 87½ | 80 | 70 | 67½ | 65 |
| | poorest | – | – | – | – | 70 | 65 | 57½ | 50 | 47½ | 45 |
| Thomas Lewis - - | Satinett, best - | – | – | – | – | 95 | 92½ | 90 | 80 | 70 | 65 |
| | poorest | – | – | – | – | 75 | 72½ | 70 | 60 | 50 | 47½ |

*Statement of the prices of Kentucky jeans manufactured at Philadelphia each year for ten years past; furnished by David S. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, November 24, 1849.*

KENTUCKY JEANS.

| 1840. | 1841. | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cents per yard.* 35 a 32 | *Cents per yard.* 33 a 31 | *Cents per yard.* 30 a 28 | *Cents per yard.* 23 a 25 | *Cents per yard.* 30 a 25 | *Cents per yard.* 25 a 20 | *Cents per yard.* 22 a 20 | *Cents per yard* 23 a 22 | *Cents per yard.* 22 a 18 | *Cents per yard.* 21 a 18 |

L—No. 4 *r*.

*Brussels and tapestry carpetings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1842 the wholesale price of the best English Brussels carpeting in New York, was - - - - - | $1 60 to $1 65 |
| Since, the American Brussels have ranged from - - | 1 15 to 1 35 |
| And are now sold at - - - - - - | 1 00 to 1 20 |
| In 1845 the wholesale price of English tapestries was - | 2 00 |
| We now manufacture the same article, of equal quality, at | 1 25 to 1 35 |
| The price of velvet tapestries was at the same period - | 3 00 |
| It is now - - - - - - - - | 1 75 to 2 00 |

HENRY PETTES & CO.,
*Proprietors of Roxbury Carpet Factory.*

BOSTON, *November* 13, 1849.

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L—No. 4 *s*.

*Statement of the depreciation of prices of American woollen and cotton goods, furnished by E. C. Hamilton, of the firm of Stanton, Barnes, & Hamilton, of New York.*

Schedule of styles of goods that have depreciated in value mainly on account of domestic competition, that have come under my own notice, for instance:

*Satinetts*, such as Leeds Company goods, worth, say in 1840 to 1844, 65 cents to $1; worth now 45 to 65 cents.

Strafford Company, Springville Company, Hampden Company, Saxony Company, Frank Company, Mineral Spring Company, Coventry Company, and fifty other satinett companies, goods worth, say 10 years since, 65 to 95 cents; worth now 40 to 60 cents.

This is a large interest, entering into the every day use of the agricultural population, and has been reduced in price solely by American competition.

*Black cassimeres*, Seneca Company, Hotchkiss Company, and others, worth 10 years since $1 to $1 80; worth now 65 cents to $1 10.

*Fancy cassimeres*, worth 10 years since $2, now worth 80 cents; and paying a fair profit now, and hardly paying at $1 50 five years since; caused by improvement in machinery, &c.

I might enumerate the large manufacturers of blankets, shawls, and carpets, which have, by a successful competition with foreign goods, reduced the prices very largely, and the reduction is still in process yearly.

*Kentucky jeans*, worth 10 years since 70 cents; worth now 25 cents.

*Three-fourths wool and cotton tweeds*, worth 10 years since 60 cen now 35 cents.

Auburn, Oneida, Utica, New Hartford Company, Eagle Mills, W chester, &c.: styles of brown $\frac{4}{4}$ cottons, worth 10 years since 10 to cents; worth now 6 to 7$\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

*Prints*, such as American Mills, Dunnel's, Chapin's, Sprague's, & worth 10 years since 10 to 18 cents; worth now 7 to 10 cents.

*Bleached cotton goods*, of fine yarn, such as New York Mills, Mase

Company, Waverly Mills, Pokanoket, and various mills, goods worth 10 years since 19 to 20 cents; worth now 7½ to 14 cents.

I might enumerate various other styles, but this principle applies so generally that it is needless to particularize further. The fact is apparent to every man who has bought a garment during the last 10 years.

I now enumerate articles of which the labor in preparing yarns, coloring, and finishing constitutes a large part of the cost, and which, in consequence of the poorly paid labor of Europe, are brought into a ruinous competition; showing that we cannot, without a tariff levying positive and certain duties, expect or hope to contend with the cheap labor of Europe, particularly when the fact is so notorious that these goods start from the other side charged much lower than the same can be produced at here or purchased there, and thus our revenue defrauded by false invoices and entries.

*Broadcloths*, worth 10 years since, (such as Empire Mills, Wool Grove Mill, Saxony Mill, Oriskany Mill, Glenham Mills, &c.,) from 1840 to 1844, $2 to $4; worth now $1 30 to $2. This is caused mainly by the introduction of low styles of English, French, and German cloths. At present prices, this largest branch of woollen manufacturing is almost entirely prostrated, and which, with specific duties, without material alteration of the rates per cent., would become at once a profitable source for employment of a much larger amount of capital, giving a market at an advanced price for wool, of which we produce so largely, and scattering millions of dollars annually for factory supplies among the farmers of the country.

Give the manufacturers a fair amount of duties fairly levied, and we can, while paying our own laborers and operatives prices that will enable them to live like Christian white men and women, manage to supply this continent with goods at low prices, and still yield a fair return for capital and skill in requisition.

E. C. HAMILTON.

NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

L—No. 4 *t*.

*Prices of wool in the month of November for eleven years, from* 1839 *to* 1849, *inclusive; furnished by Houston & Robinson,* 11*th month* 13, 1849, *Philadelphia.*

| Years. | No. 1, pulled. | Merino, pulled. | Tub. | Common fleece. | ¼-blooded fleece. | ½-blooded fleece. | ¾-blooded fleece. | Full blooded fleece. | Extra prime fleece. | Difference between May and November prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | |
| 1839 | 40 | 45 | 38 | 37 | 42½ | 47½ | 50 | 55 | 60 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1840 | 37½ | 42½ | 35 | 35 | 37½ | 43 | 47½ | 50 | 55 | Prices the same in May. |
| 1841 | 36 | 40 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 47½ | 50 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1842 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 36 | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1843 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 47½ | Prices 8 cents lower in May. |
| 1844 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 39 | 42½ | Prices 5 cents higher in May. |
| 1845 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 35 | 37 | 42½ | Prices uniform from May. |
| 1846 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 3 | Prices 4 cents higher in May. |
| 1847 | 33 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 50 | Prices 6 cents lower in May. |
| 1848 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | Prices same in May; 8 cents lower in August. |
| 1849 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 42½ | 47½ | Prices 3 cents lower in May. |

*Prices of wool at Philadelphia, November*, 1849; *from James Mott & Co.*

| Year. | Month. | Fleece. | | | | Month. | Fleece. | | | | Month. | Fleece. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pulled. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pulled. | | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | Pull'd. |
| | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cent.* | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cts.* |
| 1837 | March | 55 | 52 | 48 | 50 | July | 45 | 40 | 37 | 40 | December | 40 | 35 | 32 | 38 |
| 1838 | do | 44 | 41 | 37 | 30 | do | 40 | 38 | 35 | 37 | do | 40 | 38 | 35 | 36 |
| 1839 | do | 45 | 42 | 38 | 42 | do | 49 | 46 | 44 | 48 | do | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 |
| 1840 | do | 41 | 39 | 37½ | 37 | do | 41 | 37 | 33½ | 34 | do | 44 | 41 | 36 | 36 |
| 1841 | do | 45 | 40 | 37½ | 37 | do | 38 | 35 | 31 | 31 | do | 37 | 34 | 30 | 32 |
| 1842 | do | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 | do | 27 | 25 | 21 | 23 | do | 26 | 24 | 22 | 23 |
| 1843 | do | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | do | 28 | 26 | 24 | 25 | do | 31 | 28 | 26 | 27 |
| 1844 | do | 38 | 35 | 32 | 33 | do | 38 | 36 | 33 | 35 | do | 35 | 33 | 30 | 32 |
| 1845 | do | 35 | 33 | 30 | 31 | do | 32½ | 31 | 29 | 29 | do | 32 | 29 | 28 | 29 |
| 1846 | do | 37 | 29 | 27 | 28 | do | 29 | 27 | 24 | 25 | do | 27½ | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| 1847 | do | 32 | 29 | 26 | 25 | do | 30½ | 28 | 25 | 27 | do | 34 | 32 | 31 | 29 |
| 1848 | do | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | do | 27 | 25 | 23 | 23½ | do | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 |
| 1849 | do | 33 | 31 | 29 | 27 | do | 34 | 32 | 30 | 28 | | | | | |

L—No. 5.

*Statement of prices of window glass by Hay, Coffin, & Co., Philadelphia, from 1835 to 1849.*

| Years. | 8 by 10. | 10 by 12. | 10 by 14. | 12 by 18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | $2 37 | $2 37 | $3 09 | $3 56 |
| 1836 | 2 49 | 2 49 | 3 09 | 3 56 |
| 1837 | 2 36 | 2 48 | 2 93 | 3 37 |
| 1838 | 2 23 | 2 46 | 2 90 | 3 35 |
| 1839 | 2 22 | 2 35 | 2 87 | 3 19 |
| 1840 | 2 23 | 2 35 | 2 87 | 3 19 |
| 1841 | 2 05 | 2 26 | 2 76 | 3 07 |
| 1842 | 1 87 | 1 96 | 2 40 | 2 67 |
| 1843 | 1 83 | 1 92 | 2 36 | 2 62 |
| 1844 | 1 80 | 1 90 | 2 30 | 2 57 |
| 1845 | 1 70 | 1 79 | 2 19 | 2 44 |
| 1846 | 2 06 | 2 25 | 2 44 | 2 81 |
| 1847 | 1 92 | 2 10 | 2 28 | 2 63 |
| 1848 | 1 79 | 1 95 | 2 11 | 2 44 |
| 1849 | 1 65 | 1 80 | 1 87 | 2 16 |

These prices are for single thick glass, about 16 lights to the inch, and made up from actual sales. Weight from 80 to 100 pounds per 100 square feet.

—

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received yours of the 14th instant, but have been delayed in making the statement you ask for in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of having to apply to others for a part of the information, the undersigned's knowledge not going back further than 1840.

The sizes and qualities of window glass made in this country are numerous. To give a comparison of the sales of all of them through a series of years, would require an array of figures that would fatigu without conveying to the mind a clear idea of the relative prices at th different periods of time. We have therefore thought the best cour would be to give the range of prices of a few leading sizes, of a medi quality, from 1835 to the present year, inclusive.

We go no higher than 12 by 18, because there was but little gl larger than that size made as early as 1835, and there is but little sol present, in consequence of the cheapness of foreign glass.

The average invoice value, as entered at the custom-house, of impo cylinder window glass for the year ending June 30, 1848, was $2 75 box of 50 feet, and for the year ending June 30, 1849, $1 90 per

of 50 feet; showing an enormous reduction in the value of foreign glass in one year of 85 cents per box of 50 feet.

This valuation of $1 90 per box of 50 feet, includes glass as large as 40 by 60, and measuring in thickness 8 to 12 lights to the inch. We believe it is undervalued; and yet we cannot prove fraud.

To give the manufacturer here sufficient protection, we ought to have a specific duty levied on the weight as well as the surface; and we would respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Secretary to the following extract from the tariff of 1842: "On all cylinder or broad glass, weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet, there shall be an additional duty on the excess at the same rate as herein imposed."

Very respectfully, yours,

HAY, COFFIN, & CO.
By T. BOWDLE.

GEO. W. GORDON, Esq., *Boston.*

L—No. 6.

*Prices of sundry chemicals from* 1832 *to* 1849, *from Frederick Lennig & Co., Philadelphia. November* 6, 1849.

| Years. | Oil Vitriol. | Muriatic Acid. | Aqua Fortis. | Aqua Ammonia. | Copperas. | Blue Vitriol. | Nitrate Lead. | Parting Acid. | Chloride Lime. | Glauber Salts. | Ox. Muriate Tin. | Alum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cen s.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cts.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cts.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cts.* |
| 1832 | 3½ | 6 | 14 | 19 | 2½ | 10¼ | 20 | 19 | 7 | 1½ | | |
| 1833 | 3½ | 5 | 13½ | 19 | 2½ | 10 | 19½ | 18¾ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1834 | 3½ | 4½ | 13½ | 18¾ | 2½ | 9¼ | 19 | 18½ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1835 | 3½ | 4 | 12 | 18½ | 2¼ | 9 | 18½ | 18 | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 3½ |
| 1836 | 3⅜ | 4 | 10 | 18 | 2¼ | 9 | 18 | 17½ | 6½ | 1¼ | 14 | 4¼ |
| 1837 | 3⅜ | 4 | 9 | 17½ | 2 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 6½ | 1¼ | 13¾ | 5½ |
| 1838 | 2¾ | 4 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 9½ | 17 | 17¾ | 6¼ | 1¼ | 13½ | 5¼ |
| 1839 | 2¾ | 3½ | 8½ | 16½ | 1¾ | 9¼ | 16 | 16 | 6 | 1¼ | 13½ | 5¼ |
| 1840 | 2⅝ | 3 *a* 3¼ | 8 | 16⅜ | 1½ | 8¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 6 | 1¼ | 13¼ | 5 |
| 1841 | 2⅝ | 3 *a* 3¼ | 8 | 15 | 1⅜ | 8½ | 14½ | 14½ | 5¾ | 1⅛ | 13¼ | 4½ |
| 1842 | 2⅝ | 3 *a* 3¼ | 8 | 14½ | 1⅜ | 8¼ | 13½ | 13 | 5¾ | 1⅛ | 13 | 4 |
| 1843 | 2½ | 3⅛ | 7⅝ | 13½ | 1⅜ | 7⅞ | 12 | 11½ | 5¾ | 1 | 12 | 3¼ |
| 1844 | 2½ | 3 | 7⅜ | 12½ | 1¼ | 7⅞ | 11½ | 10½ | 5½ | 1 | 11½ | 2⅞ |
| 1845 | 2¼ *a* 2½ | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1¼ | 7½ | 11 | 9½ | 5⅜ | 1 | 11 | 2¾ |
| 1846 | 2¼ *a* 2½ | 3 | 7 | 12 | 1¼ | 7⅜ | 10 | 9¼ | 5⅜ | 1 | 12 | 2¾ |
| 1847 | 2 *a* 2¼ | 2 | 6½ | 11 | 1⅛ | 7¼ | 9 | 8½ *a* 9 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2½ |
| 1848 | 1¾ *a* 2¼ | 1½ *a* 2 | 5½ *a* 6 | 11 | 1 | 7¾ | 8¾ | 8¼ *a* 8½ | 4¼ | 1 | 11½ | 2⅛ |
| 1849 | 1¾ | 1½ | 5½ *a* 5¾ | 10 | 80 cts pr 100 lb | 7¼ | 9¼ | 8 | 4¼ | ¾ *a* 1 | 11 | 2½ |

| Year. | White Brazil. | White, box. | Yellow, box. | Brown, box. | Brown, hogsheads. | Manilla. | New Orleans. | Clarified. | Refined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835 | 9½ to 10 | 11½ to 12 | 9¼ to 9¾ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 7 to 7½ | 7 to 7¾ | 8¼ to 9¼ | ..... | 16⅛ to 17 |
| 1836 | 10¼ to 10¾ | 12¼ to 12¾ | 10 to 10½ | 9 to 9½ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 8 to 8¼ | 8¼ to 9¾ | ..... | 16 to 16½ |
| 1837 | 10¼ to 10¾ | 11¼ to 11¾ | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 8 to 8½ | 7 to 7½ | 6¾ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ | ..... | 15 to 15½ |
| 1838 | 10 to 10½ | 11⅛ to 11⅝ | 9 to 9½ | 8¼ to 8¾ | 7 to 7⅛ | 7 to 7¼ | 7½ to 8⅛ | ..... | 15⅛ to 16 |
| 1839 | 9⅞ to 10⅜ | 10⅞ to 11¼ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 8 to 8½ | 6½ to 7 | 6¾ to 7 | 6½ to 7½ | ..... | 15⅛ to 15⅝ |
| 1840 | 8⅛ to 9⅜ | 9⅞ to 10⅜ | 8¼ to 8¾ | 7¼ to 7¾ | 6 to 6⅛ | 6½ to 6¾ | 5⅛ to 6⅞ | 10½ to 11 | 14⅛ to 15 |
| 1841 | 8½ to 9 | 9¾ to 9⅞ | 8 to 8½ | 7 to 7½ | 6⅜ to 6⅞ | 6 to 6¼ | 5⅞ to 6⅞ | 10 to 10½ | 14 to 14½ |
| 1842 | 7⅛ to 7⅝ | 8 to 8½ | 6¾ to 7¼ | 5¾ to 6¼ | 4⅞ to 5⅜ | 4⅜ to 5 | 4⅛ to 5⅛ | 8 to 8½ | 11¼ to 11¾ |
| 1843 | 7½ to 8 | 9 to 9½ | 7⅜ to 7⅞ | 6½ to 7 | 5¾ to 6¼ | 6¼ to 6½ | 5⅛ to 6½ | 9 to 9½ | 11⅜ to 11⅞ |
| 1844 | 8⅜ to 8⅞ | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 7¼ to 7¾ | 6⅛ to 7 | 6¼ to 6⅜ | 6 to 6¼ | 6 to 7 | 8¾ to 9¼ | 11¼ to 11⅝ |
| 1845 | 8⅞ to 9⅜ | 9⅛ to 10⅜ | 8⅜ to 9⅛ | 7¾ to 8¼ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 7 to 7¼ | 5¾ to 6¾ | 8½ to 9 | 12 to 12¼ |
| 1846 | 8⅜ to 8⅞ | 9 to 9½ | 7⅝ to 8⅛ | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 5⅞ to 6⅛ | 6¼ to 7¼ | 9 to 9½ | 11 to 11½ |
| 1847 | 7⅜ to 7⅞ | 8 to 8½ | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 6 to 6½ | 5¼ to 6¼ | 6 to 6⅛ | 5¾ to 6¾ | 8¾ to 9¼ | 10⅛ to 11⅜ |
| 1848 | 6⅛ to 6⅝ | 6⅞ to 8⅜ | 5⅝ to 6⅛ | 4¾ to 5⅛ | 3¾ to 4¼ | 5 to 5⅛ | 3⅞ to 4⅞ | 6¾ to 7½ | 8⅜ to 8⅞ |
| 1849 | 6¼ to 6⅞ | 7⅛ to 7⅝ | 6¼ to 6¾ | 5⅜ to 5⅞ | 4⅜ to 4⅞ | 5⅛ to 5⅜ | 4½ to 5⅛ | 6⅝ to 7⅛ | 8¼ to 8¾ |

Duties in 1835.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
White clayed..... 3 cents.
Refined.....12 cents.

Duties in 1842.—Brown sugar..... 2½ cents.
White clayed..... 4 cents.
Refined ..... 6 cents.

Duties in 1846.—Brown sugar, White clayed, Refined..... 30 pr. ct. ad valorem.

NOTE.—This table will show that the tendency of prices has been steadily downwards, and that 1842 was the first marked heavy decline. I need not remind you, that in that year our warehouses were groaning with the weight of foreign and domestic products. The years immediately following were characterized by a revival of business, the low prices of everything tending to stimulate consumption, and, of course, a year or two following showed an advance.

L—No. 8.

*Average prices of molasses, of American and foreign production, 1835 to 1848, and nine months of 1849; from Philadelphia price rent furnished by Isacc R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November, 184*

| Year. | Havana and Matanzas. | Porto Rico. | Trinidad. | New Orlea |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 26 to 30 cts. | 31 to 33 c | 30 to 31 cts. | 31 to 3 |
| 1836 | 35 to 38 | 41 to 42 | 34 to 37 | 37 to 41 |
| 1837 | 29 to 33 | 35 to 38 | 34 to 37 | 37 to 41 |
| 1838 | 29 to 34 | 36 to 38 | 34 to 36 | 39 to 41 |
| 1839 | 30 to 32 | 34 to 36 | 33 to 35 | 35 to 37 |
| 1840 | 24 to 26 | 29 to 31 | 25 to 28 | 29 to 3 |
| 1841 | 20 to 23 | 24 to 28 | 23 to 26 | 24 to 2 |
| 1842 | 16 to 19 | 18 to 22 | 19 to 21 | 20 to 2 |
| 1843 | 19 to 21 | 22 to 24 | 21 to 22 | 23 to 25 |
| 1844 | 24 to 26 | 27 to 29 | 25 to 27 | 28 to 31 |
| 1845 | 24 to 26 | 26 to 29 | 25 to 27 | 28 to 30 |
| 1846 | 19 to 21 | 23 to 28 | 20 to 24 | 28 to 30 |
| 1847 | 20 to 24 | 27 to 32 | 23 to 27 | 35 to 36 |
| 1848 | 17 to 20 | 21 to 27 | 20 to 22 | 26 to 27 |
| 1849 | 19 to 22 | 22 to 26 | 21 to 23 | 25 to 28 |

*Statement of the importation and price of saltpetre, ginger, Bengal silks, and Manilla hemp, all of foreign production, from 1839 to 1849, inclusive; prepared by William F. Parrott, Esq., Boston, November 20, 1849.*

| Year. | Saltpetre. | | Ginger. | | Bengal silks. | | Manilla hemp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Import in bags. | Price per pound. | Import in bags. | Price per pound. | Number of pieces. | Price per piece. | Number of bales. | Price per pound. |
| | | Cents. | | Cents. | | | | Cents. |
| 1839 | 62,518 lbs. | 7½ | 16,301 lbs. | — | 131,041 | $5 50 | 34,600 | |
| 1840 | 40,613 | 5 3/10 | 13,994 | 6⅝ | 171,400 | 5 12½ | 26,325 | |
| 1841 | 38,141 | 6 | 11,942 | 5¾ | 13,555 | 5 25 | 34,140 | |
| 1842 | 38,119 | 5⅕ | 7,516 | 6 | None. | 4 75 | 48,743 | 5¾ |
| 1843 | 21,007 | 5 3/10 | 601 | 6½ | 2,070 | 5 87½ | 35,557 | 6 |
| 1844 | 40,872 | 6½ | 2,823 | 6¼ | 1,661 | 6 50 | 49,566 | 6½ |
| 1845 | 53,262 | 5 7/10 | 4,760 | 6½ | 2,368 | 6 00 | 47,640 | 7 |
| 1846 | 61,153 | 5⅞ | 6,379 | 6 | 1,572 | 5 25 | 46,348 | 13¼ |
| 1847 | 76,651 | 5 9/10 | 13,198 | 7½ | 23,102 | 4 50 | 50,127 | 12½ |
| 1848 | 76,379 | 6 6/10 | 19,210 | 5½ | 16,832 | 4 00 | 49,182 | 10 |
| 1849 | 58,000 | 5⅘ | 20,571 | 4¾ | 1,840 | 3 75 | — | 11½ |

L—No. 10.

*Average prices of spices, of foreign production, from* 1836 *to* 1849, *inclusive; from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Cassia, Chinese mats. | Cloves. | Ginger—race. | Ginger—ground. | Mace. | Nutmegs. | Pepper. | Pimento—Jamaica. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | nts. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 1836 | 12¼ to 13⅛ | 22 to 23 | 7⅜ to 8⅛ | 10⅞ to 11¾ | 131 to 137 | 115 to 127 | 7¾ to 7⅞ | 6⅝ to 7 |
| 1837 | 11⅛ to 11⅝ | 24 to 25 | 6⅞ to 7⅜ | 10⅛ to 11⅛ | 120 to 130 | 118 to 130 | 7¾ to 8¼ | 6½ to 7 |
| 1838 | 12⅛ to 12⅝ | 27 to 27½ | 5⅝ to 6⅝ | 10 to 11 | 105 to 127 | 115 to 125 | 7⅝ to 8 | 5½ to 6 |
| 1839 | 14½ to 15⅛ | 30 to 31 | 4⅞ to 5⅜ | 10 to 11 | 100 to 105 | 107⅓ to 112 | 9¼ to 9¾ | 6⅛ to 6⅓ |
| 1840 | 18 to 18¾ | 24 to 26 | 4½ to 5 | 8¼ to 9¼ | 93 to 98 | 90 to 95 | 8 to 8¼ | 5¾ to 6⅛ |
| 1841 | 23 to 24 | 25 to 26½ | 4½ to 4⅞ | 8 to 9⅛ | 82 to 86 | 81 to 85 | 7¾ to 8 | 5⅜ to 5½ |
| 1842 | 19⅛ to 21¼ | 29 to 30 | 4½ to 5¼ | 8 to 9 | 78 to 85 | 87 to 92 | 7 to 7¼ | 6 to 6⅛ |
| 1843 | 19⅝ to 21 | 28 to 29 | 4⅛ to 5½ | 8 to 9 | 85 to 90 | 88 to 91 | 8⅛ to 8¼ | 9⅛ to 9¼ |
| 1844 | 17 to 19 | 26 to 27 | 6⅛ to 6¾ | 8½ to 9⅛ | 98 to 102 | 97 to 101 | 10 to 11 | 11 to 12 |
| 1845 | 19¼ to 20½ | 27⅞ to 28⅜ | 7⅛ to 7½ | 8½ to 9 | 120 to 128 | 120 to 123 | 10½ to 11 | 11 to 11¼ |
| 1846 | 17 to 18⅛ | 29 to 30 | 7 to 7⅜ | 9 to 9½ | 141 to 144 | 144 to 146 | 10½ to 11 | 11 to 12 |
| 1847 | 16¼ to 16½ | 24 to 25 | 7⅛ to 8½ | 10 to 10½ | 153 to 155 | 128 to 135 | 7 to 7¼ | 11 to 12 |
| 1848 | 17 to 18 | 21 to 22 | 7½ to 8 | 10 to 11 | 121 to 142 | 112 to 124 | 6 to 6¼ | 9 to 9½ |
| 1849 | 20 to 21 | 20½ to 21½ | 5½ to 6 | — | 90 to 92 | 91 to 95 | 5¾ to 7⅜ | 7½ to 8⅓ |

*Average prices of tea from* 1835 *to* 1848, *and nine months of* 1849; *from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia,-November,* 1849.

| Year. | Gun powder. | Imperial. | Hyson. | Young hyson. | Hyson skin. | Pouchong. | Souchong. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| 1835 - - - | 54 *a* 86 | 58 *a* 79 | 48 *a* 62 | 42 *a* 86 | 26 *a* 39 | 31 *a* 41 | 26 *a* 35 |
| 1836 - - - | 61 *a* 90 | 62 *a* 86 | 53 *a* 61 | 42 *a* 92 | 33 *a* 40 | 30 *a* 39 | 28 *a* 38 |
| 1837 - - - | 60 *a* 100 | 59 *a* 93 | 50 *a* 60 | 37 *a* 98 | 32 *a* 39 | 31 *a* 43 | 27 *a* 35 |
| 1838 - - - | 53 *a* 84 | 53 *a* 81 | 41 *a* 55 | 33 *a* 83 | 23 *a* 32 | 35 *a* 62 | 22 *a* 32 |
| 1839 - - - | 54 *a* 86 | 54 *a* 80 | 40 *a* 53 | 38 *a* 105 | 20 *a* 30 | 31 *a* 52 | 22 *a* 38 |
| 1840 - - - | 57 *a* 92 | 57 *a* 83 | 47 *a* 64 | 45 *a* 110 | 25 *a* 34 | 35 *a* 48 | 26 *a* 50 |
| 1841 - - - | 65 *a* 107 | 64 *a* 106 | 57 *a* 97 | 56 *a* 112 | 47 *a* 80 | 47 *a* 65 | |
| 1842 - - - | 48 *a* 87 | 47 *a* 88 | 44 *a* 81 | 37 *a* 92 | 34 *a* 47 | 42 *a* 61 | 34 *a* 51 |
| 1843 - - - | 42 *a* 93 | 41 *a* 94 | 37 *a* 90 | 31 *a* 93 | 30 *a* 58 | 40 *a* 63 | 33 *a* 50 |
| 1844 - - - | 40 *a* 98 | 40 *a* 98 | 38 *a* 100 | 35 *a* 99 | 30 *a* 66 | 35 *a* 65 | 30 *a* 52 |
| 1845 - - - | 44 *a* 99 | 43 *a* 99 | 44 *a* 98 | 37 *a* 99 | 30 *a* 67 | 25 *a* 65 | 23 *a* 58 |
| 1846 - - - | 44 *a* 95 | 42 *a* 95 | 42 *a* 90 | 35 *a* 102 | 25 *a* 62 | 25 *a* 66 | 25 *a* 66 |
| 1847 - - - | 45 *a* 100 | 42 *a* 95 | 42 *a* 90 | 36 *a* 100 | 27 *a* 60 | 25 *a* 60 | 25 *a* 60 |
| 1848 - - - | 45 *a* 100 | 42 *a* 95 | 42 *a* 90 | 35 *a* 100 | 27 *a* 60 | 24 *a* 61 | 24 *a* 61 |
| 1849 - - - | 44 *a* 107 | 43 *a* 95 | 43 *a* 91 | 36 *a* 101 | 28 *a* 57 | 29 *a* 61 | 29 *a* 61 |

L—No. 12.

*Average prices of coffee from* 1835 *to* 1848, *and nine months of* 1849; *from Philadelphia prices-current furnished by Isaac R. Davis, of Philadelphia, November,* 1849.

| Year. | Cuba. | Havana. | Java. | La Guayra. | Maracaibo. | Porto Rico. | Rio de Janeiro. | St. Domingo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 1835 | 11 3/8 a 12 | — | 12 1/2 a 14 | 12 a 13 | 11 a 12 | 12 a 13 1/4 | 11 7/8 a 13 1/8 | 10 3/4 a 11 1/8 |
| 1836 | 11 7/8 a 13 1/8 | — | 13 1/8 a 14 1/2 | 12 1/8 a 13 | 13 a 14 | 12 a 13 | 11 3/8 a 12 7/8 | 11 1/4 a 11 3/4 |
| 1837 | 10 5/8 a 12 | 9 3/8 a 11 1/4 | 13 1/2 a 14 1/2 | 10 5/8 a 11 5/8 | 9 3/4 a 10 1/2 | 11 3/8 a 12 1/8 | 10 3/8 a 12 3/8 | 9 7/8 a 10 1/2 |
| 1838 | 9 1/2 a 11 1/2 | 8 7/8 a 11 3/8 | 12 1/4 a 15 | 10 3/8 a 11 3/4 | 10 a 10 3/8 | 10 1/2 a 12 3/4 | 10 a 12 1/4 | 8 3/4 a 9 3/8 |
| 1839 | 9 7/8 a 12 | 9 1/2 a 11 1/2 | 12 a 14 1/2 | 11 3/8 a 12 1/8 | 10 1/4 a 10 7/8 | 10 3/4 a 12 5/8 | 10 3/4 a 12 1/2 | 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| 1840 | 9 3/4 a 11 3/4 | 10 a 12 | 12 a 14 | 10 7/8 a 11 5/8 | 10 3/8 a 11 1/8 | 10 1/4 a 12 1/8 | 9 5/8 a 12 | 9 5/8 a 10 1/8 |
| 1841 | 9 5/8 a 11 1/8 | 10 a 11 1/2 | 12 a 13 3/4 | 10 3/4 a 11 1/4 | 10 5/8 a 11 1/8 | 10 5/8 a 12 | 10 1/2 a 12 | 9 1/2 a 10 1/4 |
| 1842 | 7 1/8 a 9 | 8 3/8 a 9 5/8 | 11 1/8 a 12 1/2 | 9 a 9 5/8 | 8 1/2 a 9 3/4 | 9 1/8 a 10 1/8 | 8 7/8 a 10 | 7 a 7 3/8 |
| 1843 | 6 a 7 7/8 | 7 a 9 | 10 3/4 a 12 | 7 1/8 a 8 | 7 3/8 a 8 7/8 | 7 5/8 a 9 | 7 a 7 1/8 | 6 a 6 3/8 |
| 1844 | 6 a 7 | 6 1/2 a 8 | 10 3/8 a 11 1/4 | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 | 7 3/8 a 8 | 6 7/8 a 8 | 6 1/2 a 7 5/8 | 5 1/2 a 5 7/8 |
| 1845 | 6 1/4 a 7 1/8 | 6 1/2 a 7 3/8 | 9 1/4 a 10 3/8 | 6 3/4 a 7 3/4 | 6 7/8 a 7 5/8 | 7 a 8 | 6 5/8 a 7 7/8 | 6 1/8 a 6 1/2 |
| 1846 | 6 1/2 a 7 3/8 | 6 3/4 a 7 1/2 | 8 3/4 a 10 1/4 | 7 a 8 | 7 3/8 a 8 1/8 | 7 1/2 a 8 1/4 | 7 1/4 a 8 1/8 | 6 1/2 a 6 7/8 |
| 1847 | 6 3/4 a 7 1/8 | 7 a 7 1/2 | 9 a 10 | 6 3/4 a 7 7/8 | 7 a 7 1/2 | — | 7 1/8 a 8 | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| 1848 | 6 1/8 a 6 1/2 | 7 a 7 1/2 | 8 1/2 a 9 7/8 | 5 7/8 a 6 7/8 | 6 3/8 a 7 | — | 6 1/4 a 7 1/8 | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| 1849 | 5 7/8 a 6 5/8 | — | 8 1/8 a 10 | 5 1/4 a 7 | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 | 7 a 8 | 6 1/8 a 7 3/8 | 5 1/2 a 6 1/4 |

*Statement of prices of Bajou's Paris kid gloves, for ten years past, furnished by David Lane, of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co., of New York. November 17, 1849.*

| | Dark. | Black. | Light. | White. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | *Francs.* | |
| August, 1839 - - - | 27.00 | 27.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | No discount. |
| September, 1841 - - - | 27.00 | 27.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | No discount. |
| July, 1843 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.00 | 27.00 | No discount. |
| January, 1844 - - - | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.25 | 26.25 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| July, 1844 - - - | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.50 | 26.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| December, 1844 - - - | 27.75 | 27.75 | 26.75 | 26.75 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| January, 1846 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| June, 1846 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| March, 1847 - - - | 30.00 | 30.00 | 29.00 | 29.00 | Discount (with lacet) 4 per cent. |
| August, 1847 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| January, 1848 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| August, 1848 - - - | 26.50 | 26.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | Discount 4 per cent. |
| February, 1849 - - - | 27.50 | 27.50 | 26.50 | 26.50 | Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent. |
| May, 1849 - - - | 28.50 | 28.50 | 27.50 | 27.50 | Discount (boutons) 4 per cent. |
| May, 1849 - - - | 29.50 | 29.50 | 28.50 | 28.50 | Discount (fermoirs) 4 per cent. |

NOTE.—In giving the comparative prices of some uniform articles in French goods, I would remark that there are very few such, as there are constant changes in widths and qualities. I have stated one article, Bajou's kid gloves, the quality of which has been uniform, and give the prices for ten years past; the difference in the prices from one season to another is owing to the rise or fall of the raw material. I would state, as my firm belief, that all silk manufactures of France have only varied in price by the variations in the cost of the raw material.

## L—No. 14.

*Memorandum of cost of the fourth quality colored taffety ribbons, from* 1843 *to* 1846 *inclusive; also, in* 1849: *furnished by John J. Clapp, of the firm of W. & S. Phipps & Co., Boston. November* 12, 1849.

| | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 6. | No. 9. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1843 | 1.20fr | 1.45fr | 2.17fr | 3.30fr | 5.25fr | Between 1846 and 1849, the reduction in quality was fully equal to, or greater than the reduction in prices. Within a few months past, there has been an advance on all French goods, and of course on these articles. |
| 1844 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 3.45 | | |
| 1845 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 2.20 | 3.30 | 5.25 | |
| 1846 | 1.25 | 1.57 | 2.30 | 3.45 | 5.50 | |
| 1849 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.85 | 2.85 | 4.25 | |

## L—No. 15.

*Cost of manufacturing broadcloths at Northfield Factory, Vermont: furnished by F. Skinner & Co., agents. Boston, November* 20, 1849.

| Year. | Labor per yard. | Wool. | Raw material, dye-stuffs, &c. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents. Mills. | Cents. Mills. | Cents. Mills. | Cents. Mills. |
| 1839 | 32 | 111 7 | 59 1 | 202 8 |
| 1840 | 29 | 101 1 | 55 2 | 185 3 |
| 1841 | 33 4 | 98 6 | 64 7 | 196 7 |
| 1842 | 35 5 | 99 4 | 56 2 | 191 1 |
| 1843 | 38 | 69 9 | 62 6 | 170 5 |
| 1844 | 34 3 | 111 6 | 48 | 193 9 |
| 1845 | 34 8 | 90 3 | 53 | 178 1 |
| 1846 | 38 | 91 3 | 33 4 | 162 7 |
| 1847 | 35 4 | 93 | 35 | 163 4 |

*Statement of the cost of manufacturing cassimeres by the Middlesex Co., Lowell—capital $1,000,000—furnished by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston. November, 1849.*

| | Six months ending November 30, 1847. | | Six months ending November 30, 1848. | | Six months ending May 31, 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yards. | Cost per yard. | Yards. | Cost per yard. | Yards. | Cost per yard. |
| Goods wove | 685,552 | — | 555,009 | — | 629,085 | |
| Deduct 25 per cent. for shrinking in finishing | 171,388 | — | 138,752 | — | 157,271 | |
| | 514,164 | | 416,257 | | 471,814 | |
| | | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* | | *Cents.* |
| Wool used | $304,668 | 59¼ | $237,663 | 57 1/10 | $218,957 | 46⅖ |
| Dye stuffs | 24,814 | 5 | 15,841 | 3¾ | 13,934 | 2 9/10 |
| Soap | 8,268 | 1⅖ | 8,774 | 2 1/10 | 7,867 | 1⅔ |
| Coal and wood | 18,469 | 4 | 10,180 | 2½ | 15,771 | 3⅓ |
| Wool oilings | 6,006 | 1¼ | 5,082 | 1⅖ | 6,784 | 1⅖ |
| Sperm oil | 8,725 | 1⅖ | 3,651 | ⅞ | 3,768 | 5/6 |
| Glue | 2,658 | ½ | 3,232 | ⅘ | 2,058 | ⅖ |
| Teazles (American) | 5,374 | 1 | 4,291 | 1 | 2,700 | ⅔ |
| Materials for repairs | 1,056 | ¼ | 719 | 1/6 | 669 | ⅛ |
| Labor, including salaries to agent and overseers, &c. | 162,137 | 31½ | 124,350 | 29⅗ | 132,400 | 28 1/10 |
| | 541,575 | 105½ | 460,984 | 110¾ | 427,738 | 90⅔ |
| Interest on materials and labor from time of payment until sales of goods were realized (interest on capital, $1,000,000, not included) | 31,079 | 6 | *47,197 | 11⅓ | 22,825 | 4⅚ |

*This large amount of interest in 1848 was caused by large stock, which could not be sold except at great sacrifice.

L—No. 17.

*Statement in regard to the price of labor at the Boott cotton mills at Lowell, Massachusetts, under various tariffs.*

STATEMENT OF THE RATES OF WAGES.

1st. Before the effect of the tariff of 1842 had begun to be felt.
2d. Under the operation of that tariff.
3d. As affected by the tariff of 1846.

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 1, exclusive of board—manufacture drills—for six months ending

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1843 | $1 77 | per week; | board added, | $3 02 |
| December 30, 1843 | 1 92 | " | " | 3 17 |
| June 29, 1844 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| December 28, 1844 | 2 26 | " | " | 3 51 |
| June 28, 1845 | 2 25 | " | " | 3 50 |
| December 27, 1845 | 2 43 | " | " | 3 68 |
| June 27, 1846 | 2 50 | " | " | 3 75 |

Average wages of all females employed in Boott mill No. 3, exclusive of board—manufacture No. 30 cloth—for six months ending

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1843 | $1 92 | per week; | board added, | $3 17 |
| December 30, 1843 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| June 29, 1844 | 2 00 | " | " | 3 25 |
| December 28, 1844 | 2 30 | " | " | 3 55 |
| June 28, 1845 | 2 11 | " | " | 3 26 |
| December 27, 1845 | 2 56 | " | " | 3 81 |
| June 27, 1846 | 2 60 | " | " | 3 85 |

Under the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1 in December, 1848, was $1 81; board added, $3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3 in August and September, 1848, was $2 12; board added, $3 37.

The mill No. 3 stopped in September, 1848. If it had been kept running till December, 1848, the average would have been $1 90; add board, $3 12.

Before the tariff of 1842 began to be felt, the average wages in mill No. 1, July, 1843, was $1 77; add board, $3 02.

The average wages in mill No. 3, July, 1843, was $1 92; add board, $3 17.

Under the effects of the tariff of 1842, the average wages in mill No. 1, June 27, 1846, was $2 50; add board, $3 75.

The average wages in mill No. 3, June 2, 1846, was $2 60; add board, $3 85.

After the tariff of 1846, the average wages in mill No. 1, December, 1848, was $1 81; add board, $3 06.

The average wages in mill No. 3, December, 1848, was $1 90; add board, $3 15.

Your obedient servant,

J. PICKERING PUTNAM,
*Treasurer of Boott Cotton Mills.*

L—No. 18.

ON WOOL AND WOOLLENS.—By Dr. E. H. Robbins.

The public policy, in theory, has for the last thirty years encouraged the product of the raw material, both of cotton and wool, by legislation. Enactment after enactment has been requisite, and been granted from time to time, as the progress of these great branches of industry have developed; and in 1846, after thirty years of discrimination in favor of the manufactures of our own country, by assessments of duties on foreign products which conflict with our own. The principle of *ad valorem* duties in 1846 was adopted in assessing the tariff of duties on the goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign countries; which *ad valorem* principle had been exploded and thrown aside as unwise, impolitic, and impracticable in all the European world. Now, it turns out that for thirty years prior to 1846, by the encouragements held out by Congress, great investments were made year after year in sheep, the growing of wool, the building of factories and machinery, involving in themselves and their dependencies an immense pecuniary interest, in the aggregate hardly less than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Now, then, an immense business, reaching two-thirds of the whole inhabited territory of the United States, in thirty years has manifested itself under the patronage of the government, to involve a magnificent pecuniary interest, affecting property and persons to an immense amount. By a mistake in legislation, it is prostrated; and disappointment and disaster have followed the interest for the last three years, by foreign competition, which the government did not intend. They did not intend that the *ad valorem* system of assessing duties on foreign goods, wares, and merchandise should destroy our own infant institutions, not thirty years old. The government did not know the working of an *ad valorem* system of assessing and collecting duties on foreign merchandise. The consequence has been, that the country has been flooded with goods from other countries, produced by cheap labor and cheap material and cheap capital, by undervaluations and false invoices of cost; so that the severity of the competition has prostrated the wool-grower and the manufacturer of articles of universal use and necessity in the woollen branch of industry in the United States.

The tariff of 1846 should be altered, because it no longer affords protection to the wool and woollens; not so much because the rate of duty assessed in the tariff of 1846 is not high enough, but because that duty cannot be collected under the *ad valorem* system.

The American manufactured article should be protected, because the importation of the raw material of which it is made is prohibited by a duty of thirty per cent., while the duties on the foreign manufactured articles are, and can be, almost entirely evaded, to wit:

It is an ascertained fact, as the custom-house returns will show, that the mass of the imported clothing-woollens are brought from the continent of Europe. It is an ascertained fact, that, by undervaluation of the cost in false invoices, the duties assessed are reduced to fifteen per cent.; and then, by bounties allowed in France, Belgium, and Hungary, and other continental States, this fifteen per cent. is reduced to a mere nominal charge. The government did not anticipate this working of the *ad valorem* principle of the assessment of duties; if they had, they would have anticipated the destruction of this department of property and industry.

This branch requires protection because it has been carried on for centuries in all Europe, while in the United States it has not yet been a third of one century other than a household and home-made branch of industry. The consumption of wool may be now safely estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, and it is also safe to say that this wool is much more than doubled in value by the process of manufacturing; and the aggregate is a very large amount of the property of the country. The wool and woollen interest is now a greater interest than cotton and cottons were in 1835.

Wool-growing is a great and increasing department of industry, and if wisely cherished, is destined to become one of the greatest interests in the country. We have no accurate statistics of the number of sheep in the United States; but the most reliable estimates fix them from twenty-five to thirty millions.

The Patent Office document, published by order of Congress, estimates the number of sheep in 1847 at 25,000,000. If we take that estimate as the basis, and allow for the increase, which we know to be great, especially in the western States, we may safely set the present number at 30,000,000. The capital invested in lands on which to subsist these flocks, together with the folds, sheds, and other necessary buildings, to secure their feed and shelter them from the weather, cannot be less than ten dollars per head; and if we add to this one dollar each as the value of the animal, which all must allow to be a low estimate, we shall have 330,000,000 dollars in this country invested in sheep husbandry. In 1836, Judge Woodbury, then Secretary of the Treasury, in an elaborate report on the culture of cotton, submitted to Congress, estimated the lands for the cultivation of cotton at $312,000,000. Now, if we are right in our estimate, we have at the present time invested in the growing of wool, a sum which does not fall short of the sum invested in lands in 1836 for the culture of cotton.

The annual product of sheep husbandry may safely be estimated at $34,700,000. The flocks in Germany are said to average a trifle over two pounds to the fleece, while in Great Britain, where they grow a coarser kind of wool, the average is at least four pounds per fleece. In this country we have every variety, from the pure Saxony to the native breed; and hence our average cannot be as low as in Germany, where the finest wool is grown, nor as high as in Great Britain, where the greatest efforts have been made to increase the weight of the fleece. From the best information we can obtain, our fleeces run from two pounds and a half to two and three-quarters. We have taken the medium, and cut down our fleeces to two pounds and ten ounces. This would give 78,880,000 pounds as the annual crop; which, at 30 cents per pound, will yield a product of $23,664,000 a year. To this sum we may add fifty cents per head upon the whole flock for the lambs, mutton, and skins, independent of the wool, which are disposed of annually. This would give us the large sum of $15,000,000 to be added to the value of the wool, making an aggregate value of $38,664,000 as the annual product of sheep husbandry.

The importance of this branch of industry will appear more striking, when we consider the claimants which yield this large product of sheep husbandry. We have already said that the capital invested cannot be less than $330,000,000; which, at six per cent., would give $19,800,000,

leaving about $19,664,000 as a compensation for the labor bestowed on the flocks, which would average only about sixty-three cents per head upon the whole number.

These estimates and calculations, which I think sufficiently low, show the magnitude of this interest and its vast importance to the industry and wealth of the country.

Destroy this interest and you strike out of existence a vast amount of capital, and rob the laborers of employment worth $19,664,000 annually.

The fact that wool is lower, much lower in all Europe than in America—and the duty of 30 per cent. amounts to a prohibition to the use of it by the American manufacturer—renders it not only quite, but indispensably necessary to impose an adequate specific duty on European fabrics to place the American manufacturer on equal ground, that he may compete and enjoy the American market. We ask to have done for the manufacturers what has been done for the producers of wool; which is, to give them the American market for the American product.

It is not desirable to magnify this interest; yet in exhibiting the employment of many millions of acres of land in this branch of industry, it is a reason for the protection of the government. If the low priced labor of the continent of Europe is to be patronized by the introduction of foreign fabrics into this country, then the agriculture of the continent of Europe is to be substituted for the agriculture of our own country. This great interest requires specific duties, because ad valorem duties cannot be fairly assessed or collected.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

BOSTON, *October*, 1849.

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L—No. 19.

BOSTON, *November* 1, 1849.

SIR: Mr. W. W. Stone, of this city, has requested me to make you a communication on the subject of the cotton manufacture, owing to a disappointment from another quarter. I very cheerfully undertake to do so.

I enclose a memorial which was presented to Congress in 1846, but was not printed by order of Congress. As this document was drawn up by myself, I am ready to assume the responsibility as to the correctness of its facts and opinions.

The result in the change of the tariff has fully justified these opinions. First in respect to revenue:

It appears by Senate document 444, 1st session 29th Congress, 23d July, 1846, that the revenue derived from manufactures of cotton for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was $4,511,016, on a net import of $12,036,553; net revenue for year ending 30th June, 1846, $4,483,000, on net import of $11,551,000, (Senate document 105, 2d session 29th Congress;) whilst the table of imports for the year ending 30th June, 1848, gives a net import of $15,868,790, on which the duty of 25 per cent. amounts to only $3,969,190. (See correction at the end.)

It is matter of notoriety, that none of the coarser, heavy goods consumed by the laboring classes, are imported under the present tariff. The actual change in certain articles is exhibited in the following table taken from the British exports to the United States, made up for a paper called Burns's Glance, printed in Manchester.

*Exports to the United States.*

| | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849, 6 mo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Yards.* | *Yards.* | *Yards* | *Yards* | *Yards.* | *Yards.* |
| Plain cottons..... | 9,150,000 | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 17,000,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Cottons printed and dyed | 12,000,000 | 13,000,000 | 13,500,000 | 44,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Cotton and linen mixed. ..... | | 229,000 | 212,000 | 730,000 | 1,225,000 | 2,663,659 |

This table shows—what is in fact notorious—that the first effect of the tariff was to cause a large import of plain cottons, (not of the coarser sort,) which were readily taken for consumption, especially at the south; but the difference in quality, that is, in tenacity, was discovered in the course of the year, and the demand and the importation fell off from 41,000,000 to 17,000,000 yards, whilst the importation of printed calicoes has increased, and continued about three-fold what it was under the tariff of 1842. It presents another striking fact, having an important bearing on the revenue: manufactures of cotton and linen mixed are not enumerated in the tariff of 1846, and of course (as I presume) pay a duty of 20 per cent. This has been discovered, and the quantity of these goods is increasing enormously. Now, in point of fact, I believe no man can, by inspection, distinguish goods made wholly of cotton from those having a mixture, especially a small one of linen: of course, the invoices will be made to conform to the lowest rate of duty. There is no financial reason why linens should not pay the same rate of duty as cottons. The present condition of the cotton manufacture, and for the last two years, is that of extreme depression, and is justly attributable, in a great measure, to the change in the tariff. Under the excitement produced by the famine in England, the effect was not much felt in 1847; but since then, although few if any mills have stopped work, the average earnings of the best conducted establishments have been less than six per cent. per annum, whilst many have incurred a positive loss.

The depreciation of property in our cotton mills since 1846 is fully 25 per cent. At that time many new establishments had been commenced, and contracts made for machinery, which have since been completed. In that respect, we have now come to a complete stand-still. Up to the present time, there has been a regular increase of the cotton manufacture in New England; but from present appearances, there will probably be a falling off this year, by the stopping a part of the machinery; attributable, however, in some measure, to the advance in the price of cotton. I have a return made up in 1846 of all the printing establishments in the United States. The annual product was fully 250,000,000 yards. I suppose the quantity has rather increased, notwithstanding the failure of some large concerns. The commercial tables have made the consumption of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1848, 531,000 bales, and for the year ending September 1, 1849, 518,000. These numbers are not precisely accurate for any given year, owing to a variation in the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers on the 1st September. I am of the opinion that a more accurate estimate of the actual consumption for the year ending September 1, 1848, is 510,000 bales, and 540,000 for the year ending September 1, 1849. These numbers do not include the cotton manufactured south of the Potomac and in some of the western States, estimated by some at 100,000 bales. At any rate, a moderate estimate of the present consumption of the United

States by manufacture is 600,000 bales; which, at 450 lbs. to the bale, gives 270,000,000 of pounds weight; which, at twenty-five cents the pound, gives $67,500,000 as the value after being manufactured.

I suppose the above average of the weight, and of the value, is as near the fact as may be. The quantity of those exported the last year appears to have been $5,716,000, or something less than ten per cent. of the whole manufacture; the largest amount to China—the proportion of about ten per cent. of the whole manufactured, as the export has been pretty uniform since an early period of our manufacture. The British make the same style of goods as imitations of ours, and frequently make them with our stamps. They are made of inferior cotton, (mostly of India,) and lower in price; and no doubt the quantity they sell in the same markets is greater than we do, whilst the superior quality of our goods is sufficiently appreciated to enable us to continue the trade. You will see by the last commercial statement that we shipped to the amount of $318,000 to Calcutta, where they are subject to an extra duty of ten per cent. This was in the article of cotton drills, in which even the British troops have been clothed. Nothing strikes one in the whole history of the cotton manufacture so forcibly as the strangeness of the fact, that the cotton-growers of the south have been constantly opposed to it.

The change in the tariff from 1842 to 1846 has affected very injuriously the cotton manufacture, and other large interests; but its worst aspect, perhaps, is its effect upon the general prosperity of the country through its pressure upon the money market. Under our most protective tariff, the tendency has been to over-importation of foreign merchandise. Under the stimulus of the act of 1846, the first effect was such an importation as carried off nearly the whole of the great amount of coin which had flowed in upon us during the European famine, and produced a severe stringency in the money market of the Atlantic cities, which has now continued with greater or less intensity for the last two years, depreciating the value of property, paralyzing mechanical labor, and in fact tending to reduce the price of all labor. How far the influx of gold from California will counteract this tendency, remains to be seen. There appears to be a singular error in Mr. Secretary Walker's last annual report of December 11, 1848. In table F, the imports consumed in the United States for the last fiscal year are given as $127,490,012—the gross import being $154,977,876, and the export $7,986,806. Now, the import of bullion and specie being, by the official table, but $6,360,224, the actual net import was $140,630,846, instead of $127,490,012. This error is the more important because Mr. Walker draws conclusions from it in page 5 of the body of his report; which, of course, are not warranted by the fact.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

Hon. W. M. Meredith.

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*A more correct view of the revenue on cotton manufactures for these years is as follows, including hosiery, &c.*

Senate Doc. 105, net imports of cotton manufactures—29th Congress, 2d session:

| | | | Duties. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table D, | for the year ending June 30, 1845 | $13,360,729 | $4,908,268 |
| " E, | " " 1846 | 12,857,118 | 4,865,498 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross import in 1848 - - - - - - | $18,389,632 |
| Exported - - - - - - - | 1,215,515 |
| | 17,174,117 |
| Duty at twenty-five per cent. - - - - | $4,293,029 |
| Less five per cent. on hosiery, $1,360 - - - | 680,000 |
| Actual revenue for the year - - - - - | 3,613,029 |

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MEMORIAL ON THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

The undersigned, citizens of Boston and the vicinity, interested in the cotton manufacture, would respectfully represent—

That they have seen with alarm a proposition emanating from the government, proposing a radical change in the system on which our revenue laws have hitherto been administered, combining the raising a revenue sufficient for the wants of the government with a discrimination in favor of our own industry, and inviting the employment of capital in the establishment of certain manufactures.

Under this system the manufacture of cotton fabrics has advanced with a rapidity which cannot be matched in the industrial history of any nation; and yet in the midst of this success, and whilst a greater amount of new capital is going into it than at any former period, a revenue bill has been framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not only abolishing the specific duty in the form of the minimum which has existed for thirty years, but also subjecting the whole manufacture to a rate of duty below that of any other manufacture or production requiring anything like an equal degree of skill and capital.

Believing that such a proposition could only proceed from a total misapprehension of the actual state of the manufacture, we present ourselves before you.

We refer you to a memorial which we presented to Congress in 1842, presenting such facts as were thought material to enable that body to act understandingly in reference to this manufacture in framing the new tariff on which it was then occupied.

From this memorial, (House document No. 461, 27th Congress, first session, page 48,) we annex some extracts.

It will be perceived that the duty on manufactures of cotton imposed by the act of 1842, is higher than that we suggested as sufficient to protect existing establishments. We have undoubted authority for saying that the existing rates were fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means *for the sake of revenue*, and not because so high a duty was necessary or desirable for the sake of protection.

We believe the event has justified their views. The revenue on piece goods, wholly or partially composed of cotton, for the year ending 30th June, 1845, was upwards of four millions of dollars, at an average rate of 38½ per cent. on the actual value.

We do not believe any reduction of duty will yield a greater amount of duty, nor on principles more unexceptionable on the score of revenue

alone; because it will be found on examination that *the goods now imported consist almost wholly of the finer and fanciful branches of the manufacture consumed mostly by the rich, and which may well be considered luxuries; while the heavier common fabrics, consumed by the laboring classes, are actually furnished by our own manufacture* on terms as cheap or cheaper than they can be imported from any country whatever. As proof of this, we need only refer to the discussions in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Manchester Borough meeting in November and December, 1844, which led to the repeal of the duty on cotton in England; and to the fact of our constantly increasing export in this branch of the manufacture.

We deprecate the change from specific to ad valorem duties in all cases, as discarding the light derived from experience, and opening the door to extensive frauds, and tending to throw the trade into the hands of unscrupulous foreigners.

We deprecate it especially in the case of the cotton manufacture as equally injurious to the revenue, and fatal to the principle of protection.

Should Congress finally decide on making a new tariff in the place of the existing one, we would propose the following scale of duties on manufactures, of which cotton is a component part:

On all bleached or unbleached manufactures, containing not exceeding ninety-two threads of warp and filling to the square inch, and weighing not less than a pound to three square yards, two cents the square yard.

On all other manufactures, bleached or unbleached, four cents the square yard.

On all manufactures of cotton, dyed or printed, in whole or in part, six cents the square yard.

On all mixtures of cotton, with wool or silk, dyed or printed, eight cents the square yard.

With these rates of duties secured, we shall be content with any rate of ad valorem duty on this manufacture which Congress in their wisdom shall decide on. We will suggest, however, that it would seem extraordinary to place a lower duty on these fanciful luxuries than on either woollens or hardware.

We would also suggest that the imposing any but a nominal duty on those raw materials which enter into the preparation of goods for exportation is contrary to the enlightened policy of other nations.

It is true the memorial of 1842 was made when the manufacture was in a state of extreme depression, and that it is now in one of high prosperity. This would seem to be in itself a good argument against any change in the existing tariff; but we have seen with surprise this very success urged from high authority against the system, on the ground that the profits of the manufacturers were too great, and should be reduced by cutting down the tariff.

This view is so utterly opposed to that of an enlightened political economy, which teaches us that any branch of business giving a rate of profit above the average in other pursuits is sure to attract capital into it until an equilibrium is restored, that we will not suppose it can influence your deliberations.

This effect is in fact so apparent in the number of new mills now in the process of being put in operation that the apprehension should be that the business may be very soon overdone. It is a remarkable circumstance that the most profitable branch of the manufacture has been in goods for

exportation, showing clearly what is in fact notorious, that the same or even a greater degree of prosperity has attended the manufacture in England during the last two years. Already the tide has turned, and these fluctuations furnish a most flimsy ground for stable and permanent legislation.

We therefore pray for an opportunity to substantiate the foregoing facts before those committees of Congress to which the subject of a revision of the tariff may have been committed.

P. T. JACKSON and 78 others.

BOSTON, *March* 12, 1846.

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L—No. 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *October* 29, 1849.

The undersigned would respectfully represent that in 1845, as the agent of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, he commenced an enterprise for the production of the finer classes of cotton fabrics, such as had been several times unsuccessfully attempted in this country. In the prosecution of this end he proceeded to England, and spent some six months among the mills engaged in this business, to acquaint himself with the machinery used for the purpose and the modes of its operation. Having accomplished this, he ordered a system of machinery, such as was there used for this purpose, and imported the same to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where it was put into operation.

In consideration of the nature of the enterprise and Mr. Secretary Walker's instructions, the machinery was passed at the custom-house free of duty.

Our mill was got into operation in the spring of 1847, and in respect to quality, quantity, and economy of product, we have realized our most sanguine expectations. And we believe that the almost universal incredulity in respect to our success has given place to an assurance that the whole range of finer cotton fabrics may be as well produced in this country as in England.

We regret, however, to say that the fabrics we are making, in their printed state, have receded in prices from 25 to 30 cents per yard by the case, to 20 cents in 1847, 16 cents in 1848, and 11½ cents in 1849; and that the present range of the market, and the rates at which they are imported, are such as entirely to preclude all profit in the business. We have, moreover, as yet touched but one fabric, and shall require time to perfect ourselves in that, not to speak of the time and expense requisite to extend the scope of our enterprise, from which we must be precluded under present circumstances.

It is too plainly for the interest of the importers of these goods and the manufacturers of them abroad, to render our effort abortive; and special efforts to this end have been made, and are still being made, by flooding our markets with an inferior article, and by auction and other sales, in immediate competition with ours, and at vastly reduced prices.

Such being the position of things, the question is pending, whether the finer cotton fabrics shall continue to be produced in this country, or whether they shall be again abandoned to foreign hands.

To illustrate the case more fully, the writer has, from authentic data, instituted a comparison between an English and American mill of the

same capacity, for the manufacture of the fine muslins. The mills each contain 400 looms, and produce annually 2,500,000 yards, at cost as follows:

*In the American mill.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For stock - - - - - | $22,500 | |
| 2. For labor - - - - - | 102,500 | |
| 3. For interest on capital - - - - | 24,000 | |
| 4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 10 per cent. - - - - - - | 18,750 | |
| | | $167,750 |

*In the English mill.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. For stock - - - - - | $22,500 | |
| 2. For labor - - - - - | 68,250 | |
| 3. For interest on capital - - - - | 9,000 | |
| 4. For commissions and interest on sales, at 2 per cent. - - - - - - | 2,500 | |
| | | 102,250 |
| | | 65,500 |

From the above it will be seen, in respect to the English mill, that $\$102{,}250 \div 2{,}500{,}000$ yards $= 4\frac{9}{100}$ cents per yard; while, in respect to the American mill, that $\$167{,}750 \div 2{,}500{,}000$ yards $= 6\frac{71}{100}$ cents per yard. Consequently, that the English mill-owner has an advantage over the American of $65,500 per annum, or 64 per cent. on the amount of his business, or $2\frac{62}{100}$ cents per yard on his product.

The results thus attained are corroborated, in respect to the American mill, by our own books for the year and a half past; and in respect to the English mill, by the rates at which these goods ranged in their market the last year, when they were said to be sold without profit, which was 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* sterling, or $1 00 to $1 12 the piece of 25 yards, or from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents the yard.—(See appendix.)

Allowing the above data to be correct, it will be seen that, if the goods are correctly invoiced and the 25 per cent. duty paid, and the 20 per cent. additional expenses, amounting to 45 per cent., or $1\frac{8}{100}$ cent per yard, the English article would still stand 18 per cent., or $\frac{62}{100}$ cent per yard less than the American. The present tariff, therefore, does not and cannot answer our wants; and a successful introduction of the manufacture of fine goods cannot be made while it exists.

Having shown the inadequacy of the present tariff to the protection of our goods, I would further suggest that the bearings of any ad valorem tariff are unequal and adverse to the interests of the finer or more expensive classes of manufacture of all kinds.

The necessities of a tariff (other than as a revenue measure) arise from the inequality in the value of labor in this and other countries. The idea is to levy a duty upon imports that shall bring the foreign to a par with the domestic article, so that the labor of the country shall be sustained from an unequal and most depressing competition. Now it is obvious that the proportion of labor employed in the production of different articles, and of different grades of the same article, varies immensely; just as the raw material (of any class) is wrought from one grade of de-

velopment to another, from its roughest and coarsest form and uses, up to its highest and most exquisite finish and purposes, the proportion of labor to stock is increased.

For example, in cotton fabrics, if the whole range of cloths is divided into three classes—coarse, medium, and fine—the proportion of labor to stock varies as follows:

In coarse fabrics it is as 55 of stock to 45 of labor.

In medium fabrics it is as 38 of stock to 62 of labor.

In the fine fabrics it is as 18 of stock to 82 of labor.

The proportion of labor in the medium fabrics is 32 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and in the fine 82 per cent. greater than in the coarse, and 32 per cent. greater than in the medium.

The same variation in the proportion between labor and stock attaches to manufactures from all varieties of materials, just as we advance from the coarser to the finer.

Now the ad valorem principle takes these three grades of articles, in which the element to which alone duties properly attach, i. e. labor, exists in the proportion of 1, 1.62, 1.82, and serves them all alike. Hence the medium grade has 40 per cent. and the finer grade 82 per cent. less protection than the common or coarser article; just as capital, labor, and skill are employed, the ad valorem principle withdraws protection.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the coarser grades of manufactures (of all kinds) have not only immensely the advantage of the finer, under the present system, but that the prosperity of the former will become the ruin of the latter; for, in a press of business, the labor in the former can be increased nearly double of that in the latter, and yet be within the range of protection. If the two start equal, and both should want help, as is always the case in times of activity of trade, the manufacturer of the coarser article can bid nearly two to one against the manufacturer of the finer article, and is protected in so doing.

Aside, therefore, from its giving a high protection when little is needed, and little when much is demanded, to secure uniformity to business and prices, the ad valorem principle gives the largest protection to the article that involves least labor, and the least protection to the article that involves the most labor. I need not add, therefore, that it is radically and fundamentally wrong in principle and pernicious in practice.

Having analyzed the ad valorem principle of the present tariff, it is proper also to remark, that though the tariff of 1842—inasmuch as it took a minimum high enough to answer our utmost wants—had a better practical result, yet in respect to equality of operation, and in fact to sound principle, it was equally defective, and hence its fall.

If the foregoing assumption in respect to the necessities of a tariff be correct, i. e. as regards articles of import that may be and should be produced in this country, to equalize the difference between the rates of labor in this country and in Europe, then it is obvious that the remedial influence should attach and be proportioned to that element to which it appertains, and for the protection of which it is applied, viz: the labor involved in the article of import.

The writer would therefore take the liberty to suggest, that in respect to all the articles of import (which we desire to introduce the production of in this country) a general list should be made, and each department should be divided into a sufficient number of grades to answer the purposes of reasonable equality; and then the amount of labor and other

items of cost (in which the foreign manufacturer has an advantage of the American) involved in each grade of each class should be ascertained; and that *that* should be made the basis of a duty, which shall counterbalance the inequalities between the foreign and domestic articles.

To illustrate more fully the plan suggested, (in respect to the department of cottons,) the three-fold division named—coarse, medium, and fine—is perhaps as good as any that could be adopted. The coarse comprising all goods of 4 square yards, or less, to the pound. The medium comprising all goods between 4 and 8 square yards to the pound. The fine comprising all goods of 8 or more square yards to the pound.

In these grades the proportion of labor to stock will be nearly as given above; i. e., 45 per cent. in the coarse, 62 per cent. in the medium, and 82 per cent. in the fine. On the receipt of an invoice, then, it will be necessary first to determine the class to which the goods belong, by dividing the square yards in the piece by its weight in pounds. If it falls into the first class, 45 per cent. of the home valuation is labor, and dutiable at the per centage fixed by law. If it falls into the second class, 62 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same per centage. If it falls into the third class, 82 per cent. is labor, and dutiable at the same per centage.

The same principle, it will be seen, (after having adopted the right classification, which in respect to woollens and iron may be quite as simple as cottons,) may be applied to all articles of import, on which a discriminating protection is desirable, and in all cases the dutiable element of the article will be reached and treated the same. With whatever materials combined, in whatever form it comes, the cheap labor of other countries would then be detected and withheld from coming into an unequal and depressing competition with the more expensive or better requited labor of our own country. The labor of our country, in every department and grade, would then be maintained in independency over the ignorance and pauperism and servility of other lands, and receive a reward corresponding to its merits, as the great element of wealth and strength to our country.

A tariff so constructed would be grounded on right principles. It would protect what is sought to be protected, and which no former tariff has equitably done; i. e., the labor of the country. It would be most strictly and emphatically a tariff for the protection of labor—the laboring man's tariff.

I have already amplified much beyond my original intention; but the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. YOUNG,
*Agent Portsmouth Steam Factory.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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APPENDIX.

In the comparison instituted between an English and an American mill, it is assumed in item 1, that the cotton or stock is the same in both. The English always use a lower grade of stock to produce a given grade

of goods. In item 2, it is assumed that wages in England are 33 per cent. lower than in this country, which is substantiated by Mr. John Aikin's pamphlet on "Labor and Wages at Home and Abroad," in which he gives the rates of wages in various departments of business in various countries in Europe; and he summed up his letter on wages in manufacturing establishments as follows: "My general conclusion was, that labor in the cotton manufactories of Manchester was at least 33 per cent., and in the woollen at Leeds at least 50 per cent., cheaper than similar labor at the same time at Lowell." If we take one hand from Belfast, one from Glasgow, one from Leeds, and one from Manchester, at the rates given by Mr. Aikin, they will earn together $8 28, or $2 07 each per week; while at the Laconia mill, Saco, Maine, for the month of March last, taking one hand from each of the four departments, they earn together $12 61, or $3 15 each per week. A general overlooker there receives $2 50 per day, while a corresponding man here would receive $4 per day. Good overseers there receive $1 25 per day, while the general wages of overseers here, in mills of 10,000 spindles, is $2, and in larger mills $2 50. Mr. Aikin's conclusions, therefore, are well grounded; and the disparity between foreign and American labor is still greater in other departments, to the skilled labor of which we offer no inducements to emigration.

In item 3, it is assumed that a mill in England is got up at a first cost of about three-fourths of the cost of the same in this country. From authentic data in my possession, it appears that the disparity of cost is still greater. And it is also assumed that the rates of interest are 3 per cent. there and 6 per cent. here, or in that proportion.

In item 4, it is assumed that the foreign manufacturer purchases his own stock, and in quantities to meet his current consumption, and sells his own goods on a ninety-days credit. Whereas the American manufacturer has to purchase and sell through commission houses; has to lay in a season's stock, for which cash is paid, and sells his goods on a credit of from eight to twelve months; which items, together, amount to a difference of some eight per cent. on the amount of their business. In all items, other than cost of stock, therefore, the foreign manufacturer has greatly the advantage of the American.

It is not, however, intended to give the foregoing figures as an exact, but rather as an approximate statement of the case, sufficiently accurate to answer all the purposes of illustration.

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## L—No. 21.

ESSEX STEAM-MILLS, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.,
*September* 30, 1849.

The Essex steam-mills of Newburyport, Massachusetts, have 180 looms and 6,720 self-actor mule spindles, and manufacture printing cloths, 28 inches wide, 60 picks, from No. 30 yarn, averaging for the year ending August 4th $6\frac{18}{100}$ yards per pound; a specimen of which cloth is to this affixed. They have spun 264,409 pounds of yarn, averaging $39\frac{35}{100}$ pounds per spindle. They have manufactured 261,858 pounds, or 1,618,870 yards of cloth, by steam power. They have consumed 666 tons of Lackawana lump coal, 1,562 bushels charcoal, and 7 cords wood; 11,219

pounds of starch and 20 barrels of flour; 1,354 gallons oil, 319,272 pounds of cotton, at a nett cost of $22\frac{973}{1000}$ cents per pound, or $3\frac{716}{1000}$ per yard; a detailed statement of which is annexed. The cost of the cotton was $22,216 66; from which deduct $1,939 47 for sales of waste, and we have $20,277 19, the amount as appears in the table. The labor account is the amount paid the operatives in the mill; the salaries were paid to three individuals, viz: to the treasurer $850; to the clerk of the corporation $54; to the superintendent $1,000. Incidentals are made up of a multitude of small things, chiefly of lumber, iron, steel, leather, shuttles, &c., nearly the whole of which are products of the industry of this country. The amount of capital invested in the business, all of which was paid in cash, is $100,000. The mill has not earned anything for two years, but has lost $1,400. No dividends of profits have been made during this period ending August 4th, 1849; nor has anything been allowed for depreciation. No great improvements have been made to increase the product, or to decrease its cost. An expenditure of $20,000 would enable us to increase our product of yarn 5 per cent., and to make our cloth for one quarter of a cent less per yard. We think the goods cannot be materially cheapened unless a large expenditure is made to procure the *most modern* machinery. It may be proper to remark that during this period of time, (two years) the wages of the operatives have been reduced about 15 per cent.; and this was necessary to save the proprietors from a greater loss. The machinery is all American.

W. C. BALCH, *Agent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| N. B.—Loss in two years - - - - | $1,400 00 |
| Interest on capital - - - - | 12,000 00 |
| | 13,400 00 |

Besides depreciation.

*Cost of* 261,858 *pounds or* 1,618,870 *yards printing cloths for year ending August* 4, 1849.

| | | Cost pr. pound. | Cost pr yd. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents. | Cents. |
| Insurance and taxes | $1,403 59 | .536 | .087 |
| Starch | 663 08 | .253 | .041 |
| Oil | 1,182 08 | .451 | .073 |
| Cotton | 20,277 19 | 7.744 | 1.253 |
| Fuel | 3,600 31 | 1.375 | .222 |
| Interest | 840 84 | .321 | .052 |
| Labor | 27,374 81 | 10.454 | 1.691 |
| Salaries | 1,904 00 | .727 | .118 |
| Incidentals | 2,911 36 | 1.112 | .179 |
| | 60,157 26 | 22.973 | 3.716 |

L—No. 22.

BOSTON, *November* 5, 1849.

SIR: In regard to your inquiry as to "the amount and kinds of exports of domestic manufactures, and to what countries; what competition they maintain abroad with similar foreign articles; and what American articles are imitated or counterfeited, and to what extent, by foreign manufacturers;" I would make the following statement respecting exports to the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The number of packages of American cotton goods that arrived at that port each year from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was as follows:

| Years. | Packages. |
|---|---|
| 1840 | 6,169 |
| 1841 | 8,961 |
| 1842 | 5,337 |
| 1843 | 7,358 |
| 1844 | 4,554 |
| 1845 | 8,831 |
| 1846 | 4,866 |
| 1847 | 5,866 |
| 1848 | 6,545 |
| Total for nine years | 54,787 |

The kinds of goods were almost wholly of the heavy fabrics of piece goods, and consisted principally of the following descriptions, namely: sheetings; shirtings, brown and striped; drillings, brown, bleached, and blue; denims or derries, and Osnaburgs.

The whole number of packages of cotton goods that arrived at that port during the same period of nine years from Great Britain was as follows:

| Years. | Packages. |
|---|---|
| 1840 | 20,828 |
| 1841 | 24,968 |
| 1842 | 14,059 |
| 1843 | 14,455 |
| 1844 | 19,205 |
| 1845 | 20,000 |
| 1846 | 22,986 |
| 1847 | 27,962 |
| 1848 | 18,217 |
| Total for nine years | 182,680 |

But it should be remarked that these included all kinds and qualities—heavy, fine, plain, colored, printed, and fancy—and other articles as well as piece goods, of cotton fabrics.

The following table exhibits the duties in reis on the articles of American manufacture, specified therein as levied by the tariff of Brazil that went into effect on the 11th of November, 1844, and which are assessed on a home valuation; and also the ruling prices of the same at the close of each year stated. The value of 1||000 reis is equal to from 50 to 55 cents, according to the current rate of sterling exchange. The second column for 1849 exhibits in cents the net per yard, duties and charges paid, that the prices in reis yield to the shipper—valuing milreis at 52½ cents.

| Articles. | Duties in reis per yard. | 1844. Prices in reis per yard. | 1845. Prices in reis per yard. | 1846. Prices in reis per yard. | 1847. Prices in reis per yard. | 1848. Prices in reis per yard. | Sept., 1849. Prices in reis per yard. | Sept., 1849. Prices net in cts. pr. yard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheetings, 36 inches - | 48½ | 195 *a* 200 | 200 *a* 210 | 200 *a* 210 | 200 *a* 210 | 140 *a* 170 | 190 *a* 200 | 6¼ *a* 6⅔ |
| Shirtings, 30 inches - | 40½ | 145 *a* 150 | 175 *a* 180 | 165 *a* 170 | 160 *a* 170 | 140 *a* 150 | 140 *a* 150 | 4⅜ *a* 4¾ |
| " 27 *a* 28 inch. | 37¾ | 120 *a* 140 | 130 *a* 150 | 140 *a* 150 | 140 *a* 150 | 115 *a* 125 | 110 *a* 115 | 3⅛ *a* 3⅝ |
| Drillings, brown - | 53¾ | 240 *a* 260 | 225 *a* 230 | 215 *a* 230 | 200 *a* 210 | 175 *a* 180 | 190 *a* 200 | 6 *a* 6⅔ |
| " bleached - | 64½ | 250 *a* 260 | 260 *a* 270 | 250 *a* 260 | 220 *a* 230 | 200 *a* 210 | 200 *a* 205 | 6 *a* 6⅛ |
| " blue - - | 72½ | 290 *a* 330 | 300 *a* 320 | 260 *a* 270 | 280 *a* 290 | 240 *a* 245 | 240 *a* 250 | 7⅕ *a* 7¾ |
| Derries, 30 inches - | 78 | 370 *a* 380 | 340 *a* 350 | 310 *a* 320 | 275 *a* 300 | 275 *a* 280 | 270 *a* 275 | 8⅜ *a* 8⅝ |
| Shirting stripes, 30 inch. | 78 | 270 *a* 300 | 290 *a* 330 | 250 *a* 280 | 210 *a* 220 | 210 *a* 250 | 220 *a* 250 | 6 *a* 7⅔ |
| Osnaburgs, 30 inches - | 57¾ | 180 *a* 200 | 225 *a* 230 | 220 *a* 230 | 210 *a* 220 | 200 *a* 210 | 170 *a* 190 | 4¾ *a* 5⅝ |
| " 28 " - | 53¾ | 170 *a* 175 | 190 *a* 200 | 190 *a* 200 | 190 *a* 200 | 180 *a* 190 | 150 *a* 160 | 4⅛ *a* 4½ |

During the period of my residence in Rio de Janeiro, as consul of the United States, in '44, '45, and '46, English imitations of the American articles referred to were constantly in the market. The stamps and tickets borne upon the American goods were to a great extent counterfeited by British manufacturers. Among many other stamps and tickets counterfeited were the "Appleton," "Stark," and other sheetings; the "York," "Boott," and "Suffolk" drillings; and other styles that I cannot now specify.

On examination and a careful comparison, the British imitations were generally found to be a shade lighter in weight than the American fabrics, and made of an inferior and very short staple cotton; the yarn less twisted, in consequence of which they are soft and appear thick, but are much inferior in durability.

The effect of the imitation articles is, of course, to depress the market, which is constantly overstocked with them, and to underrate the value of the American in the estimation of those who do not know, and therefore cannot appreciate the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit. The first buyers understand when they purchase the imitation goods, that they are such; but they are distributed to the consumers under the deception that they are the genuine American fabrics.

Another important feature in the competition, and which arises from the abundance of capital in the hands of both the English merchant and manufacturer, and which operates to induce the trader to prefer to deal in the imitation, is that the British articles are sold on a credit, without interest, averaging from twelve to eighteen months; while the American shipper requires cash down, or at the expiration of a short and specified credit.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. GORDON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 23.

BOSTON, *November* 20, 1849.

SIR: Understanding that you desire to obtain information respecting the estimation in which American cotton goods are held abroad, I take the liberty to say, that, in passing through the streets of Constantinople during a stay of several weeks in that city in the year 1848, I was often attracted by the cry of "Americanas! Americanas!" from pedlars carrying packs of cotton goods upon their backs. On examining the goods, I found that they were of *British* manufacture, which led me to inquire the cause of their being hawked about as *American* fabrics. My informant told me that a few years ago some American cottons found their way from Smyrna (which, as you are aware, is a considerable market for our goods) to Constantinople, and were there sold. Their superiority was so appreciated by the consumers, that since then the pedlars, in order to obtain a higher price for inferior fabrics, whether of British or other foreign manufacture, are obliged to give them the *American name*.

The above remarks in regard to the pedling of British and other foreign goods as American in Constantinople, apply also to the cities of Alex-

andria and Cairo, though, as far as my memory serves me, not to so great an extent. In Asia Minor, however, *genuine* American goods are sold, as well as the foreign fabrics.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LAWRENCE.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: Being largely engaged in printing white silks, perhaps more so than any other house, we have taken the liberty, at the suggestion of I. R. Davis, esq., of this city, to address you upon the operation of the present and previous revenue bills upon this trade, and to suggest some improvement thereon, in case you propose an alteration in the present bill to the approaching Congress. You are doubtless aware that by the present bill we are entirely excluded from printing for debenture, as we cannot obtain possession of the raw material, so to call it, except upon payment of the duties, thereby forfeiting the drawback. We can see no objection to introducing a clause to the effect, permitting silks to be withdrawn from the custom-house for the purpose of dyeing and printing, upon giving bond or depositing the amount of duties; it would encourage a trade which was almost annihilated by the bill of 1842, and entirely killed by that of 1846, excepting only as applying to New York. By the bill of 1842 it was necessary, upon entering the goods, to enter them "intended for printing," and at the port of entry the goods must be stamped for printing at the custom-house, with their mark previous to withdrawal for printing, and exported only from the port of entry. Although the goods may have been printed in this place or Boston, and forwarded without any custom-house forms, still, upon being returned to New York printed *there*, they were entitled to drawback, but there alone; and as almost all India silks enter that port, the exportation was restricted to that city by the bill of 1842. We have sold goods in this city, and even in Baltimore, for export; but in order to retain the drawback, have been forced to send them to New York, and ship them from thence, causing delay and needless expense, and almost entirely depriving us of an export market. By the tariff of 1846 there is no way provided for printing for debenture. In England there is a large importation of gray silks from Calcutta, chiefly consisting of the article called corahs, which are printed there, and exported more or less to all countries. There, where the warehousing system is most perfect, they are permitted to withdraw their goods for printing, and return them to the charge of the custom-house after being printed, retain their drawback, and be upon the same footing as all other goods. Upon what terms they obtain possession we are not exactly aware, but presume by giving bond or depositing the duties. We can see no objection to this being done here; we can see no objection, also, to allow the goods in the gray to be forwarded from one city to another—say from New York to this place—under custom-house regulations, to be printed here, returned to the warehouse, the security to be cancelled, and then to be on the same footing with regard to exportation as all other goods. This export, al-

though it may not directly add much to the revenue, still, as it encourages commerce, must increase the revenue considerably, although indirectly. This trade is a large and increasing one; the importation and consumption, we think, has risen within the last six years from 30,000 pieces of pongees to 60,000 or 70,000 pieces per annum, and corahs from Calcutta from 1,000 or 2,000 pieces of seven yards each to 10,000 pieces per annum; and the increase has taken place during a time when the exportation was either fettered by an unequal and illiberal custom-house regulation, or else totally deprived of the benefit of drawback, as it is under the present bill. It would also be of great service to allow (as it is in the London warehouse) the goods, after printing, to be transferred under custom-house inspection at the warehouse from the frail and badly constructed Indian packages into new and stronger cases, and better adapted to their changed form, retaining, of course, their original marks and numbers. With regard to the description of silks that are used for dyeing and printing in this country, the only kind (and they are imported entirely for this purpose) are white pongees and some few handkerchiefs from China, and a few white corahs from Calcutta; so that in case you agree with us, that these articles should be considered a *raw* material, and entitled to a less duty than finished white silks from other countries, a clause might be introduced designating that all white silks used for dyeing or printing exclusively shall be subject to this less duty. No European nation can send a yard in competition with India for this purpose. This would obviate any difficulty that might arise on account of treaties with other countries, should they be designated as India white silks. Of the importation of pongees, we think the following memorandum of cost, weight, and proportion of consumption to be as near as can be obtained, viz:

Three-fifths of importation consists of pongees weighing from 27 to 33 ozs., and costing from $3 75 to $4 75.

One-fifth weighing 33 to 35 ozs., costing $5 to $5 75.

One-fifth weighing 35 to 40 ozs., costing $6 to $7.

The 10,000 pieces of corahs, which we suppose to be about the importation, cost in Calcutta on an average 100 to 110 rupees, averaging 105 rupees; which, at 50 cents per rupee, would make their cost $2 62 per piece, and the weight 12½ to 13½ ounces.

The following table will show the present duty of 25 per cent., and what would be the duty on the average of each line at a specific duty of 60 cents per pound:

| | | | | Present duty. | Specific duty of 60 cents per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three-fifths, averaging | 30 ozs., | and costing | $4 25 | $1 06 | $1 12½ |
| One-fifth | do 34 do | do | 5 37½ | 1 34 | 1 27 |
| One-fifth | do 37 do | do | 6 50 | 1 62½ | 1 40 |
| 10,000 pieces corahs, | 13 do | do | 2 62 | 63 | 50 |

So that it would appear that a duty of 60 cents per pound would on the entire importation equal about the present duty, on the lowest cost it being rather more than 25 per cent., and on the higher somewhat less; but the consumption is also less.

We remain, respectfully, yours,

WILMER, CANNELL, & CO.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

L—No. 25.

*Table exhibiting the protection extended to the English manufacturers of bar iron from* 1782 *to* 1825; *and showing also the prices of Russian and Swedish iron from* 1782 *to* 1848—*the only foreign iron in competition with the British; also, the price of British bar iron (so far as could be procured) during the same time, as showing the nature of the competition against which manufacturers in the United States have to struggle.*

| Year. | Price of Swedish bars. | Price of Russian bars. | British duty on bar iron. | Price of English bar iron. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. d. | |
| 1782 | 15 15 | 11 15 | 2 16 2 | |
| | 17 5 | 15 15 | do | |
| 1783 | 17 5 | 15 15 | do | |
| | 15 5 | 10 15 | do | |
| 1784 | 14 15 | 10 15 | do | |
| | 17 10 | 15 10 | do | |
| 1785 | 14 15 | 12 15 | do | |
| | 15 0 | 14 15 | do | |
| 1786 | 14 5 | 14 0 | do | |
| | 14 15 | 14 5 *a* 14 15 | do | |
| 1787 | 15 15 | 14 15 | do | |
| | 15 5 | 15 10 | do | |
| 1788 | 15 5 | 15 0 | do | |
| | 16 0 | 13 15 | do | |
| 1789 | 15 5 | 13 15 | do | |
| | 16 5 | 14 5 | do | |
| 1790 | 15 0 | 13 0 | do | |
| | 17 0 | 15 0 | do | |
| 1791 | 15 15 | 14 15 | do | |
| | 15 10 | 14 10 | do | |
| 1792 | 16 10 | 14 15 | do | |
| | 17 5 | 15 10 *a* 14 10 | do | |
| 1793 | 16 15 | 14 0 | do | |
| | 17 5 *a* 18 5 | 15 0 *a* 15 10 | do | |
| 1794 | 16 0 | 12 10 | do | |
| | 17 0 | 15 10 *a* 12 0 | do | |
| 1795 | 15 5 *a* 16 0 | 13 0 *a* 15 10 | do | |
| | 16 5 *a* 18 0 | 16 0 *a* 17 0 | do | |
| 1796 | 17 5 *a* 19 5 | 16 5 *a* 17 5 | 3 1 $9\frac{5}{20}$ | |
| | 21 15 *a* 22 15 | 21 5 *a* 22 5 | do | |
| 1797 | 21 0 *a* 21 10 | 20 0 *a* 21 0 | 3 4 $7\frac{2}{20}$ | |
| | 22 0 *a* 23 0 | | do | |
| | 20 0 *a* 21 10 | 21 0 *a* 20 10 | do | |
| 1798 | 22 0 *a* 23 0 | 20 5 *a* 21 10 | 3 15 $5\frac{2}{20}$ | |
| | 21 0 *a* 22 0 | 19 15 *a* 20 5 | do | |
| 1799 | 22 0 *a* 23 0 | 20 0 *a* 21 10 | do | |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Year. | Price of Swedish iron. | | | | Price of Russian bars. | | | | British duty on bar iron. | | | Price of English bar iron. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1800 | 21 | 10 | *a* 23 | 0 | 17 | 0 | *a* 21 | 0 | 3 | 15 | $5\frac{2}{20}$ | | | |
| | 22 | 10 | *a* 24 | 0 | 21 | 10 | *a* 23 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| 1801 | 22 | 10 | *a* 23 | 10 | 22 | 10 | *a* 23 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | 25 | 10 | *a* 26 | 10 | 23 | 10 | *a* 26 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | 20 | 10 | *a* 22 | 10 | 18 | 0 | *a* 22 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| 1802 | 20 | 10 | *a* 22 | 10 | 18 | 5 | *a* 22 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | 19 | 10 | *a* 20 | 10 | 15 | 15 | *a* 20 | 5 | | do | | | | |
| 1803 | 19 | 0 | *a* 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | *a* 20 | 0 | 4 | 4 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| | 21 | 0 | *a* 22 | 10 | | – | | | | do | | | | |
| 1804 | 20 | 10 | *a* 21 | 10 | 16 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 1 | | | |
| | 20 | 0 | *a* 21 | 0 | 15 | 0 | *a* 18 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| 1805 | 19 | 0 | *a* 21 | 0 | 15 | 0 | *a* 19 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | 19 | 10 | *a* 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | do | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1806 | 19 | 0 | *a* 21 | 0 | 15 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | 5 | 7 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 1807 | 19 | 10 | *a* 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | *a* 20 | 10 | | do | | 16 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | do | | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| 1808 | 19 | 10 | *a* 20 | 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | 17 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | – | | | | do | | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| 1809 | 17 | 10 | *a* 18 | 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| | 15 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | | – | | | | do | | | | |
| 1810 | 15 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | do | | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| 1811 | 15 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* 18 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | do | | 14 | 5 | 0 |
| 1812 | 15 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* 18 | 10 | | do | | | | |
| | | | | | 16 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | | do | | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| 1813 | 15 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 16 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| | 16 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 12 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | do | | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| 1814 | 16 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | 12 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | do | | 14 | 1 | 8 |
| | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | – | | | | do | | 14 | 15 | 0 |
| 1815 | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | 12 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | do | | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| 1816 | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | 12 | 10 | *a* 17 | 10 | | do | | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | do | | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 12 | 10 | *a* 15 | 10 | | | | | | |
| 1817 | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | 12 | 10 | *a* 15 | 10 | | do | | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| | | None | | | 16 | 10 | *a* 21 | 10 | | | | | | |
| | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | | – | | | | do | | 13 | 1 | 8 |
| 1818 | 15 | 10 | *a* 16 | 10 | 16 | 10 | *a* 21 | 10 | | do | | 13 | 1 | 8 |
| | 18 | 10 | *a* 19 | 10 | 15 | 10 | *a* 21 | 10 | | do | | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| | 16 | 0 | *a* 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | *a* 21 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | 18 | 0 | *a* 18 | 10 | 20 | 0 | *a* 22 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 1819 | 18 | 0 | *a* 19 | 0 | 20 | 0 | *a* 24 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 18 | 4 |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Year. | Price of Swedish bars. | | | | Price of Russian bars. | | | | British duty on bar iron. | | | Price of English bar iron. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | | £ s. | £ | s. | | £ s. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1819 | 16 | 10 | *a* | 17 10 | 17 | 0 | *a* | 21 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| 1820 | 16 | 10 | *a* | 17 10 | 17 | 0 | *a* | 21 0 | | do | | 11 | 18 | 4 |
| | 16 | 0 | *a* | 17 0 | 16 | 10 | *a* | 20 10 | | do | | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 10 | | | | | | |
| 1821 | 16 | 0 | *a* | 17 0 | 15 | 0 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| | 15 | 10 | *a* | 16 0 | 14 | 10 | *a* | 16 10 | | do | | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 1822 | 15 | 10 | *a* | 16 10 | 14 | 10 | *a* | 16 0 | | do | | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| | 14 | 0 | *a* | 15 0 | 16 | 10 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 8 | 14 | 2 |
| 1823 | | – | | | 16 | 0 | *a* | 19 10 | | do | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | 19 | 0 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 1824 | | – | | | 22 | 10 | *a* | 27 0 | | do | | 8 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 21 | 0 | *a* | 25 0 | | do | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1825 | | – | | | 22 | 10 | *a* | 26 0 | | do | | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | 17 | 0 | *a* | 23 0 | | do | | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| 1826 | | – | | | 17 | 0 | *a* | 23 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | 17 | 10 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1827 | | – | | | 16 | 10 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | 17 | 0 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| 1828 | | – | | | 17 | 0 | *a* | 20 0 | | do | | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | | | 16 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 1829 | | – | | | 16 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 7 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | 15 | 0 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1830 | | – | | | 15 | 0 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 1831 | | – | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 10 | | do | | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 1832 | | – | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| 1833 | | – | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 1834 | | – | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 6 | 19 | 2 |
| 1835 | | – | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 1836 | | – | | | 14 | 0 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 10 | 18 | 4 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 1837 | | – | | | 14 | 15 | *a* | 18 5 | | do | | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | | 13 | 10 | *a* | 19 0 | | do | | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| 1838 | | – | | | 13 | 10 | *a* | 18 10 | | do | | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| | | | | | 14 | 10 | *a* | 19 10 | | – | | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| 1839 | | – | | | 14 | 15 | *a* | 19 10 | | – | | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| 1840 | 13 | 00 | *a* | 13 10 | 14 | 10 | | | | – | | 8 | 19 | 2 |
| | 12 | 10 | | | 14 | 10 | | | | – | | 8 | 8 | 4 |

L—No. 25—Continued.

| Years. | Price of Swedish bars. | Price of Russian bars. | British duty on bar iron. | Price of English bar iron. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. £ s. | £ s. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1841 | 13 5 *a* 13 10 | 14 10 | – | 8 5 0 |
| | 11 15 *a* 12 05 | 14 10 | – | 6 15 0 |
| 1842 | 13 0 | 14 10 | 1 0 0 | 6 15 0 |
| | 11 0 | 13 0 | do | 5 10 0 |
| 1843 | 11 5 *a* 11 10 | 13 5 | do | 5 5 0 |
| | 11 10 | 13 0 | do | £5 2*s.* 6*d.* *a* £5 5*s.* |
| 1844 | 10 0 *a* 10 10 | 13 0 | do | 4 15 0 |
| | 9 10 *a* 9 15 | – | do | 6 0 0 |
| 1845 | 9 15 *a* 10 10 | – | – | £7 5*s.* *a* £7 10*s.* |
| | 12 0 | – | – | 10 0 0 |
| 1846 | 12 0 | – | – | £9 15*s.* *a* £10. |
| | 11 0 | – | – | 10 0 0 |
| 1847 | 11 15 | – | – | 10 0 0 |
| | 11 5 *a* 11 10 | – | – | 9 15 0 |
| 1848 | 11 5 *a* 11 10 | – | – | £8 *a* 8 5 0 |
| | 10 15 *a* 11 5 | – | – | 6 0 0 |

"March 19, 1845.—The duties on bloom iron, iron in bars, unwrought, old, broken, and cast iron, and pig iron, were repealed.

"A general duty is retained on 'iron and steel wrought, not otherwise enumerated,' of 10 per cent. ad valorem, B. P. and foreign."—*Took's History of Prices, London,* 1848, *page* 428.

NOTES.

The prices of Swedish and Russia iron from 1782 to 1822, are from Scrivener's History of Iron, pages 405 and 406.

The prices of Russia iron from 1823 to 1838, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838, volume II, page 406. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year, and are the prices of such iron in bond.

The prices of Russia iron in 1839, are from Took's History of Prices, 1838–'39, London, 1840, page 297.

The prices of Russia iron from 1840 to 1844, are from Took's History of Prices, 1839 to 1847, London, 1848, page 428. Subsequently to 1844 no quotations are given of the prices of Russia iron.

The prices of Swedish iron from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 429. The prices for 1848 are from the London Economist. These are the prices that prevailed at the beginning and at the close of each year.

The prices of British bar iron from 1806 to 1811, are from C. G. Child's Pamphlet on the Coal and Iron Trade, page 14, being the average near the beginning and the close of each year at Liverpool, England.

In Scrivener's History of Iron, page 409, are given the prices of South Wales bar iron in London, in each month of each year, from 1812 to 1840. The prices in the table are the averages for the first six months and the last six months of each year, from 1812 to 1840.

"The London price is 20*s.* per ton above the prices at Cardiff and Newport, and 10*s.* per ton higher than Liverpool." (Scrivener, page 409.)

The prices of British iron from 1840 to 1847, are from Took's History of Prices, London, 1848, page 428. Those for 1848 are from the London Economist. These prices are those that prevailed at the beginning and close of the year.

Took, in his History of Prices, gives the price of British pig iron from 1782 to 1838, but not of British bar iron.

Waterston, in his Cyclopedia of Commerce, makes no mention of the price of bar iron for an earlier year than 1824.

McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, does not give the price of bar iron.

There is considerable discrepancy in the quotation of the prices of iron for some years; for example: in Scrivener's History, page 377, are given "the prices of iron in England, taken from the invoices of the importers in New York." The prices for 1806 are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flat, common size | £20 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, common size | 22 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, $\frac{5}{8}$ | 23 | 6 | 0 |
| Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Square, common size | 19 | 6 | 0 |

For the same year the prices as given in Child's Pamphlet on Coal and Iron, are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1806—May | £17 | 0 | 0 |
| July | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 16 | 0 | 0 |

Child takes his statement from "an account of the selling price of mer-

chant bar iron in Liverpool, from the year 1806 to 1846, both inclusive, as furnished by Messrs. Jevons, Sons, & Co."

The British duties on bar iron are, from 1782 to 1825, from Scrivener's History of Iron; from 1826 to 1838, from Took's History of Prices, London, 1838; from 1842 to 1844, from the tariff appended to Waterston's Cyclopedia of Commerce.

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L—No. 26.

*Letter from Charles E. Smith, esq., of Philadelphia.*

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 24, 1849.

SIR: Having recently returned from a visit of some months in examining the various iron establishments in England, Scotland, and Wales, I herewith hand you a few statements in regard to the manufacture of iron in those districts, compared with the same manufacture in the United States—going more into details in regard to the Welsh iron than the others, because they send bars and rails to the United States cheaper than any other district.

By statement A you have the average cost of coke pig iron, and by statement B the average cost of anthracite pig in Wales. The coke furnaces all use a portion of cinder from the rolling mills instead of ore; but this injures the quality of their iron so much that they are obliged to purchase the very rich ore from Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at a cost of £1 2*s.*, to mix with it. By this means nearly one-half cinder can be mixed, producing an iron of the worst quality, but very cheap, which appears to be the point aimed at.

There being no rolling mills in the anthracite region, they cannot obtain much cinder, and are obliged to use nearly all ore. Their furnaces are much smaller than ours, being from 11 to 12 feet in the boshes and 28 feet high, averaging about 50 tons of iron per week. Their coal is also inferior in quality to ours; in fact, that is true of all their materials. The anthracite pig always commands about 5 shillings a ton more than coke pig in the market, and is chiefly used for tin plates and other finer kinds of iron.

In conversation with one of the largest makers of iron in Wales, he said the average cost of making pig iron there was £3 10*s.* I replied that I thought Cyfarthfa could do better than that. He said they were always ready to buy at that price. Another manufacturer named £3 7*s.* 6*d.* as the average cost.

I do not think the cost of pig iron has been decreased there within the last 15 years; for whilst the machinery has been improved and wages lowered, the cost of mining the materials has steadily increased.

By statement C you have the cost of converting the pig into rails, assuming the cost of pig to be, as in first statement, £3 0*s.* 9*d.* The rails cost in Cardiff £6 0*s.* 2¾*d.* cash. This is for the larger makers. Those who buy their pig iron and coal, cannot make them for less than £6 10*s.* Welsh merchant bars at these rates would cost about £5 10*s.*

Just before my visit, some of the larger manufacturers had reduced all their workmen 10 per cent. on the prices given in statement C, thereby

saving about 1*s.* 6*d.* on that statement, and reducing the entire cost of labor, in converting a ton of pig iron to a ton of rails, to 13*s.* 6¾*d.*, as shown in statement D, or in our own money $3 25.

You will perceive, by comparing these statements, that while the cost of the materials for a ton of iron is nearly the same in England as in the United States, the cost of a ton of rails is much lower there than here, owing to the enormous difference in the price of labor in the rolling mill.

The raking out the coke, wheeling ashes, cinders, and iron, and the piling the iron, is done by girls at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per day. The puddler in Wales receives 6*s.* per ton; in the United States $3 50. The heater in Wales 1*s.* 8*d.*, and in some works 1*s.* 4*d.*, or 32 cents; in the United States he gets 87½ cents. A stout laborer there gets 2*s.*, or 48 cents, and a boy 10*d.* to 1*s.*, or 20 to 24 cents. With us the man gets 75 cents to $1, and the boy 37½ to 50 cents per day.

Owing to the superior quality of our ores, we dispense entirely with their operation termed fining. And, for the same reason, we consume less coal to the ton of iron; but that quantity costs us as much as the greater quantity in Wales. On the other hand, we can obtain no advanced price for the superiority of our iron, because buyers, and more particularly railroad directors, have scarcely begun to learn the difference in wear between a rail made from good iron and one made from bad iron. During a visit to one of the large Welsh works, I saw them making rails with only one piece of top and bottom, *i. e.*, with only one-half the usual and proper quantity of refined iron in it. I asked the reason of it. The foreman, not knowing me, said "the rails were going to America."

Rather more than a year ago, the Great Western Railway Company, in England, laid down a lot of common rails, and, before the expiration of twelve months, they were so far gone that they had to contract for others to replace them.

Instances of a similar sort, having occurred repeatedly, gave rise to great complaints by the railway companies; to which a Staffordshire ironmaster replied, in the London Mining Journal in July, by saying, in substance, that the rails were quite good enough for the money, and that it was not pretended that a good or durable rail *could* be furnished for anything like the present prices.

To show you the great command the iron-masters have over the market price, when there is any demand, or a prospect of a demand, for iron, I give, in statement E, the market price of merchant bars in Liverpool at various times during the present year. Being there during the month of March, and seeing the extremely depressed state of the trade, I was curious to ascertain the cause of the rise of £1 2*s.* 6*d.*—equal to 20 per cent.—in so short a time; and that, too, at a time when there was no increased demand for iron, nor any cause, that I could see, to justify the rise. The cause alleged was, that, in consequence of the glowing accounts of the quantity of gold received from California, it was *anticipated* that everything would be very much enhanced in value; and as the spring sales, just then commencing, are to regular dealers, and others, who must have iron, whether it be high or low, they were made to suffer by anticipation. After the spring sales were over, iron began to fall, and, in little more than two months, was 2*s.* 6*d.* lower than on the 1st of January—iron being worth, January 1, £5 10*s.*; March 23, £6 12*s.* 6*d.*; June 2, £5 7*s.* 6*d.*—showing a rise

of £1 2s. 6d. in less than three months, and a fall of £1 5s. in the two following months. Fluctuations of this sort are very injurious to a manufacturer, (who confines himself to his legitimate business of making and selling, and avoids speculation,) even when they take place in his own market, where he can to some extent foresee and provide for them; but when they take place in a foreign market, and from causes of which he must be entirely ignorant, and are made to react upon him with increased force by an *ad valorem* tariff, no foresight whatever can provide against them.

| | |
|---|---|
| The duty, 30 per cent. ad valorem, on iron bought January 1, at £5 10s., was | $7 57 |
| March 23, at £6 12s. 6d. was | 9 09 |
| Difference | 1 52 |

Or, in other words, the advance was $1 52 greater here than in England.

| | |
|---|---|
| Duty March 23, as before | $9 09 |
| June 2, at £5 7s. 6d. was | 7 40 |
| Difference | 1 69 |

Or, the fall here was $1 69 greater than in England.

In conversation with an English iron-master, he said to me—and it was repeatedly confirmed by others subsequently—that they did not pretend nor expect to make a profit every year, but that they averaged their business for several years, and looked to the good years to reimburse them for the bad ones; that the practical result of the great fluctuations was to make the rich ones richer, and the poor ones poorer—in this way: The manufacturers with small capital are obliged to sell, at the market price, nearly as fast as they make; and, when iron is low, they supply the greater part of the demand. The men with large capital keep their works always running, but, when iron goes below cost, stock up the greater part of their make, leaving the market to those who are obliged to sell; and, when iron comes up again at a remunerating price, they go into the market with a large stock, and sell out to a profit; while the smaller man, having sold as fast as he made, has no stock to sell at the advanced price, and frequently becomes a bankrupt before the high price comes. One establishment cleared one million pounds sterling in a single operation of this kind in 1844.

The capital employed in one of the large English works cannot be less than five millions of dollars; whereas the largest works in this country do not employ over $500,000, or one-tenth the capital used in England, and by far the greater number of our works have not more than one hundred thousand dollars capital, or one-fiftieth the capital of large English works; so that, in comparison with their works, ours are all small, and are made to suffer in precisely the same way as the small makers in England; and, if they succeed in breaking down our works, the price of iron will be whatever they choose to ask for it, as we will be *obliged* to buy of them.

Another great facility they have arises from the low rate of interest, and the custom of the bankers to loan money on the manufactured iron, and thus enabling the maker to hold his iron for a long time, and not force it

on to a weak or declining market; whereas here, we must first sell at any price we can get, in order to obtain the buyers' notes, on which to raise the money necessary to carry on the works.

Another advantage they have over us is in freights to America, in comparison with freights from the interior to the Atlantic cities. The articles we send to England occupy great space, in proportion to their value; those we receive, being often the same materials manufactured, occupy but little bulk: hence the returning vessels are always short of cargo, and will bring iron for any price, rather than buy ballast, to be thrown away on arrival here. But the freights and tolls on our canals and railroads are always the same, and will average higher than the freight from England.

In Staffordshire, the materials are of better quality than in Wales, but all cost more. I do not think they can make pig iron there any cheaper than the average of the anthracite furnaces of this country. Wages there are about 12½ per cent. higher than in Wales, but still so much lower than in this country as to give them the same comparative advantage in making bars and rails as is shown in statements C and D.

There are several works in the county of Durham that make an inferior iron, cheaper than any works I saw.

They use half cinder, at a nominal price, and half black band ore, costing five shillings per ton. The collieries in that neighborhood work entirely for export, and as none but the coarse coals are saleable in that trade, they sell the fine coals at home for from one to two shillings per ton. It is coked in ovens for the blast furnaces. With materials at these prices, they can make white forge pig iron for £1 15*s.* per ton. They consider their cost for bars to be lower than in Wales, and to be about £5 per ton. This district being on the eastern coast of England, we receive very little of their iron, the freight around the island being against them.

Scotland has every natural advantage for the manufacture of pig iron at a low cost. It is acknowledged by the Welsh makers, that Scotland can make a ton of pig iron £1 per ton cheaper than it can be done in Wales. Their cost may be set down as follows:

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| 2 tons of raw coal, at 4*s.* | 8 | 0 |
| 3½ tons raw ore, (1 ton 15 cwt. roasted,) at 5*s.* | 17 | 6 |
| 6 cwt. limestone, at 7*s.* per ton | 2 | 1 |
| Fuel for engine and hot blast, 1 ton, 2*s.* | 2 | 0 |
| Labor at furnaces | 5 | 0 |
| General expenses | 5 | 8 |
| | £2 0 | 3 |

About seven-eighths of the make of these furnaces is sold in the shape of pig metal; the remainder, about 85,000 tons, is converted into bars.

The exports of this pig to the United States for the past three years, have been as follows:

| | Tons. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| 1846 | 13,918 | |
| 1847 | 44,993 | 223 |
| 1848 | 90,235 | 100 |
| 1849 (estimated) | 130,000 | 44 |

By the last statement published in Glasgow, the exports to all other places had fallen off, whilst those to the United States had increased enough to cover that deficiency—having increased ten-fold in three years, and now amount to nearly one-fifth the entire make of Scotland. It is used in the United States entirely by the foundries, being very inferior in point of strength when compared with our own iron.

I herewith annex a statement, marked F, showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in rolling-mills in each country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SMITH.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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A.

*Cost of coke pig iron in Wales.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ton of clay ironstone | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 ton of cinder | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 15 cwt. of red hematite,* from Whitehaven, at 22*s.* | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 3 tons coal for coking, at 4*s.* | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 17 cwt. coal for engine and hot-blast, at 2*s.* | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Cost of coking | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 cwt. of limestone,† at 3*s.* | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Wages | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| General expenses | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cost at the furnace | 3 | 0 | 9 |

*As the price of this ore may be doubted by some persons, I give the items of cost, as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The price, delivered on board the vessel at Whitehaven, reduced in August from 12*s.* to | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Freight from Whitehaven to Cardiff | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Railroad from Cardiff to Myrther, 25 miles | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Loading and unloading the railroad wagons | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Trainway from railroad station to furnaces, and loading and unloading the train wagons | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cost at furnaces | 1 | 2 | 0 |

It is very generally used throughout Wales and Staffordshire to mix with clay ironstone of the coal measures.

† At Myrther, the limestone costs about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; but along the valley above Newport, it costs 4*s.* 6*d* per ton. I have given 3*s.* as an average. In some places I visited, they use the blast-furnace cinder for a flux, instead of limestone, on account of the high price of the latter. I take no account of that, thinking they lose in the iron more than they gain by using the cinder.

B.

*Cost of manufacturing Welsh anthracite pig.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 tons clay ironstone, at 10*s.* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 cwt. red hematite, at 22*s.* | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 2 tons of coal in the furnace, at 5*s.* | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1½ ton of coal for steam, hot-blast, and ore-roasting, at 5*s.* | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 10 cwt. of limestone, at 3*s.* | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Wages | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| General expenses | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | 3 | 10 | 6 |

C.

Showing the cost of converting pig iron into rails, assuming the cost of pig iron, as in statement A, to be

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Fining—fuel, 10 cwt. coke, at 9*s.* | 4*s.* | 6*d.* | | | |
| Wages of finer and his helper, per ton | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Breaking and wheeling metal to forge | 0 | 1¾ | | | |
| 13 per cent. loss on pig, at £3 0*s.* 9*d.* | 7 | 10¾ | | | |
| Cost of refining | | | 0 | 13 | 5½ |
| Cost of refined or plate metal | | | 3 | 14 | 2½ |
| Puddling—fuel, 15 cwt. coal to puddler, at 4*s.* | 3 | 0 | | | |
| 3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2*s.* | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 3 | 8 |
| Wages of puddler and his helper | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Squeezer | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Rolling puddled bars | 0 | 8 | | | |
| 1 extra boy at train, at per day | 2*s.* | 2*d.* | | | |
| 2 extra boys dragging out, at 11½*d.* | 1 | 11 | | | |
| 2 men weighing | 3 | 6 | | | |
| 1 man wheeling cinder | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 30 tons per day | 9 | 8 | 0 | 3⅝ | |
| Ash fillers | | | 0 | 0⅛ | |
| | | | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Loss 6 per cent. on plate metal at £3 14*s.* 2½*d.* | | | 0 | 4 | 5½ |
| Cost of puddling, per ton, 15*s.* 5½*d.* | | | | | |
| Cost of puddled bar, per ton | | | 4 | 9 | 8 |

The top and bottom of the rail is formed of iron made from puddled bar, reheated and rolled, the cost of which is as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel, 12 cwt. coal to the furnace, at 4*s.* | 0 | 2 | 4¾ | | | |
| Fuel, 3 cwt. coal to the engine, at 2*s.* | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 3 | 0¾ |
| Wages rolling per ton | 0 | 1 | 3½ | | | |
| heating do | 0 | 1 | 8½ | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Loss 10 per cent. on puddled bars, at £4 8*s.* 9*d.* | | – | | 0 | 8 | 11½ |
| Cost to make tops and bottoms, 15*s.* 0¼*d.* | | | | | | |
| Cost of tops and bottoms per ton | | – | | 5 | 4 | 8¼ |
| A pile for rails is formed of ¼ of this better iron for top and bottom, and ¾ of puddled bars—say ¼ ton tops and bottoms, at £5 4*s.* 8½*d.* | | – | | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| ¾ ton puddled bar, at £4 9*s.* 8*d.* | | – | | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Cost of the iron in a rail pile per ton | | – | | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Finishing rails: | | | | | | |
| Fuel, 12 cwt. of coal to furnace, at 4*s.* | 0 | 2 | 4¾ | | | |
| 3 cwt. of coal to engine, at 2*s.* | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 3 | 0¾ |
| Wages: cutting, wheeling, and piling iron, per ton | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| roller man, per ton | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| roughing down, per ton | 0 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| catching, per ton | 0 | 0 | 3 | | | |

| | 2*s.* | 9*d.* |
|---|---|---|
| hooking in, per day | | |
| heave up roughing | 2 | 3 |
| finishing | 1 | 6 |
| catching finishing | 2 | 0 |
| | 8 | 6 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Make 30 tons a day | 30 | | | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| heating, including helper | | | | 0 | 1 | 8½ |
| 1 extra helper to charge, per day | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| 1 extra helper to coach, per day | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| | 30 | | | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total wages to heat and roll | | | | | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| | | | | 5 | 0 | 1¾ |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sawing and hotstraightening: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 man | | | | 2s. | 9d. | | | | |
| 3 men, at 3s. | | | | 9 | 0 | | | | |
| 1 sawyer | | | | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| 2 hot filers, at 3s. | | | | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | 23 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | 30 | | £ | s. | d. | |
| | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| Filing the saws, per ton | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0¾ | |
| Cold-straightening, per ton | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| Dressing, per ton | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Patching, per ton | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Inspecting, per ton | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | |
| Total cost of hot and cold straightening and finishing | | | | | | | | £ 0 | s. 2 | d. 3 |
| Loss, 10 per cent. on £4 13s. 5d. | | | | | | | | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Cost to roll and finish the ton of rails, 18s. 3¾d. | | | | | | | | 5 | 11 | 8¾ |
| General expenses, such as superintendence of mills, engineers, firemen, masons, blacksmiths, firebricks, oil, grease, fuel for smiths, iron and steel to mend tongs and heaters and puddler's tools, sand, cinder, and ore, to line and repair the furnaces, renewal of castings burned or broken | | | | | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | 5 | 17 | 8¾ |
| Freight from Merthyr to Cardiff | | | | | | | | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cost of 1 ton of rails at Cardiff | | | | | | | | 6 | 0 | 2¾ |

D.

*Summary of preceding statement, and showing the cost of fuel wages, &c., to the ton of rails.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| Pig costing | | | | | | | | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Fuel finery, 10 cwt. coke, at 9s | | | | | | £0 | 4s. | 6d. | | |
| Puddling furnace, 15 cwt. coal, at 4s. | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | | |
| Puddling engine, 3 cwt. coal at 2s. | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 8 | | |
| Tops and bottoms, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s., | | | | 2s. | 4¾d. | | | | | |
| Engine, 3 cwt. coal, at 2s. | | | | 0 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 | 0¾ | | | | | |
| | | | | 4 | | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | | |
| Rail finishing furnace, 12 cwt. coal, at 4s., | | | | 2s. | 4¾d. | | | | | |
| 3 cwt. coal, at 2s., | | | | 0 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0¾ | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total cost of coal to the ton of rails | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Wages, finery — £0 1s. 0¾d. | | | |
| Puddling and rolling puddled bar — 0 7 4 | | | |
| One-quarter cost of wages for making tops and bottoms, ¾ — 0 0 9 | | | |
| Heating and rolling rails — 0 3 8 | | | |
| Straightening and finishing rails — 0 2 3 | | | |
| Total cost of labor to the ton of rails | 0 | 15 | 0¾ |

This amount was reduced 10 per cent. in consequence of the selling price of railis going below cost.

15s. 0¾d., less 10 per cent., or 1s. 6d. = 13s. 6¾d., the present actual cost of labor per ton of rails.

Losses in manufacture—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finery, 13 per cent. on pig, at £3 0s. 9d. — £0 | 7s. | 10¾d. | |
| Puddling, 6 per cent. on plate, at £3 14s. 2½d. | 0 4 | 5½ | |
| One-quarter tops and bottoms, 10 per cent. on puddled bar, at £4 9s. 8d. | 0 2 | 2¾ | |
| Rails, 10 per cent. on rail piles, at £4 13s. 5d. | 0 9 | 4 | |
| Total cost of losses | | 1 | 3 11 |
| | 5 | 11 | 8¾ |
| General expenses as before | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Freight to Cardiff | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cost of one ton of rails at Cardiff | 6 | 0 | 2¾ |

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E.

*Statement showing the price of merchant bars in Liverpool at different periods in* 1849.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, per ton | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| January 25, do | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| February 23, do | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| March 23, do | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| April 23, do | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| May 5, do | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| June 2, do | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| November, by the last steamer, per ton | 5 | 5 | 0 |

F.

*Statement showing the difference in cost of English and American labor in the rolling mill.*

| | American price of labor, 1849. | English price of labor, as in statement C. | English price of labor, less the reduction of 10 per cent., as in statement D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d. | |
| Puddler and his helper, per ton | $3 50 | 6 0 | $1 29½ |
| Rolling puddled bar, " | 72¾ | 8 | 14½ |
| Sundry labor, " | 82¼ | 1 8¾ | 37½ |
| Shearing iron for piles, " | 21 | 6 | 11 |
| Heater and his helper, " | 87½ | 1 8½ | 37 |
| Rolling, " | 85 | 1 11½ | 42 |
| Straightening and finishing, per ton | 1 37½ | 2 3 | 48½ |
| Sundry labor, " | 1 25½ | 3 | 5½ |
| American labor to one ton of iron | 9 61½ | | |
| English labor to the ton of iron, 1848 | – | 15 0¾ | |
| English labor to the ton of iron, 1849, since the reduction in wages, and the amounts converted to Federal money | – | – | $3 25½ |

This does not show the *entire* labor in the rolling mill to the ton of iron. As, in England, they include engineers, overseers, firemen, masons, &c., with materials, grease, oil, &c., all under the head of *general expenses*, I have had to make the American account correspond by omitting those items.

| | |
|---|---|
| They amount to | $1 38½ |
| Add as above | 9 61½ |
| American cost of labor | 11 00 |
| And, by proportion, the English labor | 3 71 |

L—No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 21, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Cabot has handed me your letter, addressed to him, under date 16th instant, with the request that I would furnish the information asked of him, relating to the production of iron in this State at the three periods indicated, viz: 1842, 1846, and 1849.

Having been a member of a committee, in 1846, appointed by an association of iron-masters, assembled in this city, to make inquiries into, and report on this subject, much useful information came into my hands, and the result of our inquiries as to the production of iron in 1842 and 1846 was embodied in a printed report, and laid before the association at a subsequent meeting. Since then, no effort has been made to ascertain the progress of the iron business in this State; but I think it may be approximated with sufficient accuracy to enable you to ascertain the degree of its extension between 1846 and 1849.

I must premise, however, by remarking that entire accuracy, either as to the past or the present production of iron in Pennsylvania, is not pretended, and could not be expected from individual efforts—none others having been made since the United States census of 1840, the meagre and unsatisfactory results of which are no credit to those who had the immediate charge of it.

The committee above referred to sent circulars to a majority of the iron-masters of the State, propounding a series of questions to them in relation to the extent and details of their operations in 1846, and requesting accurate answers. Many, from neglect or indisposition, made no returns; but returns were obtained from the principal ones, embracing 72 charcoal furnaces, 7 anthracite furnaces, 32 rolling mills, and 54 forges.

The aggregate production of the furnaces gave an average of 1,075 tons each per annum, or 84,885 tons.

The census of 1840 gives for Pennsylvania the following: Number of furnaces, 213; number of rolling mills, bloomeries, and forges, 169.

There remained, therefore, 134 furnaces not reported to the committee. Many of these were known to be of an inferior class, others unfit for use, and the whole not averaging a greater duration of blast than six months of the year. They were therefore set down at an average production of 500 tons each, producing an aggregate of 67,000 tons. This, added to the amount actually returned—viz: 84,885—gives for the production of 1842 a total of 151,885 tons of pig iron.

You will no doubt observe that no account has been taken of the period between 1840 and 1842. The reason of this is, that there was no increase properly due to this period, as, during those two years, the number of furnaces was almost stationary; while, in respect of production, the committee were of opinion that the figures set down by them exceeded, rather than fell short of the actual production.

From 1842 to 1846, great progress was made in the iron business in this State. Hot blast applied to old furnaces, and improved machinery, increased their capacity of production to 50 and 75 per cent. over the old process of cold blast and inefficient blowing apparatus. The successful use of anthracite coal in smelting also gave a great impetus to the production. These improvements and discoveries, taken in connexion with the healthy state of trade generally, and the active demand for iron, caused a large number of first-class furnaces to be erected, both for charcoal and for anthracite as a fuel.

In estimating the production of pig iron in 1846, therefore, the committee felt justified in setting down for the old furnaces an increased production of 25 per cent. on the make of 1842. This gave for the 213 furnaces then in existence 151,885 tons + 25 per cent., or 39,971 tons = 189,856 tons.

It was ascertained that between 1842 and 1846 there were erected 67 new charcoal furnaces, whose average product, taken at the very moderate figures of 1,125 tons each, was 75,375 tons.

During the same period, there were also 36 new anthracite furnaces erected, most of them having a capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each, and only a few so low as 3,000 each. But, in order to be on the safe side, the lowest figures (3,000 tons each) were taken as the average for the whole, giving a product of 108,000 tons.

Collating the above in tabular form, we have the following result:

| Number of furnaces. | | Produced pig iron. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. |
| 206 | Charcoal, erected previous to 1842 - - | |
| 7 | Anthracite, do do - - - | 189,856 |
| 213 | - - - - - - - | |
| 67 | New charcoal, producing - - 75,375 tons. | |
| 36 | New anthracite, " - - 108,000 " | |
| 103 | - - - - - - - | 183,375 |
| 316 | Total production in 1846 - - - - | 373,231 |
| 213 | Total production in 1842 - - - - | 151,885 |
| 103 | Increase in four years (133 per cent.) - - | 221,346 |

Since 1846, no effort has been made to ascertain the increase in production for the State; and what I have to say with respect to the production of iron this year is the result of my observation in the progress of the trade, which will enable me to form an approximate estimate for this year; but, after all, it can only be an estimate. The price of iron in this country was not materially affected by the operation of the new tariff of 1846 until the spring of 1848; and during the whole of that year, the vigor and activity of trade, the result of five prosperous years of business, prevented the price of iron from going to the low figures to which it arrived in the winter and spring of 1848–'49. The American manufacturer counts the period of protective duties up to the time when the revulsion of trade in England brought down the price of British iron suddenly from the highest rate to the cost of production, and even below it. While British iron remained high, as in 1847, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem was ample protection to the iron manufacturers of this country; for, as the price enhanced, so also the duty increased; and they certainly had no reason to complain of this feature of the new system. But it is its operation on the descending scale that affects their business so injuriously, compelling trade to accommodate itself to an unnatural orbit—comet-like, now at its aphelion of prices, and suddenly at its perihelion; whereas it can only be healthy and prosperous when kept in the least deviating and steady course.

Thus, then, did the production of iron increase so long as its market was not destroyed by the introduction of foreign iron in immense quantities, and at ruinously low prices.

There have been erected since 1846 in Pennsylvania, as near as I can ascertain, 15 anthracite furnaces, of large capacity, and a number of old ones have been enlarged. The increase due to these furnaces is about 70,000 tons; but from this must be deducted the product of 12 small furnaces, which, from various causes, have either been destroyed or abandoned, say 20,000, leaving the increase due to anthracite furnaces at about 50,000 tons.

The increase in charcoal furnaces is not so easily arrived at; but it is known that these have not increased in production in the same ratio as the anthracite. I suppose that 35 new ones have been built and 10 old ones worn out or abandoned, leaving 25 as the increase in number, producing say 30,000 tons.

We have, then, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthracite iron, increase - - - - - | 50,000 tons. |
| Charcoal iron, increase - - - - - | 30,000 " |
| Increase for 1849 - - - - - | 80,000 " |
| Add the product of 1846 - - - - | 373,231 " |
| Total - - - - - | 453,231 " |

The sum total represents the quantity that would have been produced in Pennsylvania, had the price of iron yielded a profit; but there is good evidence to believe that more than one-third of the charcoal furnaces are out of blast, and nearly that proportion of anthracite; and for the remainder of the year, the proportion out of blast may reach one-half. Therefore, from the above, a deduction of full one-third must be made, leaving about 300,000 tons as the product of this year, which is 70,000 tons less than in 1846.

Many intelligent iron-masters are of opinion that the production of pig iron for this year, in Pennsylvania, will not exceed 250,000 tons, owing to the great depression in prices. I have thought it better to be liberal, and have named 300,000 tons as the probable quantity. I think the greatest production was during the last half of 1847 and the first half of 1848, when it must have been nearly 400,000 tons. After this period the production rapidly decreased, and during the coming winter I am satisfied that more than half the furnaces will be out of blast; whereas, ordinarily, this is the season of the most active operations. It is well known that at this time the stock of Scotch pig iron in New York and Boston alone amounts to about 50,000 tons, and every arrival is adding to this quantity.

I have confined myself in this letter to the subject of pig iron alone, because it would have been impossible in the compass of a letter to have embraced with it the statistics of the bar iron manufacture, rail-making, founding, &c.

I estimate that two-thirds of the pig iron is worked up in various ways within the borders of the State; the remainder is shipped to the neighboring States.

| | |
|---|---|
| The value of 300,000 tons of pig iron at cost is, say $20 per ton - - - - - - - - - | $6,000,000 |
| If $4,000,000 of this is remanufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler plate, castings, wire-blooms, &c., at about twice the cost of pig iron - - - - - | 8,000,000 |
| Actual cost, exclusive of manufacturer's profits, will be - | 14,000,000 |

Should you find the above remarks and figures of any value to you, I shall feel exceedingly gratified; but I have to regret taxing your time to so unreasonable an extent, fearing that the information furnished may not be an adequate compensation for the trouble of perusing so long a letter.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAML. J. REEVES.

To the Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 28.

HARRISBURG, *November* 12, 1849.

SIR: Since my return home from Washington I have been engaged in procuring some iron statistics, which I send you, and will be able to give you more, which I shall get from good sources, immediately.

*Dauphin county.*—In this county there were four furnaces and one forge previous to 1842, but one of which was making iron up to 1842. All the others were idle. That furnace made about 40 tons per week, or 2,000 tons a year.

In 1843,-'44,-'45,-'46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding at the rate of about 40 tons per week each, or upwards of 8,000 tons per year. The rolling mill here was also going, making about five tons of sheet-iron per day, or 1,500 tons a year. The forge was also going, producing about 1,000 tons of iron in bars per year.

In 1846 the new furnace of Porter's was in operation, and the capacities of some of the others increased. The product of that year in pig metal was increased, as is estimated, to upwards of twelve thousand tons. The rolling mill and forge are in blast as usual.

At this time all the furnaces but two are stopped; the forge is stopped, but the rolling mill is doing about half work.

*Mifflin county.*—In this county there are four furnaces. They were built previous to 1842, but there was but one in blast in that year, and that not the whole time. In 1843,-'44,-'45,-'46, and '47, these were all in blast, yielding about 150 tons of metal weekly, or 6,500 tons a year. At the present time but one of these is in blast, and that one is to stop in a few days.

*Venango and Clarion counties.*—There were in these two counties five furnaces previous to 1842, all of which were idle. In 1846 the number of furnaces was increased to upwards of twenty; some of the largest capacity; and the amount of pig metal made estimated at *fifty thousand tons a year.* There are only five or six of these furnaces now in blast.

*Mercer county.*—There are 14 furnaces in this county, about one-half of which are dead, and the balance doing a little to keep their hands from

starving. In 1842 there were but two in the county, both of which were idle. In 1846 all these furnaces were in full blast, producing about 30,000 tons of pig metal a year. Their product this year is estimated at 8,000 tons. The rolling mill at Greenville has ceased operations.

Yours, truly,

THEO. FENN.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH.

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L—No. 29.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, *November* 9, 1849.

SIR: Mr. Fenn called upon me to-day, with a request that I would furnish you an estimate of the amount of iron manufactured in this State, and such other information as I might deem useful to you. As he remained but a few seconds, I had not time to gather very clear conceptions of what was wanted.

* * * * * * * *

There are two furnaces in this (York) county: Codorus, charcoal, yielding 800 tons per annum; Manor, charcoal, yielding 400 tons per annum.

Both were in blast in 1842, and ever since, until this spring, when the price of iron got so low.

As I have been gathering statistics for some time past, I will now furnish you with the cost of manufacturing iron in several localities, as I am fully satisfied that iron-masters have almost universally misrepresented the actual cost, and have thus seriously injured themselves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Danville, Columbia county, including freight to Philadelphia | $22 00 | per ton. |
| Bloomsbury, Columbia county | 22 00 | " |
| Columbia, Lancaster county | 20 00 | " |
| Harrisburg, Dauphin county | $20 00 | per ton. |
| Reading, Berks county | 20 00 | " |
| 5)104 00 | | |
| | 20 80 | average. |

To make a ton of rails requires about 2,800 lbs. of pigs, and the cost of manufacture, including coals, labor, and interest on capital, is $15 per ton; and putting the iron at $21 per ton, which is about a fair price for *cost*, a ton of rails would be then—2,800 pounds, $21 - $26 25
Labor, coals, interest, &c. 15 00

41 25

To this must be added the profit of the furnace upon the metal, as I have only given cost of production, which ought to be $5 per ton, as the contingencies in the business are very numerous and fatal to profits 5 00
Add now a low profit for the rolling mill 5 00

This brings the cost on a ton of rails to 51 25
a point under which no one ought to undertake the business.

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company, of which I am president, has contracted in England with one of the first manufacturing companies there, Bayley Brothers & Co., for near 3,000 tons of rails, at a cost there of $23 60 per ton; which, you will observe, is only $2 60 over the cost of a ton of pig metal here. These rails are to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection in both countries.

They cost us, delivered on the wharf in Baltimore, about $39 50 per ton. I used every exertion to secure this contract for American manufacturers, but none of them would touch it at less than $50, and only one at that. As far as I can learn there will be no rails manufactured in this country this year, unless to fill old contracts.

Any further information which I can give you will be furnished with pleasure.

Very truly, yours,

THOS. C. HAMBLY.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH.

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L—No. 30.

FALLS VILLAGE, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.,
*November* 13, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I furnish the gross amount of pig iron and bar, and shapes of wrought iron, made in this State.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity of pig iron made in | | 1842, | 4,700 tons. |
| " | " | " | 1846, 15,000 tons. |
| " | " | " | 1849, 7,800 tons. |
| Quantity of wrought iron made in | | 1842, | 2,150 tons. |
| " | " | " | 1846, 5,800 tons. |
| " | " | " | 1849, 2,950 tons. |

This iron is chiefly used for railroad purposes, and for machinery for steamers, and manufactory purposes.

There is much more pig iron being made this year than will be sold, owing to having large stocks of charcoal on hand.

But little iron is made in Vermont—say not over 5,000 tons in the year of all sorts, pigs and bars.

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Your obedient servant,

HORATIO AMES.

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L—No. 31.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,
*November* 16, 1849.

SIR: A letter from Mr. Horatio Ames, an iron manufacturer in Connecticut, stating that the Secretary of the Treasury desired further information upon the manufacture of iron, has been handed to me, with a request that I would make some statements in relation to the manufacture of iron in

New Hampshire and Maine, and the resources of these States for the production of iron.

Having been personally engaged in the manufacture of iron in Maine, and having devoted much time to the study of the metallurgy and statistics of iron, I may be able to present to you some facts and views which have escaped your notice.

*Production and resources in New Hampshire.*

The manufacture of iron in New Hampshire, putting out of view the re-melting furnaces or foundries, is now limited to one small blast furnace situated in the town of Franconia, in the interior of New Hampshire. With this furnace are connected a few refining fires for making bar iron, and a furnace for making castings.

The production of pig iron in this furnace has never exceeded six hundred tons in a year, and has probably averaged not more than three hundred tons. This establishment presents an interesting instance of a limited manufacture, supported for many years (since 1811) by the protection afforded by its insulated situation. Being located in the interior of the State, and in a mountainous country, at a distance from the seaboard, railroads, or navigable rivers, it finds the sole market for its production in the surrounding country. This market is limited, it is true, but the benefits of the manufacture are strikingly manifest in the growth of a flourishing village around the works, and in the prosperity of a thriving agricultural population in the surrounding country.

The "make" of iron at Franconia would not be increased by a higher duty on foreign iron, as the situation of the works places them without the limits of competition. But there are two other localities in New Hampshire where the manufacture of iron would be carried on upon a large scale, if the iron interest should be revived. These are in the towns of Pierremont and Jackson. The ore at each of these localities is inexhaustible, and being smelted with charcoal, which the surrounding forest will supply in abundance, would furnish each four thousand tons of iron annually. On account of the purity of the ores, iron could be made from them equal to the best Swedish and Russian marks. Judging from the remarkable resemblance of the Jackson ore to that of the famous Danmmora mine, it is believed that it will make a steel-iron.

Estimating the cost of the production and delivery at market of these 4,000 tons of pig iron at $25 per ton, we should have an annual addition of wealth to the State of $200,000; (for the whole cost of the iron is that of the labor required to produce it.) This sum would give constant employment to 880 men, at 75 cents for each working day.

To convert this crude iron into bar iron by refining it with charcoal, and to produce qualities which should replace the Swedish and Russia iron, would involve a loss on the crude iron of about one-third, and a cost of production and transportation for each ton of bar iron of about forty dollars. This would make a further annual expenditure of over $200,000. We should thus have constant employment for over 1,700 men.

But nearly all the wages of these men would be distributed among the agricultural and mechanical population for the support of their families, buying provisions, erecting houses, or the improvement of small farms. Supposing only one-half of their wages were expended for agricultural

products; this would distribute fifty dollars apiece to 4,000 farmers. The benefit which would be produced by the distribution of this sum among an agricultural population, who now barely get a living from their farms, can only be appreciated by those who know the difficulties of obtaining a subsistence upon the hard lands of the interior of New England.

I will here barely allude to a consideration showing the immense benefit of the manufacture of iron, particularly of charcoal iron, to an agricultural population, which is rarely reflected upon. It is, that nearly all the labor in this manufacture is furnished by the agricultural population, who can perform the labor necessary for the preparation of the combustible and the transportation at intervals of their farm labors. This manufacture, therefore, more than any other, develops agriculture, for besides furnishing a home market, it employs the farmer near his own home, and furnishes him capital for improvement of his land.

*Production and resources of Maine.*

The manufacture of iron in Maine is capable of an equal if not greater development. The excellent brown hematites of Aroostook county, situated near a navigable river, and in the midst of an unbroken forest, are inexhaustible. They are capable of furnishing at least six thousand tons annually of the first quality of iron; the only limit of production being the supply of charcoal. It is a singular fact, that the ores of this range, which run into the province of New Brunswick, are worked in a large blast-furnace at Woodstock, N. B. The pig iron being smelted with charcoal, and being of the first quality, is exported to England, and sold at $35 per ton, to be refined for iron, for wire, tin plate, &c. The pig iron made from mineral coal is worth only from $10 to $15 per ton in England, and yet this cheap iron has come directly in competition with our excellent charcoal iron, fully equal to that of Woodstock, and has reduced the price to $20 or $25 per ton.

The production of iron in Maine could be increased from eight to ten thousand tons, with the same advantages to the State which I have spoken of with reference to the New Hampshire iron.

Previous to 1842, there was but one small blast-furnace in Maine, which produced for a short time not more than 300 tons a year. The supply of ore being limited, the works were abandoned.

In 1845, under the encouragement presented by the tariff of 1842, a large blast-furnace was erected at the Katahdin iron works, in the county of Piscataquis. These works, having encountered all the difficulties which attend the erection of an establishment in the wilderness, went into successful operation in 1847. The greatest amount of iron produced in one year was 1,600 tons. But in October, 1848, the prices of iron were so low that it was found necessary to buy up all the contracts for material and stop the blast. In June last the furnace was again put in blast, to use up the ore and fuel on hand, but not until all the prices of labor had been reduced one-third. This furnace is now producing sixty tons of iron weekly, but from materials contracted for when the prices of iron were remunerating. The establishment could produce 4,000 tons annually. The uncertainty of the prospects of the iron business has had the effect to stop all further expenditures for the enlargement of the works, to prevent the settlement of the lands in the vicinity, and to arrest the

growth of what promised to be a thriving village. The proprietors now have on hand over 2,000 tons of iron, which cannot now be sold for the cost of production. Unless something is done to revive the manufacture, the works, which have cost a great sum, and have paid nothing, must be abandoned. This will involve not only a total loss to the proprietors of the cost of their works, but a loss to the State of from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, which would be annually expended for producing the iron.

There is a large establishment for making bar iron at Pembroke, in the eastern part of Maine. Having never visited this establishment, I am unable to give the particulars of the manufacture; I merely know that these works under the tariff of 1842 were very prosperous, while at the same time they paid fair prices for the pig iron which they consumed. Their product was about one hundred tons a week. Through the effect of the present tariff, the company owning these works failed, and the manufacture was for many months suspended. The works have been hired at an exceedingly low rate by a new company, who manufacture about eighty tons of bar iron weekly. They are able to carry on the manufacture solely on account of the low prices of the pig iron which they work.

Although I have now given, as far as I have been able, all the information called for by you, I trust that you will excuse me for presenting to your notice a few general considerations in relation to the duty of the government with regard to this most important interest.

The only countries which can compete with the United States in the production of iron are Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia. Even if the ordinary bar iron of the two last countries—excellent as it is—were wholly excluded, this country need not suffer, for iron fully equal to that of Sweden and Russia, and possessing nearly the same qualities, can be made with charcoal from our pure and most abundant ores. Our great competition, however, is from the cheap iron of Great Britain. This iron is made from impure minerals, with sulphurous fuel, and the smallest possible expenditure of labor. This cheapness is increased by the advantages which the British iron-masters possess of procuring inexhaustible supplies of mineral and combustible from the same mine, which enables them to construct their works upon a most gigantic scale. They are further aided by cheapness of labor, low rates of interest, and enormous capitals accumulated from former profits, and which enables them to sell even at a loss, for the purpose of keeping a market. It is generally supposed that this extraordinary cheapness of the English iron is an advantage to the American consumer. This, I believe, is an error. The cheap English iron is invariably poor; but the American, in order to compete with the English manufacturer, or in order to sell at remunerating prices, is compelled to diminish the labor on his manufacture, and sells a poorer iron. In a late visit which I made to the Catalan forges, on the Ansable river, in northern New York—upon which river alone there are over eighty forge fires—I learned that the proprietors of forges were obliged to reduce the price of blooming the iron so much that the iron which formerly bore a very high reputation was materially deteriorated. The complaint is everywhere made on our railroads and steamboats that the iron used about the roads and machinery has not the requisite strength. Consumers buying iron of a certain reputation do not learn

its inferiority until some fatal failure of strength occurs. Where so much life and property depend upon the strength of a single bolt, axle, or chain, there should be a perfect reliance upon the excellence of the material upon which the strength of all mechanical constructions depend. The main cause of the high prices of Swedish and Russian iron is the perfect confidence that is felt in the quality. The permanence of the quality is preserved by the price. The extraordinary difference in the strength of material in iron of the same dimensions is illustrated by experiments made under the orders of the Sardinian government in 1842 upon different specimens of iron wire for suspension bridges; the best French iron wire of a certain size supporting a weight of ninety kilogrammes, while the best Sardinian wire of the same size supported only fifty kilogrammes. A commission of French engineers, appointed by government to recommend the course to be pursued on the railroads for the protection of passengers, have insisted that the rails should be rigidly proved, and that all the axles and engine driving-wheels should be constructed from charcoal iron of proved hardness and strength. Our government, perhaps, cannot adopt these precautions, but it can accomplish nearly the same purpose by adopting a system which shall improve the most essential material of our railroads and steamboats. The Swedish forges, supported by the free admission of their iron into Great Britain, have constantly striven to increase the excellence of their products. They spare neither combustible nor labor, and submit all their bars to the most rigid proof before they are sold. All the new processes are adopted solely with reference to improving the quality of the iron, and not to cheapness of fabrication. The result has been the establishment of the greatest source of Swedish prosperity--the commercial value of the iron having regularly increased for the last twenty years.

The European governments have nourished the iron interest with peculiar solicitude. Russia admitted the cheap railroad iron of England only because the furnaces of the Oural, being profitably engaged in making charcoal sheet-iron, would not undertake to furnish the railroad iron for the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The British government, before the Revolution, admitted the American charcoal iron free from duty, because they produced no iron of that quality in Great Britain; but they prohibited the erection of mills for making and working the forged iron in America.

The apparent liberal policy of the British government of gradually diminishing the duty on Swedish iron, might seem to have been founded upon the advancement of free trade principles.

The duty on Swedish iron has been as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1814 to July, 1819 - - - - | £6 | 9*s.* | 10*d.* | per ton. |
| July 19 to June, 1825 - - - | 6 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| June, 1825, to July, 1842 - - - | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| July, 1842, to May, 1845 - - - | 1 | 0 | 0 | do. |
| May 8, 1845, free entry. | | | | |

But this apparently liberal policy has been adopted solely to encourage one of the most flourishing branches of manufacture in Great Britain, and one which has contributed more than any other to the industrial and commercial prosperity of that country. The Swedish steel iron was found to be the material from which the best cast steel could alone be manufactured. The Yorkshire manufacturers have, by long contracts, monopo-

lized all the first marks of Swedish steel-iron. By means of this monopoly and the free entry of Swedish steel-iron, Great Britain manufactures over 20,000 tons of cast steel, and exports in cutlery and steel in bars, a value of over $10,000,000 annually.

The French policy, on the other hand, has been wholly different. France producing great quantities of charcoal iron, and the government believing that they had within their own borders the first material for steel, have gradually increased the duty on Swedish iron, which in 1846 was, according to the quality of the iron, from $34 to $84 on the ton. But since 1840, the attention of the French metallurgists has been drawn to the superiority of the English cast steel, and a commission of metallurgists having visited Sweden and England, reported that the superiority of the English cast steel resulted from the use of the Swedish steel-iron, which which was better adapted to the steel manufacture than any in France; and with a view solely to the development of the steel manufacture in France, they advised the introduction of certain Swedish steel-iron free from duty.

It is, from these facts, and others which could be mentioned, perfectly obvious that the most civilized governments of Europe have spared no pains to naturalize and encourage within their own borders the manufacture of iron as pre-eminently conducive to the national wealth. Is it not equally the duty and interest of the American government to nourish an industry for which nature has provided such bountiful resources in our soil?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 32.

SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT,
*November* 24, 1849.

SIR: The following statement of the production of the furnaces in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, has been just furnished to Mr. Ames. At his request I transmit it to you.

| | | Production in tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Richmond furnace, | 1842 | 700 |
| | 1846 | 1,450 |
| | 1849 | 1,000 |
| Van Duzenville, | 1842 | None. |
| | 1846 | 1,500 |
| | 1849 | None. |
| North Adams, | 1846 | 1,200 |
| | 1849 | 1,000 |
| Alger's furnaces, | 1842 | 1,000 |
| | 1846 | 2,500 |
| | 1849 | None. |
| Lenox furnace, | 1842 | 1,300 |
| | 1846 | 1,700 |
| | 1849 | 1,200 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lanesboro' furnace, | 1842 | None. |
| | 1846 | 1,200 |
| | 1849 | 800 |
| Wrought iron, | 1842 | 300 |
| | 1846 | 800 |
| | 1849 | 300 |

It is probable that the manufacture at all these furnaces would have been suspended during the last year if the furnaces had not found it necessary to use up stocks of coal and ore on hand.

This diminished production has been caused by the competition of the cheap and poor English iron. It must be remembered that the iron of Berkshire and Connecticut made from hematite ores is of extraordinary excellence.

Mr. Lesslay, professor of metallurgy in the school of miners of France, in an article on the iron of Sweden and Russia, which I have quoted in a former letter to you, speaks particularly of the Salisbury iron as equal to any in the world. Mr. Ames is manufacturing railroad axles and tire from this iron, and yet many of the railroads will buy axles and tire made of the vastly inferior English iron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYES.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 33.

BALTIMORE, *November* 16, 1849.

SIR: Some time last summer I was requested by a gentleman from Philadelphia to furnish a few copper statistics, and understood him to say it was in consequence of a desire expressed by your good self to collate facts bearing on the subject, with a view to recommend a duty on sheathing copper, &c. I wrote out some remarks, and sent them to him, but have never been able to learn whether they were forwarded to you. As the matter is important, I take the liberty to enclose a copy of the same, with a few omissions and some additional remarks.

It is all-important that *sheathing* copper and refined *ingot* and *cake* copper should be protected by a moderate duty; otherwise, our primitive copper smelting establishments are in danger of being stopped altogether, and on their continuance hang many heavy and important interests, especially the *mining* of *copper ores*, now opening such inexhaustible sources of wealth to the country.

At the coming session I supposed you would recommend some changes in the duties on iron, and I trust you will not overlook the copper smelting interest, now in its infancy, but promising soon to be of great importance to our common country.

Another copper ore smelting establishment is now organizing in this city, to smelt *home* and *foreign* ores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID KEENER.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

L—No. 34.

BALTIMORE, *July* 9, 1849.

SIR: I promised to prepare a few remarks in regard to copper statistics, understanding the Hon. William M. Meredith was desirous of collating such facts as have a direct bearing on the subject, in order to judge of the expediency of recommending a duty on sheathing and ingot copper, &c.

In adjusting the tariff of 1846, an error was near being committed through the influence of some gentlemen interested in the newly discovered copper regions of Lake Superior. These gentlemen, erroneously supposing that an unlimited quantity of copper ore could at once be obtained from that section, conceived it was necessary to protect our *home* mines, by placing a duty of 5 per cent. on *imported* ores; and this measure, which would have proved fatal to the very interests they wished to protect, was averted, fortunately, at a late moment of the session, and the proposed duty of 5 per cent. was wisely transferred to pig copper.

Up to the present time, our home ores do not furnish one-fourth part of the whole quantity of ores required by the present copper smelting establishments of the United States; and the current of trade in foreign ores has been so long and so firmly established between Great Britain and the producing countries, that our furnaces would be greatly short of ores did we not send specific orders abroad for them, there being very few as yet coming forward on consignment. The truth is too evident to need comment, that as our smelting furnaces open a market for copper ores in the United States, the immediate tendency will be, a rapid development of the great mineral wealth of this country. Already every appearance of a copper mine is carefully explored by its owner, knowing he can at once convert his ores into ready money. This is strongly illustrated by the ore statistics of our copper smelting works at Baltimore, which commenced practical operations in the early part of the year 1846, and at which time we were prepared to purchase all the ores that offered. During the year ending 31st December, 1846, the entire supply of home ores that we obtained was only about 10 tons—say from two States, viz: New Jersey and Missouri—the value of which, to the *miner*, was $787 13. For the year ending 31st December, 1847, the supply was 330 tons, and the value $20,231 16, received from four States. For the year ending 31st December, 1848, the receipts were 1,228 tons, value $162,505 77, and received from seven different States, viz: from Missouri, (in value,) $1,793 61; New Jersey, $573 20; Maryland, $11,922 82; Michigan and the lake region, $112,231 53; Connecticut, $26,450 86; Pennsylvania, $8,253 79; and Wisconsin, $1,279 96; and the home receipts for 1849 promise a proportionate increase. The truth is, our home ores will in a few years supply raw material enough to make all the refined copper consumed in the United States. Our furnaces at Baltimore require now about 5,000 tons of ore annually, so that not one-fourth of our required supply is furnished yet from American mines; and a duty at this time on the raw material would most obviously tend to destroy the copper smelting establishments of this country, and thus, by extinguishing a home market for ores, injuriously affect or retard the copper *mining* interests, which now promise to be a source of *incalculable* wealth to this country.

There are three large copper ore smelting establishments in the United States, viz: one at Boston, one at New York, and one at Baltimore, be-

sides several smaller ones located in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Statistics from the other Atlantic copper works would, no doubt, fully confirm those herein furnished from our Baltimore company. The Boston works, I know, consume mostly foreign ores in their furnaces.

Until the year 1842, the town of Swansea, in Wales, possessed a monopoly of the copper trade, and is, up to this time, the great receiving and distributing copper mart of the world. The heavy duties imposed by England in 1842 on foreign copper ores, led at once to more extended smelting operations in Chili; and the pig copper from that country beginning to be largely refined in France and the United States, together with the establishment of primitive ore smelting works at Boston and Baltimore, induced the Parliament of Great Britain to revoke these duties again in 1848, in order more fully, if possible, to retain this valuable trade in British hands.

The copper ores from Chili and Cuba, constituting (until the late Australian discoveries) the only sources of foreign supply to England, passed by our Atlantic ports on their destination to Swansea; our greater proximity to these places gives us much advantage in the freights and quick returns, especially as regards the Cuba ores. The English manufacturer, however, has less to contend with in the prices of *coal* and wages; and their supply of *home* ores is equal to three-fifths of all they smelt.

England manufactures 25,000 tons of refined copper annually; Cornwall alone furnishes ores for 12,000 tons; Ireland, North Wales, and Devonshire for 3,000 more; her own mines, therefore, supply 15,000 tons, and foreign mines 10,000 tons, which latter (in the form of ore) gives 60,000 tons of *tonnage* to British ships, rendering this trade of immense value to the shipping and commercial interests of England.

A considerable portion of this foreign trade has already been diverted to the United States, by the enterprise and capital now employed in the *copper* smelting business. A statement derived from Parliamentary reports, shows that Great Britain *exports* 18,000 tons of refined copper annually. England has, therefore, to find a market in foreign countries for *half* the produce of her own mines. India is her largest customer; France next, and then the United States. In the year 1844, we imported from England 2,145 tons of manufactured copper; in 1845, 2,219 tons; and in 1846, 2,171 tons; being over a million of dollars in value annually. Our American furnaces, rolling mills, and refining establishments can readily supply the wants of this country with an article in all respects equal to the English. Indeed, the *quality* of our copper for making fine brass, &c., is generally preferred before the English, owing perhaps to the fact that all Cornish ores contain arsenical pyrites, an article which tends greatly to deteriorate the quality of the metal made from such ores; but, as there is a large consumption of copper for heavy brass and other coarse work, a moderate protecting duty, say (if ad valorem) of 10 to 12 per cent., or a *specific duty* of 2 cents per pound on English sheathing copper, and on refined *ingot* and *cake* copper, is highly requisite. This would give stability to the copper smelting and rolling establishments of this country, and greatly promote the mining, shipping, and commercial interests of the United States; for its diffused benefits would be immedi-

ately felt in these, and indirectly extended to other branches of industrial enterprise. Copper rods, bolts, nails, &c., are already protected. The present ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. on Spanish pig might remain as it is, or be changed to a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, in order to give the ore smelting establishments some protection. If these interests are only moderately cared for and protected, they will, by creating a home market for ores, very rapily develop the mineral resources of this country, and place our establishments on a footing with those of England.

The reasons why a distinction should be made between *Spanish* pig and refined *ingot* or *cake* copper, are these: Spanish pig is yet largely refined in this country, and will continue to be so as a separate business, until the *ore smelter* (who begins with the *raw material*) shall displace it, which will now very soon be the case. Another strong reason why *refined cake* and *ingot* copper should be protected by a duty of 2 cents on the foreign, is that copper smelting works are lately erected in *Canada West*, and these must look to the United States for a market, to the great injury of our own smelting works. Chili also begins to send *refined* ingots, &c., to our markets; so that it is evident an ad valorem duty of 10 to 12 per cent., or a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, is absolutely necessary; and the late *immense* increase in the supply of native copper from Lake Superior, may be added as a still stronger argument in favor of the above duty. Other points of minor importance could be embraced; but the object is not to enter into detail, but to present such leading facts as have a direct bearing on the case. Hoping the above remarks may correspond with your own views on this important subject,

I remain, very respectfully,

DAVID KEENER.

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L—No. 35.

SOUTH STRAFFORD, *August* 27, 1849.

SIR: As the subject of the tariff is likely again to be acted upon the coming winter, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of copperas, which, under the duty of 20 per cent., is vitally affected.

On former occasions you have rendered us important services, in warding off impending danger; and at these times, the facts regarding this article were well understood by you; but as they may have passed from your memory, I will give you such a statement as may soon revive them in your mind, with the hope that should the tariff be likely again to be acted upon, (as we earnestly hope it may,) you will use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury to have him report favorably for the interests of this important article of Vermont manufacture.

In the year 1809, a bed of sulphate of iron, or copperas ore, was discovered in Strafford, Vermont. A company was formed, and a charter obtained from the legislature of Vermont. At this period the price was $4 to $5 per 100 pounds, and during the war of 1812–'14, advanced to $12 to $14 per 100 pounds, and in one instance was sold at $16 by the present treasurer of this company. At this time the owners were unacquainted

with the best mode of manufacture, and made but 20 to 30 tons per year, no dividend being made for fourteen years.

After the tariff of 1816, the company struggled for existence until the tariff of 1824. This tariff gave the company (with several smaller establishments in the country) most of the American market, and for several years we supplied the article at 2½ cents per pound; and for two years previous to the present tariff at 1½ cent per pound, instead of 4 to 5 cents, the average price when there was no duty on the article. At the recent price of 1½ cent per pound, the company were satisfied—although it was barely a remunerating business—and were supplying the whole country, with the ability to supply the world could we have the opportunity—the mines being inexhaustible. The wants of the country are about 3,000,000 pounds annually. This quantity we have on hand the present moment, or one year's supply for the whole country; yet under the duty of 20 per cent., (the cost of freight being less on the foreign than we have to pay,) on the scale of an ad valorem duty, we find that we are frequently met with the British supplies at prices even as low as 75 to 80 cents per 100 pounds; thus destroying our only market, and endangering the very existence of our company, while the whole revenue obtained by the government, it is supposed, does not exceed $3,000 to $4,000; yet, in the contingency of our manufactory suspending, the price would undoubtedly materially advance, and force those who now use so much of the article in various manufactures, to pay far more than they would if supplied regularly by the American manufacturer. Should the price reach the point held when our establishment was in its infancy, one company alone, now supplied by us, would have to pay $4,000 to $5,000 more than at present, or about double the amount the government would receive in revenue should the whole country be supplied from England. In the manufacture of this article, the greater part of the expense is the labor; thus benefitting the country and drawing around the mine an industrious, thriving village, and giving employment to many not directly connected with the works, as carpenters, coopers, lumbermen, teamsters, wood-cutters, &c.

Copperas enters into use with all our manufacturers who dye their fabrics dark colors, and is used in agriculture and medicine.

As the article is perhaps one not exceeded in amount by that of any other in Vermont manufacture, we confidently hope your influence will be used to sustain us when the tariff shall be brought up by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with Congress.

Your obedient servant,

J. REYNOLDS,
*Agent Vermont Copperas Company.*

Hon. JACOB COLLAMER.

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L—No. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, *November*, 1849.

SIR: Having lately learned from my friend, I. R. Davis, of this city, that you would be glad to receive some data of articles manufactured in

this country, I annex a list showing decline in the article of pure white lead manufactured by us from the commencement of our works till the period of moving over the Schuylkill. All this difference is owing, in my opinion, to a tariff of the right sort; and I think, also, that the same result will be shown in everything we are permitted to manufacture. Give our manufacturers a market, and our own products will be best and cheapest:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1809 | $15 00 | per 100 lbs. |
| 1810 | 16 00 | " |
| 1811 | 16 00 | " |
| 1812 | 16 00 | " |
| 1813 | 20 00 | " |
| 1814 | 23 25 | " |
| 1815 | 23 00 | " |
| 1816 | 12 00 | " |
| 1817 | 12 00 | " |
| 1818 | 12 00 | " |
| 1819 | 13 00 | " |
| 1820 | 12 50 | " |
| 1821 | 12 00 | " |
| 1822 | 12 00 | " |
| 1823 | 12 00 | " |
| 1824 | 12 00 | " |
| 1825 | 12 00 | " |
| 1826 | 11 50 | " |
| 1827 | 11 50 | " |
| 1830 | 8 50 | " |
| 1831 | 8 00 | " |
| 1832 | $9 00 | per 100 lbs. |
| 1833 | 9 00 | " |
| 1834 | 8 00 | " |
| 1835 | 9 00 | " |
| 1836 | 9 00 | " |
| 1837 | 10 00 | " |
| 1838 | 8 50 | " |
| 1839 | 8 25 | " |
| 1840 | 7 25 | " |
| 1841 | 6 75 | " |
| 1842 | 5 50 | " |
| 1843 | 5 50 | " |
| 1844 | 5 50 | " |
| 1845 | 5 83 | " |

The changes in business, prices of pig lead, &c., &c., have caused some variations; but American enterprise and skill being encouraged, has produced the general decline.

Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, from England, used to cost us 12 cents, laid down here. The tariff of 1824 gave us a duty of 3 cents per pound, which stopped its importation, and it is now sold at $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound.

Sulphate of iron or copperas was sold, previous to our beginning, at

$7 to $8 per cwt. Our manufactures began, under encouragement, to produce it, till it is now sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound.

If time allowed, I could go on at great length enumerating similar results.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. WETHERELL.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 37.

*Linseed and linseed oil.*

It is the wish of the undersigned that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury should at a proper time be furnished with all necessary facts in relation to the manufacture and importation of the above articles, in order that they may be placed on a permanent proper footing in case of any change of the present tariff.

A very high rate of duty *is not desirable* for either manufacturer or consumer, but it is very desirable to have it permanent and definite, which can only be accomplished by making the rates specific.

The writer of this manufactures *daily* during the year from 800 to 1,000 bushels of seed, and ships to London about 30,000 barrels of the cake, which is used for feeding cattle.

The enclosed memorandum will show the extent of the trade in England and here, and it is only necessary to look about and see that everything in the United States, both indoors and out, is painted or varnished, to appreciate its universal and increasing consumption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRIDGE, *New York.*

NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

*Imports of linseed into England in* 1848.

| Into— | Where from— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | The Black sea. | St. Petersburg. | East Indies. | Archangel, Riga, Konings-burg. | Mediterranean. | Total. |
| London | 164,898 | 16,390 | 10,161 | 29,801 | 27,155 | 248,405 |
| Hull | 144,000 | 85,000 | 1,000 | 99,500 | 5,000 | 334,500 |
| Liverpool | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,286 |
| Newcastle | 2,000 | 6,000 | 100 | 4,200 | 1,000 | 13,300 |
| Gainsboro' | 1,500 | 5,000 | ..... | 6,100 | 1,000 | 13,600 |
| Grimsby | 2,000 | 3,000 | ..... | 6,700 | ..... | 11,700 |
| Gloster and Southampton | 12,600 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | 1,400 | 15,400 |
| Ipswich and Rochester | 20,000 | 2,800 | ..... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 26,800 |
| Lynn and Boston | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,600 | 1,300 | 11,600 |
| Leith | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... | 3,700 |

English quarters, of 8 bushels each, 714,291; or five million seven hundred and fourteen thousand and odd bushels. This large quanuty of seed was imported entirely free of duty, and must have paid a freight to their ships of at least $1,000,000, probably $1,200,000.

J. BRIDGE.

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## L—No. 38.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1849.

SIR: On the 12th day of October last, we handed to Wm. D. Lewis, esq., collector of our port, a communication in answer to a circular received from him on the subject of the tariff of 1846, and its operation on our particular branch of business, which you doubtless received in due time. Our object in writing this is to solicit your very particular attention to the present duty on Peruvian bark, and the necessity of its being placed on a better footing. But for the operation of unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances, the effect of the tariff of 1846 would have been to paralyze the manufacture of sulphate of quinia in this country. This article is one in the manufacture of which there is a larger amount of capital invested than is generally supposed. Its consumption in our southern, western, and northwestern States, is very great; and during the operations of previous tariffs, its manufacture in this country had become so considerable as to attract hither large shipments of bark. In 1845 or 1846, there was formed in Bolivia a monopoly of Peruvian bark, and it so happened that the agency of it fell into the hands of an American house. Our country thus became, for the first time, the principal depot for Calisaya bark, and this circumstance, so far as we can judge, is the one which has enabled us to continue our business, although, even then, under considerable disadvantage. It has enabled us to purchase our supplies of bark not only as wanted and at a saving of time and interest, but also at a saving of from 5 to 8 per cent., or the expenses for-

merly incurred between Europe and this country, and the price in Europe has been enhanced by the operation of the same causes against them. Now, if this is reversed, as seems very likely to be the case, we will be more than deprived of the small protection which we now have on sulphate of quinia—the duty on Peruvian bark being 15 and on the sulphate of quinia 20 per cent.; the former a bulky, the latter a very portable article.

We would here mention that the article which we term Calisaya bark is the product of Bolivia, and comes under the general class of Peruvian barks; it is the variety on which the manufacturers of sulphate of quinia almost entirely depend, and is now more valuable than any other.

Peruvian barks are admitted into England, France, and Germany, and, we believe, all other countries in Europe, at a mere nominal rate of duty. In England it is either free, or only 7s. per cwt.; the present value of the article in England is 6s. 6d. to 7s. per pound. The duty upon it here is 15 per cent.; and as there has been a change in the monopoly of bark in Bolivia, and the article seems to be taking its former course to England, you will readily perceive the difference which it is likely to make to us. At 6s. 6d. in London, the duty would be at least $26 per 112 pounds here, against the very small duty in England; and as the manufactured product is one of small bulk, and subject to a duty of 20 per cent., we can scarcely compete with the foreign article. In addition to this, we are deprived of sales both to the West India and South American markets. During the last three years English manufacturers have been able to purchase bark in bond in this country, and at the same time to hold their manufactured product for sale in New York in bond, and in this way orders from foreign markets have been generally filled. Another disadvantage to the manufacturer, arising from the same fact, is that he is confined to his own market, and unable, without serious loss, in case of a change in price, to seek a foreign outlet for his stock. You will readily perceive that the manufacturers of the United States are not on a par with those of Europe, where a much more liberal policy is pursued.

Soliciting your particular attention, we remain, sir, very respectfully, your friends and servants,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

Having shown the original of this letter to Messrs. Rosengarten and Denis, of this city, who are also largely engaged in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia, they authorize us to say that they fully approve of all that we have said; but do not think that we have put the case in as strong a light as the true state of it warrants, by any means.

P. & W.

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PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have read attentively the accompanying letter of Messrs. Powers & Weightman, and have also conversed freely on the subject with Mr. Powers.

Their views appear to be entirely correct, and the lowering of the duty on bark seems to be called for by the circumstances attending its use in the manufacture of sulphate of quinia. If the raw material were admitted duty free it could possibly affect nothing but the revenue, and this I think would be conterbalanced by the consideration that its product, the sulphate of quinia, is not an article of fashion or luxury, but a necessary medicine, which is indispensable to the health of large portions of the United States.

I can speak from experience of its beneficial effects, and I am informed that there is no other article of the materia medica possessing the same property of arresting diseases of an intermittent character.

I am, very truly, respectfully yours,

JOHN M. READ.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23, 1849.

SIR: We take the liberty to address you on a subject of great importance to us, and, to some extent, to the consumers of sulphate of quinine, mostly the poorer classes throughout the country.

We have been engaged in the manufacture of this and other chemicals in this city upwards of 25 years, and in consequence of our experience and success are enabled to maintain our laboratory, whether profitable or not. Still we see no prospect of success to our children, or to others who may wish to engage in manufacturing chemicals in this country, if our government, by its own laws, gives foreign establishments such glaring advantages over our own. An immense consumption of sulphate of quinine is constantly taking place in this country, and every effort is made in civilized Europe to reduce its cost, for which purpose England, France, Germany, and Belgium have withdrawn all duties on the Peruvian bark, from which it is made. Formerly the price of this bark varied at times—say from 30 to 75 cents per pound—sulphate of quinine from $1 50 to $4 per ounce; but within the last three years the government of Bolivia, the only country yielding this bark, have granted a monopoly, which caused the price to advance from 75 cents to $1 65 in this country. At the present time it is asserted in London that the only agent of the bark company will reside there instead of New York; and if this proves so, we have no doubt it will entirely suspend the future manufacturing here.

The duty on bark if imported from London, and expenses on it, will far exceed the profits made on quinine, and will grant such advantages to the European makers as positively to give them the control of this country. Already now foreign quinine is imported in bond here, for export, as we have no return of duties, and therefore are certainly not treated with the same regards as foreigners, who have no interests on the soil.

Independent of all this, it ought to be an object for our legislators to have the best drugs for use here. We may here remark, that the sulphate of quinine made in this country is of the very best quality, and known as such by the apothecaries generally as regards the foreign, it

may not become us to condemn it, but we assure you that although some is equal to the American, other is far inferior; although its appearance may not indicate it, nor will your custom-house chemist often, if ever, detect the difference, as only very few are capable of making a strict analysis.

The advantages in the purchase of bark in London are very great to their manufacturers—they have no commissions to pay, and can select on the spot. The charges we would have to pay importing bark, would amount to 25 per cent. at least, when sulphate of quinine only pays 20 per cent.; besides which, labor, interest, &c., make the cost of manufacturing higher here than in Europe; besides which, all exports have ceased here to foreign countries, as we cannot get the duties refunded.

We hope, sir, you will grant this subject your serious attention, and agree with us, that the arts should be rather encouraged here than destroyed.

We may add, that within the last 20 years the chemical business has widely extended itself in this country, to the pride of our intelligent men; but we fear a retrograde movement must again take place under the present policy of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROSENGARTEN & DENIS.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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L—No. 40.

City Hotel,
*Washington, November* 15, 1849.

Sir: Please allow me, in behalf of the signers to a petition presented to the last Congress of the United States, praying for a reduction of the present rates of duty collected on *gutta percha*, to respectfully call the attention of the Treasury Department to the subject at this time.

When the present tariff laws were adopted, in 1846, gutta percha was not known as an article of commerce; consequently it pays thirty per cent. duty as an unenumerated article, notwithstanding it is a raw material which now enters extensively into various manufactures in England, where it is admitted free. The use of it in this country is almost precluded by the high rate of duty. We have done sufficient with it to show its value and establish it as a regular article of commerce, and think the time has come that it should be classified either as a free article or at a low rate of duty. It is exclusively of tropical growth.

With respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. GILBERT.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

L—Continued.

# LETTERS

IN ANSWER TO

# THE CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

AUGUST 24, 1840.

L—No. 41.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*August* 24, 1849.

It being desirable that this department should be furnished with as authentic information as practicable respecting the actual cost abroad of manufacturing cotton, woollen, silk, and linen goods, and having been referred to your house, as a suitable source to apply for such information, by W. W. Stone, esq., of Boston, I take the liberty to address you, and to ask to be favored with any reliable information you may find it convenient to obtain and furnish in answer to such of the following questions as you may be enabled to respond to.

The inquiries apply to the chief varieties of manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, fully prepared and ready for market.

First. Cost of raw material per pound; expense of manufacture per yard, piece or pound, as the case may be, including wages, labor, and all other expenses, incidental to the completion of the article in question; specifying, if practicable, each item of expense.

Second. The amount of capital employed in the business by the manufacturer.

In answering these inquiries, be pleased to state the town or place where the manufactories are situated to which the information applies.

Your early attention to this matter will confer a particular favor.

I am, &c.,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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L—No. 42.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
*September* 26, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in complying with your request to furnish the information referred to in it as soon as possible. I beg now to inclose you a return, published by order of the House of Commons, of the export of woollen goods to the different countries of the world, for the year ending 1848. By this return it appears that about 30 per cent. of the woollens exported from the United Kingdom goes to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America*

Hon W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington*

*Woollen manufactures of Great Britain.*

According to a return, moved for by Mr. Simeon, No. 329, the declared value of the woollen manufactures exported in 1848, was £5,733,828. This amount was made up of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 196,876 | pieces | of cloth, all sorts. |
| 681 | do | of napped coatings, duffels, &c. |
| 25,265 | do | of kerseymers. |
| 19,911 | do | of baizes, of all sorts. |
| 1,512,366 | do | of stuffs, woollen or worsted. |
| 1,891,789 | yards | of flannel. |
| 4,157,266 | do | of blankets and blanketing. |
| 1,106,261 | do | of carpets and carpeting. |
| 35,091,510 | do | of woollen, mixed with cottons. |
| 88,201 | dozen pairs | of hosiery. |
| 178,300 | £ | of sundry goods. |

By far the largest customer which this country has for woollen goods is the United States of America. Last year, the amount of these goods exported to that market was £1,720,570; while in 1847, 1846, and 1845, the amounts had been, respectively, £2,043,000, £1,318,000, and £1,581,000. The United States may be said to take 30 per cent. of our entire export of woollens; while the next largest quantity goes to the Hanse Towns, (for Germany and the east of Europe,) to which the exports last year amounted to £527,384.

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L—No. 43.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
*October* 28, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th ultimo, with a statement of the exports of woollen goods from Great Britain to the different countries of the world, and now beg to transmit you the *exact* cost of manufacturing several descriptions of woollen cloths and one of cotton goods. These statements are given to me by manufacturers of the first standing. The three first I examined in the cost book of the manufacturers myself, and therefore know them to be correct, as I have every reason to believe the others are. I have been very particular in applying only to those largely engaged in manufacturing, and on whom I can rely. I hope in the course of a short time to obtain similar statements, as to the cost of other descriptions of goods, which I will transmit as soon as received; and with great respect, remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Lot* 1.—*Woaded wool-black, 4 ends, 89½ yards a 9s. 10d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216 lbs. of Saxony wool, 2s. 4d. | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| Dyeing | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Scribbling | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Oil | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Milling | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Listing | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Geers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spinning | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Weaving | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Burling | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Sundries | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 42 | 3 | 9 |
| 5 per cent. interest | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 44 | 6 | 0 |
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 4 ends | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | 4 | 16 | 7 |
| | 49 | 2 | 7 |
| Finished lengths 96 | | | |
| Measure off 5 | | | |
| 91 yards, at 10s. 9½d. | 49 | 2 | 0 |

| 91 yards of cloth— | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 5 | 6½ | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 5 | 3 | |
| Total per yard | 0 | 10 | 9½ | |

*Lot* 2.—*Common rifle cloth, 6 ends, 132½ yards a 7s. 11d. in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 334 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 10¼d. | 31 | 2 | 1 |
| Dyeing | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Scribbling | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Oil | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Milling | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Listing | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Spinning | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Weaving | 4 | 7 | 9 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burling | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Sundries | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| | 49 | 16 | 10 |
| 5 per cent. interest | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| | 52 | 6 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 5 | 4 | 6 | |
| Drawing and pressing, at 2s. per end on 6 ends | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| | | | | 5 16 6 |
| | | | | 58 3 0 |

Finished lengths 143½
Measure off 9

134½ yards, at 8s. 8d. — 58 5 0

| 134½ yards of cloth— | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 4 | 7½ | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 4 | 0½ | |
| Total per yard | 0 | 8 | 8 | |

*Lot* 3.—*Woaded wool-black, 12 ends, 300½ yards a* 8s. 5d. *in balk; from Jabez Stead & Co., manufacturers, Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 672 lbs. of Saxony and Botany wool, 1s. 11½d. | 66 | 1 | 0 |
| Dyeing | 16 | 1 | 9 |
| Scribbling | 8 | 14 | 3 |
| Oil | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Milling | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Listing | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Spinning | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Weaving | 10 | 12 | 9 |
| Burling | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| Sundries | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| | 120 | 9 | 7 |
| 5 per cent. interest | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| | 126 | 10 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dressing, 10 per cent. | 12 | 13 | 0 | |
| Drawing and pressing, 2s. per end on 12 ends | 1 | 4 | 0 | |
| | | | | 13 17 0 |
| | | | | 140 7 0 |

Finished length 314 yards.
Measure off 14 "

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 yards, at 9s. 4d. | 140 | 0 | 0 |

300 yards of cloth—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 4 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 4 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Total per yard | 0 | 9 | 4 |

*Lot* 4.—*Six ends of fast wool-dyed cloth, 126 yards, 60 inches wide; from Wm. Hudson & Son, manufacturers, Adwalton, near Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320 lbs. of Saxony wool, at 2s. 4d. per lb. | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Dyeing at 9s. per stone | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 140 lbs. Gallipoli oil, at 6d. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Scribbling and stubbing | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Spinning | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Weaving | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Lists or edgings | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Warping, milling, and burling | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Dressing, drawing, and pressing | 8 | 15 | 11 |
| | 74 | 8 | 7 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 0 | 5 | 11 | per yard. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 5 | 11 | do |
| Total cost | 0 | 11 | 9 | per yard. |

*Lot* 5.—*Cost of one end of blue cloth of 21 yards; from George Crowther & Co., manufacturers, Cherwell, near Leeds.*

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wool, at 2s. per pound clean | 0 | 4 | 3 | per yard. |
| Dyeing | 0 | 0 | 11 | do |
| Scribbling | 0 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | do |
| Oil | 0 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | do |
| Milling | 0 | 0 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | do |
| Listing | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | do |
| Geers | 0 | 0 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | do |

| | £. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spinning | 0 | 0 | 3 | per yard. |
| Warping and weaving | 0 | 0 | 8½ | do |
| Burling | 0 | 0 | 2½ | do |
| Dressing 12 per cent. | 0 | 0 | 11 | do |
| Drawing and pressing | 0 | 0 | 1 | do |
| Cost per yard, finished | 0 | 8 | 5¼ | |

*Cost of a piece of calico, 75 yards long, 30 inches wide, 23 lbs. weight, and 50 reed; from Leese, Kershun, & Co., Stockport, Lancashire, manufacturers, who have now 2,000 looms at work.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26½ lbs. of cotton at 5½d. | 0 | 12 | 0½ |
| Spinning and other expenses £0 3s. 0d. | | | |
| Weaving, &c. 0 3 7¼ | | | |
| | 0 | 6 | 7¼ |
| Cost per piece | 0 | 18 | 7¾ |

Counts of yarn used, 15's.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of cotton per piece | £0 | 12s. | 0½d. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 0 | 6 | 7¼ |
| | 0 | 18 | 7¾ |

L—No. 44.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LEEDS,
*November* 16, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to address you on the 28th October, with "patterns and cost of manufacturing several qualities of woollen goods," and now beg to enclose you a few more statements of the cost of similar articles from Messrs. Haynes, Cook, & Wormald, of Dewsbury, the most extensive manufacturers and dealers in woollen goods in this district, and who do a more extensive business in woollens to the United States than any firm in Europe, and are reputed to have the command of £200,000 capital.

They have yearly large contracts from the government for the supply of blankets and low cloths. I also enclose a statement of the cost of manufacturing worsted damasks, of which large quantities are exported to the United States.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT DAVY,
*Consul of the United States of America.*

## *Lot* 83 *piece black cloth.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best German, 2 bags, 36 st. 10 lbs., or 586 lbs., at 1s. 5d | £41 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Skin wool, 37 st. 11 lbs., or 603 lbs., at 10½d | 26 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | £67 | 17 | 9 |
| Oil, 170 lbs, at 5d | | | | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Slubbing warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 1s. 7d | 3 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| weft, 95 st., at 1s. 7d | 7 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Spinning warp, 45 st. 3 lbs., at 23, or 52.6, at 10d | 2 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| weft, 95 st., at 6d | 2 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 2d | 0 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Size and geers, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Lists and headings, 8 webs, at 5s | found | | | 2 | 8 | |
| Weaving 174 stgs., at 1s. 6d | 13 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Burling 174 stgs., at 4d | 2 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Milling, 8 webs, at 11s | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 37 | 12 | 6 |
| | | | | 111 | 9 | 1 |
| Finishing, 10 per cent. | | | | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Extra, 2s. per end | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 431½ yards dyed, at 3d | | | | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| | | | | 129 | 11 | 11 |
| Made 16 ends of cloth, or 435 yards | | | | | | |
| Measure 5 per cent. 22 yards | | | | | | |
| 413 yards, at 6s. 3½d | | | | 129 | 18 | 5 |

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

## *Lot* 95 *wool black cloth.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 63 stg., 12 lbs., or 1,020 lbs., at 2s. 1d | | | | £106 | 7 | 6 |
| Dyeing, 63 stg. 12 lbs., at 2s. 3d | | | | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Oil, 180 lbs., at 5d | | | | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Slubbing warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs. / weft, 92 stg 2 lbs. } at 1s 8d | £12 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Spinning warp, 51 stg. 4 lbs., at 22, or 56.16, at 10d | 2 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| Yarn, 3-1 1-2 weft, 92 stg. 2 lbs., at 6d | 2 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Warping, 8 webs, at 1s. 3d | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Size and geers, 8 webs, at 2s. 9d | 1 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| List and headings, 8 webs, at | | | | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Weaving, 171 stgs., at 1s. 6d | 12 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Burling, 171 stgs., at 7d | 4 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| Milling, 8 webs, at 11s | 4 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 40 | 9 | 9 |
| | | | | 160 | 11 | 8 |
| Finishing, 12½ per cent. | | | | 20 | 1 | 6 |
| Extras, 2s. per end | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | 182 | 5 | 2 |
| 16 ends, or 400 yards | | | | | | |
| Measure, 5 per cent., 20 yards | | | | | | |
| 380 yards, at 9s. 8d | | | | 183 | 13 | 4 |

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

## *Lot* 102 *piece black cloth.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saxony wool, (T. & B.,) 65 7-9 60 st. 15 lbs., or 975 lbs., at 2s. 1d. | | | | £101 | 11 | 3 |
| Oil, 150 lbs, at 5d. | | | | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Scouring, 60st. 15 lbs., at 3d. | £0 | 15 | 2 | | | |
| Slubbing, 13¼ st. 3 lbs., at 10—1s. 8d. | 10 | 19 | 2 | | | |
| Spinning, 43 st., at 24—1s. | 2 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Yarn, 3-1 weft, 88 st. 3 lbs., at 6d. | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Warping, 7 webs, at 1s. 6d. | 0 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| Size and geers, 7 webs, at 2s. 9d. | 0 | 19 | 3 | | | |
| Lists and headings, 7 webs, at 7s. | | | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Weaving, 155¼ stgs., at 1s. 6d. | 11 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Burling, 155¼ stgs., at 3d. | 1 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Milling, 7 webs, at 11s. | 3 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 34 | 19 | 11 |
| | | | | 142 | 2 | 8 |
| | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Finishing, 12½ per cent. | 3 | 14 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 17 | 15 | 5 |
| Extras, 2s. per end. | | | | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | | 161 | 6 | 1 |
| 378 yards dyed, at 3d. | | | | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| | | | | 166 | 0 | 7 |

Made 14 ends, or 378 yards
Measure, 5 per cent., 19 yards

359 yards, at 9s. 3d. ..... 166 0 9

HAYNES, COOK, & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

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## *Lot* 131 *mixture beavers*, No. 17.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botany wool, 7 st. 7 lb., or 119 lb., at 13½ | 6 | 13 | 10 | | | |
| Botany handwashed, 6 st. 7 lb., or 103 lb., at 12½ | 5 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| Dyeing brown olive, 10 st. 4 lb., at 3s. | 1 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Dyeing green, 3 st. 10 lb., at 3s. | 0 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Oil, 32 lb., at 5d. | 0 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 14 | 17 | 0 |
| Slubbing and spinning— | | | | | | |
| Warp, 11 st. 0½ lb., at 1s. 8d. | 0 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Weft, 17st. 5½ lb., at 1s. 5d. | 1 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Warping ..... 33⅓ stgs., at 1s. per score | 0 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Size and geers .... do. ... at 2s. ... do | 0 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Weaving ..... do. ... at 8d. | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| Burling ..... do. ... at 1½d. | 0 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| Milling ..... do. ... at 5d. | 0 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| | | | | 19 | 5 | 8 |
| Dressing | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | 20 | 8 | 2 |
| 60 inches beaver mixture, 90 yards, at 4s. 6d. per yard | | | | £20 | 8 | 9 |

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

SEPTEMBER 4, 1849.

*Lot* 133 *mixture beaver*, No. 10.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Botany wool, 2d, 5 st., or 80 lb., at 16s. 0½d. | 5 10 0 | |
| Botany wool, 3d. 6 st. 5 lb., or 101 lb., at 13½ | 5 13 7 | |
| Botany handwashed, 5 st. 7 lb., or 87 lb., at 12½ | 4 10 7 | |
| Dyeing brown, 4 st. 1 lb., at 3s. | 0 12 2 | |
| Dyeing green, 4 st. 5 lb., at 3s. | 0 12 11½ | |
| Dyeing gentionella, 3 st. 6 lb., at 3s. | 0 10 ½ | |
| Oil, 40 lb., at 5d. | 0 16 8 | |
| | | 18 6 0 |
| Scouring, 5 lb., at 2d. | 0 0 10 | |
| Slubbing and spinning— | | |
| Warp, 13 st. 5 lb., at 1s. 8d. | 1 3 0 | |
| Weft, 22 st. 4 lb., at 1s. 5d. | 1 12 2 | |
| | | 2 16 0 |
| Warping.....37½ stgs., at 1s. per score | 0 1 10 | |
| Size and geers.....do.....at 2s.....do | 0 3 9 | |
| Weaving.....do.....at 9d. | 1 8 1 | |
| Burling.....do.....at 1½d | 0 3 11½ | |
| Milling.....do.....at 5d. | 0 15 8 | |
| | | 2 13 3 |
| | | 23 15 3 |
| Dressing 90 yards, at 3d. | | 1 2 6 |
| | | 24 17 9 |
| 93 yards 54-inch duffel, at 5s. 6½d. | | 24 18 9 |

HAYNES, COOK & WORMALD,
*Dewsbury.*

SEPTEMBER 7, 1849.

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*Cost of manufacturing* 20 *pieces damask, all worsted,* 27 *inches wide,* 30 *yards long.*

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 260 lb. wool, at 11d. | 11 18 4 |
| Spinning, at 10d. | 10 16 8 |
| Weaving, at 10d. | 10 16 8 |
| Dyeing, &c., at 5d. | 5 8 4 |
| | 39 0 0 |

20 pieces, 600 yards, at 39s. per piece—

| | £s. | d. per ps. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of wool | 11s. | 11d. |
| Cost of manufacturing | 27 | 1 |
| Total cost | 39 | 0 |

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L—No. 45.

MANCHESTER, *October* 12, 1849.

SIR: Your communication of the 24th August, asking information relative to the cost of producing the various articles manufactured in this vicinity, arrived in due course, and the subject has had such attention as our other duties would admit of; but thus far we have not been able to

collect any facts worth reporting; and as our busy season of the year is now coming on, we much fear it will be most difficult for us to devote so much time to the matter as will be necessary to accomplish the required object. You may, however, rest assured of our disposition to do all we can in furtherance of your wishes.

We may remark, that our situation here as buyers of manufactured goods, and nearly all on contract with our best manufacturers, places us in very poor circumstances for obtaining the particular information you ask, as you may readily understand a manufacturer will be most unwilling to let his customers into the secrets of his business, the per centage of his profits, &c., &c.

A mill built here within the last five years for spinning only, building engine, and machinery, *self-acting mules* of the best construction for 80,000 spindles, cost £120,000. The Nos. spun are from 20 to 60—say an average of 40. The weekly production is 50,000 weight; the estimated cost of the yarn 5*d.* per pound over the cost of the cotton. In this 5*d.* is considered the interest of capital invested, the wear and tear of machinery, the waste in the raw material, and wages. The gains vary very much, according to the demand—sometimes a good profit, and at others a loss. A mill with inferior machinery, spinning the same Nos. as the above mentioned, would make their production cost ½*d.* per pound more, and, of course, be doing a poor business, while the new establishment is making money.

We herewith hand some circulars issued by a house of high standing here, thinking you may find some useful matter in them; and so soon as we are in possession of some other information we are seeking, we will address you again.

In the mean time, we are your obedient servants,

THORNTON, FRITH, & CO.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

No. 1.—*Relative value of the average quality of our principal staple at various periods.*

| Description. | 1849. | | 1848. | | | | | | 1847. | | | | | | 1845. | | 1842. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 10. | | Nov. 1. | | August 1. | | Jan. 10. | | Nov. 1. | | August 1. | | Jan. 10. | | August 1. | | Nov. 1. | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Bowed cotton | 0 | 4 1/8 | 0 | 3 1/2 | 0 | 4 1/8 | 0 | 4 1/2 | 0 | 5 1/4 | 0 | 7 1/8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 1/4 | 0 | 5 1/4 |
| No. 30's water twist, best 2nds | 0 | 6 7/8 | 0 | 6 1/4 | 0 | 6 3/4 | 0 | 7 3/8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 7/8 | 0 | 9 1/4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 3/4 |
| No. 40's mule twist.....do | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 7 3/4 | 0 | 8 3/4 | 0 | 9 1/2 | 0 | 10 5/8 | 0 | 10 3/4 | 0 | 11 1/4 | 0 | 9 3/4 |
| 26-inch 64 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 2 ounces | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 1/2 | 3 | 7 1/2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 1/2 | 4 | 7 1/2 | 4 | 1 1/2 |
| 27-inch 72 reed PL printers, 4 pounds 14 ounces | 4 | 9 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 1/2 | 4 | 10 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| 33-inch 60 reed madapollams, 3 pounds 8 ounces | 3 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 1/2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 36-inch 72 reed shirtings, 8 pounds 14 ounces | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 1/2 | 9 | 1 1/2 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 1/2 | 8 | 6 |
| 40-inch 64 reed shirtings, 8 pounds | 7 | 0 | 6 | 4 1/2 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 1/2 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 10 1/2 | 8 | 10 1/2 | 7 | 9 to 7 10 1/2 |
| 40-inch 72 reed shirtings, 9 pounds 8 ounces | 8 | 4 1/2 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 1/2 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| 6-4 gray jaconets, 20 yards | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 1/2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 10 1/4 |
| 26-inch gray domestics, 60 yards, 12 pounds | 0 | 2 1/4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 1/8 | 0 | 2 1/8 | 0 | 2 1/8 | 0 | 2 1/8 | 0 | 2 1/8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 36....do.....do.....do.....16 pounds | 0 | 2 1/2 | 0 | 2 3/8 | 0 | 2 1/2 | 0 | 2 3/4 | 0 | 2 7/8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 7/8 | 0 | 2 3/8 |
| 40 inch 36 yards long cloth, 9 pounds | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 1/2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 10 1/2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 1/2 | 7 | 3 |
| 33-inch 24 yards T cloth, 6 pounds | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 1/2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 1/2 | 5 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 4 1/2 |

No. 2.

*Exports of plain and printed cottons from England during the last six years, expressed in millions of yards.*

| | Millions of yards, 1843. | Millions of yards, 1844. | Millions of yards, 1845. | Millions of yards, 1846. | Millions of yards, 1847. | Millions of yards, 1848. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany, &c. | 51 | 50 | 44 | 42 | 37 | 37½ |
| Holland | 37 | 31 | 26 | 30 | 21½ | 23½ |
| Portugal, Gibraltar, &c. | 68 | 72 | 58 | 56 | 43½ | 82½ |
| Mediterranean ports | 60 | 59 | 63 | 80 | 42½ | 69 |
| Turkey, the Levant, and Egypt | 88 | 115 | 101 | 84 | 92 | 116½ |
| United States | 15 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 86 | 56½ |
| British North America | 18 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 23¼ | 17 |
| West Indies, British | 33 | 28 | 37 | 35 | 22½ | 24 |
| West Indies, foreign | 16 | 22 | 37 | 36 | 24½ | 16 |
| Mexico | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 16 |
| Brazil and East coast of South America | 76 | 97 | 109 | 115 | 120½ | 102 |
| West coast of South America | 26 | 24 | 45 | 46 | 39¼ | 52 |
| India | 213 | 201¾ | 193 | 195 | 127 | 149 |
| China, Singapore, and Manilla | | 89½ | 109 | 73 | 55½ | 61½ |
| Total | 779 | 872 | 924 | 885 | 775 | 860 |

L—No. 46.

GLASGOW, *September* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 24th ultimo, and shall have much pleasure in replying to the questions therein contained, to the best of our ability.

There is great difficulty in giving any general idea of the cost of particular articles of manufacture that come under our immediate cognizance, as we are not manufacturers, but buyers of goods.

The principal articles of export from this part of Great Britain, are cambrics and muslin ginghams, printed cottons, particularly of the lighter fabrics of jaconets and muslins, linens, printed mousseline de laines, woollen shawls, printed worsted shawls, and a great variety of fancy mixed fabrics of silk and wool, silk and cotton, worsted and cotton, linen and cotton, &c., &c. Now, as many of these articles are fancy and hand-loom fabrics, and in every variety of quality and style, without particularizing each quality, (which would take a long time,) it is almost impossible to give you any standard by which you could arrive at the different costs of material, labor, &c.; and many of these articles being fancy, their value depends a great deal on the taste and judgment in getting them up.

We will endeavor, in the course of a week or two, to particularize as many articles as possible, and give you all the information we can gather from the manufacturers here.

While writing to you we are glad of the opportunity of calling your attention to a circumstance which we have long intended doing, viz: that American merchants buying goods in this country are laboring under a disadvantage, as compared with manufacturers and others who *consign* their goods to the United States for sale.

An American merchant who buys his goods in this country, pays duty on what the goods cost him, which is the best test of what the goods are worth here. Now, a manufacturer in shipping his goods to the United States for sale, will invoice them at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the American merchant is paying for them; they have no hesitation in taking the necessary oath to get the consular certificate, as they say the goods only cost us such prices, which may in some cases be true, but in nine cases out of ten is false; thus they not only defraud the revenue and injure the regular American importer, but foreigners have a decided advantage over our own citizens. To the truth of this every American importer would willingly bear testimony.

A remedy for this injustice might easily be found, by which the revenue would be increased, and the American importer and manufacturer properly protected.

It is not the importation of goods which are regularly bought abroad that interferes so much with the American manufacturers, but the vast quantity of goods consigned by foreigners, and invoiced far below their value.

We are, sir, your very obedient servants,

W. B. HUGGINS & CO.

To the Hon. W. M. MEREDITH.

*...tement of the total imports, and the imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1849; showing, also, the domestic and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, and the tonnage employed during the same periods.*

| Years. | Total imports. | Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie. | Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie. | Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie. | Total exports. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821, to September 30 | $62,585,724 | $43,696,405 | $43,671,894 | $10,824,429 | $64,974,382 | 1,298,958 |
| 1822.....do | 83,241,541 | 68,395,673 | 49,874,079 | 11,476,022 | 72,160,281 | 1,324,699 |
| 1823.....do | 77,579,267 | 51,310,736 | 47,155,108 | 21,170,635 | 74,699,030 | 1,336,566 |
| 1824.....do | 80,549,007 | 53,846,567 | 50,649,500 | 18,322,605 | 75,986,657 | 1,389,163 |
| 1825.....do | 96,340,075 | 66,395,722 | 66,944,745 | 23,793,588 | 99,535,388 | 1,423,112 |
| 1826.....do | 84,974,477 | 57,652,577 | 52,449,855 | 20,440,934 | 77,595,322 | 1,534,191 |
| 1827.....do | 79,484,068 | 54,901,108 | 57,878,117 | 16,431,830 | 82,321,827 | 1,620,608 |
| 1828.....do | 88,509,824 | 66,975,505 | 49,976,632 | 14,044,578 | 72,264,686 | 1,741,392 |
| 1829.....do | 74,492,527 | 54,741,571 | 55,087,307 | 12,347,344 | 72,358,671 | 1,260,798 |
| 1830.....do | 70,876,929 | 49,575,099 | 58,524,878 | 13,145,857 | 73,849,508 | 1,191,776 |
| 1831.....do | 103,191,124 | 82,808,110 | 59,218,583 | 13,077,069 | 81,310,583 | 1,267,847 |
| 1832.....do | 101,029,266 | 75,327,688 | 61,726,529 | 19,794,074 | 87,176,943 | 1,439,450 |
| 1833.....do | 108,118,311 | 83,470,067 | 69,950,856 | 17,577,876 | 90,140,433 | 1,606,151 |
| 1834.....do | 126,521,332 | 86,973,147 | 80,623,662 | 21,636,553 | 104,336,973 | 1,758,907 |
| 1835.....do | 149,895,742 | 122,007,974 | 100,459,481 | 14,758,321 | 121,693,577 | 1,824,940 |
| 1836.....do | 189,980,035 | 158,811,392 | 106,570,942 | 17,767,762 | 128,663,040 | 1,882,103 |
| 1837.....do | 140,989,217 | 113,310,571 | 94,280,895 | 17,162,232 | 117,419,376 | 1,896,656 |
| 1838.....do | 113,717,404 | 86,552,598 | 95,560,880 | 9,417,690 | 108,486,616 | 1,995,640 |
| 1839.....do | 162,092,132 | 145,870,816 | 101,625,533 | 10,626,140 | 121,028,416 | 2,096,479 |
| 1840.....do | 107,141,519 | 86,250,335 | 111,660,561 | 12,008,371 | 132,085,946 | 2,180,764 |
| 1841.....do | 127,946,177 | 114,776,309 | 103,636,236 | 8,181,235 | 121,851,803 | 2,130,744 |
| 1842.....do | 100,162,087 | 87,996,318 | 91,799,242 | 8,078,753 | 104,691,534 | 2,092,391 |

*Statement of imports, &c.*—Continued.

| Years. | Total imports. | Imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie. | Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie. | Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie. | Total exports. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1842, to December 31—3 months | $21,584,599 | $12,431,376 | $25,895,451 | $1,713,112 | $28,115,493 | 2,174,862 |
| 1843, January 1 to June 30—6 months | 43,169,200 | 24,862,753 | 51,790,903 | 3,426,223 | 56,230,987 | 2,158,603 |
| 1844, from July 1, 1843, to June 30, 1844 | 108,435,035 | 96,390,548 | 99,531,774 | 6,214,058 | 111,200,046 | 2,280,095 |
| 1845, to June 30 | 117,254,564 | 105,599,541 | 98,455,330 | 7,584,781 | 99,299,776 | 2,417,002 |
| 1846....do | 121,691,797 | 110,048,859 | 101,718,042 | 7,865,206 | 102,141,893 | 2,562,085 |
| 1847....do | 146,545,638 | 116,257,595 | 150,574,844 | 6,166,754 | 150,637,464 | 2,839,046 |
| 1848....do | 154,998,928 | 140,651,898 | 130,203,709 | 7,986,806 | 132,904,121 | 3,150,502 |
| 1849....do | 147,857,439 | 132,565,108 | 131,710,081 | 8,641,091 | 132,666,955 | 3,334,015 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December*, 1849

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register*

M.

*Aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported each year from* 1821 *to* 1849, *inclusive.*

| | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| In the year 1821 | $12,341,901 00 | |
| 1822 | 13,886,856 00 | |
| 1823 | 13,767,847 00 | |
| 1824 | 15,059,484 00 | |
| 1825 | 11,634,449 00 | |
| 1826 | 11,303,496 00 | |
| 1827 | 11,685,556 00 | |
| 1828 | 11,461,144 00 | |
| 1829 | 13,131,858 00 | |
| 1830 | 12,075,430 00 | |
| 1831 | 17,538,227 00 | |
| 1832 | 12,424,703 00 | |
| 1833 | 14,209,128 00 | |
| 1834 | 11,524,024 00 | |
| 1835 | 12,009,399 00 | |
| 1836 | 10,614,130 00 | |
| 1837 | 9,588,359 00 | |
| 1838 | 9,636,650 00 | |
| 1839 | 14,147,779 00 | |
| 1840 | 19,067,535 00 | |
| 1841 | 17,196,102 00 | |
| 1842 | 16,902,876 00 | |
| 1843 | 11,204,123 00 | |
| 1844 | 17,970,135 00 | |
| 1845 | 16,743,421 00 | |
| 1846 | 27,701,121 00 | |
| 1847 | 68,701,921 00 | |
| 1848 | 37,472,751 00 | |
| 1849 | 38,155,507 00 | |
| | | $509,155,912 00 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL,
*Register.*

N.

*Statement exhibiting the values of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1845, 1846, 1848, and 1849, (after deducting the re-exportations;) and the amount of duty which accrued on each article during the same periods respectively.*

| Articles. | 1845. | | 1846. | | 1848. | | 1849. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woollens | $10,504,423 | $3,731,014 | $9,935,925 | $3,480,797 | $15,061,102 | $4,196,007 | $13,505,720 | $3,726,989 |
| Cottons | 13,360,729 | 4,908,272 | 12,857,422 | 4,865,463 | 17,205,417 | 4,166,673 | 15,182,518 | 3,769,294 |
| Hempen goods | 801,661 | 198,642 | 696,888 | 138,394 | 606,900 | 121,380 | 460,335 | 92,067 |
| Iron | 4,075,142 | 2,415,003 | 3,660,581 | 1,629,581 | 7,060,470 | 2,118,141 | 9,189,743 | 2,756,923 |
| Sugar | 4,049,708 | 2,555,075 | 4,397,239 | 2,713,866 | 8,775,223 | 2,632,567 | 7,576,303 | 2,272,891 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 140,372 | 55,122 | 180,221 | 62,282 | 180,335 | 54,100 | 478,232 | 143,470 |
| Salt | 883,359 | 678,069 | 748,566 | 509,244 | 1,027,656 | 205,531 | 1,424,529 | 284,906 |
| Coal | 187,942 | 130,221 | 336,691 | 254,149 | 426,997 | 128,099 | 387,370 | 116,211 |
| Total | 34,003,356 | 14,671,418 | 32,813,533 | 13,653,796 | 50,344,100 | 13,622,498 | 48,204,750 | 13,162,751 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1849.*

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

O.

# LETTERS

IN ANSWER TO

# THE CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

AUGUST 6, 1849;

WITH

# OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

O.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*August* 6, 1849.

SIR: Representations have been made to this department of the unequal operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846, "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," and likewise of the increase of frauds upon the revenue since this act went into effect.

In order that information of a definite and reliable character upon these and other points may be in the possession of the department, I request that you will state such facts as are within your knowledge of the practical operation of the act referred to—especially,

1. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.
2. In regard to fraudulent invoices.
3. In regard to the under-valuation of merchandise.
4. In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.
5. The practical operation of the 3d section of this act, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" is levied; this rate of duty being less than the rates imposed upon the manufactures of wool, worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.
6. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.
7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the "manufactures of wool" and the "manufactures of worsted."
8. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the cases of wool, iron, &c.

And also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material, as in the cases of wool, hemp, copper, &c.

9. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
*Collector's Office, November* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have delayed an answer to your circular-letter of August 6th, in which you request that I will state such facts as are within my knowledge of the practical operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," to the end that I might obtain further information, from this office and else-

where, than it was in my power to communicate at the time when the circular was first received.

This delay has enabled me to communicate, verbally and in writing, with many of our merchants and manufacturers here and in other parts of the country, and also with most of the collectors of the customs, in ports in this part of the country, where there is any considerable importation of foreign goods; so that in the answers which I shall make to portions of your circular, I feel authorized to represent a large amount of practical public sentiment.

1st. *In regard to the equality of the operation of said law, and the agreement or variance of appraisements at different ports,* I will say that but one feeling exists among the importing merchants or custom-house officers, with whom I have had intercourse; and that is, an unqualified opinion that the law is unequal, and consequently unjust in its operation. This opinion is based upon facts, or upon appraisements of actual occurrence, partly within my knowledge and partly within the knowledge of other parties who have made verbal or written statements to me on the subject, so that I can say with truth that I have received satisfactory evidence that the same article of foreign merchandise, coming from foreign ports at the same time, has been entered or appraised at different custom-houses at very different values. At some ports the invoice value is taken, whatever it may be, without regard to the true market value abroad at the time of shipment; and at other ports, when the invoice value is set aside and an appraisement takes place, such appraisement is considerably less at some ports than it is at others. *As an illustration merely*, and not because it is a matter of inherent importance, I will name the article of cord-wood, from the British provinces, inasmuch as I have now before me a memorandum, obtained for another purpose, showing the value at which it is entered or passed at several different custom-houses.

The price at which this article is passed in Boston is now, and has for some time been, one dollar and fifty cents per cord, invoices and consular certificates to the contrary notwithstanding, because we have obtained reliable information that this is the fair market value at the principal places of exportation; but in Portland and Bath it has been passed at seventy-five cents per cord; in Newburyport at seventy-five cents to one dollar per cord; in Salem at one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per cord; in Gloucester at one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord; and in five other ports in New England, from which I have heard, it is uniformly passed at one dollar per cord. This same gradation, or inequality of appraisements at different ports, attaches also to coal from the British provinces to some extent, as I am able to ascertain from letters now in my possession; and also to lumber, railroad iron, cigars, sugar, and other articles; and I have no doubt it is true also with regard to wines and spirits, as well as cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and almost every article which is imported.

I have papers in my possession showing that sugars from the West Indies, of a similar quality, are admitted to entry in Philadelphia, and that shawls, of similar quality, are admitted to entry in New York, at a lower value than they are in Boston; and our appraisers inform me they have handed some papers to Mr. Gordon showing the same thing in regard to cigars, and I believe some other articles.

Owing to this variance of appraisements at different ports, it will be

perceived that the duty in some places may be from five to fifty per cent. less than it is in others; thus materially affecting or reducing the revenue, and discriminating badly against the business and interests of those places where the highest appraisements are made and the highest rates of duty are paid; but I do not see how it is to be entirely remedied or avoided under a strictly ad valorem tariff law, inasmuch as it is the result of causes which cannot well be prevented or controlled. The law requires that the duty be levied on the foreign *cost* of the article, except where such actual cost is less than the market value at the time of shipment; in which case the cost is set aside, and the duty is levied upon the market value at the foreign port. If the duty were levied *exclusively* upon the foreign cost, and all importers and owners of goods were sufficiently honest and conscientious to regard the obligations of an oath, even then there would inevitably be great discrepancies in invoices, and consequently great differences in the rate or amount of duty paid, because, in the judgment of different men, different elements enter into such cost.

The real purchaser of goods in a foreign market could tell precisely their true cost, but the manufacturer of the same goods would be utterly unable to determine the exact cost to him; and if he were the exporter, he could not honestly swear to such cost as he might affix to his invoice. In any event the actual cost to the manufacturer would, in most cases, be considerably less than the cost to the purchaser of such goods; and in case both parties were importers of the same articles into this country, the foreign manufacturer would legally and honestly be able to pass them through our custom-houses at a lower rate of duty than the American purchaser.

But the difficulty of determining the value upon which the duty is to be levied, is greatly increased when you consider that the foreign market value at the time of shipment is to be ascertained, as well as the foreign cost, and the duty is then to be cast upon such foreign market value in case it exceeds the foreign cost. This rule obliges collectors or appraisers, as the case may be, to be well and perfectly acquainted with the quality of every article imported into this country, and with its market value at the time and place of shipment. To do this, they must thoroughly understand all languages and all currencies, either personally or by means of agents and retainers; and they must also be so well read in prices-current and other matters, as to know the precise values of all articles in foreign markets, and the fluctuations in such values or prices as must and do constantly occur.

These are obvious and inherent difficulties in any ad valorem system of collecting the revenue, and would occur if all goods were imported at one port, and passed through the hands of one set of appraisers; but when you consider that we have about one hundred and twenty ports of entry in the country, where goods may be imported, and that all collectors and appraisers have not the same means of obtaining information of the foreign values of merchandise, or the same opinion as to the quality of articles imported, it will be seen that a variance of appraisements is not to be wondered at, even if all collectors and appraisers were equally well disposed. But it is not to be expected that all government officers *are* equally well disposed, or will be governed by the same rules in ascertaining the foreign value of merchandise. It may be, that in some instances a difference or variation in appraisements may result from a desire to attract business to particular localities, and thereby, perhaps, to increase the emolu-

ments of government offices; and in my judgment, this feeling or action has greatly diminished the revenue at some ports where the appraisements and the duties are highest, and increased it where the appraisements and duties are the lowest. As an illustration under this head, one of our merchants has called my attention to the fact, that in the course of the last autumn about six thousand boxes of sugar were brought into this market from a southern port, and sold at prices which, to Boston importers, would have involved a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars; and, what is very extraordinary, not a box of this sugar was shipped here in bond—the owners thereby losing interest and insurance on the duty, and the opportunity of selling or exporting the same to foreign markets. The person who called my attention to this matter remarked that it was a great exercise of charity to suppose that the owners did not realize a favor by paying duty at the first port of arrival more than equivalent to all these disadvantages.

I feel bound to add, that since I came into office I have been informed of many instances where our appraisers have placed a higher foreign value upon merchandise than was assessed at other ports, and I have been remonstrated with upon the inexpediency or impropriety of such a course, on the ground that it would prevent merchants from importing goods here, and drive them to other ports where the appraisements and duties were lower.

I ought to say, also, that if it were possible or practicable to obtain returns from all the custom-houses of the invoice or appraised value of articles imported, I have no doubt it would appear that this port had suffered greatly in the diminution of its business and revenue. I am satisfied it would also appear that, at some of our ports, importers have been allowed to retain or keep back invoices of goods, made out at the real foreign cost, and enter their goods on an appraised value below such foreign cost.

In the opinion of many of our intelligent merchants, the consumption or sale of foreign merchandise in this market is one hundred per cent. greater than the quantity of such merchandise directly imported here, and a good part of this may safely be attributed to the fact that the duties are, or are supposed to be, higher at this port than at other ports in the country.

2d and 3d. *In regard to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise,* I shall submit some tabular statements and documentary evidence, which will prove conclusively that the revenue is liable to be greatly reduced or affected by one or the other of these methods; but from the nature of the case, or the difficulty of determining precisely whether the invoice is made lower than it ought to be for purposes of fraud, or because the importers differ in opinion as to the elements which go to make up the foreign cost, or fair market value of an article, as I have before suggested, I am unwilling to express an opinion that undervaluations are always, or even generally, the result of a disposition to defraud the revenue; although I have no doubt that there are many cases where this is the intention of the parties who undervalue their merchandise in their invoices.

I have sent to you tables or abstracts from our appraisers, showing the number of cases where invoices have been advanced for the last ten months, or rather from January 1 to November 1, 1849, with the amount of addition made to each invoice, and the rate per cent. of every advance, which I think are remarkable papers.

By these papers you will perceive that in seven hundred and ninety-four instances within ten months of this year the foreign invoices of merchandise, which should declare the true cost or market value thereof, have been set aside, either by the importers or appraisers, and a higher value inserted in the entries.

Besides this, within the same period of time, we have allowed nearly five hundred entries in cases where the importers made oath that no invoices were received, and where warrants were issued to the appraisers to return the value of the merchandise subject to duty, agreeably to section 2d of the act of March 1, 1823. In these instances importers give a bond to produce an invoice afterwards; and so far as my experience enables me to judge, such invoices, when produced, are almost always less than the value of the article returned by the appraisers.

You have, then, from this office alone, and within the short space of ten months of one year, nearly thirteen hundred cases wherein the invoices or entries of merchandise have been set aside, and the amount of duty increased. There have been about fifteen thousand entries made at this office within this period of time. So that the cases mentioned amount to nearly nine per cent. of all the entries made at this port, and the amount of duties saved to the government by this procedure must be at least two hundred thousand dollars. Whether similar vigilance is exercised at other custom-houses, I have not the means of determining; but the complaints which are made to me and to which I have already referred, that we assess higher foreign values on many articles than are assessed at other ports, lead me to suppose that we are somewhat singular in our mode of procedure.

In this connexion I cannot refrain from saying, that I have papers in my possession showing that goods are purposely invoiced lower for one market (Philadelphia) than they are for another market, (Boston,) and that while the lower invoice passed the appraisers of Philadelphia without being advanced, the higher invoice was largely advanced by our appraisers.

I also enclose to you a file of letters going to prove that it is the custom, and in many instances the invariable practice of foreign houses, to forward two invoices of their goods, one being the true value or cost, and the other and lower one being made to enter by at the custom-house; and the last or lowest invoice is sworn to before the United States consul, or some other person qualified to administer oaths.

These letters disclose what is supposed or known to be the custom of foreigners in this respect; and I can furnish a *much larger amount of testimony on this point*, if you desire it.

In some instances, where two invoices have been sent in this way, both of them have been left at the custom-house, and the duties were levied upon that of the highest value. I think it is reasonable to conclude that, if this be the practice or custom of foreign houses, and they are detected in ten per cent. of the instances in which they attempt to pass their goods below their true cost or market value, there must be a much larger number of instances in which they escape detection.

In other words, I believe the revenue of the country is greatly lessened by means of frauds or undervaluations, and that, for reasons given under the first head of this letter, it is utterly impossible that it should be prevented.

4th and 9th. In my judgment, if specific duties were levied in all practicable cases, the effect would be, almost entirely to put a stop to fraudulent invoices and the undervaluation of merchandise, and also to the variance of appraisements at the different ports. It would also prevent, in a great measure, that uncertainty or fluctuation in the amount of revenue derived from many important articles, consequent upon the rise or fall of the foreign value, and restore to American merchants the business of importing foreign goods, which has now passed almost entirely, or very largely, into the hands of foreigners.

As matters now stand, many kinds of goods can be purchased of the agents of foreign houses in this country from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than they can be imported by American merchants, and I can furnish some testimony upon this point if you desire it.

5th. *The practical effect of the 3d section of the law of* 1846, *under which all merchandise not specially provided for is admitted at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem*, is to allow goods composed of mixed materials to come in at a less rate of duty than goods composed entirely of one material, or in any event to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled.

6th and 7th. I presume you will receive answers to these points of your circular from persons who are better qualified to give information than I am; so I will not trouble you with my views on these matters.

8th. *The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof*, is so plainly to encourage manufacturers in countries where raw materials are cheaper than they are in this country, that I need not spend any time in illustrating it.

*The effect in those cases where the rates of duty upon the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material*, is still worse for the American manufacturer.

I enclose an interesting letter from William A. Crocker, of Taunton, in this State, showing the disastrous effect of levying a duty of five per cent. on pig-copper, when sheathing copper is admitted free of duty; and similar effects must follow in all cases where a discrimination is made against the American manufacturer.

I enclose some other letters which I have received in answer to your circular of August 6; and, apologizing for the imperfect manner in which I have been obliged to answer your inquiries,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr.,
*Collector.*

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 2.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
*Collector's Office, November* 27, 1849.

SIR: I enclose to you a statement of foreign imports at this port for the third quarter of 1845, and also for the third quarter of 1849, describing the kind of goods imported, the country from whence imported, the value

of such imports, and the proportion of such imports on American and on foreign account.

The statement is, a summary one; but I am preparing as rapidly as possible a full and complete statement, agreeably to later requests, which I will send to you as soon as it is finished.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| You will observe that in 1845 the imports were - - | | $5,935,392 |
| Of which, on American account - - | $5,184,745 | |
| On foreign account - - - - | 750,647 | |
| And, in 1849, the imports were - - - - | | $5,938,803 |
| Of which, on American account - - | $4,806,935 | |
| On foreign account - - - - | 1,131,868 | |

showing that the importations on foreign account were increased fifty-one per cent. from 1845 to 1849, and that those on American account were diminished seven per cent. during the same period.

You will further observe, that in certain kinds of goods, from particular countries, the business of importing has fallen very largely into the hands of foreigners, while in other kinds of goods there has been no special change.

For instance, the importations on foreign account from the British American colonies have increased 105 per cent., and those on American account have diminished eight per cent.; while from Cuba the increase on foreign account has been 213 per cent., and the diminution on American account has been 53 per cent. from 1845 to 1849.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr.,
*Collector.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,
*Collector's Office, November* 22, 1849.

SIR: Having transmitted to you from time to time such information as reached me in a tangible shape, in reply to the questions propounded in your circular of the 6th of August last, copies of which I caused to be distributed among our merchants and manufactories in this vicinity, it remains for me to give you, very briefly, the results of my own observations and experience upon the subject to which those inquiries refer, viz: the practical operation of the tariff act of 1846.

1. The appraisements of values of foreign merchandise of the same kind at different ports must, of necessity, be various in many instances; and the variation in the prices fixed by the appraisers of different ports on articles identical in character and cost abroad has been known to exceed twenty per cent. Nor would it be fair to ascribe this discrepancy to inattention or undue want of skill in the appraisers, for many articles, in almost every department of manufactures, are of such a character as to

require the education of a lifetime in their study alone to attain proficiency in judging accurately as to the ratio of value between qualities of different and approximating grades. Of this description may be named wines, especially the finer ones of France and Germany; cutlery, hardware, as files, &c., &c.

2 and 3. Numerous cases have occurred here of the presentation of invoices under circumstances inducing the suspicion of fraud, from the lowness of their prices, and in some instances from the presentation, by the houses to which the goods have been consigned, of other invoices, simultaneously or subsequently received, in which the same merchandise has been charged at higher prices.

With us these cases have been confined to shipments for foreign account on consignment.

It would not, however, be safe to look upon this as an invariable proof of fraudulent purpose in regard to the revenue on the part of the shipper. It is doubtless often done by persons ignorant of our laws, and of lax morals, who send the higher charged invoice to their consignee to sell by, itself false, under the belief that this pretended high cost may enhance the opinion of the buyer, to whom it is intended to be exhibited, in his estimate of the quality of the goods.

Still, that many invoices are framed by foreigners with the design of introducing their merchandise into the United States on the payment of a less rate of duty than that fixed by law, cannot, I think, admit of any doubt.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties is to induce the undervaluations above alluded to.

5. I can perceive no reason to apprehend any injurious effect upon the revenue in the practical operation of the third section of the tariff act of 1846. There is certainly none under the practice of this office, where the 20th section of the tariff act of 1842 is held to be still in force, and considered in the light of a *proviso* to the section of the later act first above referred to.

Our warrant for this course will be found in Treasury circular No. 6, dated May 8, 1848.

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of the same material, is to complicate the business of the officers of the customs; to cause frequent doubts as to the rates of duties that should be charged, especially on articles of novel fabric, and sometimes to lead to protests and litigation.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon "the manufactures of wool" and "the manufactures of worsted" is, that some peculiar manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component, which should pay 30 per cent. duty, may occasionally be introduced as worsted, and thus be admitted at 25 per cent., it being extremely difficult to distinguish the one from the other in certain species of fabrics, and the difficulty being yet greater when both materials are combined in the same fabric.

8. The effect of levying the same rate of duty upon the raw materia as upon the manufactures thereof, (and still more so in cases in which the duty on the manufactured article is less than on the raw material,) is unquestionably to give an advantage over American manufacturers to manufacturers abroad, residing in countries where labor can be obtained at its minimum price, and where a different policy as to imposts on the raw ma-

terial is adopted. This is believed to be the case in the chief nations of Europe, and especially in those having the most extensive commercial transactions with the United States.

9. In regard to the effect of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of the American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise, the impression is universal that it has been to diminish the ratio of their importations, and to increase that of the importations of foreigners. Numerous cases are within my knowledge of Market street dry-goods houses engaged in the western trade, who were formerly in the habit of importing, to a considerable extent, the articles in which they deal, especially cloths and fine woollens, having entirely discontinued such importations, and now obtaining their supply of such goods from the agents of foreign houses. These agents sell deliverable here, at prices agreed on in federal money, which are much lower than the same goods can be imported for by our own merchants.

The belief of the adverse influence of the tariff act of 1846 upon the business of American importers is fully justified by such statistical facts, having reference to the subject, as the records of this office afford.

Thus taking the quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1845, (prior to the enacting of our present tariff,) the amount of imports at this port was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For American account - - - - | $2,075,930 | |
| For foreign account - - - - | 185,613 | |
| | | $2,261,543 |

While in the corresponding quarter of the current year it was:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For American account - - - - | $2,741,782 | |
| For foreign account - - - - | 510,796 | |
| | | 3,252,578 |
| Showing an aggregate increase in the quarter just elapsed of | | 991,035 |

of which on American account $665,852, and on foreign account $325,183; that is to say, on American account, an increase on the importations of the quarter ending September 30, 1845, for the same account, of 32 per cent., and on foreign account of 275 per cent.—showing a vast preponderance in favor of foreigners.

The inference cannot be resisted, that this enormous increase in the ratio of importations on foreign account beyond that on American account, must owe its origin to some other cause than a sudden increase in the spirit of enterprise on the part of foreign shippers to this port.

But it would be a great error to suppose that in either of the above terms, the value of the goods imported here for foreign account, as shown by the above statements, approximated to the value of the importations actually belonging to foreigners. The relative increase may possibly be shown, but it is well known that we have among us many houses, branches of establishments abroad, and who being measurably interested in the importations which they enter at our custom-houses, enter them as owners, thus placing them on the record as American importations, and rendering it impossible to ascertain what interest in them belongs abroad.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. LEWIS, *Collector.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

O—No. 4.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
*Collector's Office, November* 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the suggestions which a reply to your circular of the 6th August last invites, from the officers of the customs, as well as others.

Mr. Hone has the credit of this document; his experience and observation have enabled him to present views which, I doubt not, will receive your respectful consideration. So far as my observation extends, I fully concur in the statements and opinions as expressed by Mr. Hone.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. MAXWELL.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

1. *In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union, the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.*—The weekly returns made to the treasury by the appraisers at the different ports will enable the Secretary to decide the question, at which place the most close and minute investigations are made. In July, the New York appraisers made additions exceeding 10 per cent. to twenty invoices, additions ranging from 3 per cent. to 9½ per cent. to fifty invoices, and additions of less than 3 per cent. to about two hundred invoices; of this latter class few are included in the weekly returns.

In proportion to the amount of duties collected at any port, will be the facilities enjoyed by the appraisers of ascertaining the market value of goods at any given time and place; and as the market value fluctuates, the valuation fixed by the appraisers at one of the large ports will change from time to time more readily than in ports where, less business being done, there will be fewer opportunities of ascertaining the market value.

In the absence of all direct correspondence upon this subject with the other collection districts, it is difficult to fix upon facts throwing a light upon this question; but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of an opinion expressed by the appraisers, that a great difference exists at different ports, not only in the valuation, but in the classification of goods, and that importers, in many instances, make the necessary arrangements for having a particular article entered at that port where its classification will be the lowest, or where invoices are allowed to pass with the least scrutiny.

The precise and definite classification of merchandise in the tariff of 1846 leaves but little difficulty in ascertaining the class in which each article should be placed. I do not think that there have been more than a dozen cases since the beginning of your term, in which the question of classification has been raised.

In respect to the difference of valuation at the various ports, I am assured by a person upon whose accuracy I can rely, that an experiment to test the uniformity of appraisements was recently made. Three parcels of cotton goods, precisely alike in kind and cost, were shipped to as many different ports, and being without invoices, were entered by appraisement,

under bonds to produce invoices hereafter. The result was a difference of 25 per cent. between the highest and lowest valuation made by the appraisers at the several ports.

It would be unreasonable to deny that great differences in estimating value must unavoidably occur under a system of ad valorem duties, and that such a system must consequently operate unequally and injuriously.

2. *In regard to fraudulent invoices.*—I do not believe that there are many fraudulent invoices presented at this office which escape detection. The close scrutiny of examined packages, the frequent demands made for other packages to be sent for examination, besides those designated by the deputy collectors, and the occasional requisition of a whole invoice for this purpose, convince me that the appraisers are active, diligent, and searching in their inquiries, and that there is little probability of their overlooking a fraudulent attempt. But it is impossible to put an entire check upon fraud under ad valorem duties, particularly as respects iron, sugar, molasses, &c., in which the nicest judgment is required to detect a slight error in price. Invoices are sometimes allowed to pass, when supposed to be undervalued, because the appraisers are without the means of proving them to be false; and on a demand for re-appraisement, it will be difficult to find merchant appraisers having the requisite knowledge and the disposition to sustain the United States appraisers in their judgment.

The "abstract of additional duties" which is furnished quarterly, will show the extent to which frauds or errors, exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of invoice, have been detected by the appraisers. I suppose that the abstract for the first quarter of your term, beginning July 1, will report at least twice as many cases as the average of the preceding year. It is probable that under the present administration of the appraiser's department, not more than one-fifth of the attempts to pass fraudulent invoices escape detection.

3. *In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise.*—*Bar iron* is imported with a wide extent of value; costing from 5*s.* sterling per cwt. to 35*s.*, and the most experienced dealer will find it difficult to determine whether iron charged at 6*s.* is not worth 8*s.* or 10*s.* The same remark is applicable to *steel.* And if undervaluation of iron and steel in bars can be easily made, it may be safely extended to the forms which these materials assume when manufactured, and which are almost unlimited in number. I know of no means of detecting fraudulent valuation of these articles short of actual test by the hands of the smith.

*Sugar* is an item of great importance to the revenue, the importation during the first seven months of the current year having been about 60,000 hhds., 40,000 boxes, 30,000 bags and barrels. Suppose that the actual cost of these was 2½ cents per lb. on an average; they might have been invoiced at ¼ cent below cost, without detection, for it is nearly impossible for the best judge to discriminate a quarter of a cent per pound in the foreign cost, and yet this small difference would defraud the revenue of one-tenth of the true amount of duties.

The means possessed by the appraisers of ascertaining true cost diminish in the proportion in which false invoices increase, because a comparison between the costs stated in different invoices is one of the tests upon which they rely. Suppose all the manufacturers and importers of any given art

cle were to combine in invoicing it at one half of the actual cost, and this false representation would soon become the only standard by which the appraisers could regulate their judgment.

4. *In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties.*—One effect is the introduction of goods of inferior grade and quality; under a specific tariff, it is the policy of the merchant to import only the best articles, because the duty is ratably less upon these than upon articles of lower cost. Now the kinds of merchandise which are most easily and profitably manufactured at home are those of common quality, which require the largest supply of the raw material produced within our own borders. In this view, our manufacturers would be more encouraged and sustained by a low specific duty than by a higher ad valorem rate. If the British cotton manufacturer, for instance, knows that he has to pay 6 cents per square yard upon his fabrics, whether they cost him 4*d.* sterling or 8*d.*, he will, under ordinary circumstances, find a strong inducement to ship only the higher priced goods, leaving the lower priced to be produced by our own skill and industry. But if the 4*d.* article and the 8*d.* each pays the same per centage upon the cost, it will frequently be his interest to ship the lower priced goods. It may perhaps be urged, that some of our manufacturers are employed upon fine and high priced fabrics, and would consequently be injured by the adopting of specific rates, which would bring foreigners into more direct competition with them. But I doubt whether the extent to which such fabrics are manufactured in this country is sufficient to weaken the general principle which has been stated.

In the competition between our own manufacturers and foreigners, an ad valorem duty operates to our disadvantage in another respect. Suppose circumstances to be such that both can sell any given article at the same price in our markets without loss; if any change in circumstances enables the foreigner to save something in the cost of production, this saving causes double injury to the American, because the foreigner undersells him—not only to the extent of that saving, but to the extent also of the duty on the saving. Thus, if the duty be 30 per cent., and the foreigner produces his goods 10 per cent. lower than before, he saves not only that 10 per cent., but also 3 per cent. upon the duty.

It is obvious that the security of the revenue and the interest of the honest merchant are alike endangered by an ad valorem tariff, when compared with a specific. Under a system of appraisement, frauds must sometimes escape detection; and differences of standards and opinions at various ports, and sometimes between the several examiners at the same port, must frequently occur. But the duties under a specific tariff are assessed by the exact processes of measuring, weighing, gauging, and counting; and if the details of the tariff are sufficiently close to provide for a great majority in value and amount of the articles generally imported, differences in practice will rarely occur; the result will be uniformity at the different ports, and accuracy in all.

Under the present sytsem, the treasury says to the merchant who receives in quantity less than his invoice specifies, "Your goods, be they more or less, cost you so much, and upon so much you must pay the ad valorem duty." This rule is excessively irritating to the merchants, and keeps them continually in an antagonist position to the officers of the customs, especially as we charge upon all excesses, while we allow for no deficiencies.

Under a specific tariff this fruitful source of discontent and vexation would be closed.

The evil effects of abolishing specific duties are particularly evident in the case of iron. The business of converting ore into metal is not to be learned from books, but from practice and experiment. The distinction between different ores, as to the processes of washing and smelting, and the choice of fluxes for different ores, are irregular and arbitrary, and the treatment which is successful in one case will entirely fail in another. These facts indicate the necessity of a steady and regular pursuit of the business to insure success. Moreover, a successful prosecution of the business demands a working population of a peculiar character, and formed by much teaching and experience. This population, if dispersed by the failure of its employers, engages in other pursuits, and upon a revival of demand cannot be easily reassembled. New operatives must be taught. This is another argument in favor of a steady and permanent encouragement of the iron business, but ad valorem duties have a directly opposite tendency. When the tariff of 1846 was passed, the market price of bar and railroad iron in England was about £9 sterling per ton, and the duty of 30 per cent. was equivalent to a specific rate of about $13. This, if permanent, would have been a sufficient protection of our iron-masters against any fluctuation in foreign prices; but the same iron now costs only about £5 sterling in England, and 30 per cent. is equivalent to a specific rate of $7 25 only, or little more than one-half of the protection which the legislation of 1846 appeared to grant, while the foreign article can be bought £4 per ton lower than when the native article was protected by a larger duty. This variation in foreign prices is not at all unusual, for it is certain that during any term of ten years in the last twenty, the market price of iron in England has touched the two extremes of £4 10*s.* and £10. The English iron-masters, when prices are low, can compel the suspension of our own works—force our people to blow out their furnaces and discharge their hands; and when we have become dependent upon them for the supply of this important article, we are completely at their mercy, and the higher the prices they charge, the more duty must we pay in addition.

Grant to our manufacturers, in a permanent and specific form, that protection which the act of 1846 delusively promised—say $13 on *bar* iron, and $5 50 on *pig*—and they will be enabled to furnish a cheaper and better article than can be imported, and they will render the country independent of foreign aid in the supply of this important material. Capital will be attracted to the pursuit, experience and observation will systematize it, and the iron population will be kept together by steady employment.

The protection of iron includes the protection of coal, for our iron works, if active and flourishing, would give a strong impulse to the coal trade. After the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall have developed our treasures of bituminous coal, some protection may be needed; but until that time, coal, when iron flourishes, will partake of its prosperity.

5. *The practical operation of the 3d section, under which, on all merchandise "not specially provided for, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem" is levied, this rate being less than those imposed upon manufactures of woo*

*worsted, cotton, silk, leather, wood, paper, glass, bone, ivory, iron, copper, tin, lead, or other metal, &c.*—This provision encourages the attempts to introduce old articles of importation under new names, and with some slight modification of the fabric, so as to take them out of the class to which they properly belong, and enter them at a lower rate of duty. It would seem that the framers of the existing tariff took 30 per cent. as the rate best adapted to revenue, and were governed by partial considerations in affixing lower rates in some instances, and higher in others. Whatever inducements persuaded them to take a lower rate in any case, cannot apply to any materials or fabrics so uncertain and vague in character as not to be comprehended in any of the numerous details which the tariff furnishes; consequently there cannot be any impropriety or inexpediency in taxing such materials or fabrics with the 30 per cent. duty, which appears to have been the standard, instead of the 20 per cent. which the tariff provides.

6. *The effects of levying different rates of duty upon manufactures of the same material, viz: wool, cotton, silk, hemp, glass, wood, paper, copper, &c.*—The effect is injurious. It induces fraudulent attempts to enter goods by false description: for instance, manufactures of wool in general pay 30 per cent.; but blankets, which are manufactures of wool, pay 20 per cent. The consequence has been, that in many cases, when blankets have been entered, the appraisers have found that, although the article might in some particulars be properly so called, yet in others they would be more correctly described as pilot-cloths, or other manufactures of wool, intended for uses other than those to which blankets are usually applied.

The difference in rate charged upon fabrics of the same material is so arbitrary, that it is difficult, in many instances, to assign a plausible motive: for instance, cotton manufactures in general pay 25 per cent., but cotton-velvets pay 20 per cent., and embroidered fabrics pay 30 per cent. Why except velvets from the general rule? Are embroidered articles subjected to a higher rate, in order to encourage our sewing women, by a tariff which generally excludes the principle of protection?

This provision should be abandoned, and the rule substituted, that all articles made wholly or partially of wool, cotton, silk, iron, hemp, flax, &c., &c., should pay a uniform rate attached to each material; and that all articles made of two or more materials should be charged with the highest rate to which any one of these materials is subject, as provided by the 20th section of the act of 30th August, 1842.

7. *The effect of levying different rates of duty upon the manufactures of wool, and those of worsted.*—There is no good reason for this discrimination; the raw material of worsted is wool, and it is merely the being *combed*, instead of *carded*, which gives it that particular name and character. It is only a few years since the manufacture of worsted was introduced into the United States. The attempt has generally failed, because the duty is so low. The process of combing adds considerably to the cost of the material; and the high price of labor in this country, connected with the higher cost in general of the material, has made this branch of industry unprofitable.

8. *The effect of levying the same duty upon raw materials as is imposed upon the manufactures thereof, as in the case of wool, iron, &c.; and also,*

*the effect where the duty upon manufactures is less than that upon the raw material, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c.*—There is an error in the second clause of this query; copper pays 5 per cent., and no manufacture of copper pays less.* This provision operates directly to the discouragement of manufacturing industry, by causing the importation of *fabrics* which employ foreign labor and capital, instead of *materials*, upon which our own might be advantageously employed; it injuriously affects the producing classes. It may be safely said that our product of raw materials does not exceed the demand which would exist at home under a moderately protective tariff: of course I except cotton, of which we raise a large surplus. It is obvious, then, that all our raw materials would be sustained and encouraged by a home market, which would consume the whole supply. This is especially true with regard to wool.

As a general rule, it may be asserted that one-half of the cost of a woollen fabric lies in the material; or that one-half is the average proportion of material and of value, when finished. It is, therefore, particularly desirable in the case of the manufacturer of woollens, that he should obtain his material at the lowest possible price; and as the tariff imposes a lower duty upon wool than upon manufactures of wool, it encourages him to obtain his supply from foreigners, instead of making his purchases at home.

9. *In regard to the effects upon the business of American merchants engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise.*—A similar inquiry having been made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1845, an investigation was made, founded upon the various entries by several ships; the result was reported thus:

| The importations on *foreign* account were, of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| goods from France - - - | 80 | per cent. | of the whole. |
| Holland and Germany - | 90 | do | do |
| Bremen, Hamburg, &c. - | 95 | do | do |
| Ireland - - - | 95 | do | do |
| England - - - | 75 | do | do |

I am inclined to believe that this estimate was excessive, and that an error was committed in ascribing a foreign character to foreign names, when the bearers of them had, by naturalization and long residence, acquired an American identity.

But, making all the necessary allowances, I am convinced that more than one-half of all the profit or loss upon dutiable merchandise imported into this district is gained or lost by foreigners residing abroad, or having only a temporary residence in this country. Between twenty and thirty per cent. of the whole importation is made on account of individuals who are foreigners indeed by birth, but in whom continued residence and intermarriage with our females have produced a lively sympathy with our institutions. These feel a personal interest in our national prosperity, and many of them rank high in the list of useful and honerable citizens.

The fact that so large a proportion of the importing business is engrossed by foreigners, is not to be ascribed exclusively to the peculiar character

* The writer of the above appears to have overlooked the fact that copper in sheets, known as "sheathing copper," is admitted *free of duty*. The value of this manufacture of copper, imported from December 1, 1846, to June 30, 1849, two years and seven months, is $2,492,814.

of the existing tariff. The redundant capital of Europe, when compared with our limited means, enables the foreign manufacturer to borrow money at lower interest than the American pays. The price of labor is much cheaper in Europe than in the United States; and, in many instances the cost of the raw material is lower there than here. These circumstances enable the foreigner to pour out his surplus stock upon our markets, and he naturally employs his own kinsmen and countrymen as his agents.

But the replies to your previous interrogatories irresistibly suggest the inference that the tendencies and influences of the *ad valorem* system are largely in favor of the foreign dealer, and hostile to the American merchant.

These remarks, upon the questions proposed in the Secretary's circular of 6th August, are respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. S. HONE.

*September* 25, 1849.

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., *Collector, &c.*

NOTE.--Returns from New York, stating the comparative amount of importations at that port, on American and on foreign account, during the third quarters of the years 1845 and 1849, corresponding with those referred to in the foregoing letters from the collectors of Boston and Philadelphia, are in preparation at the New York custom-house, but have not yet been received at the Treasury Department.

DECEMBER, 1849.

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O—No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*December* 1, 1849.

By official returns, on file in this department, it appears that the number of instances in which the values of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have been advanced on the entries, by the United States appraisers, above the values declared in the invoices during ten months, from January 1 to October 31, 1849, inclusive, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of instances at | New York - | - - | 899 |
| Do do | Boston - | - - | 639 |
| Do do | Philadelphia | - - | 8 |
| Total number at the three ports named | | - | 1,546 |

The returns from Boston represent 155 instances additional, in which the values of goods have been advanced above the invoice values during the same period, by the importers on making their entries.

The returns from New York and Philadelphia do not state the number of advances made by importers.

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O—No. 6.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Charleston, November* 16, 1849.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions of the circular of August 6 last, in reference to the operation of the tariff of 30th July, 1846:

1st. There will be necessarily a considerable variation in the appraisements at different ports. I have no doubt that the difference is considerable on many articles, and must continue to be so.

2d. I am convinced that fraudulent invoices are frequently used.

3d. Undervaluations of merchandise are common, and are systematically resorted to in many cases by shippers from abroad.

4th. Specific duties are certainly the safest for the government on many kinds of merchandise, and the fairest for the merchant, because he is not exposed to the injury arising from his goods being valued at a higher rate than another's in a neighboring port.

5th, 6th, and 7th. The effect of the 3d section, and of all regulations imposing different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material, is to produce evasions of the law on the part of manufacturers by such change in their fabrics, (not easy to detect,) which will bring the goods paying the higher rate into the class paying the less rate of duty.

8th. "The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw material as are imposed on manufactures thereof," must, I presume, be injurious to the manufactures of the country.

9th. The effect of false invoices and undervaluations must be injurious to the business of American merchants, believing, as I do, that these violations of the law proceed from foreign importers rather than from our own merchants.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAYSON,
*Collector, Charleston, S. C.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 7.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
*Collector's Office, November* 9, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor now to reply to your circular of August 6, containing inquiries as to the operation of the present tariff, and particularly as to the working of the ad valorem principle upon which it is based.

Unremitted occupation in the performance of my official duties since the receipt of that circular, has prevented an earlier reply.

The adoption of ad valorem duties, and discarding specific duties, constitute the novel feature in the tariff of 1846. It was an untried experiment, inasmuch as it had never been attempted in the United States and in none of the commercial nations of the Old World. In France the duties are exclusively specific, and in England nineteen-twentieths of the duties of the tariff of 1847 were specific. Three years' experience in this country has shown most conclusively that the experiment is a failure. Doubtless it was the object and intention of the national legislature, when they affixed a rate of duty 20 or 30 per cent. ad valorem on the importation of a certain article of merchandise, that the true value of the article should be ascertained, and the duty rated on that value should be collected. The mode of collection prescribed by law defeats that object and frustrates the intention of the legislature. The ad valorem system is a very plausible theory, but it is impracticable, because it is built upon a

irrational and untenable basis; for it assumes that the sanctity of an oath is inviolable, that all importers are honest, and finally that custom-house officers are endowed with that rare knowledge which would enable them to detect fraud whenever attempted.

But premising that the law is implicitly obeyed, and that no undervaluations are practised, the system is from its very nature injurious to the great domestic interests of the country. When prices advance abroad, duties rise accordingly; thus tantalizing by offering to American labor *protection*, when it does not stand in need of it. But when prices are low, and American labor actually requires the support of government, *protection* is not only *refused*, but in effect offered to sustain the labor of foreign paupers. With this double advantage of a fall in price and a fall in duty, the foreign producer is able to drive the American out of his own market.

Take the article of iron, and apply the operation of the system to it. When the rate of duty of 30 per cent. was fixed on iron in 1846, it was done in reference to the then ruling prices of the article. At that time the duty was $18 per ton. This was protection enough, and the iron-masters were satisfied with it. But since 1846 the reduction in price of foreign iron has been from $60 to $25 per ton, and a consequent decrease of duty from $18 to $7 50 per ton. Upon the subsidence of the railway mania in Great Britain, large surplus stocks of iron were left on hand; prices fell to a very low point, and the influx of iron in the United States in two years amounted to 150,000 tons. In the course of time the stocks abroad will be exhausted, and a reactionary effect will be immediately experienced. High prices will return, and with them increased duties. But what has been the actual result of this state of things within the short period of two years? From the anomalous policy of our own system, one of the most important branches of domestic industry has become involved and seriously injured by a condition of things in Great Britain brought about by reckless speculators in railway stocks. Our own railroad companies have been temporarily benefited by the purchase of cheap iron; but hundreds of our iron works have been prostrated, and thousands of artisans and laborers thrown out of employ, and forced to seek low wages in other pursuits, chiefly agricultural, by which the producing power of the country has been increased and the consuming power diminished.

So with the article of sugar. When the duties were specific, the sugar interest prospered; but since the substitution of the ad valorem system, by which a bounty has been extended to the foreign producers, this interest has become almost prostrated. The sugar planter experiences the same injurious consequences of this system with the iron-master; and when he most needs protection, that is, when sugars are low, he cannot get it—in fact, it is taken away from him and given to foreigners; but when prices are high, the protection which he does not want is offered to him. The corollary of this sliding process is, that the home production of sugar is about stationary, although high authority states the contrary. The crops in Louisiana in 1844, 1847, and 1848 were respectively 200,000, 240,000, and 220,000 hhds.; while, on the contrary, the production of foreign sugars and its exportation to this country have been on a steady increase.

A substantial objection to the ad valorem principle, is its liability to misapplication and fraud. Every honest importer, *extensively* engaged in the business, can furnish proof corroborative of the existence of the

fact, that the custom laws are habitually evaded by the dishonest importers of the article in which they deal.

In a leading free trade journal of the north, which has been a consistent advocate of the ad valorem principle, I find that a correspondent, who represents himself as an importer of cigars, complains most earnestly of the dishonesty practised by the importers of that article. The editor states that "his correspondent does not propose to abandon the ad valorem principle, but only to guard it against misapplication and fraud." After enumerating various abuses practised by the importers of cigars, this advocate of ad valorem duties freely admits that a necessity does exist "to protect in some way the honest importer against the dishonest, and the revenue against fraud."

Some of these instances of fraud are worthy of note. The regular cigar business in New York is confined to a few houses. It has but one producing or manufacturing market—Havana. Each importing house can thus easily become acquainted with the operations of its competitors; and the slightest permanent advantage enables a single house to paralyze the business of several houses in the market. This importer states that it was recently demanded of him by the manufacturer of a favorite brand, the price of which he had advanced from $14 to $16 per thousand, that all cigars purchased of him at the latter price should be entered on a *pro forma* invoice at the former price.

From the same authority, we learn that cigars invoiced at $14 will cost in New York $21 64 per thousand; credit profit of 5 per cent. on this cost, amounts to $1 08. If an importer succeeds in passing these cigars at an invoice price of $12 50, he is enabled to sell at 60 cents per thousand less than his competitors, and realize the ordinary profit allowed by the trade.

Cigars have advanced in price in Havana since last spring; but there has been no corresponding advance in the United States, until recently at this port, where, during the last few months, those practices have been partially defeated by the vigilance of the appraisers. Well known brands have been selling at prices which do not much exceed the cost, the duty being paid in full. There is no doubt that extensive frauds have been committed here in the importation of cigars. The best and most expensive cigars made in Havana (regalias) are destined for this market. The quantity of regalias imported into northern ports is comparatively small.

The average invoice price, therefore, of a given quantity of cigars imported into this port, should exceed by at least 50 per cent. that of an equal quantity imported into a northern port; and yet it has been ascertained, from a comparison, that the excess has not been more than from 20 to 30 per cent. The *pro forma* invoices which accompany shipments of cigars and tobacco to this city, Mobile, and other southern ports, have declared prices, until recently, varying from 30 to 40 per cent. below the real cost.

It has of late become very customary to ship from the producing market parcels of cigars to small ports, but which are ultimately destined for larger markets, with a view of profiting by the ignorance of values which necessarily must exist at those unprepared points. The honest importer of cigars in this and other markets freely admits of the general prevalence of the practice of false invoices, and of the other evasions of the law we have mentioned, and declares that its effect is to defraud the revenue, and to drive the honest dealer out of the trade.

Like frauds have been practised in the importation of wines. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, himself an importer of wines, remarks: "We are satisfied that a comparison of the average invoice prices of wines imported under the tariff of 1846, with those of wines imported at any equal time under the tariff of 1842, will show that the fraud which the ad valorem system invites has been successfully practised." This importer is avowedly a friend of *free trade*, and an advocate of the *ad valorem* system in its general application. It is only the misapplication of the principle to his own particular business of which he complains. He states that, making all allowance for abatement of consumption of fine wines, consequent upon an increased duty, there will remain an extraordinary difference, which cannot be explained otherwise than upon the supposition that fraud has been successfully practised. He states that he has imported under the present tariff sherry wines invoiced at £52 10s. per butt, and port wines invoiced at from £29 to £50 and £60 per pipe. The supply of similar or superior qualities of those wines has been as abundant during this time as it was under the tariff of 1842. The comparison he suggests will indicate a very different state of the market.

Champagne wine has been imported invoiced to cost $1 75 to $2 per dozen. No one believes that this is the actual cost of the wine.

So with liquors. Brandies, which pay 100 per cent. duty, are imported so as to cost, landed duty paid, 75 cents per gallon. The pretended invoice of such brandy could not be over 30 cents a gallon. Entire cargoes have been imported at this rate.

In illustration of the difficulty in obtaining uniform appraisements of wines and liquors even at the same port, where a greater approach to uniformity might be expected, I will state that in the case of an importation of brandy in March last, invoiced at francs 6.61 per velt, the appraisement of importers called in ran thus: per velt, francs 10.40; francs 8.40; francs 3.85; francs 3.80; and francs 3. One declined giving an opinion, stating that the brandy was a manufactured article; another valued it at francs 6 to francs 7, and said, what doubtless was the truth, that it was new brandy, but so well prepared that it appeared a good imitation of old Cognac.

In reference to this branch of the subject I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, the opinion of several of our most respectable French importing houses, who urge the importance of changing the ad valorem for specific duties, so far as wines and brandies are concerned.

Broadcloths have been entered paying duty on an invoice cost of 68 to 75 cents per yard—not the square yard, but on the running yard—when the raw material itself was worth the price. I could multiply instances of the most enormous frauds practised in the importation of other articles of merchandise, but I deem it unnecessary. It must be borne in mind that the importers of the above enumerated articles, and of many others, while perhaps approving the ad valorem system in its totality, object to its application in their own individual case, acknowledging the misapplication of the principles to the particular business in which they are engaged. From these several concessions the deduction may be legitimately drawn that the system in its whole is a failure.

Such is the measure of fraud practised through the agency of the parties themselves, by the means of false invoices, a custom which has become so common as to be regarded almost as a commercial usage.

The effect of this system is not only to open the door to frauds, but it

actually invites importations on foreign account, and takes away business from our own merchants. In New York, where about 62 per cent. of the entire revenue is collected, this is literally true. Previous to 1842, when the duties were reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, 74 per cent. of the imports into that city from this side of the cape of Good Hope were on foreign account. Under the operation of the specific duties of 1842, the imports in 1845 on foreign account fell down to 44 per cent. Under the ad valorem tariff of 1846, the proportion of these imports is 75 per cent. on foreign to 25 per cent. on American account. The same disproportion exists in our other large commercial cities. In this city American importers are giving way to foreigners, and in the article of liquors there are but one or two American importers at this time. The competition of foreigners, and the prevailing custom of undervaluations, have driven American houses out of the trade.

There are other evils resulting from the operation of the ad valorem system, ascribable to other causes: in the first place, from unavoidable liability to err in judgment on the part of the appraisers of the custom-house. In the exercise of their difficult duty these officers must of necessity err in consequence of the continual fluctuation of prices in the foreign markets, as well as from their imperfect knowledge of the various articles and their elements which they are required to value.

In this city, for instance, there are two appraisers, faithful and intelligent officers and of great experience; but these persons should possess powers intuitive, and superhuman knowledge, to qualify them for the discharge of their mulifarious duties. The range of knowledge which the law presumes they have attained is beyond the reach of human capacity. To these two appraisers are submitted day after day, for their valuation, articles made up of every material, and of every possible combination, from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; hence mistakes must of necessity occur.

The discrimination required in the finer qualities of wine is yet more difficult of attainment; and particularly so, as the practice prevails of passing all wines immediately after landing. Again, the practice authorized by law of referring the arbitrament of disputed appraisements to two or three merchants supposed to be conversant with the article in question, very often operates injuriously. With these referees the standard of value is necessarily the prices-current in the market in which they live; although not the value to guide them, yet they are unavoidably in some measure influenced by it. It is thus manifest that in different cities the greatest diversity must be the result. The same article imported from the same place will vary in price in Boston, New York, and New Orleans, from five to fifteen per cent.; and in this manner, besides the injury resulting to private interests from inequality of prices, the wholesome provision of the constitution, that the duties shall be uniform in all the ports, is unavoidably violated.

There is no doubt that if the subject were referred to practical business men, to our merchants and to those whose duty it is to administer the law—the officers of the customs—it would be decided, with singular unanimity, that the ad valorem system is defective, and that it works injuriously to public as well as to private interests.

The theory may be perfect, but its successful operation is impracticable in consequence of universal and permanent objections—the fallability of human judgment and the corruption of the human heart. Were a given

duty under the present tariff a fixed duty, or a fair and honest valuation of it were truly and really what it purports to be, a reliable duty, steady and invariable, then calculations might be made with some degree of certainty, and operations conducted accordingly. But the present system, yielding protection when it is not wanted, and denying protection when it is most needed, is of all systems the most tantalizing, deceptive, and ruinous.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector*.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 8.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, importers of wines, brandies, &c., present the following observations on the subject of the questions propounded by his excellency the Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular of August 6, 1849:

1. The results attending the application of the tariff "*ad valorem*" cannot be the same in the different ports of the Union, as the valuations made by the appraisers will almost constantly vary among themselves; a fact which will influence the duties according to the respective ports of importation.

2d. It is so much more easy to produce and pass fraudulent invoices, as the goods to which they refer are of different qualities, though of the same kind. To this class of goods belong wines and brandies.

3d. The great difficulty in assigning to these qualities of goods either an absolute or a relative value, embarrasses the appraisers, and induces them to underrate rather than to overrate their true value.

4th. Adding to this the injury which thus is done to the Treasury Department, as well as to conscientious importers, it is easy to discover the advantage which, under all circumstances, would arise from substituting a judicious "specific duty," in the place of the duties "*ad valorem*," as they now exist; said duty applying to all goods subject to duty, which goods constitute nearly two-thirds of the importations.

G. M. LUCAS.
P. DUDOUYT.
J. LAUVEAU.
B. TALAMON.
PONGET FILS,
By J. A. BERGEON.
PAUL, JUGE, FILS & CO.
A. CARRIERE,
By AD. SCHREIBER.
NUMA LACOSTA,
By V. V. LACOSTA.
R. CAHNZAC,
By S. PLASSAN.
E. ROCHEREAU & CO.
LEOPOLD JEANNET,
By A. DELAMARE.

SAM. J. PETERS, Esq.,
*Collector for the port and district of New Orleans.*

O—No. 9.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
*Collector's Office, November 2, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following replies to the queries contained in your circular of the 6th August last:

1. Very few opportunities occur of comparing the appraisements at the different ports, except in cases of transportation from warehouses. At an early period of the operation of the warehouse act, a lower valuation of goods imported into Boston, than would have been made at this port, occurred in a transportation certificate, which was referred to the Treasury Department, where it was decided that the valuation at the original port of importation should be final and conclusive. Since that decision, the examination at this port has been confined to the identification of the merchandise with the invoice, and the correction of any error discovered in the rate of duty, and the estimation of the amount of duty.

2. The detection of fraudulent invoices is attended with great difficulty, as they are mostly confined to fancy goods, whose value, in a great measure, depends upon the fashion, which is very fluctuating—a variance in the time of purchase, of a few weeks, often showing a difference of 15 to 30 per cent. in the market value. Hence, the fraudulent intent can only be inferred by the *extent* of the advance put upon such invoices by our appraisers, on close examination and comparison of dates with other importations of similar goods. In cases of *consigned* goods, two invoices are sent with them, in some instances, where the intent to defraud the revenue is apparent.

3. The temptation to undervalue under a universal system of *ad valorem* duties, is shown in the numerous instances that occur under the present tariff, in goods formerly subject to specific duties, which are advanced by our appraisers from 7½ to 20 per cent., and submitted to by the importers, without exercising their right to call for a reappraisement, by merchants, as provided by law.

4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to inundate our markets with merchandise of very inferior quality, such as wines, brandy, sugar, and manufactures of cotton, in addition to the incentive to low valuations.

5. The effect of a less rate of duty on "articles unenumerated," is to incite the manufacturer abroad to produce a species of goods, by a combination of materials, which will take them out of the classification of higher rates; for instance, "*cotton* and *linen*," which is not specially provided for in the tariff. Manufactures wholly of cotton pay 25 per cent.; but a very small admixture of linen would bring them in at 20 per cent., as "not specially provided for."

6. The effect of levying different rates of duty on manufactures of the same material is to offer strong inducement to manufacturers abroad to produce articles resembling the lower classifications, but available in trade and use, as articles subject, under their usual cognomen, to the higher rates of duty. Its effect, also, is to produce ambiguities in the construction of the terms of the law, and frequent collisions of opinion between the importers and the executive officers of the revenue.

7. The effect of levying different rates of duty upon *wool* and *worsted* has been to increase the importations of the latter to a great extent; and

by great improvement in the machinery employed in the manufacture of combed wools, to introduce many varieties of goods of high cost, which were formerly made of, and passed as manufactures of wool. When the distinction was originally made between wool and worsted, the manufactures of the latter were confined to a few varieties of goods of very low cost.

8. The effect of the "same rate of duty on the raw material as on the manufactures thereof," amounts to a premium on the pauper labor of Europe, and to the exclusion of our own labor in those branches of manufacture. These remarks apply with increased force to the second section of this query.

9. The effect produced upon the business of American merchants, by the universal system of ad valorem duties, has been a very largely increased ratio of importations by foreigners over Americans, owing to the increased facilities for undervaluations by ad valorem duties, and the low estimate of the solemnity of custom-house oaths entertained among merchants in many foreign countries.

To the foregoing I would add the suggestion, that a duty should be imposed on sheathing copper and sheathing metal, with a drawback of duty on them whenever used in the sheathing of vessels. From a long observation of the extent and amount of importations of these articles, I am convinced that not one-twentieth part of the quantity imported is used in sheathing vessels, but is introduced, under the denomination "sheathing copper and metal," free of duty, and immediately sold and used for other purposes.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. TALMAN,
*Deputy Collector.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

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O—No. 10.

AIX LA CHAPELLE,
*October* 10, 1849.

SIR: Replying to the circular from the Treasury Department, dated the 6th of August last, relative to the present ad valorem system of levying duties on the foreign importations into the United States, we beg to make the following statements in answer to the queries therein, viz:

No. 1. The operation of the ad valorem tariff is unequal; for, in other ports of the Union, goods could not be passed at the customs with rates of duties so low as in New York.

No. 2. It is quite common with foreigners to have two invoices—one of the correct value of the goods, and another very much lower, expressly for the custom-house; and often in purchasing goods here, the buyer is asked how much he will have deducted from the price for the customs invoice, and how much from the length of the pieces.

No. 3. Replied in part by No. 2; and we would add, that the under-

valuation of goods belonging to foreigners is generally 33 per cent. from the price, and 10 per cent. from the length.

No. 4. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been very detrimental to honest houses, and consequently to the benefit of foreigners, who unscrupulously enter their goods, under the ad valorem tariff, at the lowest rate they think it possible to pass them, having no regard to the cost or the oath they are obliged to take before the collector of the customs.

No. 5. It is not in our power to reply.

No. 6. Ditto.

No. 7. Ditto.

No. 8. It would be beneficial to American manufacturing interests, if raw materials were allowed to be entered at lower rates of duty than the manufactured articles.

No. 9. In consequence of the great facility for fraud given by ad valorem duties, no regular *American* importing houses can exist in competition with foreigners.

One of the largest cloth manufacturers here has just addressed to us a letter on the subject before us, and we beg herewith to submit to you a translated copy of it, and at the same time offering unreservedly our services for all the information you may require, and that we are able to give.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, &c., &c., &c.*

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[Translated copy of the letter referred to in our respects of the 10th October.]

AIX LA CHAPELLE,
*October* 9, 1849.

"In answer to the question you kindly put to me, I beg to state that I have the firmest conviction that the only suitable and just way, as well for the interest of the government as for trade in general, to levy import duties, is to charge the goods according to their weight.

"The present ad valorem system in the United States gives to those who care more for their own interests than for honesty and truth, a favorable opportunity to turn this system to the disadvantage both of the State and of the loyal merchant, and I may safely say that most of the importers only study how to pass their goods at the customs at the lowest possible rates of duty.

"As long as there are losses and chances in trade, there will be people to whom all means are good for the purpose of gaining an advantage over their neighbors, and to secure themselves against the usual risks of business, and nothing offers a greater temptation for their fraudulent projects than an imperfect import tariff system.

"Severe and vexatious measures on the part of a government have no other effect than to call into play deeper counteracting stratagems, and on the other side they hurt and disgust the loyal merchant; and consequently, the government in truth protects those whom it intends to pun-

ish. A fixed duty by weight would leave no room for these stratagems, and, so to say, there would be an impossibility to deceive.

"The comparison of the different tariff systems actually in force throughout the world, and their moral influence, will give the strongest proofs in support of my statements. Take for example one of our neighboring States—Holland—perhaps the most expert in Europe in financial matters; which, by its situation, and by its large import trade, has more interest than any other nation to adopt a sound and well equalized tariff; and Holland, after having tried all systems, has finally and decidedly adopted the one of weight in charging the duties on woollens, silks, cottons, and all other articles of import."

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AIX LA CHAPELLE, *October* 11, 1849.

SIR: In order to reply to your demand of the 24th August last, as far as relates to woollen cloths, we have obtained the following information, which can be relied on as materially correct.

For a plain cloth of medium weight, 54 inches wide, measuring 28 to 28½ yards, of 24 to 25 pounds weight, and costing here, packed and ready for shipment, 11 francs per French aune, with 10 per cent. discount, which with 30 per cent. duty is equal to $2 20 net per yard, landed in New York, it requires 29½ to 30 pounds washed wool, at 70 cents per pound, which wool in the rough state costs $47 per 100 pounds net, cash; wages, $9 to $10; dyeing, $1 50 to $1 75; general expenses, $7 to $7 50. The general expenses are rent, salaries, use of machinery, listing-yarn, oil, soap, coals, gas-light, packing, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c., for an establishment capable of producing 4,000 pieces of woollen broadcloths per annum, will cost about $70,000. The manufactories herein referred to are situated in Aix la Chapelle and the neighborhood.

We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

MUNROE, OSBORN & CO.

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O—No. 11.

NEW YORK, *November* 26, 1849.

SIR: Replying to the four first points on which information is sought by your circular of the 6th August last, we state:

1st. It is, in our opinion, quite impossible under the ad valorem system to have a uniform valuation; as even in our own market, prices vary frequently from day to day, and therefore it is not possible for the appraisers in different ports to fix an exact uniform value.

2d. We have known two or three instances where two invoices have been sent for the same parcel of goods; they were, however, for small amounts, but we have reason to believe that this is occasionally done.

3d. We believe that goods are frequently entered at prices below what they could be bought for at the place of export at time of shipment; but from our own observation, we are inclined to believe that the government

loses more by this small difference in valuations than by any *gross fraud* in particular invoices. If the bulk of the goods imported were on account of those who receive them, we think that the average result would be a large loss on the importations, and the foreign shippers, manufacturers, or planters would reap the benefit; but inasmuch as a large proportion of the importations are on foreign account, we have the advantage in the way of freights and commissions—the consumer gets the goods at the lowest cost; and even under the ad valorem system, the government, on an average, gets its full share.

4th. The specific duty appears to us the most equitable and uniform, and will give the most satisfaction to merchants generally, provided an equitable low rate could be fixed for revenue, and not for protection or prohibition.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR & CO.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 12.

NEW YORK, *November* 27, 1849.

SIR: We have to acknowledge receipts of your circular of the 6th August, 1849.

In regard to your "first" inquiry, we can only say, that we have been informed that the *same* articles have been entered at different prices at the different ports, but we do not know from our own knowledge, not having been directly in the way of knowing.

In regard to the "second" and the "third," we have to say, that there are many things which we were in the habit of importing when the duties upon them were "specific," that we (being conscientious) cannot import now, without having to pay more for them than we do by making an arrangement for buying them here from a foreign agent. We are not prepared to say that these "foreign agents" act "fraudulently." They may pay, for aught we know to the contrary, all that the articles *cost them* in Europe; but we cannot purchase them as low, and consequently we cannot import such articles. When we reflect upon it, it is humiliating to us that we cannot do our own business in our own country; but a respect for the laws, and habit, makes us submit and forget.

The above, perhaps, answers your "fourth" inquiry also; but as you afford us the opportunity, we desire to say, most emphatically, that the abolishment of "specific duties" has encouraged the foreign at the expense of the *honest* American importers, and that as for ourselves, we have been driven out of the importation of a great many articles which we imported under the "specific duty" tariff, and that what few we do import are those which the foreigner *did not succeed* in undervaluing.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

A. BININGER & CO.

To Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.*

O—No. 13.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
*October* 15, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 6th August, respecting the present revenue laws, I have to say that, as I am not at present engaged in importing goods, as I have for several years formerly been, I cannot answer your questions from present experience; but I deem it impossible to obtain anything like a uniform and true valuation of the various kinds of merchandise imported into our several ports, when appraised by different men of various professions and employments at each port. The thing is practically impossible. In 1843 or 1844, an invoice of goods (heavy hardware) imported into Charleston, South Carolina, having been appraised at a lower rate than the same class of goods had been entered at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, occasioned claims from all these ports for return of the difference of duty to the importer, * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

and large sums of money were returned to the claimants, mostly English agents, for duties before honestly collected according to law, but got back from the government for want of a uniform and known value of the goods, or quantity, which can only be determined by fixed and specific rates of duty.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices and undervaluation of merchandise.

There can be no doubt but these are constantly made use of, accompanying the importations of all such goods as have values not easily ascertained, except by weight or measure; and many articles not even thus, as best refined iron, imported without marks, can be entered and appraised as the most common article. This must be done by fraud somewhere; but many a *left-handed oath*, at the custom-house, is taken without any compunctious visitings of conscience; and when the foreign shipper and his agent or correspondent here act in concert, detection is generally avoided.

But it has been a long standing custom, not perhaps openly acknowledged, *but not denied*, that manufacturers of piece and fancy goods abroad will clear off the balance of their stocks near the close of the season, and invoice the same at prices much reduced from early shipments on all their legitimate orders, and by deducting the profits already made from the remaining stock, swear their invoices through as the fair cost of the goods, to the great damage of the honest previous purchaser, by meeting him in the market with prices ruinous to his interest, and to the evident loss and manifest fraud on the revenue.

This system of fraud is constantly at work, and is an extensive branch of the undervaluation of goods, as is the importation of iron and steel without the true valuation marks.

4th. In regard to specific duties, compared with *ad valorems*. This is a question easily answered by all practical business men. Duties established by any well known and uniform standard are well understood by collectors, importers, and manufacturers, and frauds and confusion at the several ports are avoided; all will go on like clock-work. Let all heavy goods be put into the scales and pay duties *by the pound weight* instead of

the "pound sterling," and all men can determine the amount of revenue and the cost of the goods. Officers of the customs cannot be defrauded or led astray by false invoices or false oaths. The honest importer will feel secure against undervaluation; and the manufacturer can determine, by experience, all the requisite improvements, to enable him to meet his foreign rival fairly in *our* markets, or in the markets of foreign trade.

Other standards of value should be used for fabrics and goods not sold or valued by weight. The principle of *ad valorem* estimates, *exclusively*, unhinges all the known and well settled principles of trade, throws open the doors of every species of fraud, and operates in all the bearings *against* the government and against the honest importer; and bids defiance against the home manufacturer of every fabric or product, where labor constitutes any considerable portion of the cost. Hence you see, during the past year, *immense* importations of lead and iron, of which Missouri and Pennsylvania could supply the wants of the globe, if not *underbid* by estimates of value based upon the nominal cost of pauper labor abroad.

When the present tariff law was made, prices *abroad ruled high*, and our manufacturers and friends of home labor were not alarmed or aware of their danger. The famine in Europe which followed, gave great demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, and full employment for our ships—furnishing a balance of trade in our favor, and sending much gold into the country. Then followed the political troubles on the continent, sending a large portion of the manufactures of England, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and other districts, to us, as the only available market where sales could be made or payments obtained; all of which unforeseen events giving plausible but false arguments in favor of "free trade," and accidentally producing a large amount of revenue, but to the total annihilation of everything like living returns to the manufacturers or the producers of almost every article constituting our national independence, and giving living employment to our home labor.

Had there been a succession of good crops and a general peace in Europe, our national treasury, from revenue duties, would *have been deeply deficient;* the legers of our ship-owners would have shown a very different balance sheet, and our present revenue laws would be denounced throughout the whole country.

Very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 14.

HARTFORD, *October* 22, 1849.

SIR: I wrote you on the 15th instant, in reply to a part of your circular of the 6th August, to which I beg leave to refer. I now wish to give my views generally to your remaining inquiries, without going into details.

In all cases of doubtful legislation, where the law is left ambiguous or uncertain in its meaning, the foreign agent or importer will take advan-

tage of it. Many articles strictly subject to higher duty, have been forced into the list of "unenumerated," provided for in the third section of the present law, by some slight change of name or character. There is much ambiguity in the schedules regulating the classes for duty. The expression, "*steel in bars*, cast, shear, and German," in schedule F, is rated at 15 per cent.; while in E, "not otherwise provided for" pay 20 per cent.

Most of the steel is imported in *cases* or *bundles*. According to long established usage, it would pay 20 per cent.; but it would be an easy change to send it out in "bars," and thus save 5 per cent. of the duty. All uncertainty should be avoided, by some fixed and well known specific rate, according to the quality of the article. I refer to this as an important article, which should not be admitted for a less rate of duty than the iron from which it is made. All good steel has hitherto been made in England and from Swedish iron, on which we now pay 30 per cent. duty. The works in present infancy in this country, if properly encouraged, would soon grow up of sufficient power and capacity of production to supply the United States, and would make the best of steel of all kinds, *from our native ores*, known to be as good as any yet found in Sweden, and in most profuse abundance in several of the States. The English steel-makers obtain their steel-iron on better terms than we can from Sweden, as they are older and nearer customers, and while their freights and charges are less than ours to get the iron into steel—the labor being much less. On exportation, the entire duty paid on the iron is refunded; which enables them to place their steel in our markets at 15 or 20 per cent. duty—much lower than our steel converters possibly can, while paying 30 per cent. duty on the steel-iron and higher rates for labor; therefore, all kinds of steel from England, Germany, and Sweden, should pay the same specific rates of duty as the iron of same character from which it is made, and such reasonable additional rates as may be equivalent to the different cost of foreign and home labor employed in its manufacture. This principle should be applied to all manufactures of silk, cotton, wool, iron, &c., and no article should be admitted for a less rate of duty than the raw stock from which it is made. England protects her manufacturers by refunding duties paid on raw materials when the finished goods are exported; while our present revenue law, in many cases, admits the manufactured articles for less duty than is charged on the raw material, as in steel and steel-iron, &c., wool, &c. All the manufacturers of hardwares are subject to more or less unfavorable influences by the effect of ad valorem rates of duty, as, under the foreign export laws allowing drawback, and the merely nominal value of labor, in changing the raw material to the finished article, the rates of duty are made up on so low a basis that very little more is paid than would be on the raw stock.

Our hardware manufacturers are much better sustained by good taste, skill, and workmanship, and a better adaptation of the article to its destined use, than by any available rates of present duty paid on rival articles.

The specific rates of duty should be so arranged as to progress in amount as the article is more advanced towards a finished condition. Great errors have existed formerly in this respect. In several of the

tariff laws, up to 1832, very high specific rates have been imposed on sheet, hoop, scroll, and rod iron, of extra small sizes, which was avowedly done to favor the rolling mills and iron works of the middle States; while chains, locks, latches, fire-irons, bed screws, and all other articles of heavy hardware manufactured from the same classes of iron, were admitted for 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem duties. In all which cases, the *finished goods* were imported for rates costing less by 20 to 25 dollars per ton weight, than could be the iron from which the goods were made; thus depriving the iron works from a demand for the stock, our eastern mechanics from the making up of the goods, and giving high bounties on Birmingham and Sheffield labor, in the manufacture of the articles abroad. Mr. Forward's bill of 1842 would have corrected these important fiscal errors, had it been fairly copied out, without combining some of the "ad valorem" paragraphs of former bills; and would have done so as it was, had the law been truly administered. In no case should the finished article pay less duty than the raw material from abroad. While in the present law wool is charged at 30 per cent., a bounty on foreign labor is given by admitting blankets at 20 per cent. On this principle many new articles are being unexpectedly introduced, to the great annoyance of our home interests and loss of capital. During the last two years the whole female population of this country have been clothed in foreign fabrics, of light, fragile texture, from silk, linen, cotton or worsted, or a combination of two or more of these materials, to the loss or ruin of great interests here.

Had a steady class of specific rates of duty been imposed, so that the true cost of these goods could have been estimated, all, or nearly all of them, would have been produced in our mills by this time; and the revenue obtained from the raw stock would have been equal to that received on these gossamer goods, as paid on their nominal values.

No interest has suffered more than the *iron trade*, as the downward tendency of prices goes hand in hand with a downward "sliding scale" of duties, leaving at present nothing for this great branch of our national industry but ruin and loss of the immense capital invested, unless relieved by a change in its favor. I have recently conferred with two experienced iron-masters who have just returned from several months visit in the iron districts of Great Britain, who took notes of actual costs and production of labor *there;* and, when compared with the same *here*, at present low rates, a ton of best Staffordshire bars can be made and laid down in New York at $14 or $15 less than from any available point in this country. These facts may be relied on, and show that unless a specific duty of over $14 per ton is paid on iron of the English makers, they can drive and keep our iron-masters out of all the markets on the Atlantic coast.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

PHILIP RIPLEY.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

O—No. 15.

*Reply of Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston, to the circular of the Treasury Department of August* 6, 1849.

1st. There can be no uniformity, as the same mind does not and cannot pass upon property in different places, and there is no supervisionary power of the appraisement in different ports. The power is needed to change appraisers, or to send them from place to place, or to appoint two appraisers at large, one for dry goods and one for miscellaneous goods; the appraisers at large to go when and where they may be wanted, reconciling differences, and carrying information from one place to another.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices, they are a matter of daily occurrence. Two sets of invoices are sent by the party abroad; from the continent of Europe two sets of invoices are almost universally sent.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, it is very large, particularly below *ten per cent.*, in order that the shippers may avoid the penalty of undervaluing over *ten per cent.*, as an undervaluation of *ten per cent.*, or more than ten *per cent.*, subjects the party to an additional duty of twenty *per cent.* The undervaluations under ten *per cent.* are so large, that the government in the aggregate lose a vast amount.

4th. The abolishment of specific duties demoralizes the importer, even the American citizen, as the inducement to undervaluation under an ad valorem system is so great that few can resist the temptation.

5th. The practical operation of the 3d section is to discriminate in many instances against the raw material and in favor of the manufactured article.

6th. The effects of levying different rates of duty upon the manufacturers of the same material, are to encourage the foreign manufacturers at the expense of our own manufacturers.

7th. The effects of levying different rates of duty on the manufactures of wool and the manufactures of worsted are ruinous, because the value abroad is not and cannot be accurately determined—the foreign manufacturer often refusing to sell his goods at home, that he may supply the American market, passing the goods through the custom-house at less than their true value. This proceeding on the part of the foreign manufacturer prevents detection, on his part, of the true value. The effect is to bring into the country a large quantity of goods under the lowest duty levied, when they should pay a higher duty. For instance: worsted goods have always been admitted at a lower duty than woollen goods, when in fact all are made of wool, and the appraisers cannot always tell whether the goods offered for entry are made of wool combed or not.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty upon the raw materials as are imposed upon the manufactures thereof, is to lead to the importation of the manufactured article instead of the raw material. The raw material being bulky, the manufactured article will come in in its place; so that the manufacture is established abroad, instead of being established at home. Again: in these cases, where the rates of duty upon the merchandise are less than the rates upon the raw materials, as in the case of wool, hemp, copper, &c., the effects have been to increase the importation of copper, cordage, and woollens to a very great extent—pro-

digiously; so that the copper manufacturer and the cordage manufactures are crushed and broken down, and the woollen manufactures are destroyed.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of the American merchant engaged in the importation of foreign goods, the effect is to destroy the American importer, and to turn the whole business of importing into the hands of foreigners. The experience of the past three years has shown that the business of importing has increased in the hands of foreigners immensely, and in the hands of American merchants has diminished very greatly; so that the whole business of the country under the present *ad valorem* system will soon fall into the hands of the fraudulent foreigner, and the American merchant will be thrown out of his honest and legitimate calling. The present tariff discriminates in favor of the foreigner and against the American, even where there is no fraud.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS.

BOSTON, *September*, 1849.

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O—No. 16.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: We have long been engaged—the writer for more than forty years—in the traffic and importation of wines and spirits, and we think it proper to say that such are the abuses to which the present tariff is subject, that the importation of these articles will finally fall wholly into the hands of foreigners, or the fraudulent of our own people.

Not long since we gave an order to have some wine put into bottles for us in a foreign country, and to have the value of the wine and the bottles stated separately in the invoice, by which we named to the house that we should save 10 per cent. on the value of the bottles, as wine paid 40 per cent., and bottles 30 per cent. duty, and we received the following reply: "According to your wish, I got the invoice made out as you directed. However, I should think it more simple to send you for the future two invoices; in one put down the real amount of the wines, in the other the wines noted with lower prices, according as you may wish them. In this manner we usually forward the invoices to America, by doing which much of the duties is saved."

Now this is an extract of a letter from one of the most respectable foreign wine houses, and the agent of the house in this country is called a very honest and honorable man, and he is undoubtedly much more conscientious than most of the foreign agents. We have known wine to have been consigned here for sale, by the foreign owner, and sales rendered to that house, producing a net amount of twice the amount on which duty was assessed; and still the house complained that the wine was not sold high enough, as it did not net more than cost.

An accurate appraisement of old and choice wines and spirits cannot be made. They are fancy articles, varying in price according to the caprice or fancy of the possessor and purchaser, and different holders or owners of such articles fix very different prices on articles of the same value, and not unfrequently different prices for the same article, to different individuals. In any change of tariff, we would recommend a specific duty on wines and spirits. *All white* wines of *all countries*, imported in

wood, to pay — cents per gallon. *All red* wines, of all countries, imported in wood, — cents per gallon. All foaming wines, white and red, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen for the bottles. All white wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. All red wines, not foaming, imported in bottles, — cents per gallon, and 25 cents per dozen on the bottles. On all spirits, made from all materials, and from all countries, if imported in wood, — cents per gallon, as first proof, no allowance to be made for under proof, but the per centage above first proof to be added to the duty. If imported in bottles, double the above duty per gallon, whatever the proof, and 25 cents per dozen duty on the bottles. On all bitters and cordials imported in wood or glass, one dollar per gallon; if in glass, 25 cents per dozen on the bottles in addition. Such a tariff as this would conflict with no treaties, and would in these things be a bar to all frauds on the revenue.

Respectfully, your friends,

JNO. D. & M. WILLIAMS.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 17.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular dated August 6, 1849, being before us, we take the liberty to state some facts on some points on which you desire information.

1. As regards the equality of the operation throughout the Union, we beg to observe that many instances have come to our knowledge, where the same goods as imported by us and entered in our custom-house have been allowed to be passed in the custom-house at New York, and particularly at Philadelphia, on invoices made out at a lower market value than our appraisers would allow here, and that consequently the trade in Boston, and ourselves, suffer by the unequal working of the law, either through the too severe understanding of the law by the appraisers here, or by the too liberal views of the appraisers at other ports of entry. Many of our correspondents have complained of this unequal proceeding, their correct invoices being passed at New York and Philadelphia without trouble, and raised here, so that they direct shipments in preference to those markets where their invoices are passed.

In other cases, goods raised here by the importer to the fair market value, have been passed at Philadelphia at the original invoice, and the law consequently works against our city.

2. As regards fraudulent invoices, we beg to say that many persons, not aware of the strict regulations and penalties, expose the merchants in this country to penalty by their handing them invoices made out at a less value than the cost, so as to save part of the duty. We ourselves received once a consignment of cigars from Matanzas accompanied by two invoices, one destined for the custom-house, the other to guide us in the sale. We thought it our duty to acquaint the appraisers of the fact, and to enter the cigars at the highest invoice value.

3. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise, we find it difficult

often to judge as to the real fair market value at the port of shipment; and we think the law one-sided, allowing the purchaser of goods at the shipping ports to enter at the actual cost in the markets of the United States, when those goods have fallen in value, but force them often to make up their invoices at a considerable advance over the fair market value, should a few petty transactions give a *nominal* value to those articles at the time of shipment.

We further cannot think it just that the importer of goods is not allowed time to produce the evidence of the correct market value of the articles raised by the appraisers, whereby the owners are often unjustly forced to pay a penalty. Nor do we think it right that the importer or consignee has no voice in the selection of a respectable merchant to act as appraiser when invoices have been raised.

With the assurance of our high regard, we remain, regardfully, your most obedient servants,

GOSSLER & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

VERDADERA.

*Factura del costo y gastos di 33,250 tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destine á Boston y ála consignacion di los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo di quien corresponda.*—ASAVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gossler & Ca. | Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora: | | | |
| 1 casa - - | Con 4,000 tabacos 1a - - | | $14 | $56 00 |
| | 4,500 id - - - | | 12 | 54 00 |
| 1 cajita - | 500 id - - - | | – | 6 00 |
| | 1,000 regalia - - - | | – | 34 00 |
| | 10,000 id. | | | |
| | Marca "Ancla di Bronce:" | | | |
| 2 cajas - | Con 20 cajonitos á 100 tabacos | 2,000 | | |
| | 35 id 1a 250 id | 8,750 | | |
| | 26 id 2a 250 id | 6,500 | | |
| | 13 id 1a 200 id | 2,600 | | |
| | 17 id 2 200 id | 3,400 | | |
| | | 23,250 | | |
| | | | 12 | 279 00 |
| | | | | 429 00 |
| | *Gastos.* | | | |
| | Dros pagados - - | $16 4 | | |
| | Conduccion - - | 4 | | |
| | Seguro y $472 al 1½ p. cent. y pru - - - | 8½ | – | 25 50 |
| | Costo total - - - | | – | 454 50 |

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y *Dbre.* 10, 1848.

*Factura del costo y gastos di* 33,250 *tabacos embarcados en la Barca Ama. Mimos su Capn. Remich, con destino á Boston y ála consignacion di los Srs. Gossler & Ca., por cargo di quien corresponda.*—ASAVER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gossler & Ca. | Marca "Estrella Reformada" y Nueva Pastora: | | |
| 1 casa | Con 4,000 tabacos } 8,500 | $8 | $68 00 |
| | 4,500 id } | | |
| 1 cajita | 500 id | – | 4 00 |
| | 1,000 id regalia regr. | – | 20 00 |
| | Marca "El Ancla di Bronce:" | | |
| 2 cajas | Con 20 cajones *a* 100 = 2,000 tabacos | | |
| | 35 id *a* 250 = 8,750 id | | |
| | 26 id *a* 250 = 6,500 id | | |
| | 13 id *a* 200 = 2,600 id | | |
| | 17 id *a* 200 = 3,400 id | | |
| | 23,250 id | 8 | 186 00 |
| | | | 278 00 |
| | *Gastos.* | | |
| | Dros pagados – – $16 4 | | |
| | Acarretos – – 4 | | |
| | Seguro y $306 al 1½ per cent. y pru – – – 5 4½ | – | 22 04½ |
| | Costo total – – – | – | 300 04½ |

JAIME RIVAS y CA.
P. p. JOSE E. SANTOS.

MATANZAS, y *Dbre.* 10, 1848.

O—No. 18.

BOSTON, *October* 15, 1849.

SIR: An intimation made to us from a source entitled to respect, induces us to address you, stating facts coming under our knowledge, in a business-experience of many years, connected with the sale of both foreign and domestic hardware in this city.

During this period it has frequently occurred that our foreign correspondents sent two sets of invoices, (particularly when the goods were consigned;) the *one* to *sell* or *pay* by—the other, and lower one, for entry at the custom-house. It has, in fact, got to be a general practice with foreign manufacturers, when consigning their goods for sale, to make an invoice 10 to 25 per cent. *lower* than they would invoice the goods if an actual sale was made. The consular certificate attached to the *consigned* invoice is no doubt honestly, in many instances, sworn to, the difference between the outright sale and the consigned being the profit at home; and if sold in this market on his own account, he directs a price accordingly to cover. In one instance, being an actual purchaser, our correspondent sent us two invoices, writing us, "he sent us one for entry at the custom-house, as is the *custom* of our merchants here!" the invoice sent for *entry* being from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. *lower* than that by which we *were to pay!*

Another correspondent writes us, sending at same time in advance, per steamer, an invoice to *pay by*, "that he understands another party (the manufacturer on his own account) is shipping by same vessel, invoicing at a much undervalue;" and that *he*, our correspondent, would find out the rate, and send us by next steamer, in time to enter by a similar invoice! Thus the foreign manufacturer and merchant are enabled to enter their goods at a lower rate than the American importer can do, and he is driven from a competition he cannot honestly sustain.

Another fact which has frequently come under our knowledge it may not be amiss here to mention; it is the different rate of duty on the *same article* charged at the different *ports*, owing to the various constructions of the law. We have frequently had articles, imported by merchants of other cities, consigned to us here, for entry and reshipment, the duty being lower *here* on them; while the reverse was the case with others. At one time cast-steel paid a different rate in *New Orleans*, *Boston*, and *New York;* New Orleans *lowest*, Boston *next*, and highest in New York. It not being advantageous at the time, upon the whole, to ship to New Orleans, it mostly came here for entry.

We state these facts simply for your information, and remain,

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

GEO. H. GRAY & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury U. S.*

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O—No. 19.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of August 6th has been handed me, and having recently given my views somewhat at length to the collector of this port,

upon the various subjects it embraces, elicited for the same purpose this seems to contemplate, I can but briefly respond to it in general terms.

I regard the return to the obsolete principle of an "*ad valorem*" assessment upon a foreign valuation as unwise policy; because unequal in its operation, unjust in its bearing upon the honest American merchant, and corrupting in its influence. Unequal, because no two importers pay the same rate of duty on their merchandise, except, by incident, A and B send their orders to their agents in Cuba to purchase and ship them a quantity of sugar. A's agent acts immediately upon a buoyant market. B, in the exercise of his discretion, defers a few days; prices decline, and he executes his order 10 or 15 per cent. better for his principal than A's agent. They ship their goods by the same vessel, and on arrival they are subject to different rates of duty. A is punished for his misfortune; and this is not the worst feature of the business: the difference is often only a fictitious one, and in that game no honest merchant can compete with the unscrupulous foreign agents into whose hands our import trade is fast falling.

The system is unjust, because of its inequality in operation; and corrupting in its influence, because of the boon it proffers to the successful knave. Since the enactment of the tariff of 1846, I have received from a foreign house *two* invoices of the same goods: one at cost, and the other much less, and with no comment; intimating to my own mind that the practice was not so novel as to require it.

I am possessed of means of information, and do *know* that frauds are attempted by foreigners under the present tariff; and by inference, that they are successful to an alarming extent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

ZACH. JELLISON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 20.

BOSTON, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 6th August, asking us to state such facts as are within our knowledge in regard to the operation of the tariff of 1846, has been duly received. We proceed with pleasure to answer your inquiries, so far as we can.

1st. In regard to the equality of its operation throughout the Union; the agreement or variance of appraisements at the different ports.

In answer to this question, we would say that our own experience does not extend to other cities than our own; but our opinion is, that there must be a wide difference, inasmuch as the opinion of the appraisers is governed in a greater or less degree by local circumstances and influences, which cannot operate alike in different places.

2d. In regard to fraudulent invoices.

In answer to this question, we say that *we have no doubt great loss has resulted to the United States, and must continue to do so, from this cause. In the course of our own business we have received invoices from foreigners with prices far below the actual value,* in which cases the difference would

not have been detected had we not felt conscientiously bound to exhibit all the invoices at the custom-house; which we did do, and had the matter set right at the time.

3d. In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise?

In answer to this question, we would say that if it refers to undervaluation in the invoice, we think the answer to the second question embraces this. If to the valuation by the appraisers, we remark that here there is *no danger of their erring on that side*, but in many places we should think it might be so.

4th. In regard to the effect of abolishing specific duties.

The answer to this question is perhaps more difficult to be given than the others. We think the preponderance of the good far outweighs that of the bad effects of specific duties. In some instances the operation would be onerous. For example: one man has a quantity of sugar, which costs him two cents per lb., and another a parcel costing 4 cents: if there be a specific duty of 2 cents per lb., the first pays 100 per cent., the other 50 per cent., and the consumer is obliged, if the price be regulated by the cost, to pay much higher in proportion for a poor than a good article. On the other hand, specific duties prevent frauds, make the operations of commerce more easily understood, and, as we before remarked, are on the whole much preferable to ad valorem.

Your 5th, 6th, and 7th questions, relating more particularly to manufactures, are not so much within the sphere of our experience.

8th. The effect of levying the same rates of duty on raw materials as are imposed on the manufactures thereof, and also the effect in those cases where the rates of duty on the manufactures are less than the rates imposed upon the raw material.

In answer to this, we say that in our opinion the whole effect of the operation is unqualifiedly bad; that it is contrary to the whole spirit of enlightened government; at war with the best interests of the people; and only has the effect of benefiting the industrious classes of other countries to the detriment of our own.

9th. In regard to the effect upon the business of American merchants.

In answer to this, we say that the effect of ad valorem duties, by giving opportunity to foreigners, less scrupulous in regard to our own country than ourselves, to defraud the revenue by means which we trust would be scorned by all true Americans, must be disastrous to the business of every honest American merchant.

We submit these hasty and imperfect remarks, and remain respectfully your most obedient servants,

B. C. CLARK & CO.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 21.

BOSTON, *August* 20, 1849.

SIR: We have received your circular of August 6. In reply, we would state that we are largely engaged in the importation of salt from the island of St. Martin, and we have every reason to believe that the article is fre-

quently invoiced below the fair market value, with the intent to evade the duties in the United States. We are the more convinced of the truth of this belief, from the fact that we have received by the brig Siroc two invoices—one the true cost of the salt, and the other a false one for entry at the custom-house. We presented both invoices at the custom-house, and paid duties on the true one.

If this practice of undervaluation is permitted to proceed, the whole importing business of the country will soon fall into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent, and the honest importer will be entirely thrown out of the market.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THACHER & SEARS.

W. M. MEREDITH, Esq.,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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TRUE INVOICE.

Captain Simpson, Brig Siroc, bought of A. A. Van Romondt:

1849,
July 23. 1,688 barrels salt, at 28 cts. per barrel - - $472 64

A. A. VON ROMONDT.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN.

[Entry made at custom-house by this invoice.]

FALSE INVOICE.

*Invoice of one thousand seven hundred barrels of salt, shipped on board the brig Siroc, Benjamin Simpson, master, and consigned to Messrs. Thaxter, Sears & Co., Boston, for their account and risk.*

1849,
July 23. 1,700 barrels of salt, at 25 cents per barrel - - $425 00

BENJAMIN SIMPSON.

PHILIPSBURG, ST. MARTIN, 23*d July*, 1849.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Philipsburg, Netherland, port of the island of Saint Martin, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1849, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

CHARLES REY,
*Commercial agent of the United States for Netherland, port of St. Martin.*

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O—No. 22.

BOSTON, *October*, 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of the 6th August, I would state, that being in the city of Cologne in the winter of 1846, for the purpose of opening a connexion with the various manufacturers of Cologne-water, I

found it to be the practice of many dealers in the United States to have two invoices forwarded from the manufacturer—*one* for the "custom-house," at much less than the value of the article, accompanied *with a consul's certificate that such was the true value* of the article at Cologne; another to the purchaser, *with the true value*. I had both invoices, with the certificate, made, as was the custom, and on my return home in June, 1846, placed the false invoice and consul's certificate, with samples of the Cologne-water, in the hands of our collector, for the information of the appraisers.

A friend who was with me also purchased Cologne-water, and two invoices were furnished him in the same manner. After leaving the city, I requested him to place the information before the appraisers of New York.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM W. MESSER,
*Of the firm of Messer, Warren & Davis.*

The Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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O—No. 23.

TAUNTON, *October* 28, 1849.

SIR: In regard to the eighth inquiry of the circular of the Treasury Department of August 6th, concerning the "effect of the tariff of '46 in levying less rates of duty on manufactured articles than on the raw material," the following statements will illustrate its effects on copper, and the manufacture of sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

To appreciate the full force and justice of the argument, and to understand the subject in all its bearings, it may be necessary to premise that in 1846 the annual consumption of copper in the United States was about 13,000,000 pounds. A trifling part of this only was the produce of our own mines. About 7,000,000 pounds (being the whole importation in *pigs* or *bars*) was brought from Chili. About 3,000,000 pounds came from England, in sheets and refined cakes. The pig copper from South America was then free, and our cotton manufacturers had engaged in building up and were daily increasing an extensive trade with the western coast of South America, taking the pig copper as a return cargo. The annual exportation of cottons to these countries was about 12,000,000 yards, thus furnishing our most valuable and extensive foreign market. The favorable circumstances under which pig-copper could thus be imported had given rise to a flourishing and daily increasing manufacture of the raw material into sheathing copper and sheathing metal. By this system not only were two classes of manufacturers, with their thousand laborers, sustained, but an immense carrying trade was thereby secured to American vessels and American sailors.

But the tariff of 1846 imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on "*copper in pigs or bars*," while "*copper in plates and sheets, for sheathing ships*," was made duty free.

This sudden and unexpected change of policy was so disastrous to American interests, the principle on which it was based was so anoma-

lous in the legislation of any enlightened government, that it is charitable to suppose it the result of inadvertence rather than design, since it never could be the intention of any government to destroy by its own act an extensive and flourishing branch of manufactures, with all its attendant benefits of a flourishing commerce and a foreign trade.

To pass by the perplexing question of free trade and protective duties, none will pretend it to be the design or interest of Congress to tax American citizens for the benefit of foreigners; yet such is the "*effect* of the tariff of 1846." To tax a raw material which we want for manufacturing purposes, and at the same time to allow foreigners to manufacture that material and send it to us duty free, is so plainly suicidal—so palpably legislation *against* and not *for* American labor—so glaring an absurdity in enlightened legislation—that its exposure must certainly result in its immediate abandonment. It is in effect offering a bounty to the foreign manufacturer, of the exact amount of the tax on the raw material. Self preservation is said to be the first law of nature; but this is offering a premium for our own destruction. To love our neighbor *as* ourselves is all that Scripture requires; but this is depriving ourselves of the breath of life, that others may profit by it. Who would not be alarmed for the sanity of the British Parliament, should the next steamer bring us the intelligence that raw cotton was taxed at 5 per cent. duty, and that cotton fabrics were admitted free? Let us learn a lesson from the wisdom of the English legislator.

Facts also support us in the conclusion that the tariff of 1846 here adopted a ruinous policy. While raw copper was *free*, the American manufacturer was *barely* able to sustain himself against the low price of labor, the abundant capital, and the cheapness of fuel, and all the other superior advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturer; and even then, England supplied us with more than half of our sheathing metal. The 5 per cent. tax on the raw material turned the scale against the American laborer. The disastrous consequences predicted were more than realized. The manufacture of sheathing copper has wholly ceased among us, and Great Britain has now the satisfaction of reaping the profits of our self-destroying policy.

But the deadly blow falls not alone on the copper manufacturer. If this policy is continued, the manufacturers of *cotton* must likewise suffer. The twelve millions yards of American cottons annually sent to South America in exchange for pig-copper must find some other market, unless the importation of the latter is continued. That country produces no other article in sufficient quantities to make up for remittance for our outward cargoes. Unless we take their copper, they will not have our cottons. The exportation of the one is dependent upon the importation of the other. They have grown up together. If one perishes, the other must languish and die. The hand that strikes down the former, at the same time digs the grave of the latter.

The American merchant once had control of one-third of the market for cottons in South America. English cottons now usurp the place to which the American fabric is fairly and justly entitled.

Great Britain, too, has recently adopted a measure which seriously aggravates all these evils, and which calls aloud upon us to act for our own preservation.

By the last session of the British Parliament the tax heretofore existing

on raw copper was taken off, and its importation was made free. This was doubtless for a three-fold object: to obtain the pig-copper which had been flowing to our country, and thus assist her manufacturers to interrupt it on the way to us, manufacture it, and then throw it upon us without duty, and not less to increase her market for her cotton goods. By this means our commerce suffers, and Great Britain has the benefit of the transportation of the copper from South America home, and of the manufactured article thence to us, besides the profits of rolling and refining by her manufacturers. What possible argument can there be for the continuance of a policy which paralyzes three important branches of American labor? What object had the proposed duty? Was it to protect our copper mines? The same principle would compel the protection of every manufacture of that article.

Was the object revenue? If so, it would seem that such duty should be imposed as would produce the greatest income. To this end the manufactured article should be taxed *relatively* to the raw material. This is all we ask. Who will continue to import and pay duty on the raw material, when he can manufacture it abroad much cheaper than at home, and then send it here duty free? Will the privilege of paying a 5 per cent. duty for a revenue lighten the burdensome disadvantages under which, at best, the American manufacturer must ever labor? The manufacture of American sheathing copper has ever been considered important in a national point of view, as necessary for an independent navy. It has always been the policy of our government to foster the manufacture of such articles as, in case of difficulties in our foreign relations, might supply us with the necessary means of self-protection. To this end, the navy—the strong arm of our national defence—must be well appointed; and thus, again, the system then in operation was useful and important.

The propriety of taxing the manufactured article relatively to the raw material is recognised by the tariff of 1846, for which it makes raw copper duty free; it lays a duty of 20 or 30 per cent. on every manufacture of copper except copper sheathing. This is a judgment by confession that a duty should be imposed on *all* manufactured articles. The act is inconsistent with itself, and out of its own mouth should be condemned.

Justice and equity, therefore, seem to demand that while the present duty is continued on raw copper, a tax of at least 10 per cent. should be laid on sheathing copper and sheathing metal.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. A. CROCKER.

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O—No. 24.

BOSTON, *November* 26, 1849.

SIR: In relation to the circular of the department of the 6th of August last, I have to reply:

"In regard to the equality of the operation of the act of Congress of 30th July, 1846." In my opinion it operates unequally; as in the smaller ports of the Union, where importations are not frequent, a fraudulent or undervalued invoice may be passed, from the want of knowledge of the appraisers of the value of the article at the port of shipment; whereas, in

the larger markets, there are always means at hand for ascertaining the true value, or nearly so.

"In regard to fraudulent invoices." I have known a case where two invoices have been sent of the same cargo; one by which to enter the goods, and the other to represent the actual cost of them.

"In regard to the effects of abolishing specific duties." The present system of calculating duties wholly upon the ad valorem system produces uncertainty and doubt in the minds of shippers of produce to this country, as one cannot judge, particularly in shipping from ports or places at a distance from the principal marts, what rate of duty will be imposed upon his goods; and he is likely on this account to be deterred from shipping, and instead to direct his shipments to other countries.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH DAY.

WM. W. MEREDITH, Esq.,
*Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.*

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O—No. 25.

BOSTON, *December*, 1, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular under date of August 6th, I will reply to a few of the many and very important inquiries therein made.

To the second—"in regard to fraudulent invoices." I have been in the habit, for some years past, of importing merchandise from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Soon after the passing of the tariff of 1846, I received two invoices, one of which shows the exact cost of the merchandise for which I was obliged to pay; the other at 20 per cent. less than the actual cost, for me to make my entries with and pay duties upon. Had I suppressed the former, I should have paid into the custom-house 20 per cent. less duties than I was bound to do, and it was in my power thus to have defrauded the government. I of course made the facts known to the collector of this port, with the wish that he might, by his vigilance, detect any frauds of that kind that might be attempted from any other source. The inference I drew was, that my agents wished to put me on the same footing as others for whom they acted, and that they must have acted under instructions from their other correspondents. I immediately censured my agents, since which I have not been troubled with false invoices.

I have no doubt, from the experience I have had, that the government has lost, under the tariff of 1846, full 20 per cent. of what it should have realized had the duties on all imports been paid on the actual cost on all the goods that have been imported since the passing of that act. By the operation of the present tariff, the honest merchant cannot compete with foreigners and others who unscrupulously may enter their merchandise under false invoices, as a difference of 20 per cent. in the duties is alone sufficient to enable the latter to drive the former out of the trade.

To the first—"in regard to the equality of its operation, &c., &c." For instance, the appraisers in New York seeing a uniformity in the invoices presented for their examination, and not having recourse to invoices of similar articles in Boston, may honestly, and even without lack of

judgment, appraise goods below their actual value; and this may apply *vice versa* to the principal importing cities in the Union.

To the fourth: My experience of over thirty years confirms me in the opinion, that the duties on all merchandise, so far as is practicable, should be specific. I might enlarge much, but presume that it is actual experience that you seek, rather than opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BALLISTER.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 26.

BOSTON, *October* 13, 1849.

SIR: We have not before this found leisure to give attention to the subject of the circular of 6th August, respecting the practical working, in several particulars, of the tariff of 1846.

Under the tariff of 1842, manufactures of silk were charged a specific duty of $2 50 per pound weight, which averaged as nearly 25 per cent. ad valorem on real costs as it was possible.

We will reply to the points in the circular in their order.

1. The tariff of 1846 is unequal in its operation in different ports of the Union. For example, in New York, *charges* are added to invoice for cases and inland freight, but not at this port. Nearly all Swiss goods are, by contract with the manufacturers, delivered *free* at Havre. In New York they add to the entry for cost of transportation, although included in the price of the article, by which we are compelled to pay duty twice. In Boston no such addition is made.*

2. Consigned goods are invoiced at least 10 per cent. less than those imported by owners, and they are admitted at same duty, giving all advantage to the foreign producer. If goods were charged a specific duty, this advantage to the foreigner would be lost.

3. The effect of abolishing specific duties has been to diminish the articles imported for American account, and to increase the importation on account of the foreign manufacturer or owner.

5. The effect of the provision alluded to under this specification is to leave the rate of duty on many articles uncertain and unsettled.

6. The same effect as No. 5.

7. To lead appraisers to call worsted wool, and the importers to call wool worsted. 'Tis an endless source of trouble, and the appraisers differ at each different port.

8. To encourage the foreign manufacturer, and to discourage our own.

9. In France and England no oath is required at the custom-houses. In the latter country, the custom house officers are allowed to take merchandise they suspect too low charged at invoice price with 10 per cent. added for charges. The obvious effect of an ad valorem tariff is to take business from the American importers, and place it in the hands of foreigners. The latter regard it as no fraud to invoice goods below cost; and in the great variety of fabrics in dry goods, it is impossible for ap-

* This is a mistake as it regards Boston.—P. G., Jr.

praisers, however well qualified for their post, to judge accurately of the comparative cost of different parcels by same ship, much less of the great variety shipped from different ports, and arriving at different periods. The thing is impossible. The consequence is, that goods are imported and valued, in many instances, on invoices far below the real cost of the goods, to the detriment of the revenue and the damage of the honest importer.

We are, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES STODDARD & J. S. LOVERING.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq.,
*Collector, Boston.*

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O—No. 27.

BOSTON, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: I have had the pleasure of receiving the circular of the Treasury Department, dated August 6, 1849, asking for information in regard to the practical operation of the present tariff.

To the 1st inquiry, I reply: I have no personal knowledge, except in the article of glass, which, when cut (punted,) has been entered as plain glass in Boston; but in New York, the same kind was justly considered cut.

To the 2d inquiry: *I know of an invoice of German goods sent to New York valued 25 per cent. less than actual cost; also a young partner of mine, when in Germany, had always offered him a second invoice of his purchase, valued at something like 40 per cent. less than cost, and the same certified as sworn to before the burgomaster of the place.*

To the 3d inquiry: Have no personal knowledge.

To the 4th inquiry: I believe the effect of abolishing specific duties highly injurious to the American importer, and gradually driving the importing business into the hands of foreign agents: many articles heretofore imported by myself, I find I can procure cheaper from agents in this country.

To the 5th, 6th, and 7th inquiries: I am not acquainted with the operations.

To the 8th inquiry: On raw materials—such as saltpetre, barytes, soda ash, oxides, and clay—which enter into the manufacture of glass, we have a duty of 5 to 20 per cent. levied, which acts as so much tax on glass made in this country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. JARVIS.

P. GREELY, Jr., Esq.,
*Collector, Boston.*

O—No. 28.

BOSTON, *September* 13, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, proposing several inquiries in regard to the practical operations of the tariff of 1846, came duly to hand.

1st. "Respecting the agreement of appraisements at various ports," no facts have passed under our personal observation; but we have heard it a subject of complaint, that items considered as contributing to the cost of the article at one port were rejected at another, thereby giving undue advantages at the latter; and well knowing the varying judgments of merchants at different ports, we should conceive it impossible that uniformity of judgment, to a desirable extent even, could characterize the custom-house appraisers, looking, as they do, through different mediums, from the different ports at which they may be located.

2d. "In regard to fraudulent invoices:" although we consider our regular foreign correspondents men of unimpeachable honor and honesty, yet we know that many foreigners, in their commercial intercourse, are far from bearing this character; and we have repeatedly received two invoices of the same articles, at different prices, with the intimation that one contained the *true* value of the goods, and the other, with consular certificate appended, was for use at the custom-house. Under such circumstances, we pursued the only honorable course, and laid both invoices before the collector on entry. Had we managed as the shippers of the goods desired, we should undoubtedly have been favored with many more similar consignments, which, as it is, have probably passed into other hands.

3d. "In regard to the undervaluation of merchandise:" the fluctuations in foreign markets render it a source of much difficulty many times to decide whether fraud be intended or not, (an objection we regard as incident to the ad valorem system;) but the palpable discrepancies formed occasionally between invoice and market rates leads irresistibly to the conclusion that fraud upon the government is designed, and must in many cases be successfully carried out. Moreover, we have reason to believe that honorable American merchants, resident abroad, and, through them, others at home, are not unfrequently made unconscious instruments in these dishonest intentions, for they appear, *prima facie*, as the owners of goods placed in their hands by foreigners, at a fictitious valuation, as security for advances or for shipment; and of this we speak from personal experience.

Concerning many of the other points referred to in the circular of the Secretary, we have had comparatively little experience, and must leave the consideration of them to others better qualified; merely remarking, in regard to the effect of the tariff of 1846 upon the business of the American merchant, that it creates much uncertainty in the cost of his goods, subjects him to unjust competition with those having less claims to honesty, and in its details and immediate application is a source of far more vexation and dispute than the tariff of 1842. And in viewing the acts of 1842 and 1846, we consider the former, with some few exceptions, as

entirely superior to the latter in its adaptation to the wants of the American people, and believe its operation far more acceptable to them and to merchants generally.

With much respect, we are, your obedient servants,

JAMES INGERSOLL & CO.

PHILIP GREELY, JR., Esq., *Collector*.

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O—No. 29.

PITTSFIELD, *August* 18, 1849.

SIR: I have yours of the 14th instant enclosing a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information as to the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 in several specified particulars, upon which you ask me to give my views.

As I have not been personally engaged in business since the passage of that law, I have no means of knowing its practical operation in those particulars; but, from the reports of others, you will have the means of obtaining from others, and from your own official situation, information much more precise and valuable than any which I can furnish.

So far as opinion goes, I have it very decided upon many points embraced in the circular, and all I have heard of the practical operation of the tariff of 1846 has tended to their confirmation.

I always considered the change from specific to ad valorem duties a monstrous absurdity, which would prove the abundant source of frauds innumerable. All I hear of the practical operation of the present law confirms me in this opinion, and that a return to specific duties, as far as practicable, is imperatively called for.

I am of opinion that there is a tendency to fraud in respect to goods paying ad valorem duties, by undervaluation of invoices and otherwise, which requires more stringent regulations, and a more thorough examination by reliable officers, than has heretofore been practised; and that the most appropriate and effectual remedy is absolute forfeiture of goods, and not a mere fine, in all cases of established fraud.

I am of opinion that it would be a great improvement in our system to establish one uniform rate of duty upon all fabrics composed of wool, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, and goat's wool, and all mixtures and modifications of each and every one of them, so far as it becomes necessary to apply an ad valorem duty to them. This would be an immense relief to the Treasury Department and to the officers of the customs, a great convenience to the importing merchants, and a measure of popularity with all classes, except the friends of litigation. In the present state of our finances, I suppose considerations of revenue alone would make it expedient that this duty should not be less than thirty per cent. The same rate of duty might with propriety be applied to all manufactures of leather, wood, paper, bone, ivory, and the metals, and generally to all non-enumerated articles.

I have always considered the tariff of 1846 the most imperfect and objectionable in its details of any one which has been in force within my experience, and of which you must have abundant evidence in your office—as the different rates of duty on manufactures of cotton and of wool, and the bungling description and omission of certain mixtures, to say nothing of certain raw materials paying a higher duty than in a state of manufacture, or of the laughable blunder of fixing different rates of duty on flaxseed and linseed. There seems to be no doubt that, under the present tariff, the unscrupulous foreigner is rapidly superseding our own citizens in the business of importing foreign merchandise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. APPLETON.

P. GREELY. Jr., Esq., *Collector*.

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O—No. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, 11*th month* 22*d*, 1849.

SIR: At the request of George W. Gordon, of Boston, and of my brother, Isaac R. Davis, of this city, I offer for your consideration one or two of the objections which I, as an importer of French silks, ribbons, gloves, &c., have to the present system of imposing duties.

The main objection is, that it gives to the owner of the goods in France an advantage over the American importer, because it enables him to get his goods in at a less duty. As an illustration, take the article of kid gloves; we buy what the fabricant can make up to a certain period, at an agreed price, say 20 francs the dozen. The goods are invoiced, sent to this country, are entered and passed at the custom-house, paying a duty of 6 francs, which is 30 per cent., the rate required by law. The fabricant, after filling the order of the American buyer, sends forward a lot on his own account. He invoices them as we do, at cost; but our cost is a profit on his—say 3 francs per dozen: his are invoiced at 17 francs; they are entered and passed at the custom-house, and pay 30 per cent. duty, which amounts to 5.10 francs, or 90 centimes less than the American importer pays for his. Had the law required a specific duty of $1 or $1 50 per dozen on each party's shipment, its operation would have been equal; as it is, it is unfair, and must be, from the nature of the law.

The objection to the *ad valorem* principle might also be illustrated by taking the article of black or colored dress silks, which form a very large item in our imports from France. The operation is the same as in gloves; silks are bought and sent here, at say 4 francs the aune, pay a duty of 25 per cent., which brings them to 5 francs. The same weight and quality of goods are consigned by the fabricants at 3½ francs per aune, (½ franc being allowed for the profit,) are passed at the custom-house, and pay a duty of 25 per cent., which makes them cost 4⅜ francs, or ⅝ of a franc per aune, less than the American importer now pays. It operates in the same manner on all the goods we import, particularly ribbons; and the more ruinously, because the profit we pay the fabricant on these is greater than on more staple goods.

A duty of $2 the pound on all silk goods would save us from this ruinous competition, and would operate impartially on the business of the American importer and foreign fabricant.

It is useless to say that all this injustice is avoid deby the authority which custom-house officers have of "charging up" goods, as it is termed, and compelling parties to pay duty on the increased price, *for we know it is not done on this class of goods;* that part of the law is a dead letter so far as we are concerned, and must be until the judgment of men whom you place in office is infallible. They will not venture, under the present state of affairs, to "charge up" the goods entered by the many large and respectable foreign agencies located in New York, whose business it is to sell goods for account of manufacturers, and who, from the advantages offered them by our laws, are gradually absorbing the whole French trade. It is easier to believe that *we* have paid too much for our goods, than that the large quantities of goods which they pass every day are entered below cost. The fault is in the system; no one should blame them for taking advantage of it.

There is another serious objection which all upright merchants must have to the ad valorem system—and that is, that it offers a premium to men to become rogues; in other words, to invoice their goods at as low a price, without regard to cost, as they think they can without being detected.

The consumers of silk goods would be benefited by a change to the specific principle, because the manufacturer would then avoid putting an excess of gum in the goods, as it makes them heavy, and they would, of course, pay more duty; silk would then to a great extent take the place of gum, and the article be much more durable for the same price. In gloves, the inferior article would be almost excluded, and the superior much reduced in price. The kid glove, which is stronger and more pliable than the sheep-skin, would then be imported in the largest proportion, and of course would come at a lower price.

The general effect of a change, as far as the business I am in is concerned, would be to secure the duty imposed, and to bring into our country a better quality of goods than is now imported, and at a less price.

Yours, very truly,

E. M. DAVIS.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 31.

New York, *December* 1, 1849.

Sir: At the request of our collector, we beg to furnish you with a *fact* which may illustrate the working of the ad valorem principle of our present tariff.

In December, 1848, we received from Havana, per barque Adelaide, a consignment of leaf tobacco, accompanied by *two* invoices—one for $1,921 01, which our correspondent stated was the *real* cost; the other

for $1,514 06, which, in his own words, he says is for the *custom-house*: "For your custom-house, I am directed to send you the enclosed invoice, amounting to $1,514 06."

Being embarrassed by our position in the above case, we frankly stated the case to Mr. Lawrence, our late collector, and he directed us to unite the two invoices and swear to them jointly, as being the only *invoices* known to us in the case, and that he would charge the duty on the real one, and thus relieve the difficulty. We did this, and the goods were passed through the public store and delivered to us.

On rendering returns of this tobacco to our principal, we detailed the circumstances, and requested that in further consignments he would only send us one invoice, and that the true one. We need not add that it was the *last consignment* we have received from him. No doubt he found others better suited to his purpose than ourselves.

We would further add, that when our Mr. R. was in Porto Rico, not long since, cases came under his *observation* in which *sugars* were invoiced below the *real* cost, in the same way, for the purpose of saving in the duty on entry here.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

SOUTTER, SYMINGTON & ROBINSON.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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O—No. 32.

BOSTON, *August* 16, 1849.

SIR: Being engaged in the importing business, and experiencing every day the injury sustained by the regular importer, under the present system of ad valorem duties, I beg to call to your notice certain facts which have come under my own observation, tending to show the great advantage the foreign manufacturer, who consigns his merchandise to our market and pays a duty upon what he chooses to say is the cost thereof, has over the regular importer, who purchases his merchandise in the same market and pays the duty on the actual price at which it is purchased. In the article of German woollens I have seen certain makes sold in New York at prices which appeared to me very low, and as the styles were popular, when in the town where they were made I called upon the manufacturer to buy of him, but found they would cost at his lowest prices for cash, landed in New York or Boston, 10 per cent. more than I had seen the same goods sold for by his agents in New York; and when I told him of this fact, his answer was, that he realized more profit on his goods consigned there, than he could by selling them at home at the price demanded. Many manufacturers refuse to name any price at home for their goods to come to this country, but ask you to select what you wish, and their agent will pass them at the custom-house and deliver them to you in New York, and fix the price there. I have even had an offer made by a house in Germany, to deliver through their agent in New York all the goods I purchased there, at a saving of from 7½ to 15 per cent., accord-

ing to the quality, as more could be saved on fine than on low priced qualities, as the latter cannot be invoiced at so much under their value as the finer qualities, without being detected. The argument used to induce me to do this was: "You know all German manufacturers who consign goods to your country, invoice them at much less than their value; and why should you not protect yourself against them when you have the opportunity?" I was to have the liberty of going into the market and buy my goods of whom I chose, and at the lowest price I could, and the said house was to pass them at the custom-house, and deliver them in New York at prices which should be a saving to me of the before-mentioned amount, from what they would cost if entered by myself according to my own invoice. I know of a certain manufacturer of German woollens, who sends large quantities to this country, who acknowledged to a friend with whom I do business, that he invoiced his goods, when consigned, at less than their value, and by this means was enabled to sell them in New York at very low prices; and I believe the proof of this was sent to the New York custom-house, but no notice was taken of it there. The same system of low invoices is carried on by the French manufacturer: fancy cassimeres of a well known French manufacturer are sold by his agent in New York at $2 50; and if the same goods were bought of him in Paris, at his lowest prices for *cash*, they would cost, landed here, $3, if honestly invoiced. These are only a few of the facts that have come under my observation: many others of the same nature might be given, such as invoicing the goods at prices for a meter when they should be as put up by the aune, thereby saving the duty on 20 per cent. of the cost; but perhaps the above will be sufficient to show the disadvantage of the present tariff. It may be said that the penalty one is liable to, if detected in invoicing his merchandise too low, is sufficient to prevent all such frauds, and perhaps it would be if appraisers could be found who would know the exact value of all merchandise entered, and enforce the penalty when parties were detected in making entries of goods at less than their value; but at present, parties making such entries only render themselves liable to have duty charged on the correct value, as I am told such cases often have occurred. A gentleman who was called to appraise a lot of Yorkshire goods that were stopped under suspicion of their being invoiced too low, told me that he decided that such suspicion was correct, and that he had the same kind of goods from the same parties that were invoiced to him at a correct price, and much higher than this lot was invoiced, which price he gave them, and these goods were allowed to pass by the duty being paid upon his valuation, without subjecting the owner to any penalty or inconvenience whatever; so that the operation of this part of the law only renders one liable, if detected in invoicing too low, to pay the duty on the real value, if ascertained. Having made some such statement as the above to a gentleman connected with the government, he advised me to address you upon this subject. Asking you to excuse the liberty,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

HUSEY STOWELL, Jr.,
of the firm of MILTON, CUSHMAN & CO.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

O—No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request I now beg to state, for the use of the Treasury Department, that I was during the past summer in Prussia, among the woollen manufacturers; and seeing at our consul's at Aix-la-Chapelle two circulars from the Treasury Department, I took great pains to get such information as would enable me to give correct answers to most of those questions which relate to broadcloths. [The expense of making doeskins is 5 to 10 per cent. higher, and most of them come out now 27 inches wide.]

In answer to the 1st query in circular of August 6th, I would say, that the great bulk of the importations are to New York; but I will have it tested upon some sample packages I purchased for this purpose chiefly. One package has arrived, and is now being appraised in New York, and *will be* here. *The next* I shall request to have sent to Boston for the same purpose, and you will know the result.

2*d query*. It would, perhaps, have been better for Mr. Meredith to have sent a person to look to this matter; he would soon have satisfied him that "fraudulent invoices" are much more common than the "true." On some goods which I purchased I was offered invoices at 60 to 66⅔ per cent. off the correct one, for the custom-house. *I saw letters from "respectable"* manufacturers, from whom an American commission house had purchased for the first time, asking "if they should furnish invoices to be used at the American custom-house."

In conversation with one of the largest manufacturers, who of course did not know for what object I asked, he told me that he invoiced his 12 franc goods (those left at the close of the season) at 7½ francs, and sent them on consignment to New York.

A few of the richest manufacturers, who do not require advances upon their goods, and who consign to New York all they produce, (and *will not sell any at home* lest the actual value may be known,) invoice them *low*, and then instruct their agents at what prices the goods are to be sold. They do not regard an oath, and laugh at their goods having been marked up recently only 10 per cent. by the New York appraisers. From what I could learn, 60 per cent. would have been nearer for the finer grades, and 40 per cent. added to the lower.

3*d query*. The custom-house has had frequent evidences of undervaluation.

4*th query*. It has thrown the business into the hands of foreigners, instead of American *importers*.

5*th, 6th and 7th queries*. Can't say.

8*th query*. In most other countries the raw materials are free, or at a nominal duty, except perhaps wool, iron, coal, &c.

We grow such a large proportion of the wool used in this country, that it would not do to admit it free, except perhaps such as is used in making carpets, coarse blankets, &c., &c., a very large share of which is wanted in our immediate neighborhood; and we do not grow any wool so coarse as is used for those purposes.

It is very evident that where the duty upon the manufactured article

is less than upon the wool, &c., we cannot compete with the foreigners in their manufacture.

*9th query.* It will be found that American importing merchants are fast disappearing as competitors with foreigners, owing entirely to fraud through an "ad valorem tariff."

The questions in the circular of August 24th are answered in sheets marked A and B, as far as cloths are concerned. (See at the end of this letter.)

I found, by the books of an American commission house at Aix-la-Chapelle, that the average cost of broadcloths which they sent out last year was 12 francs per aune, and doeskins ¾ wide 8 francs. Owing to the great advance in wool, they would average, for the coming season, 13½ francs, and 8.75 per aune; but as wool is beginning to decline again (towards its price previous to the Hungarian war,) these prices may not be maintained.

I found in England and Scotland that wool was 30 to 33⅓ per cent. higher just now than usual, and yet it is 5 per cent. cheaper than in our own country, with every prospect of its being 20 per cent. cheaper.

At some of the mills I visited in Great Britain I found coal delivered within a few feet of their boilers at 3s. 6d. per chaldron (78 cents,) while in Belgium and Prussia it is from $2 to $3 per chaldron delivered at their doors.

In Prussia they work 14 hours per day, and the wages are from 14 cents to 46 cents per day; a very large portion being women, receiving 8 groschens (18¾ cents) per day, and children 5 and 6 groschens, (12 and 14 cents.) A few of the best workmen earn 20 groschens, or 46 cents per day; but none are paid by the day, but so much per piece, pound, &c., as the case may be; but work 14 hours daily, except Saturday evenings.

The great portion of the labor is done by the women, such as sorting wool, &c., &c.

Instead of buildings put up for the purpose, a great many of them use old monasteries, nunneries, &c., &c., which have been bought at very low prices; hence the small amount of capital required. I found most of the honest manufacturers desired to see specific duties established, and then but one rate—so much per square yard, or valuing all cloths at one price; thinking we could only manufacture the lower grades of broadcloths, as it requires so much more labor and skill than is put upon them by American manufacturers.

Most of the American importers I met out there, thought we should be obliged to put two values upon woollens; valuing one, for instance, at $2, and those better at $4, while others thought *one value*, and that at the average of the cloths sent out, or perhaps a little higher, and put 30 per cent. duty upon that; or, in other words, say about 60 cents per square yard, without regard to cost. This would prevent all frauds, and at the same time be likely to satisfy our own manufacturers, who would then have the market for the lower grades, while the foreigners would have the *finer*, which we cannot make, not having such wool as they require.

Then we can very readily satisfy any one that home competition has and will give the *people* the lower grades cheaper than they could be imported.

I saw at the custom-houses in Prussia everything was by *weight*. This

would not answer for us on woollens, as they spin so fine and finish them so light.

Yours truly,

ALFRED SLADE.

Mr. GEORGE W. GORDON.

*A No.* 1.—A cloth costing $2 to import honestly. Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing a cloth which is sold at *Aix-la-Chapelle* at 10½ francs per aune, with 10 per cent. discount.

Plain cloth, medium weight, piece measuring 28 to 28½ yards, 24 to 25 pounds English, requires 29½ to 30 pounds *washed* wool at 65 to 70 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ to 45 cents per pound net, cash. [It should be borne in mind that wool in *Prussia*, *Saxony*, or *Silesia* is 40 per cent. higher this year than ordinarily, and is now about 10 per cent. cheaper then in the markets of the United States—the various grades.]

Generally speaking, the cost of the wool in the various grades of broadcloths, is a trifle more than one half of the cost of the finished cloth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The *wages* paid *per piece* are equal to | | $9 00 |
| Cost of dyeing | do | 1 50 |
| General expenses | do | 7 00 |

being use of machinery and buildings, loss of interest, coal, gas, oil, soap, listing-yarn, packing, carriage, &c., &c.

The buildings, machinery, &c. for a mill to produce 4,000 pieces of broadcloths per year, will cost about $65,000 to $70,000.

The value of money at Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia) is not over 2½ per cent. per annum.

At *Verviers*, (Belgium,) the cost of manufacturing, &c. was the same, as near as may be, the value of money the same, (most of their negotiations being made through London,) the value of buildings and labor about the same.

At Montjoy, in Prussia, labor is nearly 25 per cent. less, while other items are a trifle higher.

In Saxony the labor is 20 per cent. lower than in Prussia, and wool is rather lower, and generally lower grades of woollens are manufactured in Saxony than in Prussia.

*A No.* 2.—A cloth costing $2 80 to import. Cloths sold at 14¼ francs per aune, 10 per cent. discount, *heavy* style, measuring 27 yards, weight 32½ pounds English, require 41 pounds washed wool at 65 cents per pound, equal to raw wool at 42½ cents per pound net, cash.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wages $10 to $10 50 | per piece. |
| Dyeing $2 to $2 25 | do |
| General expenses $7 | do |

Both of these estimates were made carefully by one of the most honest manufacturers in Germany, and can be relied upon, as these parties were very anxious to see a change made in our tariff. Being excellent manufacturers, and their goods being well known, they are enabled to *sell all their goods at home*, mostly to Americans. Their goods are always made to order, having no stock on hand, and their superiority arises from the great amount of labor put upon them.

*B.*—Memorandum of the cost of manufacturing broadcloths at Aix-la-Chapelle, October 1, 1849, (from the best manufacturer in Prussia; the coat I showed you was from this manufacturer, and is the finest I ever saw, requiring a large proportion of labor.)

Medium weight cloth, costing 12½ francs per aune, measuring 28 yards each piece, will require 29¼ pounds (English) washed wool at 75 cents per pound.

For dyeing, per piece, $1 75.

Wages and all other expenses $15 per piece.

This gentleman has a better mill than any other I saw, and, therefore his larger estimate for "other expenses."

He makes nearly 4,000 pieces per year, and his buildings and machinery were valued at $75,000.

# Doc. No. 4.

O—No. 34.

*Extracts from a report of the Commissioner of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of Commissioner of Customs, Sept.* 13, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have visited Boston and New York to make inquiry into the charges and complaints presented in the letter of E. H. Robbins and others, dated Boston, 16th August, 1849, and referred to me on the 22d ultimo.

On my way to Boston I spent one day in New York, saw the collector and appraisers, showed them the letter, and informed them of the object of my visit. From these gentlemen I received the assurance of their ready and hearty co-operation.

In Boston I had several interviews with the signers of the letter and others, and received from them much valuable information.

In corroboration of their statement, that goods have been for a long time imported into New York and entered by false invoices at about half the real cost, and that the parties thus engaged met with no difficulty, these gentlemen referred me specifically to several cases, and generally to many more.

I carefully investigated one, and satisfied myself that transactions similar in character have been common.

This case occurred in New York, in October, 1848. Little, Alden & Co. imported into that city a certain kind of shawls, and entered into an agreement with the manufacturers in Scotland to take all that they should make, and that no other person should be furnished with them, for export to the United States. The prices which they paid were 28*s.* 6*d.*, 35*s.*, and 42*s.* each. These goods sold readily on arrival at a profit. Little, Alden & Co. state in a letter to me, that "subsequently we ascertained that Godfrey Pattison & Co., of New York, had received some of the same maker's goods, and were selling them at less prices than ours cost to import; and one of their salesmen stated that he was fully acquainted with the fact that Little, Alden & Co., and A. T. Stewart & Co., were the only parties that had received them, and that we paid the several prices for them of 28*s.* 6*d.*, 35*s.*, and 42*s.* Annoyed at these things, we made application to C. W. Lawrence, esq., collector, and stated the facts, asking him to investigate whether Godfrey Pattison & Co. had not defrauded the revenue. He referred us to the appraisers, to whom we gave information that Godfrey Pattison & Co. imported "I—S 1 and 2," two cases shawls, that we had reason to believe were the same goods that cost us 42*s.* each. They had a ticket upon each shawl with the No. 4200 upon it. That Godfrey Pattison & Co. also imported by the steamer America, at New York, September 29, "I—S 3 a 9," seven cases of shawls, having tickets upon each shawl marked 2800 and 3500, that we had reason to believe were the same goods we imported, costing 28*s.* 6*d.* and 35*s.* The New York custom-house refused any information as to what Godfrey Pattison & Co. entered the goods at. The only satisfaction we could obtain from the appraisers was, that "*we paid too much for our goods.*"

"Roxburgh (the Scotch manufacturer) having broken faith with us by

selling the goods to Pattison at any price whatever, we made a demand on him for compensation through the law; the result of which was a compromise, in which we received £150 for damages, and the amount of law expenses we incurred."

Little, Alden & Co. made a second shipment of these shawls before they ascertained that Pattison & Co. were engaged in the same business; and they state that "the result of this shipment was a loss to us, as Pattisons were able to undersell us, and yet make a profit on these goods, from their having paid less duties."

In the course of this investigation it appeared that samples of both importations were obtained and shown at the appraisers' stores and admitted to be precisely alike and of equal value, and of the same patterns. It also appeared that the shawls which cost Little, Alden & Co. 28*s.* 6*d.* and 35*s.* each, and which they were both desirous and obligated to take in any quantity at the same prices, were entered by Godfrey Pattison & Co. at 17*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*, less 5½ per cent. discount, or really 16*s.* 8*d.*, and 20*s.*

It further appeared that the invoice of Godfrey Pattison & Co. was passed in the appraisers' stores by "Thomas Chatterton," who was employed in the department of cotton goods, and not familiar with woollens, and that the appraiser who told Little, Alden & Co. that they paid too much for their goods was John S. McKibbin, then one of the assistant appraisers.

Another case presented was, that of consignments of German cloths by G. Schuremann, of Aix-la-Chapelle. Two cases of broadcloths were shipped by him, consigned to J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, of the same cost and value—one sent to Boston, the other to New York, and arrived about the same time. Upon the examination in Boston, the appraisers reported to Howe & Co. that the cloths were invoiced much below their value, and that they must add 25 per cent. to raise them to the market value at the time of shipment. Messrs. Howe & Co. stated that a similar invoice from the same shipper was then in New York, and desired the appraisers to write for information; a letter from the New York appraisers, in reply, was shown me. They passed the cloths as fairly charged. The Boston appraisers, notwithstanding this report, added 25 per cent. Howe & Co. appealed, and the merchant-appraisers sustained the advance.

The result was, that Mr. Schuremann sent no more cloths to Boston, but continued his business largely with New York.

A case of Linden & Myer, who imported Cologne-water into Boston, invoiced at two thalers, was raised by the appraisers to three. The importers appealed, and the merchant-appraisers fixed 2.75; upon which I was informed that the owners remarked, that their invoices were not raised in New York, and that they should import no more into Boston.

Another case was presented of maccaroni imported by Boston merchants, invoiced at 9 cents per pound. The same quality shipped to Boston for a New York house was invoiced at 4¾ cents, and the parties asserted that their invoices were not raised in New York.

Charles Scott & Co., of New York, imported per steamer Canada at Boston, in July last, an invoice of embroideries:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of invoice - - - - | £455 9 9 |
| Appraised at - - - - - | 767 5 3 |
| Amount advanced - - - - | £311 15 6 |

or about 70 per cent.

E. Bannister, of Philadelphia, imported recently into Boston an invoice of carpeting, amounting to - - - £60 0 0

| | |
|---|---|
| Appraised at - - - - - | 108 0 0 |
| Amount advanced - - - - - | £48 0 0 |

or 80 per cent.

These cases are given as specimens of what is attempted; and American merchants of the highest respectability assured me that the frauds were so systematic and numerous and successful, that they were driven from the business of importing altogether.

I was informed of a system now prevailing by which frauds are practised. Merchants in Europe make selections of goods, and agree upon the price at which they shall be delivered in New York, which price is less than the buyer can import them himself, it being understood that the foreigner can introduce them upon the payment of a smaller amount of duties than the American merchant. One important case was stated to me, and the names given.

Also, where the shipper of goods in Scotland refused to consign his shipment to a house in this country, because they would not enter them at less than their value, but found one that would, and did.

The particulars of such a case were furnished me by a merchant, as a sample of many.

I was informed of numerous cases where goods were undervalued by foreign houses, and have no doubt whatever of the facts. My time being limited, and regarding my visit as an informal one, I did not give publicity to my proceedings, nor invite information except from the persons who addressed the letter that occasioned my visit.

O—No. 35.

*Statements exhibiting the quantity and dutiable values of wines, spirits, &c., imported annually from 1843 to 1849, inclusive, as entered at the several custom-houses under specific and ad valorem duties.*

No. 1.—MADEIRA WINE.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Average cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 3,949 | $9,075 | $2 29.8 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 16,754 | 30,575 | 1 82.5 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 106,176 | 145,237 | 1 43.5 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 109,797 | 122,895 | 1 11.9 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 117,117 | 128,613 | 1 09.8 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 13,806 | 5,717 | 41.4 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 44,634 | 21,630 | 48.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 193,971 | 105,302 | 54.3 | |

No. 2.—SHERRY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 4,685 | $6,491 | $1 38.5 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 18,665 | 23,418 | 1 25.4 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 23,616 | 38,289 | 1 62.1 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 26,538 | 41,761 | 1 57.0 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 14,543 | 26,194 | 1 79.5 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 77,521 | 56,061 | 72.3 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 215,935 | 109,983 | 50.9 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 170,794 | 128,510 | 75.2 | |

No. 3.—SICILY WINE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 14,579 | $6,617 | $0 60.6 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 31,180 | 15,000 | 48.1 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 110,590 | 46,033 | 50.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 209,131 | 74,000 | 35.4 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 21,231 | 8,933 | 42.0 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 92,631 | 24,230 | 26.2 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 190,294 | 67,364 | 35.4 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 130,851 | 32,231 | 24.6 | |

No. 4.—PORT WINE, IN CASKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 38,593 | $25,714 | $0 66.6 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 223,615 | 156,878 | 70.2 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 260,593 | 162,958 | 62.3 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 372,528 | 148,895 | 40.0 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 80,991 | 62,651 | 77.6 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 8,075 | 3,791 | 47.0 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 501,123 | 170,134 | 34.0 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 711,268 | 272,700 | 38.3 | |

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 5.—CLARET, IN CASKS.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Average cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | 873,895 | $134,598 | $0 15.40 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 993,198 | 218,239 | 21.97 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 1,051,862 | 249,633 | 23.73 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 951,351 | 249,703 | 26.24 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 294,433 | 111,453 | 37.85 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 591,656 | 119,844 | 20 26 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 1,227,071 | 221,416 | 18.04 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 1,912,701 | 263,836 | 13.79 | |

No. 6.—OTHER RED WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843 | | | | |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 340,387 | $60,096 | $0 17.65 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 495,588 | 143,210 | 28.90 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 954,646 | 316,821 | 33.19 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846 | 1,072,589 | 328,814 | 30.65 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847 | 539,454 | 119,411 | 22.14 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 781,073 | 180,928 | 23.16 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 994,458 | 221,177 | 22.24 | |

No. 7.—WHITE WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 123,832 | $28,205 | $0 22.77 | Specific. |
| Year to June 30, 1844 | 268,414 | 75,090 | 27.98 | |
| Year to June 30, 1845 | 591,735 | 211,183 | 35.69 | |
| Year to June 30, 1846 | 705,808 | 310,241 | 43.96 | |
| 5 months to November 30, 1846 | 618,267 | 296,736 | 48 00 | |
| 7 months to June 30, 1847 | 278,482 | 69,831 | 25.08 | Ad valorem. |
| Year to June 30, 1848 | 840,687 | 193,358 | 23.00 | |
| Year to June 30, 1849 | 971,895 | 210,139 | 21.62 | |

No. 8.—BRANDY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 191,832 | $106,267 | $0 55.40 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 782,510 | 606,633 | 77.52 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845 | 1,081,314 | 819,540 | 75.79 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846 | 963,147 | 839,231 | 87.13 | |
| 5 months to November 30, 1846 | 331,108 | 355,451 | 1 07.30 | |
| 7 months to June 30, 1847 | 623,309 | 575,631 | 92.35 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848 | 1,370,111 | 1,135,089 | 82.84 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849 | 2,064,091 | 1,347,514 | 65.28 | |

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 9.—GRAIN SPIRITS.

| Period of importation. | Gallons. | Value. | Average cost per gallon. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843..... | 259,129 | $121,547 | $0 46.91 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 416,918 | 171,015 | 41.02 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845..... | 606,311 | 262,543 | 43.30 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846..... | 677,785 | 345,352 | 50.95 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846.. | 136,323 | 86,073 | 63.14 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 327,635 | 143,549 | 43.81 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 676,683 | 327,493 | 48.40 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849..... | 796,276 | 327,957 | 41.19 | |

No. 10.—WEST INDIA SPIRITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months to June 30, 1843..... | 135,399 | $32,095 | $0 23.70 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 210,477 | 78,027 | 37.07 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845..... | 270,484 | 78,957 | 29.12 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846..... | 221,344 | 81,713 | 36.92 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846.. | 65,477 | 28,862 | 44.08 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 160,747 | 57,806 | 35.96 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 228,671 | 75,943 | 33.21 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849..... | 542,492 | 145,784 | 26.87 | |

No. 11.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM ENGLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 63,612 | $57,098 | $0 89 76 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 107,489 | 102,157 | 95.04 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845..... | 79,302 | 73,729 | 92.97 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846..... | 117,621 | 110,397 | 94.71 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846.. | 46,146 | 42,987 | 93.15 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 132,157 | 67,305 | 50.93 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 130,003 | 101,171 | 77.82 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849..... | 146,473 | 118,233 | 80.72 | |

No. 12.—BEER, ALE, AND PORTER—FROM SCOTLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 7,423 | $6,335 | $0 85 34 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 19,236 | 18,343 | 95.36 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845..... | 26,711 | 21,294 | 79.72 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846..... | 38,464 | 39,831 | 1 03.55 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846.. | 2,151 | 1,895 | 88.10 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 15,375 | 8,657 | 56.31 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 39,282 | 21,533 | 54.05 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849..... | 52,297 | 30,088 | 57.53 | |

O—No. 35—Continued.

No. 13.—CIGARS.

| Period of importation. | Pounds. | Value. | Average cost per pound. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 378,996 | $463,431 | $1 22.2 | Specific. |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 718,748 | 974,431 | 1 35.5 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1845..... | 815,172 | 1,160,644 | 1 42.3 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1846..... | 880,208 | 1,282,861 | 1 45.7 | |
| 5 months ending November 30, 1846.. | 452,736 | 645,389 | 1 42.5 | |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 480,757 | 562,512 | 1 17.0 | Ad valorem. |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 1,389,507 | 1,360,468 | 97.9 | |
| Year ending June 30, 1849..... | *1,499,755 | 1,439,765 | 96.0 | |

*Pounds partly estimated.

NOTE.—By the foregoing statements it appears, by comparing the average valuation per gallon, as entered at the custom-houses, of wines, spirits, &c., therein referred to, during the five months immediately preceding the change of the tariff from *specific* to *ad valorem* duties, that is, from July 1 to November 30, 1846, with the average value per gallon, ascertained in the same manner, during the first seven months under the ad valorem system, thus embracing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, that the dutiable prices, as entered at the custom-houses, fell off as follows, to wit:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Madeira wine..... | average cost, | $1 09.8 | to | $0 41.4 | p. gall., | or 62.2 | per ct. |
| No. 2. | Sherry wine..... | do.... | 1 79.5 | to | 72.3 | ....do.... | 59.7 | ..do.. |
| No. 3. | Sicily wine..... | do.... | 42.0 | to | 26.2 | ....do.... | 37.6 | ..do.. |
| No. 4. | Port wine..... | do.... | 77.6 | to | 47.00 | ....do.... | 39.4 | ..do.. |
| No. 5. | Claret wine..... | do.... | 37.85 | to | 20.26 | ....do.... | 46.5 | ..do.. |
| No. 6. | Other red wine..... | do.... | 30 65 | to | 22.14 | ....do.... | 27.7 | ..do.. |
| No. 7. | White wine..... | do.... | 48.00 | to | 25.08 | ....do.... | 47.7 | ..do.. |
| No. 8. | Brandy..... | do.... | 1 07.30 | to | 92.35 | ....do.... | 13.9 | ..do.. |
| No. 9. | Grain spirits..... | do.... | 63.14 | to | 43.81 | ....do.... | 30.6 | ..do.. |
| No. 10. | West India spirits..... | do.... | 44.08 | to | 35.96 | ....do.... | 18.4 | ..do.. |
| No. 11. | Beer, ale, and porter, from England.. | do.... | 93.15 | to | 50.93 | ....do.... | 45.3 | ..do.. |
| No. 12. | Beer, ale, and porter, from Scotland.. | do.... | 88.10 | to | 56.31 | ....do.... | 36.1 | ..do.. |
| No. 13. | Cigars..... | do.... | 1 42.05 | to | 1 17.00 | per lb., | or 17.6 | ..do.. |

It further appears, by comparing the prices of the several years under specific duties with those under ad valorem rates, that the reduction in most cases has been still greater.

Prepared from returns in Treasury Department.

G. W. G.

*Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of public warehouses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.*

| Districts. | Amount received. | Amount expended, as per accounts rendered. | Number and compensation of inspectors employed in public warehouses. | | Whole amount expended. | Net charge upon the revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $86,175 37 | $191,759 77 | 30 | $32,850 00 | $224,609 77 | $138,434 40 |
| Boston | 51,379 26 | 76,284 56 | 3 | 3,285 00 | 79,569 56 | 28,190 30 |
| Philadelphia | 9,317 25 | 9,907 89 | 3 | 3,285 00 | 13,192 89 | 3,875 64 |
| Baltimore | 7,552 76 | 10,907 62 | 2 | 2,190 00 | 13,097 62 | 5,544 86 |
| New Orleans | 17,554 11 | 15,495 00 | 2 | 2,190 00 | 17,685 00 | 130 89 |
| All other districts | 368 51 | 7,877 08 | 10 | 10,950 00 | 18,827 08 | 18,458 57 |
| | 172,347 26 | 312,231 92 | 50 | 54,750 00 | 366,981 92 | 194,634 66 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Office of Commissioner of Customs, December* 1, 1849.

C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

Q.

*Statement of the aggregate value of goods remaining in warehouse at the close of each quarter, from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th of June, 1849, as exhibited by the quarterly returns of the collectors of the customs, under the provisions of the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and of the duties payable thereon.*

| Periods. | GOODS WAREHOUSED. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Aggregate value. | Duties payable. |
| 3d quarter of 1847 | $3,618,758 00 | $1,264,624 55 |
| 4th quarter of 1847 | 4,863,591 00 | 1,524,887 16 |
| 1st quarter of 1848 | 5,291,179 00 | 1,669,067 39 |
| 2d quarter of 1848 | 6,272,275 00 | 1,936,464 00 |
| 3d quarter of 1848 | 5,419,676 00 | 1,649,182 85 |
| 4th quarter of 1848 | 7,201,246 00 | 2,152,544 50 |
| 1st quarter of 1849 | 5,450,593 00 | 1,702,639 37 |
| 2d quarter of 1849 | 7,830,010 00 | 2,501,394 35 |
| | 45,937,328 00 | 14,400,804 17 |
| Average quarterly value | $5,744,332 00 | $1,800,100 52 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, November 30, 1849.*

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

R.

*Statement showing the amount of dutiable foreign merchandise re-exported each year, from* 1821 *to June* 30, 1849, *both inclusive—distinguishing the amount re-exported from warehouses under the act of August* 6, 1846.

| Years. | Dutiable merchandise re-exported. | Amount re-exported from warehouses. |
|---|---|---|
| 1821 | $10,537,731 | |
| 1822 | 11,101,306 | |
| 1823 | 19,846,873 | |
| 1824 | 17,222,075 | |
| 1825 | 22,704,803 | |
| 1826 | 19,404,504 | |
| 1827 | 15,617,986 | |
| 1828 | 13,167,339 | |
| 1829 | 11,427,401 | |
| 1830 | 12,067,162 | |
| 1831 | 12,434,483 | |
| 1832 | 18,448,857 | |
| 1833 | 12,411,969 | |
| 1834 | 10,879,520 | |
| 1835 | 7,743,655 | |
| 1836 | 9,232,867 | |
| 1837 | 9,406,043 | |
| 1838 | 4,466,384 | |
| 1839 | 5,007,698 | |
| 1840 | 5,805,809 | |
| 1841 | 4,228,181 | |
| 1842 | 4,884,454 | |
| 1843 | 3,456,572 | |
| 1844 | 3,962,508 | |
| 1845 | 5,171,731 | |
| 1846 | 5,522,577 | |
| 1847 | | |
| From July 1 to Nov. 30 $2,333,527 | | |
| From Dec. 1 to June 30 2,020,380 | | |
| | 4,353,907 | $651,170 |
| 1848 | 6,576,499 | 2,869,941 |
| 1849 | 6,625,776 | 3,692,699 |
| 29 years | 293,716,670 | *7,213,810 |
| Average per annum | $10,128,161 | |
| Average per annum | | $2,792,439 |

* From warehouses two years and seven months.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register.*

S.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of coinage at the mint and branches to the 31st December, 1848 | | $149,592,195 16 |

COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1849.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | $234,056 19 | |
| February | 492,845 11 | |
| March | 581,085 98 | |
| April | 724,118 89 | |
| May | 904,952 87 | |
| June | 1,030,960 85 | |
| July | 1,469,371 88 | |
| August | 1,070,796 91 | |
| September | 685,602 54 | |
| October | 900,965 49 | |
| | | 8,094,756 71 |
| Total coinage to November 1, 1849 | | 157,686,951 87 |

In the above sum of $8,094,756 71 is included $3,013,333 from California gold.

ALLEN A. HALL, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Register's Office, December* 1, 1849.

T.

# LETTERS

FROM

# COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

## THE REDUCTION OF THE EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

T.

*Letter from the collector at Passamaquoddy.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*District of Passamaquoddy, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ultimo.

I transmit herewith a list of the persons connected with the customs in this district, in accordance with your request.

Having carefully considered the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, with a view to such retrenchment as could be made without injury to the public service, desirous of carrying out the views of the government by a rigid system of economy in the public expenditures, I am compelled to the conclusion that the number of officers now employed is not greater than the interests of the revenue and the efficiency of the service require.

The great extent of this district, embracing the entire eastern frontier line of Maine; its proximity to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, both by sea and inland; the great facilities which it presents for smuggling; the preventive as well as positive duties of the officers—all these combine to render the services of the present corps of officers absolutely necessary; while at certain seasons of the year the present official force is hardly adequate to the performance of the duties required of them. The contingent expenses of this collection district are very small, and I know of no mode by which they can be reduced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BION BRADBURY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector of the district of Machias, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*District of Machias, May* 8, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th ulimo, I would respectfully report the following list of persons connected with the customs at this port, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Moore, inspector; original appointment dated March, 1840, and present dated in May, 1845. Rate of compensation, two dollars per day—yearly - - - - - - - - | $728 |
| Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector at Cherryfield, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation - - - - | 250 |
| Ellery Turner, inspector, appointed May 28, 1845. Compensation - - - - - - - - - - | 250 |
| The collector was appointed originally in August, 1836, and his present appointment was in April, 1845. Compensation, a salary of $250 per year - - - - - - - - and fees and commissions. | 250 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant John L. Prouty, of the revenue marine service, has been for the past year employed in this district as commandant of the revenue boat, at the rate of $960 - - - | $960 |
| The other persons are three boatmen, employed by Lieutenant Prouty, at a compensation of twenty dollars per month—usually employed nine months per year - - - - - | 540 |
| Total compensation to all persons - - - | 2,978 |

The nature of the service performed by the several persons above named is as follows, viz:

Lieutenant Prouty, commandant of the revenue boat "Independence," employed in cruising about nine months in twelve.

James Moore, inspector, employed on board same boat as boarding officer, under Lieutenant Prouty. The three boatmen are also under the charge of Lieutenant Prouty.

Lewis Burnham, deputy collector and inspector, has charge of the custom-house at the port of Cherryfield.

Ellery Turner, inspector, is sationed at Cutler. His duty is that of inspector—boarding and examining vessels entering that harbor, which is very much frequented by vessels passing up and down this coast and trading between the British provinces and the United States.

The compensation of all the persons employed in this district is very small, and the public interest requires that they should all be continued. The compensation of the inspector on board the revenue boat might with the *most* propriety be reduced to one dollar and fifty cents per day, and I have no doubt that a person may be employed to perform that duty for the sum named. But if the others are employed, it seems to me they are fully entitled to their present compensation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BROWN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the collector at Penobscot, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF PENOBSCOT,
*Castine, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular-letter of 19th ultimo, I herewith forward a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district; the dates of their appointments; the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature of the services rendered by each. I think it must be apparent to you, that the number of officers in this district cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, be reduced; and should it be found necessary to reduce the expenses of this office, the most just and proper mode that suggests itself would be to reduce the rate of compensation of the inspectors at the port of Bucksport, and at Fort Kent, as stated in the accompanying list.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. BRIDGHAM, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.*

*Letter from the collector of the district of Bath, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF BATH, MAINE,
*May* 7, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular instructions, under date of April 19, 1849, I transmit to you, herewith, a list of officers employed in this collection district, with the amount paid them for the year ending December 31, 1848. By this statement, you will see that the cost of guarding and collecting the revenue within this district for said year was $9,573 20.

To this should be added the contingent expenses of the custom-house, chargeable to the United States, which amount annually to about $400; making the whole cost of the custom-house service in this district for the last year about $10,000.

In reply to that part of your circular requiring a statement of what reduction "can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest," I report that a reduction of 25 per cent. in the expenses of the district may be made as follows:

1st. We have a revenue boat here, commanded by one inspector and manned with three men. The boat, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, cost about $1,000. She is sailed at an annual cost of about $1,100. As it is probable a revenue cutter will be stationed at Portland, within the immediate vicinity of the waters of this district, and whose cruising ground will be, in part, the same as that of our revenue boat, the revenue boat for this district, and, of course, one inspector, may be dispensed with, without the least detriment to the public service. This will make an annual reduction of $2,195, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspector for revenue boat - - - - | $1,095 |
| Cost of sailing the boat - - - - | 1,100 |
| | 2,195 |

We have at this port, besides the inspector attached to the revenue boat, four permanent inspectors, two of whom are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers. The two who are weighers, gaugers, &c., charge and receive annually, as inspectors, from eight to nine hundred dollars each in addition to their fees accruing from their other offices. The compensation of these two inspectors, as such, may be reduced and limited to $600 each per year, if they be continued as weighers, gaugers, &c., in connexion with their office of inspector, for the business of these inspectors, as such, is but trifling, except during about eight months of the year, the remainder of the time navigation here being partially interrupted by ice. In these may be a reduction of $600 annually, which, with the dispensing of the revenue boat and the inspectorship attached to her, will amount to about $2,800; all which may be made without any detriment to the public interest.

Or if the revenue boat and one inspector be dispensed with, the compensation of the two permanent inspectors, who are also weighers, gaugers, and measurers, may be limited, so as not to exceed *twelve hundred dollars* each per annum, in full for all their services, which would make a corresponding reduction.

Or the two inspectors who are now weighers, gaugers, and measurers,

might be commissioned only as weighers, gaugers, and measurers, and the office held by them as inspectors be filled by two occasional inspectors, at a compensation limited to $600 per annum.

As it is not improbable that, before the 30th June next, there may be a recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the chief of this office, to reorganize it by new appointments of subordinate officers, I have not only considered it proper to reply promptly to your circular, and make such suggestions in reference to reduction of the expenses of this office as my experience in the administration of the duties of it has dictated, but to give the department an opportunity, if the suggested reductions and changes are deemed worthy of consideration, to make them when new appointments (if any) are reported to the Secretary, or to take effect after the 30th June; which I can have no doubt, on proper consideration of the act of Congress referred to in your circular, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by whoever may be the subordinate officers in this district at that time.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. HUMPHREYS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Saco, Maine.*

SACO, *April* 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circulars of the 15th and 16th instant were duly received. In reply, I furnish to you, as you desire, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, "designating," as far as the records in my office will allow me, "the dates of their original appointment and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the service performed by each," as follows:

JOSEPH T. NYE, *Collector.*—Appointment dated March 14, 1849; compensation $250 per annum; services, such as pertain by law to the office.

HIRAM WOODS, *Inspector.*—Original appointment 20 years since; present appointment May 10, 1845; compensation three dollars per diem for actual service; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Saco river and the "outer harbor."

SILAS J. LIBBY, *Inspector.*—Appointment four years since; compensation same as Mr. Woods; services, boarding and inspecting vessels at the mouth of Scarboro' river and in Scarboro' harbor.

It will at all times afford me pleasure to co-operate with the authorities at Washington in reducing unnecessary expenses in collecting the revenue; but I am satisfied that a due regard to the public interest does not require that any such reduction should be made at this port at this time: on the contrary, I believe that the services now performed are absolutely necessary to the security of the revenue and the just administration of the laws, and that the compensation received for some of these services is entirely *inadequate.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. NYE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the collector at Kennebunk, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF KENNEBUNK,
*Kennebunk, June* 5, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your circular of 19th April last, I furnish a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, with such particulars in reference to the several offices, &c., as are called for in the last paragraph of said circular. The list is as follows:

| Names and nature of services. | Date of appointment. | Compensation. | Date of original appointment, or of the establishment of office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oliver Walker, deputy collector. | May 10, 1849 | | |
| Oliver Walker, inspector | May 10, 1849 | $600 per ann. | Each of these offices have existed since the establishment of the collection district in the year 1800. |
| Oliver Walker, gauger and weigher, and measurer, at Kennebunk. | May 14, 1849 | Fees. | |
| Christopher Littlefield, inspector at *Wells*. | April 1, 1845 | $100 per ann. | |
| Joshua Hubbard, inspector at Ogunquit. | May, 1845 | $12 per ann. | This, it is believed, has also existed from the same date. |

The inspector at Kennebunk performs all the duties required on both sides of the river, at Kennebunk and Kennebunk Port, and at the entrance of the harbor, about a mile below the port, where is a fishing station, and where vessels bound in or out frequently lie when waiting for wind or tide, &c; and also at Cape Porpoise, about two miles east of the port, a place much resorted to by coasters, and where several fishing vessels are owned. These duties occupy his whole time, and in former years (when a considerable part of the tonnage belonging to the port was employed in the West India trade) gave employment to three permanent and one occasional inspector, viz: one permanent and one occasional at Kennebunk Port, and one permanent at each of the harbors of Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise. From 1835 to 1840 the three permanent inspectors had fixed compensations, amounting in the whole to $1,650 per annum. They were reduced, near the close of 1840, to $1,300; and again in April, 1841, all the duties before assigned to three or four individuals were committed to one, with an annual compensation of $500. At this time, however, it was reasonable to expect (and for about two years the expectation was realized) that he would receive between one and two hundred dollars per annum for fees as gauger, weigher, and measurer. For the last four years there have been no importations, except occasionally a little salt, and in 1847 the compensation of the inspector was raised to $600 per annum. Inasmuch as the officer, if he gives the

necessary attention to his duties at the several ports of which he has charge, cannot attend to any other business, I am inclined to think that, while coasting and fishing are carried on in the district to the extent they now are, the compensation ought not to be reduced.

At Wells, several coasting vessels are owned and employed, and the port is a place of considerable resort for coasting vessels from other ports, in pursuit of wood, ship timber, &c., &c. The compensation of the inspector for several years previous to April, 1841, ranged from $250 to $350 per annum; while the tonnage and business of the place did not very much exceed the present amount. It was reduced in April, 1841, to $100 per annum, and has so remained to the present time.

*Ogunquit harbor* is in Wells, about 5 miles west of that just referred to. It is frequented by coasters from other ports, in pursuit of wood, &c., &c., and is increasing in importance, so far as relates to the tonnage built, owned, and employed by those living in its vicinity. I believe there has always been an inspector there, either occasional or permanent, since the establishment of this collection district. For several years prior to 1841, the compensation of this officer was fixed at $100 per annum. In 1841, it was reduced to $12 per annum. In a letter, dated 1st instant, to the Secretary of the Treasury, I recommended that the compensation of the inspector at Wells be reduced to $80 per annum, and that the compensation of the inspector at Ogunquit be raised to $32 per annum, after the 30th instant—making the amount allowed to the two ports the same as at present, but dividing it in more just proportions.

For the reasons given in the foregoing remarks, I am of opinion that it would not be expedient to make a further reduction in the compensation of the subordinate officers connected with the customs in this district—for the present at least.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL REMICK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Belfast, Maine.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Belfast, June* 23, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I will inform you that the officers employed in this office are James Clark, deputy collector and inspector, appointed March 4, 1845; Jacob S. Marshall, deputy collector and inspector, appointed , 1847. Each of the above are entitled to three dollars per day; and since the recent addition to the district, it has been necessary to employ each the full time.

There is also a deputy collector and inspector employed at Searsport, in this district, which is now vacant by death, and Franklin S. Nickerson has been temporarily employed at a compensation of four hundred dollars a year.

Jacob S. Marshall is weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed , 1847. These are all the officers employed in this district. Several large islands were annexed to this district, taken from Penobscot dis-

trict, at the last session of Congress, known by the name of Fox islands and Islesboro'. On these islands are three incorporated and populous towns—North Haven, Vinal Haven, and Islesboro'. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants are interested in navigation, and own about two hundred sail of vessels. There being no officer on the islands, consequently the business of the district, and duties of the officers, are very much increased.

It is believed that the officers of the district were as few in number before the annexation of the islands, as could adequately perform the duties and protect the interest of the government. The annexation would seem to render it necessary for one or more officers to be appointed, to be located on the islands, rather than reduce the number or compensation, when the business is so largely increased.

Two of the officers are located at this port, which is a place very largely interested in, and rapidly increasing in navigation and commerce. They have to perform the duties in the office, which has to be kept open at all seasons of the year; to go to the islands, which vary in distance from six to twenty-five miles from the shore; to examine all vessels coming into the harbor or which pass through the bay, and perform all services as inspectors and deputy collectors. One officer is located at Camden, distant from this port eighteen miles—a port largely engaged in navigation. The officer there keeps an office open during the whole year, and is constantly employed. The other officer is located at Searsport, six miles from this port. He has also to keep an office during the whole year, and receives but four hundred dollars per year.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that no reduction of force can be made without injury to the interests of navigation and protection of commerce.

It was my intention to ask Congress, at its next session, to make a port of delivery on one of the islands, and add another officer; which, in my opinion, is necessary, and ought to have been done when the islands were annexed.

The islands being largely engaged in the fishing business, it is very necessary, to prevent frauds upon the government in the application for bounties, and to prevent smuggling, the islands affording facilities for that business, that an officer should often visit and remain a portion of time on the islands.

For the foregoing reasons, I am of the opinion that no reduction of numbers or compensation can consistently be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED MARSHALL, *Collector.*

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*Letter from Augustus Jenkins, collector of customs at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Portsmouth, N. H., May* 17, 1849.

SIR: Enclosed, herewith, I transmit a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, as required by your circular of the 19th ultimo

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS JENKINS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

REMARKS.—The only reduction that can be made at this port, "with a due regard to the public interest," is the abolishing of the office of depot-inspector, (as it is termed,) and the transferring of the duties of the same to the coastwise inspector, who can perform them without detriment to his other duties; and I would respectfully recommend that this be done.

When the inspector and measurer and the occasional inspector in this list are all engaged, and more aid is necessary, other persons are employed as occasional inspectors.

AUGUSTUS JENKINS,
*Collector.*

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*Letter from the collector at Burlington, Vermont.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF VERMONT,
*Burlington, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: Herewith I send you a statement, to comply with a requisition contained in treasury circular dated April 19, 1849. My predecessors in office having left no record of the dates of the appointment of their deputies, I have no means to ascertain the dates of the original appointments of so many of them as have been reappointed by me, without writing to them and awaiting their answers; which, I fear, would delay this statement too long for your purpose, but which will be done hereafter, if desired.

The several posts named in the statement have all been filled for many years, none less than fifteen, and most of them more than twenty, to the best of my knowledge, although the locations of some few of the inspectors have been changed for other places deemed more important in reference to the prevention of smuggling. I conceive that the number of officers employed in this district is not larger than is requisite for the collection of the revenue, and the protection of the revenue laws on so extended a frontier. By reference to the accompanying statement, it will be seen that the salaries of all the deputy collectors and inspectors are exceedingly small; so small, indeed, that I am unable to see how they could be made less without impairing the vigilance and efficiency of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. HOPKINSON,
*Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Newburyport, Massachusetts.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DISTRICT OF NEWBURYPORT,
*Collector's Office, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith transmit a list of all persons connected in any way with the customs in this district, designating the dates of their

original and present appointment, with rates of compensation and nature of services rendered by each.

As regards the reduction of expenses of collecting the revenue in this district, I would state that I do not know of any retrenchment that could be made in this custom-house, as my officers are employed only when their services are actually necessary, and paid only for the time so employed.

The port of Essex has recently been annexed to the district of Gloucester; and as a portion of the business formerly transacted at the office of the surveyor of the port of Ipswich has, by such annexation, been transferred to the custom-house at Gloucester, I would respectfully suggest that the compensation of the inspector of the port of Ipswich might, without injury to the public interest, be materially reduced. His annual compensation has been about $400. Under existing circumstances, I should consider $200 per annum an adequate compensation for the service to be performed at that port.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
*Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector of Gloucester district, May 25, 1849.*

SIR: In answer to circular of April 19, 1849, I would state that the following officers were appointed for the customs district of Gloucester:

Eli F. Stacy, collector, appointed December 31, 1844, re-appointed December 31, 1848; salary - - $250 per year.

John Woodbury, surveyor, appointed June 17, 1844, reappointed June 17, 1848; salary - - - 250 per year.

Addison Winter, principal inspector, appointed June 24, 1843, at $3 per day - - - - - 1,095 per year.

S. K. Cook, temporary inspector, appointed March 21, 1848, at $3 per day when employed.

T. O. Marshall, inspector at Rockport, appointed June 26, 1843; salary - - - - - - 300 per year.

Ezra Stanly, inspector at Manchester, appointed July 6, 1843; salary - - - - - 150 per year.

David White, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed March 16, 1845; fees.

Gideon Lane, weigher, gauger, and measurer, appointed October 1, 1844; fees.

William Carter, boatman, appointed September 28, 1835; salary - - - - - - 240 per year.

Robert Rowe, assistant boatman, appointed December 1, 1843; in winter months, (3 months,) at $12 - 36 per year.

I recommended, March 11, 1848, an extra inspector. I refer you to that letter, and you will perceive that no reduction can be made in the officers at this office. Since that time the town of Essex has been annexed to this district.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI F. STACY, *Collector*

*Letter from the collector at Boston, Massachusetts.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
*Collector's Office, May 22, 1849.*

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April was received by my predecessor, and handed to me on the 1st instant. I immediately called for the necessary information, to enable me to give the subject that consideration which its importance demands; and I have now the honor to make the following reply.

The list which I transmit herewith, marked A, exhibits the names of all persons connected with the customs at this port, the dates of their appointments, the rates of compensation, and a description of the nature of the services rendered by them. You will observe that the number of clerkships is quite limited, the force being hardly adequate to the prompt despatch of the constant and increasing business of the office; and the compensation allowed them will in no case, I think, exceed the amount paid for similar services by merchants and others in this city. A due regard to the public interest would induce me to ask for an increase rather than a reduction in this department of the office.

In the public storekeeper's office several inspectors are employed, in charge of warehouses and in the discharge of other important duties growing out of the warehousing system, which, in due time, I must ask the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore to the surveyor's department, to be employed under that officer's direction in the performance of their more legitimate business of discharging vessels from foreign ports. A reduction of the force in the warehouses would create the necessity for more assistant storekeepers, especially as, by the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d of March last, all goods intended for export must be deposited in warehouse, thus adding a vast amount to this important branch of the service. The statement herewith, marked B, will show you the receipts and expenditures by the storekeeper for the year 1848, and for the first *four* months of the present year. In 1848 there was paid by the collector $33,422 90 more than the receipts, while in the quarter ending March 31 last, the receipts exceeded the expenditures $3,259 41, and for the month of April $4,258 87, making an aggregate of $7,518 28; and from present indications I may reasonably estimate the revenue to be derived from the warehouses for the ensuing year at $20,000, which will make a difference of about $50,000 to the United States in its available resources.

The act of July 30, 1846, imposed upon the public appraisers responsible and important duties; and the 8th section of said act requires the collector to cause the dutiable value of all imports to be appraised, and a report thereof rendered, before the duties are computed; and from my experience in business, and from my official observation, I am prepared to say that no diminution of the force in this department should be made so long as the present ad valorem mode of assessing duties is continued. A request has already been made to me to recommend to the department the appointment of an additional examiner, or to increase the number of assistant appraisers; and should the business continue to increase during the next fiscal year, more help will be needed.

We have *eight* measurers, whose fees earned during the past year amounted to the sum of $34,198 26, as per statement, voucher C. Their compensation and expenses were $15,842 70, leaving a surplus of

$19,355 56. If this class of officers are to be continued, I do not perceive how the business could be done at this port more economically.

In the weigher's and gauger's office there are *thirteen*, whose aggregate earnings were, for the year 1848, $71,153 65, as per statement D. Out of these earnings they were each paid the maximum allowed by law, $1,500; and their expenses, including labor at the scales, &c., were $12,436 91—leaving a surplus of $39,216 74. On examining the list of articles required to be weighed, I perceived some articles which could be omitted without hazard to the revenue, and the omission of which would diminish the expenses of labor somewhat; but the amount would be too small to be regarded as important.

On the 17th of June, 1844, Congress passed a law (chap. 105) providing that the number of inspectors and other subordinate officers in any custom-house should not be increased beyond the number then in service; consequently, the amount paid to those officers is the same now as then existed, while the rapidly increasing commerce of our city has demanded, from year to year, a corresponding increase of inspectors, particularly. In 1844, the number of arrivals from foreign ports was 2,174; the number last year, 3,009; and I am informed by the surveyor that he is frequently compelled to assign to one inspector three, five, and even more vessels at the same time; and it will be readily seen that their duties cannot be faithfully performed while their attention is directed to so many vessels at the same time. I state these facts to show the necessity there is for continuing in service all the subordinates allowed to this port, for the safety of the revenue, and with a due regard to the mercantile interest of this district.

The amount paid on account of the revenue cutter, for the past year, was $16,334 01, as per statement E, including pay to officers—$7,901 20. Of this amount, I think a very considerable saving could be made, without detriment to the service, by reducing the number of cutters in active service and the number of officers in commission. On board the Hamilton there are employed a captain and four lieutenants, besides a boatswain and other petty officers, and a crew of about twenty men; and I presume other cutters are officered and manned in the same ratio. But while I would recommend a reduction of the cutter service, I would not be understood to undervalue the importance of maintaining a competent number of vessels to guard the commerce of the principal ports of the country, and act as an efficient preventive service against smuggling in the numerous outports of our coast. The cruising limits of the cutters on the eastern coast could be extended without diminishing the efficiency of the service, and the revenue as effectually guarded.

The reports from the naval officer and surveyor will exhibit their own views in relation to the force employed in their respective departments.

From a careful review of the whole matter, I cannot perceive that any considerable saving can be effected beyond the sum of about $50,000 in the storage account, unless the department should decide to curtail the expenses of the revenue marine service, in which case the cutter on this station can be made to sustain a just proportion.

I shall be anxious to hear from you in relation to the provisions of the

first section of the act, that proper arrangements may be made for the prompt despatch of business subsequently to the 30th of June next.

With great regard, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. GREELY, Jr., *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
*Surveyor's Office, May* 26, 1849.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following statement, in reply to inquiries instituted by you, by virtue of a circular from the Treasury Department, dated April 19th, 1849, relative to the state and condition of this department of the customs, with a view to a reduction of its expenses: that, regarding the increased duties of clerks devolving upon this office, by reason of the daily accumulating number of foreign arrivals, the establishment of the warehouse system, and from other causes operating to produce a large increased amount of importation, thereby requiring more time and care in the detailing and supervision of officers for the unlading of vessels, as also for weighing, gauging, and measuring all such articles as are required to be weighed, gauged, and measured; and a still greater amount of time in the collection and examination of their several returns, in order that they may be promptly presented to your department, not only for their final adjustment, but that you may be possessed of the earliest means of detecting any attempted frauds on the revenue, I should deem it incompatible with a due regard to the public interest to make any diminution either in the number or the compensation of clerks employed in this office.

Permit me to suggest, that there is probably no district in the United States that embraces within its limits so many different wharves and places at which vessels are allowed to discharge as this, there being upwards of one hundred and twenty-five of such places; consequently, the supervision over so large a territorial district necessarily devolves upon this office the exercise of a scrupulous vigilance and a much greater degree of care and labor than would be required in a district of ordinary limits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL, *Surveyor.*

PHILIP GREELY, Esq.,
*Collector of Customs, Boston.*

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DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN,
*Naval Office, May* 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether any, and, if any, what reduction can be made, consistent with the public interest, in the force employed in this office, I have the honor to say that, from the best information I have been able to obtain from my predecessor, deputy, and clerks, and from my own observation, I am satisfied that no reduction of force can with safety be made. On the contrary, we are now frequently under the necessity of calling upon the arranger of papers and the assistant messenger

to perform clerical duties; and if the warehousing business should increase as it has done, the day is not far distant when the public interest may require the creation of an additional clerkship in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUDSON,
*Naval Officer.*

PHILIP GREELY, Esq.,
*Collector.*

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*Letter from the collector at Plymouth, Massachusetts.*

DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS,
*Collector's Office, July* 18, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April, in relation to reducing the expenses of collecting the revenue, was duly received.

The officers employed in this district are as follows:

A. Morse, deputy collector and inspector, Plymouth, from April 14, 1849, $1,095.

J. S. Beal, deputy collector and inspector, Kingston, from May 7, 1849, $300.

C. H. Thomas, deputy collector and inspector, Duxbury, from April, 1841, $800.

Wm. O. Allen, deputy collector and inspector, Scituate, from May 9, 1849, $600.

Tilden Ames, deputy collector and inspector, Marshfield, from May 11, 1849, $160.

Ichabod Simmons, measurer, Plymouth, from April 28, 1849.

The salary, fees, and commissions of the collector, after deducting all expenses, will not amount to more than $500 per annum, for which amount it cannot be expected he will devote his whole time and attention. This district has an extensive coast; the town of Plymouth itself has about eighteen miles of coast under the care of one inspector, who, acting also as deputy collector, gives his whole time and services to the duties of his office. I do not see how his pay can be reduced, with due regard to the public interest. The inspectors at all the ports furnish and man boats at their own expense and at their own risk, which is not a small item in the consideration of their pay.

The inspector at Duxbury, also, gives his whole attention to the business of his office, which he cannot afford to do for a less consideration than he now receives; and the amount of tonnage owned at this port, and the number of fishermen employed, require constant attention.

The inspector at Kingston does not give his whole attention to his office. The amount he receives is not too great for the services rendered.

There is not much business done at Marshfield, and very little is required of the inspector except in cases of wrecks, when his services may be of great importance, and his present pay is so small that any reduction would virtually abolish the office.

Scituate has an extensive coast and quite a number of vessels. The frequent wrecks that occur there make the services of an inspector of importance, so that the place should be filled with a man of energy and

decision, like the present one. And although there are those who might undertake to perform the duties for a less sum than the present incumbent receives, yet, I much doubt whether the interest of the United States would be advanced by any reduction.

The measurer at Plymouth receives for his services rates established by law; his pay may amount to $150 per annum.

With regret that I am not able to furnish the department any assistance with regard to the law referred to, after giving it the attention which its importance seemed to demand, my recent entrance upon the duties of my office must be my apology for not replying to the circular at an earlier date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HEDGE, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Fall River, Massachusetts.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Fall River, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I submit the following statement in reply to inquiries contained in the circular of the 19th instant:

Phineas W. Leland, collector and inspector of the revenue; originally appointed June 18, 1834; held until 1842; was again appointed May 5, 1845; date of present commission, February 26, 1846; rate of compensation, salary $150 per annum, together with fees and commissions, varying with the amount of importations.

Jonathan Slade, deputy collector; occasional inspector, weigher and measurer, and gauger; date of original and present appointment June 2, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher, measurer, and gauger.

Moses Lawton, occasional inspector, weigher, and measurer; original and present appointment, June 13, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Joseph Pitts, occasional inspector, weigher, and measurer; original appointment, April 22, 1818; present appointment, June 17, 1845; rate of compensation as inspector, $3 per day when actually employed; legal fees when employed as weigher and measurer.

Ephraim Atwood, weigher and measurer; original appointment, February 13, 1837; present appointment, June 14, 1845; rate of compensation, legal fees as weigher and measurer.

George Munday, boatman; original appointment, February 16, 1835; continuous rate of compensation, $20 per month.

The services of Messrs. Pitts and Atwood have not been continuous.

In regard to a reduction of compensation, I would remark that the number of officers attached to this collection district is less now than formerly, and is considered inadequate to the amount of service, taking into account the size of the district, which is eighteen miles in length, and comprises seven ports of delivery. Our foreign importations are

crowded into a space of five months, during which period the press of business is frequently so great that we are short of inspectors. An attempt was made in Congress, in 1847, by the Hon. John Davis—who was convinced the wants of the district required it—to increase the number of this class of officers; but the attempt then failed, and has not since been renewed. The charges for inspection here for the year ending 30th June next, actual and estimated, will probably not exceed the sum of $750, which, it will be seen, is only about two-thirds the cost of a single permanent inspector. The fees for weighing, measuring, and gauging are fixed by law. Under these circumstances, the department can judge how much, if any, reduction can be made in the compensation allowed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. W. LELAND, *Collector*.

Hon. CHARLES W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

*A list of persons connected with the customs in the district of Barnstable, with the dates of their original and their present appointments, compensation received by them, together with remarks relating to the nature of their services.*

| Names. | Office. | Date of original appointment. | Date of present appointment. | Rate of compensation. | Nature of services usual for that officer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sylvanus B. Phinney. | Collector port of Barnstable. | Mar. 22, 1847 | Mar. 29, 1848 | Fees and commissions, averaging about $1,000 per annum. | |
| Daniel Basset..... | Deputy collector and inspector of Barnstable. | April 9, 1847 | April 9, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $800 per annum. | Inspection at Hyannis and other harbors on the south of Barnstable for 13 miles. |
| Isaac Chipman..... | Inspector of Barnstable.... | April 3, 1847 | April 3, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $500 per anuum. | Inspection on the coast of this district for 20 miles. |
| Silas J. Bourne..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Falmouth. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250 per annum, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $500. | Inspection at Falmouth and other harbors for 10 miles. |
| Abram Nye..... | Inspector port of Sandwich. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | $3 per day, averaging about $480 per annum. | Inspection at Sandwich and other harbors for 8 miles. |
| Ephraim Taylor..... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Chatham. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $550 per annum. | Inspection at Chatham, Harwick, and other harbors, for 12 miles. |
| Thomas Newcomb ... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Wellfleet. | April 2, 1845 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $600 per annum. | Inspection at Wellfleet, Orleans, and other harbors, for 10 miles. |
| Rufus L Thacher.... | Deputy collector and inspector port of Provincetown. | April 3, 1847 | April 3, 1847 | Salary as deputy collector $250, and $3 per day as inspector, averaging about $600 per annum. | Inspection at Provincetown and other harbors for 8 miles. |

*A list of persons connected with the customs in the district of Barnstable*—Continued.

| Name. | Office. | Date of original appointment. | Date of present appointment. | Rate of compensation. | Nature of services usual for that officer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enoch Crocker..... | Inspector port of Barnstable. | June 10, 1848 | June 10, 1848 | $3 per day, averaging about $450 per annum. | Inspection at Dennis, Brewster, and other harbors, for 12 miles. |

REMARKS.

The compensation of neither of the foregoing officers can be reduced with due regard to the public interest, and I feel bound to add that it will be entirely impracticable to carry into full effect the late instructions from the department, and particularly those of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of December 22 last, relative to the inspection of fishing vessels, with the present number of officers, or the limited compensation which is the average of theirs for the last four years; for this district is bounded by a sea-coast of nearly two hundred miles in extent, at every few miles along which are accessible and convenient harbors and roadsteads for defrauding the revenue, especially by fishermen so disposed. The number of vessels taking cod-fishing licenses in this district last year was 195, and the amount of bounty paid was $41,614 75. I am unable to suggest any proper measures for the reduction of expenses in this district; but, from the number of cod-fishing licenses thus far issued this season compared with those of the last, I think it may be safely calculated that, with a rigid inspection, there will be from $8,000 to $10,000 less required in this district to pay the bounties for this year than the last.

S. B. PHINNEY, *Collector.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *district of Barnstable, May* 14, 1849.

*Letter from the collector at Edgartown.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Edgartown, April* 30, 1849.

SIR: I forward, herewith, a list of all the officers of the customs in this district, which is some forty-five miles in length, and contains many harbors, bays, and inlets. The three permanent inspectors are employed every day in the year in protecting the revenue and boarding vessels, not less than six thousand sail of which, from all parts of the globe, anchor in the harbor of the district annually, and are boarded by these officers. Oftentimes twenty sail of vessels or more from foreign ports, with dutiable articles on board, are at anchor in the harbors of the district at the same time. Considering the *extent* of the district and the amount of *labor* performed, the number of permanent officers is very small, and the compensation is by no means in proportion to the amount paid at the adjoining ports. I dispensed with the services of one of the revenue boats last quarter. I do not know of any *other* way in which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district can be reduced consistently with the public interests.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH T. PEAS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Nantucket.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*District of Nantucket, May* 4, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions contained in circular of April 19, 1849, I herewith forward a list of persons connected with the customs in this district at this time.

I cannot see how the expenses of this district can be lessened with due regard to the public interest.

The appointment of Obed Chase was in lieu of Jesse Baker.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES W. RAND, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Providence, R. I., October* 22, 1849.

*List of persons connected with the custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island.* (*Omitted.*)

REMARKS.

The only reduction which can at present be made in the above, consistent with the public interest, is that of surveyor at Pawtuxet, who receives a salary of $200, and who renders no service whatever; and that must be made, as you are aware, by act of Congress.

WM. R. WATSON, *Collector.*

*Letter from the collector at Bristol and Warren.*

DISTRICT OF BRISTOL AND WARREN,
*Collector's Office, May* 4, 1849.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" in this district, in compliance with the circular instructions from your office of 19th April, 1849.

As will be seen, the salaried officers are: two surveyors, one at this port (Bristol,) and one at Warren; two permanent or coastwise inspectors at this port, and one at Warren; and two boatmen, one at each port. The two coastwise inspectors at this port, whose united pay is in fact but one full inspection, devote their *whole* time to the duties of their respective offices—one filling the office of deputy collector, and the other performing the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper under the warehousing act. The permanent inspector at Warren (salary $420) also performs all the duties of coastwise inspector, boarding officer, and storekeeper. I cannot in justice recommend any reduction in the pay of these officers. The pay of boatmen for this district was reduced and fixed at $30 per month for both, under an order from the treasury, dated November 1, 1847, which is as low as a due regard for the public interest will warrant. The number of the other officers is no larger than the public convenience requires; nor would a reduction in their number decrease the expenses of collecting the revenue, as there is not one of them who receives half the maximum allowed by law to his office. By order of treasury circular of 17th February, 1849, half-storage, or its equivalent, is to be exacted on warehoused goods, (adopted in this district on the 1st of April ult.,) which will add something to the revenue without a corresponding increase of expenses, as the duties of storekeeper are performed by the permanent or salaried inspectors, as above stated.

Diligence on the part of the surveyors in promptly discharging the foreign or temporary inspectors as soon as a proper regard for the interests of the revenue will admit, may tend, perhaps, to reduce somewhat the expenses of that particular branch of the public service, which is the only retrenchment I can suggest.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
WM. J. MILLER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector of Newport district.*

DISTRICT AND PORT OF NEWPORT,
*Collector's Office, April* 28, 1849.

SIR: Your circular letter of the 19th instant was received on the morning of the 25th instant; and, in conformity to which, I now transmit herewith a list of all the officers in any way connected with the customs in my collection district.

All the reductions that can be made in relation to pay, with a due regard to the public interest, have already been made, in accordance with the circular instructions of the late Secretary, dated November 1, 1847.

If it is possible in any way to increase the pay of Mr. Inspector Ellery, who is now and has been for many years acting as deputy collector, I would recommend that it be done. Mr. Ellery is employed the whole year, and receives the same pay as Mr. Inspector Hudson and Mr. Inspector Brown, who are employed each alternate week, making one-half year only for each; thus making his duty double that of these permanent inspectors for the same pay only, viz: $549. Besides this inequality, the duties of his office have been increased by the passage of the sub-treasury and warehousing acts. Mr. Ellery states to me that he should be pleased to be allowed to charge for the time he is actually employed, at the rate of $3 per day, to commence with the present quarter; and I think it would be no more than strict justice to him to allow him so to charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWIN WILBUR, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Middletown.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Middletown, Conn., April* 27, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 19th, received on the 24th instant, I have to report the following list of officers "connected with the customs" in this district, together with the amount of compensation to each, viz:

William D. Starr, collector; appointed January 26, 1849; no salary; compensation—fees and commissions.

Leverett Hubbard, deputy collector; original appointment in 1833; present appointment February 16, 1849; salary $100, paid by collector.

Daniel Burrows, surveyor, located at Middletown; original appointment July 1, 1826; present appointment August 1, 1846; salary $250 per annum, and fees.

Daniel Burrows, storekeeper, Middletown; salary $100 per annum; appointment same time as surveyor, he holding both offices.

William Willard, surveyor, located at Saybrook, at the mouth of Connecticut river, thirty miles below this port; original appointment March 13, 1822; present appointment August 14, 1846; salary $250, and fees.

Seth Belden, surveyor, located at Hartford, 15 miles above this place; original appointment September, 1845; present appointment August 13, 1846; salary $250, and fees.

Leverett Hubbard, inspector; original appointment October 13, 1824; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450 per annum.

Oliver P. Sage, inspector; original appointment June 2, 1845; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450.

William Hayden, inspector; original appointment August 3, 1843; continued; salary $3 a day, but limited to $450 per annum.

Horace Stilman, inspector; original appointment March 5, 1822; continued; salary limited to $225 per annum.

Horace Stilman, boat keeper at Saybrook; original appointment June 19, 1843; continued; salary $144 per annum.

Robert Williams, weigher and measurer; original appointment May 8, 1841; continued; fees of office very small.

William Willard, gauger; fees small.

The fees of the collector for the year ending December 31, 1848, were $350 58; and his commissions and fees together, after paying deputy collector and office expenses, amounted to $547 93; and the year previous, (1847,) to $564 43.

In addition to the salaries of $250 annually allowed to each of the three surveyors in this district, one of whom also receives a salary of $100 per annum as storekeeper, they are paid their proportion of the fees for enrolments and licenses issued, clearances, entries, permits, &c. The three surveyors thus receive, as salaries and fees, about as follows: Mr. Burrows, $420; Mr. Willard, $320; and Mr. Beldin, $350.

In reference to "the reduction that can be made," I would respectfully report, that a surveyor and an inspector reside at Hartford; but as their duties are confined to the examination of coasting vessels, the surveyor might discharge all the duties required of a custom-house officer at that port, without detriment to "the public interest." Mr. William Hayden is the inspector at that port, who is believed to be a worthy man and faithful officer.

The surveyor and one inspector can discharge all the duties required of such officers at this port.

The surveyor and inspector at Saybrook can discharge, also, all the duties required at that port, including the attendance on board vessels from foreign ports, from Saybrook to this port, until their cargoes may be discharged here. This would enable the department to dispense with the services of the inspector who receives the vessels brought up the river from Saybrook, from foreign ports, and attends to their unlading. Mr. Oliver P. Sage now fills this office. He is a faithful officer; but as his services can be dispensed with, I have, in compliance with your instructions, to report to that effect to the department.

The dispensing with the services of Messrs. Sage and Hayden, the two inspectors named, would reduce the expenses of this collection district about $900 per annum.

I have thus endeavored to comply with the requests contained in your circular of the 19th instant. Should any further information be desired of me, I shall take pleasure in furnishing all that may be in my power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. STARR.

Hon. C. W. Rockwell,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at New London.*

Collector's Office, New London,
*May* 9, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge having received your circulars of the 19th ultimo, and regret exceedingly this unavoidable delay in communicating the information required. My deputy, Mr. Ames, who has had the custody of the books and papers of this office some 16 or 18 years, from which the information only could be obtained, was taken sick at the

time the circulars were received, and has not been able to visit the custom-house until within a few days.

Herewith is enclosed a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, designating the date of their appointments and the rate of compensation received from the United States; also their respective employments. The surveyor's salary and fees are fixed by law. The two inspectors allotted to this port, received (both of them) but $5 a year more than the full pay allowed by law for one inspector, and although no duties are collected here, yet there is a large amount of capital employed in the fisheries, both foreign and domestic, and also in the coasting trade; all which require capable, honest, and vigilant officers to guard the revenue, which is as liable to suffer from smuggling here as at any other port, especially as there are frequently from 50 to 70 vessels in the harbor at a time.

With respect to Norwich and its commercial business, your knowledge is probably as good or better than mine. The inspector there and the inspector at Allyn's Point both receive $195 less than the full pay allowed by law to one person. Daniel Manwaring, of East Lyme, has charge of Black Point bay, in Long Island sound, where are a number of bounty fishermen who require watching—as do all those who are fishing for bounty; he is his own boatman and furnishes his own boat; he applied, but a little while since, for an increase of pay, in consequence of vessels requiring inspection.

I have stated these facts thus in detail, that the department may be able to take such action in the premises as a view of the whole case may warrant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. MUSSEY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the collector at New Haven.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN,
*May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I transmit herewith a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, with the dates of their appointments, &c., in compliance with your circular of April 19.

I will cheerfully co-operate with the department in any measures by which the public interest can be promoted, but I do not think that any retrenchment can consistently be made at this port, where the officers receive pay only when actually employed.

It is believed that the expense of collecting the revenue at this port bears a less ratio to the amount collected than at most other places.

Such retrenchments as may be necessary can, perhaps, more advantageously be made at the larger ports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DONAGHE, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the collector of Fairfield.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD,
*Bridgeport, April* 3, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th, postmarked 23d, came to hand on the 27th, and in compliance with your request I herein send you a list of all persons connected with the customs in this district, designating the dates, &c.

(List of persons, compensation, &c., omitted.)

The cost of this branch of the revenue service is small in this district, and I do not see how it can well be reduced. Indeed in this port, the business of which has greatly increased within a few years, and is still constantly increasing, the inspector is justly entitled to more than he has been accustomed to charge, as he is, in fact, required to be on duty every day, while his compensation has not been allowed to cover quite two-thirds of the time.

Another inspector, too, ought in reality to be allowed in this district at the port of Stratford, by which vessels in considerable numbers pass every day to and from the now flourishing manufacturing town of Derby, in whose business large amounts of imported articles are consumed. The fees for measuring coal I think may very properly be reduced. There is now allowed 90 cents for every 100 bushels; a charge of 60 cents would be ample compensation for this service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. POMEROY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector of Stonington, Connecticut.*

DISTRICT AND PORT OF STONINGTON,
*Collector's Office, May* 12, 1849.

SIR: Accompanying this you will receive the return required by your circular of the 19th April, in which you also invite suggestions with a view to a reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; in answer to which, I would state that the collector's salary in this district is $250 per annum, being the same the surveyor of this port had, previous to its being made a collection district. I believe it has not altered for fifty years—much less in proportion to the expense and services performed than any other one connected with the department here. Mr. Ripley, inspector of this port, has $500 per annum, which is but $200 more than the inspector of this port had before it was made a collection district. His duties are very considerable, occupying part of almost every day, and have been increasing for the last six years. Yet some have thought $400 would be a compensation equal to what others receive in this district, considering the services performed. Mr. Weaver, the boatman, has $144 per annum, the same as for many years—not too much, I think. Mr. Spicer, inspector of the Mystic and Noank, has $300 per annum; he finds his own boat. The business there has increased much within the last few years. As the ports of Mystic and Noank are two miles apart, he must always have a boat. I think the salary not too high, while he furnishes his own boat and boatman. The salary of Mr. Cross,

surveyor and inspector of Pawcatuck, is $150 per annum; the boatman $144 per annum; boat somewhat expensive; business not equal to Mystic and Noank. I cannot say what number of vessels were boarded at that port during the year ending the 31st of March last, as the surveyor makes no return of them. The inspector of this port boarded, during the year ending 31st March last, 1,178 coasting vessels, and seven foreign vessels. The inspector at Mystic and Noank, during the same period, boarded 549 coasting and seven foreign vessels. The tonnage of coasting and fishing vessels belonging to Stonington, during the same period, 651 tons; in the whale fishery, 7,331 tons. Mystic and Noank, coasting and fishing 3,862 tons; in the whale fishery 5,091 tons. At the port of Pawcatuck, the same period, coasting and fishing 809 tons; no whaling or foreign tonnage at that port.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. POMEROY, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the collector at Sackett's Harbor.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.,
*May* 11, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of April 19th, enclosing the act establishing the Home Department, I replied to on its receipt, assuring you in due time I would give a full and detailed statement of all matters pertaining to patronage connected with this collection district, a list of permanent inspectors, together with location, nature of services, as follows:

Joshua Eaton, deputy in this office, per diem $2.
N. S. Hine, do. (except winter months,) $2.
Samuel Cole, at Henderson, $2.
Joseph D. Beales, at Dexter, $1.
Frederick Coffin, at Chaumont bay, $20 per month.
Eli Adams, Three Mile bay, $1.
John Fay, Point Peninsula, $20 per month.
Emory Burnham, Grenadier island, $20 per month.

The above is the complete list of permanent inspectors, which, with one or two exceptions, was established with the organization of this district, with variations from time to time of compensation. The inspector at Three Mile bay was created, I think, about eight years since, at the present compensation. No change can be made with the above, as they are all located at points in the district where business is done with vessels and steamers. No change can be made with the compensation in either case, except the inspector at Henderson Harbor. That is a point at which, in former years, more business was done than at any place in the district except this; but it has been falling off for several years, until it is now reduced to mere nothing, and no prospect, present or remote, of its being revived. A competent person can be obtained to discharge the duties at that place for $20 per month. In the foregoing I have named every and all the points and places in the district where a permanent inspector is required. I regard, also, the compensation in each case sufficient, except

the inspector in this office, whose per diem allowance is $1 only during the winter months, whose compensation I recommend to be increased, if it can be done under the act of June 17, 1844.

The following is a list of inspectors—which I found employed when I came into the office—called temporary. I think they were appointed in the spring of 1844. Of the reasons set forth for their employ by my predecessor I have never been advised. On coming into the office I filled the places of the then incumbents with the present, supposing, at that time, their employ to be necessary, and have continued them for the reason that I have not been requested by the department to dismiss them. They are located at no particular place or point on the shore, within the district, and have no service to perform, except they must be regarded as acting in the capacity of reporters to the office. I am frank to say, that I regard their employ as useless and sinecure, which admission I should have made to Mr. Walker, had I been called upon. I have no doubt the appointment of confidential inspector was originally intended to be made useful, and perhaps could be serviceable to the department if it could be kept, what it was intended to be, *private;* but I have been long satisfied that is impossible. There are very few persons on this frontier but what are, and have been for years, acquainted with the fact that a travelling inspector is connected with this district, and the name of the individual, and the fact that his employ is regarded confidential. Satisfied as I am that such service cannot be concealed from the public, renders the employ unnecessary and sinecure. I feel bound to make these admissions, as on the receipt of your circular I promised this reply; otherwise I should have made no communication upon the subject, as I should be unwilling my successor in office, whoever he may be, should feel that I would voluntarily cut him and his friends short of patronage. I am aware there are many expectants, as was the case when I came into the office, all of whom are my personal friends.

*Temporary inspectors and per diem allowance.*—Samuel Boyden, $2; Alvin Hunt, $2; Peter Doxtater, $1 50; E. C. Church, $1 50; Levi Robbins, $1 50; Frederick Orton, $1 50; Bradley Griffin, $1 50.

There is also connected with this district a small revenue boat, under the charge of Lieut. H. N. Tracy, which officer has been on this frontier, and doing duty on this station, most of the time for about six years, and has become intimately acquainted with all of the islands and small streams within the bounds of this district, and being, probably, one of the most diligent and faithful officers in the service, is capable of rendering very efficient service to the protection of the revenue. Bradley Griffin, esq., was appointed, at my suggestion, to assist Lieut. Tracy in the discharge of his duties; but from the nature of the service I am fully satisfied that a man can be employed at $16 per month, who would answer the same purpose, and be quite as satisfactory to the officer in charge. I regard the continuance of Lieut. Tracy, with the use of the boat, far more important to the protection of the revenue than all the floating inspectors. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS N. COLE, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the collector at Oswego.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, OSWEGO, *May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I am in receipt of the circular from your office, of the 19th ult., transmitting a copy of the act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes; and communicating instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of the 4th section of said act.

In conformity with your request that I will furnish your office with a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their appointment and the rates of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with due regard to the public interest, I herewith report a list or statement, in abstract form, exhibiting the information required.

In regard to "the nature of the services rendered," I would remark that the heaviest and most laborious are those performed in this office by the collector, his deputy, and clerk, and consist of the correspondence of the office, (which occasionally employs all my time,) the entry and clearance of vessels, the entry of imports, the receipt, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public money, the keeping of the general accounts of the customs, the commercial statements and the warehouse accounts. The regulations of the 17th February last will make the keeping of the warehouse books, when the Canada trade is fully open, a most responsible and laborious duty. The persons employed in the collector's office and in the public store are often on duty from 12 to 16 hours per diem.

It is probable the department, in executing the 4th section of the act, contemplates not merely a dismissal of officers, but a reduction of compensation and expenses. I have no doubt this would be the proper course in many districts, but by no means in this. In this district the compensation is at the minimum under which the official duty can be performed. The rates of compensation remain the same as they were fixed when the tonnage and business of the port were perfectly insignificant, and the offices were sinecures. Oswego now owns about 20,000 tons of shipping; is the depot of trade for some 20,000 tons more, and its custom-house transactions will this year exceed twenty millions of dollars. The compensation of the officers upon whom the burden of this business falls is considerably less, in proportion to the labor performed, than in any revenue district in the United States.

The deputy collectors at the several stations perform all the revenue services required at their several stations. The principal duty of the inspectors at this port is to board the steamers on their arrival, and to superintend the landing of passengers and goods; to inspect the Canada arrivals, which are very numerous, and to observe a general vigilance about the port.

The public store-keeper superintends, and his assistant superintends and labors, in the receipt and discharge of all goods at the warehouse—an office of constant occupation in the season of business, and in its most active periods exceedingly laborious.

As a reduction of about 25 per cent. in the existing expense of collecting

the revenue is required by the 4th section of the act, I presume some reduction is imperative in every district. I have therefore made a statement on the abstract, exhibiting how this can be effected in my district, with the least prejudice to the public interest.

I beg to have it understood that, with the exception of the two or three first named, I do not recommend the vacation of these offices, but merely submit a plan of reduction, the best, in my judgment, which circumstances allow.

When the reduction is made, I recommend it to be made in the order stated, beginning with Mr. Sumner, (who is already dismissed,) and ending with Mr. Rhodes. No further reduction is practicable without certain detriment to the public interest.

In regard to Mr. Rhodes I would state, that being required to report a plan of reduction, I am obliged to name him in the view of the relative importance of his duty. He can better be spared than any officer not named. But I would add that Mr. R. has been recently appointed, (April 12, 1849.) The office was created by his appointment; and now, when he has just made his family and business arrangements to correspond with his new employment, to be discharged from service when scarcely a month in it would seem to be a great hardship, and appeals to the consideration of the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE K. McWHORTER, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Niagara, New York.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA,
*May* 3, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular of the 19th ult., I transmit herewith a list of all persons employed in this district in the collection of the revenue. The only reduction of expenses which I would now recommend, having in view the security of the revenue, is the discontinuance of the services of the secret inspector of this district, whose annual compensation amounts to $1,200, and the employment in his stead of an inspector, to be stationed at the Niagara suspension bridge, with a per diem compensation not exceeding $400 per annum. The services of all the other subordinate officers I conceive to be important, and the amount paid to each no more than a reasonable compensation for the services required.

If a further reduction should be considered necessary, the services of the boatman employed in the district might be discontinued with the least hazard to the public interest.

This reply has been delayed in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gran, deputy inspector, the records of this office containing no reference to the date of his first appointment.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. BOUGHTON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the collector of Buffalo Creek.*

DISTRICT OF BUFFALO CREEK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Buffalo, May* 3, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter dated the 19th ultimo. Before proceeding to answer the several inquiries propounded, it seems to be proper for me to remark that I was entirely ignorant of its existence until yesterday, when my attention was called to it by a personal friend, who said to me that Mr. Hall (the late representative in Congress from this district) had stated to him that I had neglected to answer a direction from the department to furnish it with a list of persons connected with the custom-house. Upon inquiry, I found that my deputy (Mr. Hopkins) had received the letter during my absence from the office, and assuming, from a hasty glance at its contents, that it simply related to matters contained in the act of Congress which accompanied it, and that no action under it would be required before the close of the fiscal year, he had placed it upon the file of circulars for future reference.

You are pleased to request that I will furnish a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at my port, designating the date of their original appointment and present appointment.

By referring to the law upon which your circular is based, I am satisfied that your inquiry is not intended to be limited to the *port* of Buffalo, but to extend to the entire collection district, and that you desire a list of not only all *appointees*, but also of all persons "employed in aid of the revenue," under the act of March 2, 1799, (such as boatmen and night watch,) and I have accordingly prepared an abstract covering the whole ground, which is annexed hereto.

Robert H. Best and Ernest Mullett, whose names will be found in the abstract, were each officers of the revenue in this district when I came into office, and I am therefore unable to give the dates of their original appointments.

I do not submit a statement of the "reduction" that can be made in this district, because I am satisfied that no such reduction can be made at this time with a due regard to the public interest. On the contrary, there should be during the season of navigation at least three additional inspectors. The deputies and inspectors composing my regular corps are without exception competent and faithful officers, and always vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and yet the service for the last two years has been greatly embarrassed in consequence of the weakness of this arm of the revenue force; and I have been compelled, by positive necessity, to employ watchmen and boatmen in the discharge of services out of the legitimate line of their duties, which must otherwise have been neglected, to the great detriment of the service.

The coastwise commerce of the lakes and the commercial intercourse between this district and Canada West have more than doubled since May, 1845, when I first entered upon my duties as collector; during which time my force has not been increased, except that I have been permitted to employ, in my discretion, three additional night watch and two boatmen.

The necessity for augmenting the force in this district, offering as it does, by its frontier position, the greatest facilities for evading the rev-

enue laws when the motive for it exists, will be readily seen from the fact that my immediate predecessor, during the two years and seven months he was in office, drew from the treasury some twenty-three thousand dollars over and above the amount of duties collected by him during the same period, to defray the expenses of the district. Since 1846 it has not been a charge upon the government, and is now paying into the treasury an annual surplus of some ten or twelve thousand dollars.

These are the suggestions and views which occurred to me as being called for by your circular and the interests of the revenue service. They are honestly entertained and respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. ROGERS.

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at New York.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
*May* 30, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, excepting only laborers and the officers and seamen of the revenue marine.

In regard to the proposed reduction of $540,000 in the expenses of collecting the revenue, to which my attention is requested, with such suggestions as I may have to offer, I would remark that the number of officers could not, in my opinion, be materially reduced without detriment to the public service, whilst the rates of compensation allowed (which are generally lower, it is believed, than at other ports) are barely adequate to the expenses of living in a large commercial city. Of the two modes, I consider that a reduction of the number would be liable to least objection; but, perhaps it may be practicable to attain the object proposed, without resorting to either of these measures.

The expenses of collecting the revenue in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, have been as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers | | $309,965 96 |
| Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers | | 32,978 28 |
| Officers at Albany and Troy | | 3,894 00 |
| Revenue cutters | | 73,077 38 |
| Revenue boats | | 18,266 49 |
| Appraisements | | 130,559 65 |
| Contingent expenses | | 23,096 62 |
| Rents and storage | | 73,015 64 |
| Naval Officer | | 11,891 41 |
| Surveyor | | 131 65 |
| Collector's commissions | $34,795 92 | |
| Deficiency of emoluments to defray office expenses | 45,664 29 | |
| | | 80,460 21 |
| | | 757,337 29 |

The amount of revenue collected during the same period was $20,619 206, being nearly two-thirds of the whole amount collected in the United States, viz: $31,757,070. Thus it will be perceived that the expenses at this port, $757,337, bear a much smaller proportion to the aggregate expenses in the Union, $2,100,000, than the revenue collected here does to the whole revenue from customs of the United States.

To make, however, a proportionate reduction at this port, the aggregate sum of $2,100,000, requiring a reduction of $540,000, the expenses here would demand a decrease of about $191,000. It is respectfully submitted whether this reduction may not be made on the following items, viz:

*Official expenses of weighers, gaugers, measurers, &c.*—Under an ad valorem tariff, it is thought that it would be sufficient to weigh, gauge, or measure only a sufficient quantity of each invoice to test the accuracy thereof—upon the same principle that but one package out of every ten packages of dry goods is examined by the appraisers, in conformity with the 21st section of the act of August 30, 1842—and that a saving might thus be made in the expense of labor of about $12,978 28. If, however, as is now the case with molasses, and the recent decision of the circuit court at Baltimore would require in regard to sugars, the invoice gauge or weight is to be disregarded, and duty assessed on the actual quantity, could not the expense of ascertaining the same be charged to the importer, by virtue of the 4th section of the tariff act of July 30, 1846—and with the greater propriety, as the expense would be incurred at his request and for his benefit?

*Revenue cutters.*—The expense under this head paid during the year ending June 30, 1848, amounts, agreeably to the foregoing statement, to $73,077 38. One cutter is all that is required on this station, the expense of which, including a sufficient estimate for repairs, would not exceed $20,000 per annum, thus making a reduction of $53,077 38. In connexion with this subject, I enclose a letter addressed to me by Lieutenant Woodhull, relative to withdrawing the steamer Jefferson from the coast survey service. In my opinion, the greater economy in navigating sailing vessels renders them preferable to steamers for the revenue service.

*Revenue boats.*—The building occupied as a barge office having been purchased by the government, an annual rent of $2,750 is thereby saved.

*Appraisements.*—It is submitted whether the expense of cartage, labor, and storage on goods ordered to the appraisers' stores for examination should not be borne by the importer, instead of being paid by the government, as is now the case. I do not find any warrant in the laws relating to the appraisement of merchandise for the present practice, and have not a copy of the treasury circular by virtue of which it was established. The change suggested would, it is estimated, yield $50,000 per annum. The number of packages yearly examined is near 100,000.

*Rents and storage.*—The effect of the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1849, will necessarily greatly increase the revenue from storage, and I am of opinion that in addition the rates should be slightly increased. The charge of $73,015 64 would thus be cancelled, and perhaps a considerable income derived in lieu thereof.

Recapitulating these items, we have:

| | |
|---|---|
| Official expenses of weighers, &c - - - - | $12,978 28 |
| Revenue cutters - - - - - - | 53,077 38 |
| Revenue boats - - - - - - | 2,750 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Appraisements - - - - - - | $50,000 00 |
| Rents and storage - - - - - - | 73,015 64 |
| | 191,821 30 |

which gives the required reduction. All which is with much deference submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. LAWRENCE.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Perth Amboy.*

PERTH AMBOY, *April* 28, 1849.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions of the circular of the department of the 19th instant, I herewith furnish a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs in this district, with the dates of their original and present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, with a description of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected with a due regard to the public interest.

| Name of officer. | Description of office. | Where employed in the district. | Original appointment. | Present appointment. | Compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James A. Nichols.... | Collector.... | Perth Amboy... | May 6, 1845 | Apr. 4, 1846 | $250 |
| Wm. Patterson..... | Deputy col'r | .....do..... | Sept. 18, 1847 | Sept. 18, 1847 | 600 |
| Theo. M. Holcomb... | Inspector... | New Brunswick. | Aug. 6, 1844 | Aug. 6, 1844 | 600 |
| John A. Perrine..... | ....do..... | Princeton..... | Feb. 22, 1845 | Feb. 22, 1845 | 600 |
| Charles Fish..... | ....do..... | South Amboy... | Mar. 5, 1849 | Mar. 5, 1849 | 600 |
| Sam C. Dunham*.... | ....do..... | Tonis river..... | Oct. 9, 1843 | Oct. 9, 1843 | ..... |
| James Green*..... | ....do..... | Long Branch.... | Oct. 23, 1843 | Oct. 23, 1843 | ..... |
| Andrew Agnew..... | Surveyor... | New Brunswick. | ..... | ..... | 150 |

* $3 per day when employed.

With regard to inspectors Dunham and Green, who have charge of the Monmouth coast, it is necessary to remark that they receive no paid fixed salary, but are paid $3 per day when actually employed. This renders their compensation uncertain in amount; they sometimes being employed more, and at other times less, in the several quarters. It is, consequently, impossible to state precisely what their yearly compensation is; but, as an approximation, it may be averaged at $250 per year for Mr. Dunham, and $150 for Mr. Green.

The salary of inspectors Holcomb and Perrine is limited by regulation of the department to $600 each; but this is more than has been actually paid to them during the past year. This was done pursuant to a circular

of the late Secretary, instructing no payments to be allowed to officers when not actually employed in service, during the close of canal and river navigation. By this order the salary of three officers during the past year has been reduced to about $500 each.

In reference to that part of the circular requiring a statement of the reduction that can be made in the compensation of the several officers employed in this district, I would respectfully say, that the amount paid to the inspectors, with the exception of the one stationed at Princeton, is quite as low as it should be. I would recommend that the office at Princeton be abolished, as the duties are, or should be, performed by the inspector at New Brunswick, both stations being on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and but sixteen miles distant from each other.

The surveyor at New Brunswick is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is, consequently, no record in this office of the date of the appointment of Andrew Agnew, the present surveyor at that port.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. H. NICHOLS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Burlington, New Jersey.*

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT OF BURLINGTON,
*Lamberton, near Trenton, April 26, 1849.*

SIR: Agreeably to your circular of the 19th instant, I hereby send you a list of persons connected with the customs in this district, with the date of appointment, &c., &c.

I do not see where any reduction can be effected, with due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GERSHAM MOTT, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs, Washington City.*

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*Letter from the collector at Wilmington.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Wilmington, June 22, 1849.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th of April last, which was handed to me by my predecessor, Mr. Hicks, I enclose herewith a list of all the persons connected with the customs in this district, the times of appointment, their compensation, and the nature of the services rendered. This list does not embrace the officers and crews of the vessels attached to the marine revenue service receiving pay in this district, as that, being a distinct branch of the service, was not, I presume, intended to be included in the list of officers and persons appointed under me for duty on land. The column under the head of "date

of appointment" embraces the periods when the officers severally named were installed in office, and from which their pay begins to run.

It would afford me pleasure to co-operate with the department in its effort to bring the expenses of the service within the requirements of the act of March 3, 1849, to which you have called my attention; but, after due consideration of the subject, I am not prepared to say that any reduction of the expenses of this district can be made, with a proper regard to the services required of the several officers.

Permit me to inquire whether I am to understand that under this act the hospital tax is embraced within the description of "moneys receivable from customs and all other sources," to be paid immediately into the treasury after the 30th of June instant? For reasons which will no doubt occur to you, I should think that this special fund is not embraced within the intention of this part of the act.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BROBSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Annapolis.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Annapolis, April* 24, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter, dated the 19th instant, requesting a list of the persons employed with the customs at this port, &c., and a statement of the reduction that can be made with due regard to the public interest, "the list of persons employed at this port" I have the pleasure to transmit enclosed. In reply to the latter clause of your circular letter, I beg leave respectfully to state that the situation of inspector of this port has ceased to be of much service to the interest of the government.

There are no duties collected here; consequently, very little public duty for an inspector to perform, except in a preventive sense, and this only during the winter seasons. Whenever the port of Baltimore becomes closed by ice, vessels at this season arriving from foreign ports, having on board goods subject to duty, are frequently compelled to put into this harbor, but now have only to remain a very short time before they obtain the ice-boats, so as to be conveyed to their destination—the port of Baltimore. The introduction of this class of vessels has much lessened the inspector's duties, even in a preventive sense. Very few vessels of any other denomination arrive at this port. The number and tonnage of vessels is also decreasing yearly, as will be perceived by the abstract returns from this office. Therefore, in fact, the duties which this officer has to perform have, within a short time, become nominal.

In exercising a sound discretion upon this subject, I therefore recommend a discontinuance of the inspector of this port, from and after the 30th ultimo, believing the discontinuance of this office will not be any detriment to the public interest.

I beg leave to state that the storehouse formerly occupied by me, under the authority of the department, was given up on the 31st ultimo, which was an expenditure of the government of sixty dollars per annum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SANDS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from N. Willis, collector at Oxford.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *Oxford, May* 5, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th of April is received. In answer thereto, I have to state that I am the only officer employed by the United States for the collection of revenue at this port. My original appointment is dated 23d day of March, 1839; and my present commission bears date from the 24th day of January, 1848. The rate of compensation received is $250 per annum.

The receipts of marine hospital money do not quite pay the collector's salary; and, as there is nothing received from customs, I have occasionally to draft on the treasury for small balances in my favor.

There are no expenses incurred at this port on account of collections: the deputy collector is appointed and paid by me. I cannot, therefore, see how any deductions could be made in the expenses of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WILLIS, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from B. H. Crockett, collector at Vienna.*

VIENNA, *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: Your "circular," under date of the 19th instant, relative to the number of persons employed in the collection of the customs at this port, has just come to hand; to which I would respectfully state, I am the only person connected with the collection of the revenue at this port. I received my first appointment as collector of the district of Vienna from President Tyler, on the 31st day of March, 1842; and was reappointed, the 31st day of March, 1846, by President Polk. I receive a salary of $200 a year, the fees for issuing licenses, &c., and 3 per cent. on the amount of marine hospital money collected—which amount, together, to about $500 per annum.

Not being in possession of the information contained in your circular under date of the 16th instant, I transmitted the returns, as I usually have done, to the First Auditor of the Treasury, which I learn from said circular to be due your bureau. If they have not come to hand for the first quarter of the present year, you will please inform me. It will give me great pleasure to transmit from this office any information that may tend in any way to lighten the many arduous duties with which you or any other branch of the department may be charged.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

B. H. CROCKETT, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

*Letter from the collector at Georgetown, D. C.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Georgetown, D. C., April 27, 1849.*

SIR: In reply to the circular of the Commissioner of Customs of April 19, 1849, requesting that the collector will promptly furnish to his office "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointments, and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with due regard to the public interest," I have the honor to state, that the following is a list of all the persons in any way connected with this office, viz: the collector, three inspectors, one weigher and measurer, and one gauger. [Table of compensation, services, &c., omitted.]

In regard to any reduction that can be made, I deem it inexpedient to recommend any in this port, as the salaries of two of the inspectors have already been reduced from $1,095 to their present compensation, which is as low as the services of efficient officers could be obtained, with due regard to the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WHITE, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

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*Letter from the collector at Richmond, Virginia.*

APRIL 27, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant was received on the evening of the 23d, and, in compliance with your instructions, I send herewith the statement required. This statement shows the whole number of persons connected with the customs in this district, viz: the collector and four inspectors of the revenue, who perform all the duties of inspectors, deputy collectors, weighers and measurers, &c., except gaugers, receiving no other compensation than their salaries as inspectors. This arrangement was made soon after my appointment as collector in 1835, by President Jackson, with the approbation of Mr. Woodbury, the then Secretary of the Treasury, and has been continued ever since. At that time there were five inspectors: two in the city; one at Rocket's, where most of the coasting vessels receive and discharge their cargoes; one at Warwick, about five miles below, where ships and vessels of lighter burden drawing more water were obliged to come to, not being able to cross a bar just at that point; and one at Bermuda Hundred, where vessels of the largest class were obliged to lie. Bermuda Hundred is the lowest point on James river in this district, about forty or fifty miles below Richmond. In the course of two or three years the inspector at Warwick died, and the business of the district having greatly decreased, with the approbation of the Secretary I discontinued that office, since which time there have been only four inspectors in this district.

In your circular above mentioned, you invite the attention of collectors to the 4th section of the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1849, which limits the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs after the 30th of June next to one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

thereby reducing the expenses five hundred and forty thousand dollars or thereabouts, and asking their co-operation, in order to enable you to meet the requirements of this act. In aid of your exertions to carry out the requirements of this law, I would suggest that, as the business of this district has greatly diminished during the last three or four years, (I mean the direct import trade,) the inspector at Bermuda Hundred be discontinued. This would reduce the expenses of this district $1,095, and I hope, with the remaining inspectors, I can have the public interests properly attended to. I do not know of any other reduction which could be made. The surveyor at City Point is also surveyor at Bermuda Hundred; but I consider his office as merely nominal, so seldom is he called on to perform any service there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS NELSON, *Collector.*

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Eastville.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Eastville, April* 30, 1849.

SIR: In reply to the circular from your department of the 19th instant, calling for information in regard to the persons employed in the collection of the revenue in this district, their compensation, duties, &c., I beg leave to state, that in the whole district, covering a space of 640 square miles, with about 2,500 tons of vessels, there is a surveyor of the port of Accomac at a salary of $250, and fees amounting to $120 or $130 more per annum. My own salary is $200, and the fees and emoluments of my office are from $35 to $50 more per annum. The services of a deputy collector, which are absolutely necessary to prevent disappointment to persons travelling from a distance to the office, are rendered *gratuitously*, and he is without any fee or reward, either directly or indirectly. My official bond bears date February 14, 1848, and is a renewal of a former one dated March 15, 1843, which had expired. The surveyor of Accomac will inform you in regard to his.

The nature of the duties of this office consists in the granting enrolments and licenses to coasting vessels, entering and clearing them, endorsing changes of masters, which are of constant occurrence, and issuing new papers upon changes of property, which are very frequent, and for which purpose the collector or his deputy must be constantly at his post, at all hours, day or night, to answer the calls of persons from a distance, who must not be disappointed or detained. From these facts, you will be able to judge what reduction can be made upon the salaries of my office to aid the proposed reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenue.

With much respect, sir, I remain your obedient servant,

PETER S. BOWDINE, *Collector,*
by WM. KENNARD, *D. C.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

*Letter from the collector at Petersburg.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Petersburg, May 3, 1849.*

SIR: In reply to that part of the department's circular of the 19th ult., which calls for a statement of the reduction that can be made "in the expenses of the collection of the revenue," and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest, I have to suggest that, perhaps, if the laws permit, it might be expedient to combine the office of "weigher, measurer, and gauger," whose annual emoluments are about $530, with that of the "permanent inspector" at City Point. The duties of the inspector at Petersburg are light, and his compensation, which is $3 per diem, might, perhaps, be properly reduced.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. TRAVIS ROSSER, *Collector.*

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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*Letter from the surveyor at Yeocomico.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
*Yeocomico, May 22, 1849.*

SIR: In reply to your circular, dated the 19th ult., I have to inform you that I am the only person connected with the customs at this port, unless boatmen are so considered; if so, I will state for your information, that I employ two boatmen by the year, and occasionally, when necessity requires it, two others, temporarily. The compensation allowed me for boatmen is two hundred dollars per annum, which is barely enough to pay two. I will here state, that the Potomac at this place is from ten to twelve miles wide; and within my district, numerous bold rivers and creeks offer every facility to the smuggler to prosecute his unlawful traffic.

In conclusion, with due regard to the public interest, it is my opinion that there should be no further reduction of the expenses in the collection of the revenue at this port.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GORDON FORBES.

The COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington City, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Alexandria.*

MAY 5, 1849.

SIR: The circular issuing from your office, under date of the 19th April last, has been received, and in compliance with the instructions contained therein, I herewith transmit "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with the further particulars therein required. In this list I have not placed my own or the surveyor's fees,

not deeming them a charge upon the revenue; but I have my own and the surveyor's extra compensation, and my commission as superintendent of lights, and as agent of marine hospital.

With regard to a reduction of the employees at this custom-house, in order to a lessening of the expenses of collecting the revenue, I cannot, with a due regard to the public interest, recommend any change—our force is small, being but two inspectors, with a large coasting and export trade, and between fifty and sixty foreign arrivals in the course of the year; the business of the port could not properly be attended to with less.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDM. GREEN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Elizabeth City.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Elizabeth City, May* 9, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular request of the 19th ult., I have to state that the persons connected with the collection of the customs at this port are temporary inspectors, weighers, gaugers, and measurers. They are three in number; names, office, and date of appointment as follows, viz:

E. L. Stephens, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, July 7, 1845.

William Halsey, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, April 12, 1848.

James Barber, as temporary inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer, January 12, 1849.

The rate of compensation received by them is three dollars per day for inspection, (exclusive of the days of weighing, gauging, and measuring;) for weighing, 12 cents per draught; for gauging, 12 cents per cask; and for measuring (salt) 75 cents per hundred bushels.

I would suggest, with great deference, that the most *reasonable* way to effect a retrenchment in the expenses of collecting revenue from the customs at this port, would be to limit the number of days of inspector to a less number than fifteen, as now allowed by law. The greatest importation here is salt, and it not unfrequently takes nearly all the duties on a cargo to pay the expenses of inspection and measuring.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. D. PRITCHARD, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
*Washington City.*

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*Letter from the collector at Washington, N. C.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Washington, May* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two circulars, bearing date the 16th and 19th ultimo, the latter of which I beg leave to

reply to. The whole number of persons employed connected with the customs at this port is two—myself acting in the several capacities of collector of customs, agent of marine hospital fund, and superintendent of staking and light-houses in this district, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for services as collector; no salary being allowed in any other capacity—my original appointment bearing date the 15th May, 1845, and my present appointment bearing date the 3d of January, 1846.

The other person employed connected with the customs at this port is Mr. Melancthon F. Van Wartwick, acting, as necessity requires, in the several capacities of deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, measurer, surveyor, and clerk of this office—his first and only appointment bearing date the 8th day of August, 1848, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. In order to meet the reduction required in "the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," I have reduced the salary of M. F. Van Wartwick, deputy collector, &c., &c., with his consent, to five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, after the 30th of June next ensuing. I wish it to be understood that this reduction is not made on the ground that Mr. Van Wartwick's services are more than compensated at a salary of six hundred dollars; on the contrary, I think the services performed by him are fully equal to the compensation; but that it is done solely on the ground that it is absolutely necessary, and a readiness to co-operate in discharging the indebtedness of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. HATTON,
*Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs of the United States.*

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*Letter from collector at Beaufort, N. C.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BEAUFORT, N. C., *May* 1, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th ultimo, communicating a copy of "An act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury," &c., and calling for a "list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, &c., has been received.

In reply, I have to state to you that the persons connected with the customs at this port are the following: James E. Gibble, collector—original appointment dated April 29th, 1834; present appointment dated April 3, 1846; each taking effect on the 23d March of the respective years. "Rate of compensation" $250 per year, and certain fees prescribed by law. "Services rendered" are issuing papers to vessels, collecting duties, superintending the light-house at Cape Look Out and the buoy at Beaufort bar, and other duties incident to the office. Elijah Whitehurst, inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer—appointment dated November 14, 1842. "Rate of compensation" $3 per diem, when actually employed as inspector, and allowances prescribed by law for services in the other capacities stated. The "services rendered" are boarding vessels

coming into this harbor, and taking in charge such as have foreign produce on board; gauging, weighing, and measuring their cargoes.

One oarsman, (slave,) employed in the revenue boat, authorized by letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 25, 1835. Two hands were authorized to be employed, and accordingly two *were* employed until 30th September, 1841, when one was discharged by the collector. "Rate of compensation" of the oarsman now employed is $10 per month. "Services rendered" are assisting inspector, &c., and taking care of revenue boat.

The expenditures at this custom-house have been made on the most economical scale that the duties to be performed would admit. The official returns from this office will show the *whole amount* of compensation of the collector and inspector per year. I do not think that any reduction can be made in either at present, "with a due regard to the public interest." The services of a competent inspector, &c., could not be secured for a less compensation than the present one receives. The oarsman employed seems indispensable to the service; and if one is not kept on regular pay, such services as are required could not always be commanded when most needed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. GIBBLE,
*Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Charleston.*

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
*Collector's Office, May* 10, 1849.

SIR: I enclose a list of "all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port, with "the dates of their original appointments, and their present appointments, and the rate of compensation received by them;" also, a designation of the nature of the service performed by them. I am at a loss to know how the number of officers can be reduced "with a due regard to the public interest." The number of officers at this port is about the same that it was fifteen years ago. Although our foreign trade has not increased within that time, yet the quantity of foreign goods arriving coastwise from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia is annually increasing, and will continue to increase; and it is of the greatest importance to the public interest that due vigilance should be exercised, as well with regard to vessels arriving coastwise as those arriving from foreign ports. For this purpose, the present number of officers seems to me to be necessary. If any other mode can be adopted of diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I will promptly communicate it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAYSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner.*

*List of officers and others employed in the collection of the revenue in the district of Georgetown, S. C.*

| Date of original appointment. | Date of present appointment. | Names and office. | In what way employed. | Compensation per annum. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 6, 1835 | January 5, 1846 | Thomas L. Shaw, collector and inspector. | ..... | $250 00 | No retrenchment can be made or suggested, either as to a less number of officers (the number being small) than are now employed, or in any way compatible with the public interest, in a faithful discharge of the duties of this office; but every means will be used to the end of strict economy in all disbursements and business matters connected with the collection of the revenue. |
| | January 8, 1845 | J. C. Porter, deputy collector and inspector. | In boarding vessels and assisting in the various duties, as the business may require in the custom-house. | 125 00 | |

DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, S. C., *Collector's Office, May* 1, 1849.

T. L. SHAW, *Collector.*

*Letter from the collector at Georgetown, South Carolina.*

GEORGETOWN, S. C., *May* 2, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th instant, I herewith forward to you a list of persons connected with the customs at this port, and refer to the remarks I have there made as to reduction; and I have no suggestions I can make in addition, with that view.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. SHAW, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at Savannah.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Collector's Office, Savannah, May* 1, 1849.

SIR: I herewith transmit, in conformity to your circular instructions of the 19th ultimo, a list of all persons in any way connected with the custom-house at this port. In frankness, I must say that I think you will find the affairs of this office are at an economical standard; and with all the judicious economy which I desire to practise and cultivate in all my official transactions, I am not aware that I can suggest any reductions that can be made that will be advantageous to the public interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BULLOCK, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at St. Mary's, Georgia.*

MAY 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, agreeably to your "circular" of the 19th April, a list of all those engaged in the collection of revenue in the district of St. Mary's, Georgia, on the 1st of May, 1849, with the date of their appointments, and compensation for services.

I would remark, that Capt. N. L. Cash, commanding the United States revenue boat "Vigilant," of this district, is attached to the United States revenue marine; hence I have not thought it necessary to include him with the others, his name being on the regular register of marine officers at headquarters.

You desire me, also, to state my opinion "if any reduction can be made with due regard to the public interests" in this district. The office of inspector of customs at Jeffersonton, in this district, was made in 1839, as it was then supposed the trade of the Satilla river, on which stream this village is situate, would authorize and render it necessary. Since that time, however, the trade has decreased so much, that in my judgment I

think that office can be abolished. This is the only reduction which can be made without manifest injury to the government.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. W. CLARK,
*Collector and Inspector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington City.*

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*Letter from the collector at Brunswick, Georgia.*

PORT OF DARIEN,
*Collector's Office, Darien, May* 24, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your two circulars of 16th and 19th April. There are only two persons connected with the customs in this district. Mr. Woodford Mabury, permanent inspector at Brunswick, has held that situation since October, 1838, with a salary of $500 until October, 1844, when his salary was reduced to $250, which he has since received. Brunswick is in sight of St. Simon's sound, is a conspicuous situation, and an inspector there considered necessary.

There is in Darien no other officer but myself. I was appointed surveyor on the 21st of March, 1845, with a salary of $250 per annum, when this district was merged in the district of St. Mary's, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward H. Hopkins, esq., and performed the duty of surveyor and inspector since this district has been reinstated. I was appointed collector on the fifth of August, 1848. I perform that duty, and also that of inspector of this port. My compensation is $250 per annum and fees of office; the latter varies from $110 to $140 a year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARMAND LEFILS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of the Customs, Washington.*

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*Letter from the collector at Mobile.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Mobile, June* 13, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a list of the subordinate officers connected with the customs at this port, with the amount of compensation and specification of duties, as required in your circular letter of the 19th April, 1849.

It will be observed that the number of inspectors employed and paid the year round is limited to seven, to wit: the acting deputy collector, cashier, and general clerk, impost clerk, acting surveyor, wharf inspector, warehouse keeper, and night inspector. Neither of these officers could be discharged without serious detriment to the public service, and I therefore earnestly recommend that they be retained.

There are two weighers and measurers, who receive compensation in fees, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, the maximum fixed

by law. Both these officers are indispensable, as it very frequently happens that one of them is employed on board vessels down the bay, while the other is engaged in similar duties in the city. Sickness and unavoidable absence are also additional contingencies, requiring the presence of at least two such officers.

The same remarks apply to the two appraisers, who are paid by the day for services actually performed.

The four outdoor temporary inspectors are generally employed from the 1st of October to the 1st of June, and are then discharged for the summer; this practice is, I think, bad economy. The public interest would be better subserved if they were retained the whole year, and their offices made permanent. The compensation allowed by law, of three dollars per day, yields at best a very meagre support to a man and his family residing in this city, where the expenses of living are so high. The consequence is, it has been found almost impossible to procure the services of really competent men for these offices.

With regard to the occasional inspectors, the number of them is immaterial, since their services are only required when there is more business than can be performed by the temporary inspectors. It not unfrequently happens that the exigencies of our trade during the winter make it necessary to appoint a greater number than is reported in the enclosed list.

I think, then, that the number of officers employed at this port should not be diminished, because I am satisfied that the revenue laws could not be faithfully administered with a less number.

The rate of compensation at present allowed is barely adequate to a decent support, and any further reduction would drive every valuable officer out of the service, since it would deprive him of the means of living in it. It became necessary some years ago, in order to retain the services of the present cashier, general clerk, and the impost clerk, two experienced and most excellent officers, that the collector should allow them, out of his emolument fund, the sum of $405 each, in addition to their per diem pay as inspectors. Thus an annual contribution of $810 is now paid by the collector of this port, because the compensation allowed by the government was insufficient to secure the services of competent persons to perform the duties which its laws impose upon him.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any reduction, either in the number or compensation of officers, could be made at this port with safety to the public interest; indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the business of the office could be conducted on a more economical basis than the present.

In the letter which I had the honor to address you on the 16th ult., I submitted a plan by which the expenses of collecting the revenue in this district might be reduced $10,000 annually. Should the plan suggested be adopted, I feel assured that the business of this office will then be conducted as economically as is consistent with a due regard to the public interest.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

* Dispense with revenue cutters and build a revenue boat.

*Letter from the collector at Vicksburg, Mississippi.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Port of Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 7, 1849.*

SIR: Your two circulars, dated the 16th and 19th ultimo, have been duly received, and your instructions *carefully noticed.* At this port I attend to all the duties of the custom-house myself personally. I have nothing in public store at present except crates and hogsheads of earthenware, as per quarterly return made on the 2d ultimo. The goods are deposited in a No. 1 brick building in this city, and a certificate filed in my office from one of the agents of Columbus Insurance Company, of Ohio.

Your obedient servant,

H. HENDREN, *Collector.*

To the Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington city, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Pensacola.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PENSACOLA, *May 2, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the mail of this morning, of your circular of the 19th ultimo, requesting me "to furnish to your office a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them," &c. In compliance therewith I have to state—(list of appointments, services, &c., omitted.)

The compensation now received by these officers will not, in justice, admit of any reduction; in fact, a further reduction would render impracticable the employment of competent persons.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

DILLON JORDAN, *Collector.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

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*Letter from the collector at Key West.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Key West, May 5, 1849.*

SIR: I received your circular of the 19th of April, 1849, relative to the "Act requiring all moneys received from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement, and for other purposes," on the 3d instant, and in compliance therewith I have the honor to report a list of all persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, with dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received, and the services performed by them:

Charles Howe, deputy collector, now inspector of the customs, under appointment of 18th September, 1845; compensation $3 per day; does the duties of deputy collector and inspector of the customs.

William B. Randolph, second lieutenant* of the United States revenue

* As third lieutenant, but recently promoted to second lieutenant—$860 per annum.

marine, under appointment of November —, 1845; compensation $790 per annum; boarding officer and inspector of the customs.

William Russell, inspector of the customs at Indian river, east coast of Florida, under appointment of 1st October, 1844. Inspector Russell has a boat and two boatmen in the service of the United States. His compensation is $550 per annum, and his boat-hands receive each $15 per month. The boarding boat of this port has a crew of four men, whose pay is $30 per month each.

These are all the persons in any way connected with the customs in this district. We occasionally employ merchant appraisers, and a temporary inspector, as the public interests require. I do not think that the public interests would be advanced by a reduction of the compensation of any of them, or by the discontinuance of their employments, except that of the inspector of Indian river. It would, I think, be expedient to place this inspector at Cape Florida, and to give him a small cruising boat, with which he could cruise inside the Florida reef and attend to wrecked cargoes of foreign merchandise. Such an officer formerly existed at Indian Key, half way between this port and the cape. Excepting at this port, there is not an officer of the customs between Tampa Bay and Indian river, a distance of about five hundred miles of seacoast, every point of which may be approached by the small smugglers of Cuba. I have never considered the station at Indian river as of the least importance to the public interests, but one at Cape Florida is much required.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLERY, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*Letter from the collector at New Orleans.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *New Orleans, June 7*, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your circular of 19th April, and to lay before you the information called for, with such suggestions as a thorough investigation of the subject induces me to submit to your consideration. Animated by an earnest desire to co-operate in the laudable effort to diminish the expenses of collecting the revenue derived through the customs, I entered on the examination of this subject; and I must be allowed to express my regret, not only at not being able to recommend any material curtailment of expenditures here, as being consistent "with a due regard to the public interest," but also at finding it my duty to make known to you, that a due regard for that interest imperatively requires a very considerable increase of force, by which the revenue may be more effectually protected.

The following documents I enclose herewith:

A.—A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port; the dates of their original appointment; of their present appointment; the rate of compensation received by them; and a description of the nature of their services.

B.—Surveyor's report to me on the inadequacy of the force under his department to prevent violation of the revenue laws; increase required; the inexpediency of reducing the present rates of compensation.

C.—Weigher's report.
D.—Measurer's report.
E.—Marker's report.
F.—Captain Winslow Foster's report.
G.—Gauger's report.

The total annual amount of expenditures incurred for the collection of the revenue at this port, you will find, by statement A, to be $163,735.

The reductions which may be made are quite inconsiderable when compared with the sum total, or with the increased expenditure which I consider necessary.

I have recently recommended to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury a plan by which payments of duties may be made in treasury certificates, issued on deposites of coin in the treasury, instead of being made, as now, in coin at the custom-house. If adopted, it will enable me to dispense with at least one clerk.

I have also recommended that the boarding station at Point La Hache, about 40 miles below the city, be abolished, as useless. At the same time, I have recommended other boarding stations, and other additional expenditures, far exceeding in amount any saving which can thus be effected.

That you may judge, sir, of the inadequacy of the present force, as limited by law, I will enter into some details.

The extent of our port is now about 8 miles, which is at times lined with vessels. There are authorized by law sixty-two day-inspectors: five are detailed to attend to five warehouses of the first class; one to attend to a warehouse of the second class, and to aid in the collector's office; five more are detailed as boarding officers at various points distant from the city; and three may be assumed as the ordinary number on the sick list—thus leaving an effective force, to protect the revenue along so extensive a line of shipping, of forty-eight inspectors.

This number, during eight months of the year, is entirely insufficient, as you will perceive from the report of the surveyor, B. A policy so parsimonious as not to allow a sufficient number of inspectors, cannot be otherwise than injurious, and assuredly defeats its own object.

It is well known here, and I am daily accumulating facts confirmatory thereof, that smuggling to a very considerable extent has been, and is now, carried on. In certain articles, cigars particularly, it has reached that point to almost entirely prevent legitimate importations. Distilled liquors is another article that is thus introduced. The means by which the revenue laws have been evaded, are the following: Getting such articles as are of small bulk ashore from vessels during the night. The late night inspectors having been very inefficient, and their number too small, more of such articles have been seized during the last three weeks, under a new organization of the night inspectors, than during the last year. Similar frauds occur during the day from the same two causes. 2. Landing articles from on board vessels coming up the river, there not being inspectors enough to place one on board of vessels from foreign ports at the entrances of the river. 3d. Articles of large bulk, as well as cigars, introduced through the several bayous emptying into the bay of Barataria, &c., as is more particularly described in the letter of Captain Winslow Foster, a copy of which is enclosed, F. These bayous communicate with the river above and below the city, by means of canals, and there can be no security against smuggling unless a revenue cutter drawing

six feet water is placed on this station; and besides, there should be a boarding station at Fort Livingston, with a suitable boat with six men. Provisional inspectors, *without compensation*, can be employed at the junction of each canal with the river, who will be entitled to receive one half of all they seize. These means, if adopted, will prevent smuggling to a very large amount.

There is one gauger and one deputy; one marker and one deputy; one weigher and one deputy; one measurer and one deputy. None of these officers can be dispensed with.

Previous to 1838 the gauger, marker, weigher, and measurer were compensated by fees; the amount of these fees was of course in proportion to their labors, and they employed assistants as they were required. But from that year the number has been fixed as above, regardless of the great increase of business since. The consequence is, that it is becoming physically impossible for these officers to perform their duties. They are applying to me for assistance, but I am prohibited from according it, by the Secretary of the Treasury's letter of 25th October, 1848, although I am convinced that justice to them and a due regard to the public interest require that it should be given.

*Assistant collector, deputy collector, and clerks in collector's office.*—Their number cannot be diminished without most serious inconvenience to the public having business with the custom-house, and injury to the public interests.

Their compensation is moderate, averaging less than the compensation allowed by mercantile houses and banking institutions to persons of equal capacity; and, considering the greater cost of living in this city, their pay is relatively less than in any other city in the Union.

Any considerable reduction of compensation will expose the government to lose the services of able and experienced accountants, who would be able to improve their condition by obtaining other employment. These remarks are applicable generally to all the persons employed in the customs at this port.

The duties of the persons attached to the collector's office have been more than doubled by the adoption of the warehousing system; hundreds of entries being made in instances where, before the adoption of that system, one sufficed. This at times renders it necessary to call in the aid of one or more capable inspectors; and one is now employed in my office, and so is another during the time he is not occupied by attending to 2d class stores under his charge.

The increased force which I conceive to be indispensable, may be thus stated:

1. A revenue cutter drawing not over six feet water, to protect the coast from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. [See Captain Winslow Foster's letter, F.]

2. A boarding station, with large boat, at Fort Livingston.

3. A boarding station at the city of Lafayette, within the port.

4. Additional inspectors to be employed, as recommended in the surveyor's letter, B.

5. One additional weigher, one additional measurer, one additional gauger, and one or more laborers to assist the marker and his deputy.

With this increase of force I believe we shall be able to prevent the

evasion of the revenue laws to so great an extent, as to save to government annually an amount fully equal to the whole expenditure now incurred in collecting the revenue at this port.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. J. PETERS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington.*

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F.

PASS CHRISTIAN,
*May* 25, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your expressed wish, "that I should give you in writing my opinion of the description of vessel for a revenue cutter in this district," I have the honor to state, that no vessel drawing over six feet of water can be efficient in her duty of suppressing or detecting violations of the revenue on this coast, because of the numerous inlets, and the rivers west of the Mississippi to our western limit, (the Rio Grande,) only two of which admit vessels over that draught—Galveston and Matagorda, in Texas; while we have in Louisiana eight entrances, viz: Barataria, Cuyo or La Fourche, Grand Caillon, Attakapas, Cote Blanche, Vermillion, the Grand Pass, and Sabine; and in Texas, St. Louis, Aransas, and Brasos St. Jago—making in all eleven ports, all having very considerable trade and navigation, which is daily increasing in extent and importance; yet will only admit in ordinary times vessels drawing six feet and under, where every facility invites the smuggler and offers abundant market for his contraband goods, or even *human traffic.*

During my operations in the "Woodbury," on this coast, either under the collector's orders in our legitimate duties, with the board of engineers on survey, or with General Taylor in his advance to Del Norte, it is true that I got into several of these places by lightening and trimming much by the head, but never in a single instance without hard thumping, and at imminent risk of losing the vessel. The duties and authority of a revenue cutter, as you well know, extend only four leagues from the coast, and she can be of little aid in the protection of the revenue if incapable of proceeding inland as far as the vessels ordinarily engaged in both the foreign and domestic navigation of the country.

I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that a suitable vessel has not been assigned to this coast for the past twenty-three or four years; and it is evident that if not constructed with a due regard to the nature of the coast on which they are to operate, they consequently are inefficient. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a vessel be built on the approved model of what is understood and called by shipwrights the *flat-sharp*, and to be of the following dimensions, viz: seventy-five feet keel, twenty feet moulded beam, eight feet hold, with deadrise on floor not to exceed sixteen inches to half breadth of beam, and in ballast trim to draw six feet forward and aft. Such a vessel will ton about 130, be roomy and comfortable for all, and sail fast.

It is strange that for years past no discrimination has been made in assigning these vessels to shallow or bold coasts.

In making this representation, the good of and usefulness of the service is my sole motive; and under a full conviction that adopting my humble advice will secure the object of the establishment and protect the fair trader,

I remain, with very great respect, faithfully your obedient servant,

WINSLOW FOSTER,
*Captain United States Revenue Marine.*

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq.,
*Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.*

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B.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
*New Orleans, June 2, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 1st instant.

Before answering the interrogatories propounded, I beg leave to premise that the information which you seek, and I now communicate, is not the result of personal experience, (being so short a time in office,) but is principally derived from the chief officers of my predecessor. I will, however, remark that, so far as my own knowledge of the subject extends, I have every confidence in the statements which have been made to me, and do not hesitate to endorse them.

The first query is as follows: "What number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port; and how you would deem it necessary to employ them; also, as to the night inspectors." In answer to that portion of the query contained in the following words: "what number of inspectors you consider sufficient for the protection of the revenue at this port," I would remark that I consider *ninety-seven* necessary, including in this number those employed temporarily. And in answer to that portion of the query which is as follows: "and how you would deem it necessary to employ them," I would state that they should be divided into the classes of inspectors for day duty, inspectors for night duty, and inspectors for river duty; and the numbers attached to each class should be sufficient for each specific purpose.

From the knowledge which I have acquired, I would recommend them to be classed as follows, viz:

Forty-seven permanent day inspectors, (as now provided for by law.)

Twenty-five temporary day inspectors, (being an increase of fifteen over the number now allowed.)

Fifteen permanent night inspectors, (being an increase of five over the present number.)

Ten river inspectors, (permanent.)

The reasons for the increase over the present force will be given in answer to a subsequent interrogatory.

The second query is as follows: "Do you think a revenue cutter indispensable to the protection of the coast and bayous against smugglers?"

The law of 1799, in reference to revenue cutters, makes the officers of the cutters also officers of the customs, and attaches to them certain duties, which, I am informed, so far as this port is concerned, have never been

performed, even when revenue cutters have been attached to the station. Without a reform, a revenue cutter would be a useless expense. In connexion with this matter, I would further remark, that if the force could be increased, and classed as above designated, and inspectors appointed to guard certain points on the coast, a revenue cutter could be easily dispensed with.

The third query is as follows: "If the present number of inspectors has been found inadequate, be pleased to state particularly what inconveniences have been thereby occasioned," &c.

I will quote the following remarks, made by Dr. Reyburn, who has been deputy surveyor for the last two and a half years, and from whom the information was specially solicited upon the subject:

"The injury to the revenue from inadequacy of inspection force is almost incalculable. The delays and losses to the merchants from want of officers has been considerable. It was a common occurrence for one officer to have two and three vessels under his charge at once, and two out of the three with assorted cargoes. Six vessels with coffee have had but one officer assigned to them; and often the officer has discharged at the same time salt, bricks, slates, and mahogany from different vessels. Merchants have had to wait for officers repeatedly; and a demand has been often made for an officer by the merchant when it was impossible to comply with his demand. At least five months in the year, six out of the ten night inspectors are on duty in this office."

From the foregoing remarks, you will readily perceive that the force is entirely inadequate, and that the door is left open for smuggling, and of which I have every reason to believe, from information I have obtained from various sources, many persons have availed themselves. It is estimated, by those who are capable of forming an opinion, that the revenue is defrauded annually of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, at this port, in consequence of the parsimonious spirit which has hitherto characterized legislation on this subject.

In answer to the residue of the query, which is as follows: "Can the compensation now allowed by law to inspectors be diminished here with a due regard to the public interest?" I would remark that the law fixing the compensation of inspectors at $3 per diem is general, and pervades all parts of the Union. Any person acquainted with the rates of living at the northern ports and at this place is aware that, while $3 would support an inspector with ease and comfort at the North, in this place it is with the utmost difficulty (to make use of a common expression) they can "make both ends meet."

I can say, most unhesitatingly, that any reduction in the rate of compensation to inspectors at this port would be both unwise and injudicious, as it would tend to drive every respectable man from the service; and, as a consequence, those who are bankrupt in character and reputation would be the only applicants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. STILLE, *Surveyor.*

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq., *Collector.*

*Letter from the collector at Franklin, Louisiana.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*Franklin, Louisiana, May* 10, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit herewith a "list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs" at this port; and I am of opinion that no reduction can be made of the expenditures in this district, with a due regard to the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

K. N. McMILLAN, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington City, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Galveston.*

GALVESTON, *May* 11, 1849.

SIR: I have received your circular of the 16th ultimo announcing your appointment as Commissioner of Customs. I have also received your circular of the 19th ultimo requiring "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at your (this) port, designating the dates of their original appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest."

I transmit herewith the list required; by reference to which, it will be seen that I have at this port a deputy, with a salary of $600; one clerk, who discharges the duties of impost, drawback, and entry clerk, with all the miscellaneous duties of the office, at a salary of $800; one boarding inspector, who discharges the duties assigned to that office, with that of weigher, gauger, and measurer, with a salary of $1,200; one inspector, who discharges the duties of storekeeper; and one inspector, who discharges the duties of inspector exclusively.

In view of the executive and preventive means necessary to protect the public interest at this port, I would be remiss in my duty to recommend a reduction of the number of officers at this time employed; nor could I with propriety, knowing the expensive means of living at this place, recommend a reduction of the salaries. I do not believe that competent persons could be procured for less compensation.

At this port there are many arrivals and departures of vessels, foreign as well as coastwise, and the duties of inspector are as essential as though direct importations and receipts from the customs were much larger. The current fiscal year has not produced at this office a revenue proportional with the expenses. It is, however, confidently believed that the fiscal year commencing 1st of July next will present a different figure, as did the two preceding years.

There are in this district two ports of delivery. At Sabine Pass there is a deputy collector, and at Velasco a surveyor, both appointed by the President, with each a salary of $1,000, the expenses of which have to be paid at this office, the fees accruing at those ports being very inconsiderable.

Very respectfully,

H. G. RUNNELS, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

*Letter from the collector at Sandusky.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SANDUSKY, OHIO,
*April* 30, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your circular of the 19th instant, I have to report that there are six persons connected with the collection of the customs within the district of Sandusky, Ohio, as follows:

(Table omitted.)

There is nothing in this office "showing the dates of their original appointments." Their services are—granting clearances to vessels leaving their ports, collecting duties on imports, and generally protecting the revenue from illicit trade.

I think that the convenience of commerce and the protection of the revenue require their continuance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PATTERSON, *Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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*A list of officers connected with the collection of the customs in the district of Chicago, Illinois, May* 1, 1849.

| Names of officers. | Nature of services rendered. | Date of appointments. | Rate of compensation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William B. Snowhook.. | Collector and inspector and marine hospital agent..... | August 4, 1846 | $840 85 |
| Valentine A. Boyer..... | Deputy collector and inspector at Chicago ..... | October 1, 1846 | 480 00 |
| John White ..... | Deputy collector and inspector at Milwaukie..... | October 1, 1846 | 360 00 |
| John B. Macy..... | Confidential inspector..... | Janu'y 17, 1849 | $3 00 per diem, and mileage 10 cents per mile. |

The district of Chicago, comprising the following ports, viz: Michigan City, in Indiana, Little Fort, or Wankegan, in Illinois, Southport, Racine, Milwaukie, Port Washington, and Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, is but poorly supplied with officers for the collection and protection of the revenue; the duties of the deputy collector and inspector have been on that account laborious and constant, particularly as there is but one at the port of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and another at Chicago, Illinois, who have been obliged to perform the services pertaining to the office of deputy collector, and also those belonging to special surveyor.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the commerce of this district, I consider it highly important and necessary that an additional inspector be appointed at the port of Chicago, the necessity therefor being more strongly indicated by the great number of vessels constantly arriving at this port from the neighboring British provinces, which require a more particular supervision and inspection than can be afforded under existing circumstances.

Upon due consideration I offer the above suggestion, and most respectfully submit the same for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. SNOWHOOK, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, *Commissioner of Customs,*
*Washington, D. C.*

*Letter from the collector at Michilimackinac.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *May* 6, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of 19th ultimo is received. Below, the answer to queries. (Table omitted.)

*Remarks.*—There should be no reduction made here either in number of persons employed or amount paid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. K. HARING, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the surveyor at Nashville.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., *April* 30, 1849.

SIR: Enclosed you have my returns for the month ending April 30, 1849. In answer to your circular of the 19th April, I have to inform you that I have performed all the duties as surveyor, and inspector, and collector of this port, and have performed all the duties connected with these several offices since my appointment. My commission commenced on the 8th September, 1846. My salary is $350 per annum, and the perquisites—such as licensing steamboats—and am allowed one per cent. on the amount of duties and hospital fees collected—the perquisites and salary making about $400 per annum; for the correctness of which I refer you to my quarterly returns of fees and emoluments. When I was first appointed, the amount collected was not sufficient to pay the current expenses of the office; but you will perceive that within the last twelve or eighteen months, the imports have increased considerably; and by prompt and efficient attention to the duties of the office, they may gradually increase. In addition to the above office, I have also performed the duties of depositary at this place; for which I have not received one cent up to this date, and can recommend no system that could curtail the expenses at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE THOMAS, *Surveyor, &c.*

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*Letter from surveyor and inspector at St. Louis, Mo.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, *May* 4, 1849.

SIR: In accordance with your circular of the 19th ultimo, I respectfully represent that the only person employed at this port to aid in the collection of the revenue is Mr. Richard F. Barry, at the rate of two dollars per day. His present and only appointment took place on the first of August, 1848, by permission of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, by letter of 22d July, 1848. The duties he performs are, first, looking after smuggled goods; second, aiding in collecting marine hospital money; and at times, when I am engaged in examining the books and money in the

custody of the assistant treasurer, acts as my assistant in discharging my duties. When engaged in such service, (which is monthly,) and rendering aid generally, his services cannot be dispensed with, without injury to the revenue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. GRAY, *Surveyer and Inspector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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NOTE.—From the collectors of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and many other districts, no letters were received.

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*Letter from the collector at Detroit.*

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, DETROIT,
*May* 12, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 19th ult., and herewith enclose a list of subordinates in this district, with the date of their appointment, compensation and duties. I also submit a list of the officers considered necessary and proper to guard the interests of the government, graduated so as fully to meet the act of Congress so far as this district is concerned, which act, I perceive, requires a reduction of something like 25 per cent. of the aggregate cost of collecting the revenue from customs. In doing which, I beg leave to submit a few remarks in explanation.

The district of Detroit is large, and so situated as to be rather a fencing district against smuggling than a collection district for the entry of goods; commencing at the Ohio line and running along the west end of Lake Erie, through Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and river, and about one hundred and fifty miles along Lake Huron, north to Thunder Bay islands, crossing thence westerly to the east shore of Lake Michigan, thence south to the Illinois State line. It will be perceived that for about one hundred miles it is separated from Canada only by a few hundred yards of navigable waters. It should be borne in mind also that the ports on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, as well as the other ports in the district, are the frequent resort of vessels and propellers coming from Lake Ontario through the Welland canal, which gives great facility for the illegal introduction of articles subject to duty. To guard this extent of coasts a large number of men are requisite. From the experience of over three years which I have had, I am quite well assured that a large force properly posted, even with small pay, is the surest way to prevent frauds upon the revenue. The pecuniary advantage is less tempting than formerly; and as chances of detection are multiplied, efforts to evade the laws diminish. I have taken great pains, in the list of offices and proposed pay submitted as the future force requisite, to graduate the prices of each according to the service to be rendered.

The increase of tonnage, and the necessary transfer of vessel property, with the collection of duties, and returns to be made to the several bureaus, demand a thorough and capable deputy always in the office; and the two others recommended at $40 per month should be good clerks, copyists,

&c. One of them should understand the French language. Where other deputies are recommended, some duties are collected, and vessels are more or less arriving and departing. The number of inspectors cannot, in my judgment, be further reduced with safety, and the price fixed is the minimum compensation for which proper men can be had. You will perceive that I dispense with a secret or confidential inspector altogether. This is a saving of $300 per quarter, as by their pay and travel they generally receive the maximum sum annually, $1,200. My experience thus far has produced the conviction that however discreet they are, their official relation soon becomes known; and I have before recommended that the same person should not hold the post beyond six months, if at all. Instead of such officer, it would be worthy of experiment, if legal, to clothe the collector with power to appoint, for a special emergency, some discreet man to act for fifteen days, or at the most twenty, at a time, and the collector's authority to do so might so far be limited as to make the pay of such special agent depend entirely upon the necessity of the case shown by the collector to the proper department. If any need arises for secret service, it can thus be much better provided for than by the continuance of such secret inspectors, as such, for there is nothing secret about them but the name. Permit me to add, that to fulfil the duties required with this reduced number and reduced compensation, must be considered an experiment; but I shall cheerfully make this experiment, if deemed proper by the department; awaiting whose orders,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HAMMOND, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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ROCHESTER, *July* 16, 1849.

*A list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at the port of Rochester, in the district of Genesee, with the dates of their appointment, the rate of compensation received by them, and the nature of services rendered by each, as required by treasury circular of April* 19, 1849.

| Names of persons employed. | In what capacity. | Date of appointment. | Rate of compen'n. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elias Pond - - | Collector - - | April 30, 1849 | $796 |
| Erasmus D. Smith - | Deputy and inspector | May 30, 1849 | 730 |
| Phineas B. Cook - | " " | " " | 610 |
| Jno. P. Bennett - | " " | " " | 730 |
| Geo. B. Hannahs - | " " | June 16, 1849 | 730 |
| Jared Coleman - | " " | " " | 730 |
| | | | 4,326 |

The duties required of the several deputies are various, and general in their nature, as follows:

John P. Bennett is located at the port of Pultneyville, about thirty miles distant from this city.

Phineas B. Cook at Charlotte, seven miles distant.

Messrs. Hannahs and Coleman at the principal landing, two and a half miles distant.

Erasmus D. Smith at this office, in the city. There are no deputies but such as are in constant requisition, although at Charlotte and Pultneyville the amount collected is trifling—the duties of the deputies being principally of a *preventive* character. A plank road is nearly finished from this city to Charlotte, which will much increase the duties at that place; and I suggest that the compensation of the deputy at the place should be increased to the same amount as the others, viz: 730 dollars.

I would respectfully recommend that the salary of Mr. Smith, the deputy at this office, be increased to three dollars per day, and beg leave to submit the following reasons, which I trust will receive the consideration which they are justly entitled to:

1. The customs collected at this port since the year 1844 have increased from about 2,000 dollars to 16,000 dollars in 1848, and a proportionate increase of duty at this office.

2. The amount of duty has been much more increased by the operation of the warehouse act of 1846, and the requirements of the 27th section of circular instructions of February 17, 1849, will further augment the service at this office.

3. The compensation of some of the deputies in the adjoining districts, where much less business is done, is three dollars per day; and where the occasional assistance of the other deputies can be had when necessary. The revenue boat here has never answered any useful purpose; and has cost the government about $1,200 per annum, without being in the least degree beneficial, and is now in so bad order that, without large expenses, it is useless. I would, therefore, recommend that it be dispensed with altogether; she is now tied up, under the charge of the deputy at Charlotte. This district comprises about eighty miles of coast, with a large number of bays and creeks, and the boat was placed here to watch those places and to prevent smuggling; but her construction was such as to render her incapable of any proper degree of service—(see my predecessor's letters in your department.) I have consulted my predecessor and made a suitable examination, and am well satisfied that she cannot be of any service to the department; and I recommend that the boat and her tackle be disposed of, and in its stead there be employed about three night-watch, at about one or one and a half dollars per day or night, as the case may be; and that they be employed so much of the time as the collector shall deem necessary, during the season of navigation. My district extends about forty-five miles west on the lake from this place; and there is nothing to prevent smuggling, unless by accident we happen to be apprized. I have said nothing of the matters connected with the light-house, supposing them to belong to the supervision of the Fifth Auditor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS POND, *Collector.*

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Letter from the collector at Cleveland.*

DISTRICT OF CUYAHOGA,
*Port of Cleveland, May* 2, 1849.

SIR: Your circular of the 19th instant is received, calling for "a list of all the persons in any way connected with the customs at this port, designating the dates of their original appointment and their present appointment, and the rate of compensation received by them, together with a description of the nature of the services rendered by each, and a statement of the reduction that can be made, and the manner in which the same can be effected, with a due regard to the public interest."

To which I reply, viz:

Collector, Smith Inglehart, appointed by the President about the 1st of April, 1845; confirmed February, 1846. Compensation $591 20; salary and commissions amounting to about $65 per year; making in all about $656.

Deputy collector, George B. Tibbit, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in June, 1845. Salary $730 per year.

Inspector James K. Elwell, appointed in September, 1847. Salary $600 per year.

Inspector James Lawrence, appointed in April, 1847. Salary $600 per year.

These are all the officers employed at this port, and their pay is not too high. I think the best manner to effect the reduction called for, would be to vacate one of the inspectors' offices. This could be done without materially affecting the public interest.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH INGLEHART, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letter from the collector at Cape Vincent.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAPE VINCENT,
*May* 12, 1849.

SIR: A severe relapse of an illness from which I had been recovering must be my apology for not replying to the circular of April 19, 1849, from your department, at an earlier day.

These officers are all engaged in the ordinary duties of deputy collectors and inspectors, by attending to the arrivals and departures of steamboats and vessels employed upon the lake and river, and in guarding the frontiers from illicit trade, and also detecting smugglers, where practicable.

The last officer named on the list herewith sent is a secret inspector, which might be discontinued, if thought proper, after June 30 next, it being a class of officers which I should think hardly ever accomplished what was expected of them at the time of their appointment, so far as this frontier is concerned, whatever they may do upon the Atlantic coast. But beyond this, I do not think that the public interest will be promoted by reducing this force, as the frontier extends upon the river for more than 40 miles, and the river in many places being not over a mile wide, besides

the many bays and creeks running up into the land, affords great facilities for the smuggler, of which they are not slow to avail themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. BURCHARD, *Collector.*

Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,
*Commissioner of Customs, Washington, D. C.*

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*Letters from the collector at Oswegatchie.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
*Custom-house, Ogdensburg, May 1, 1849.*

SIR: Your circular of 19th April, in relation to diminishing the expenses of collecting revenue, is received; and I enclose, herewith, the required statement, showing the expenses of this district for the year ending 31st March last, the names of officers, dates of appointment, where employed, nature of service, and the amount which I think may be deducted from former pay, without detriment to the public service.

It will be seen by the table, that the expenses of this district for salaries of officers for the year above mentioned, amounted to the sum of - - - - - - - - - $6,005 60
And that the proposed reduction is - - - - 1,428 10

Leaving - - - - - - 4,577 50

as the expenses of the district after the new arrangement goes into effect.

I would recommend that the office of "secret service," now held by John L. Barnes, be discontinued, and that but one oarsman and night-watch be employed at this place, and that the pay of the officers employed in the district be as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salary of collector | - | - | - | - | $1,200 00 |
| Do | deputy collector, Ogdensburg | - | - | - | 750 00 |
| Do | inspector, Ogdensburg, $1 50 per day | - | - | - | 547 50 |
| Do | deputy coll'or and insp'or, Waddington, $1 pr. day | | | | 365 00 |
| Do | do | do | Massina, | do - | 365 00 |
| Do | do | do | Hammond, | do - | 365 00 |
| Do | do | do | Morristown, | per annum | 500 00 |
| Do | do | do | Louisville, $1 per day | - | 365 00 |
| Do | one oarsman and night-watch, $10 per month | | | - | 120 00 |
| | | | | | 4,577 50 |

This district has a frontier of about seventy miles, divided from Canada by the river St. Lawrence, and can be crossed by small and large boats, at almost every point, the whole distance. It may, perhaps, be necessary from time to time to make changes in the arrangement of officers, and an addition to the expenses greater than is now proposed; but, at the present time, I have no doubt that the proposed changes and deductions can be made without prejudice to the public service. Formerly, at Morristown there was but one officer, with a salary of $708 per annum, but it was

afterwards changed by the appointment of a second, dividing the salary between them. It is now proposed to have but one officer, at a salary, as stated, of $500.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON,
*Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq.,
*Commissioner of Customs.*

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF OSWEGATCHIE, N. Y.,
*Custom-house, Ogdensburg, July* 9, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your circular of the 19th April last, in relation to diminishing the expense of collecting the revenue, I addressed you a letter dated May 1, 1849. Among the recommendations in that letter were the following:

That the salary of deputy collector at Morristown be $500.
Do do do at Hammond be $365.

Not having received from you notice of the adoption of these recommendations, I suggest an alteration in the apportionment of these two salaries: that $432 50, half the aggregate of the two salaries, be paid annually to each of the officers above named.

The business of Hammond, as a port of entry, has rapidly increased in the last year, so that now the customs received there exceed, quarterly, the receipts of any other port in the district, except this. On either side of that port, an uneven, woody country, with obscure retreats, offers every facility to smugglers, and calls for great vigilance from the officer there. The "Thousand Isles," lying along that frontier, contain a population most active in the evasion of the revenue laws, many of whom make smuggling their occupation.

The officer stationed at Hammond is vigilant and energetic, and during the last quarter his expenses very nearly equalled his compensation.

For these reasons, I recommend the adoption of the suggestions of this letter;

And have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. BACON,
*Collector.*

C. W. ROCKWELL, Esq., *Commissioner of Customs.*

P. S. If it would be convenient, I would be gratified to hear of the settlement of the compensation of officers in this district at an early day. At present the old arrangement exists, and if postponed to a late period, the adoption of my suggestions in relation to the salaries in this district will be disadvantageous to many concerned.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. BACON,
*Collector.*

V.

*Letters relative to Marine Hospitals and Life-Boats.*

OFFICE W. R. IMPROVEMENTS,
*Louisville, December* 15, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 14th ult., I have the honor to report the progress already made in the construction of the marine hospital at this place, the work remaining to be done, and the probable period of its completion; which last, under existing circumstances hereinafter to be explained, must be made contingent on an additional appropriation of $5,000 over and above the amount of appropriations already made.

My annual report to the chief topographical engineer, under date of September 1st of the current year, shows the progress made in the construction of this work prior to the 1st July, 1849, the amount of expenditures incurred thereon, viz: $11,054 93, and of the unexpended balance applicable to the same, viz: $18,945 07, on the same date.

My communication of the 5th instant to the Treasury Department contained an extract from the report above mentioned, designed to show the condition of the work at the commencement of the current year, and to give a general view of the various items of work in progress subsequently to that date. The works therein enumerated and now nearly completed are as follows, viz: Plans and working draughts of all parts of the building, arrangements for the introduction of hot-air furnaces, flues, &c.; a competent supply of bricks for the construction of the hospital and other works of masonry pertaining thereto; lumber for the construction of the hospital in all its parts and appendages; workshops, &c., for preparing and storing the various articles of carpentry required for the building; the completion of the mason work of the building proper; the framing and setting of the flooring joists, rafters, and other frame work of the building; the sheating of the entire roof with copper and roofing tin, including the cornices, gutters, &c., of the building; the insertion of door frames, window frames, and blinds in all exterior walls of the building, together with numerous other items of work already begun and now in progress.

The amount expended on these operations since the commencement of the current fiscal year, as per accounts rendered and settled, is $14,878 97
Which added to the amount previously expended, viz: - 11,054 93

Gives for the whole amount expended in the construction of the Louisville hospital up to the present date - 25,933 90

The principal work remaining to be done at this time embraces the following items: laying of the floors; setting bases, sur-bases, &c.; framing and setting partitions; making and setting doors, inside door frames, mantels, &c.; making and setting staircases; preparing windows, inclusive of sash and glazing; door hangings, including locks, hinges, handles, &c., for the same; constructing and setting water-tanks, rain-water cisterns, &c., including plumbers' work, &c., connected therewith; preparing water closets, privy vaults, together with the soil pipes, drains, &c., pertaining to the same; constructing hot-air furnaces, including stoves,

flues, registers, &c., connected with the same; procuring and setting cast-iron fire fronts, with grates, &c.; plastering interior of rooms, inclusive of materials; painting the exterior and interior of the entire building, &c., together with numerous other small items not susceptible of a distinct enumeration.

The expenditures already incurred on the work done and still in progress since the commencement of the current fiscal year to the present date amount to $14,878 97, as above stated; while the amount received and applicable to the work during the same period is only $10,278 40, leaving a deficit of $4,600 57, a portion of which, viz: $4,000, has been called for in my requisition dated on the 5th instant, and the residue, viz: $600 57, will be covered by the requisition herewith submitted, calling for an additional sum of $2,000 to liquidate the balance last mentioned, and to meet other expenditures incident to the current month.

In the original plan and estimates for the construction of this hospital, many items of expenditure were omitted, which have since been deemed essential to the commodiousness of the building and necessary to the proper finish of the work. These items, some of which have already been provided for in estimates, are mainly as follows, viz: The fencing of the hospital lot; the formation of a cellar under the main body of the building, and of substantial stone walls therein; a plain belvidere at the top of the building, deemed useful in illuminating and ventilating its interior; the formation of terraces about the building, and other gradings upon the lot; the formation of a well, rain-water cisterns, privy vaults, &c.; the construction of hot-air furnaces, flues, registers, &c.; paving cellar floor and sundry walks leading to and around the building, together with various items for the purchase of tools, hire of laborers, construction of workshops, pay of architect, master carpenter, supervisor, horse hire for removing materials, &c., &c.—all of which, with due economy, have been made subservient to the progress and completion of the work.

It has already been intimated that an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars will be necessary to complete the building, and to put it in proper condition for the reception of the furniture, and for its occupancy in the way for which it was originally designed.

The following synopsis will show the nature of the objects contemplated and provided for in former estimates; the adequacy or inadequacy of the prices at which they were estimated, in so far as experience will enable us to judge; the nature of the objects omitted in former estimates; the probable cost of the latter, and the extent of the deficiency for which an additional appropriation is required.

The synopsis is as follows:

*Tabular synopsis.*

| Object. | Original estimate. | Probable cost. |
|---|---|---|
| Excavations for cellars and foundations - | $200 00 | $229 31 |
| Stone masonry complete for foundations - | 1,995 00 | 2,300 00 |
| Brick masonry complete - - - | 5,285 00 | 4,960 00 |
| Inside plastering with three coats - - | 1,428 00 | 1,428 00 |
| Painting exterior with three coats, instead of cement plastering - - - | 572 50 | 350 00 |
| Tin roofing, with copper gutters - - | 1,344 00 | 1,437 00 |
| Flooring joists, scantling, &c. - - | 1,455 00 | 1,200 00 |
| Plank boards for joiners' work - - | 2,583 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Services of journeymen carpenters - | 4,500 00 | 4,500 00 |
| Inside painting and glazing complete - | 1,450 00 | 1,450 00 |
| Plumbers' work complete - - - | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 |
| Dressed stone work complete - - | 1,050 00 | 1,698 00 |
| Well, cistern, and privy vaults, including drains - - - - - - | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Hard ware, locks, hinges, &c. - - | 860 00 | 860 00 |
| Railings and other iron work - - | 570 00 | 600 00 |
| Superintendence, &c., including travelling expenses, say - - - - - | 1,707 50 | 2,400 00 |
| Fencing hospital lot, omitted in original estimate - - - - - - | – | 800 00 |
| Grates, fire fronts, and setting same, omitted in original estimate - - - | – | 600 00 |
| Furnaces, smoke-pipes, hot-air flues, registers, &c., omitted in original estimate - | – | 250 00 |
| Architect and master carpenter, omitted in original estimate - - - | – | 800 00 |
| Paving and grading lot and cellar, omitted in original estimate - - - | – | 1,200 00 |
| Office rent, and custody of public property, omitted in original estimate - - | – | 300 00 |
| Horse hire, laborers, &c., for sundry purposes, omitted in original estimate - | – | 1,100 00 |
| Contingencies, say - - - | – | 537 69 |
| Amount of probable cost - - | – | 35,000 00 |
| From this amount deduct amount of appropriations already made - - - - - - - - | | 30,000 00 |
| Additional appropriation required - - - | | 5,000 00 |

In conclusion, I take leave to add, that in the event that a seasonable appropriation of $5,000 in addition to existing appropriations shall have

been made by Congress at their present session, the hospital may be completed in all its parts, and ready for occupancy, on or about the 1st of September, 1850.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LONG,
*Lieut. Col., Superintendent Marine Hospital.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

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CLEVELAND, OHIO,
*November* 30, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 15th inst., I have the honor to report, that the walls of the marine hospital have been carried up to their proper height, the two upper stories having been built during the past season. The foundations for the stone columns have been also laid, and the joists and beams of the first and second stories have been put on. The portions of the work yet to be completed are the stone cornice, stone pedestals and columns, and roof, and the finishing of the interior work.

The building will be ready for occupation by the close of the next season, provided sufficient funds are furnished.

It is proper for me to add, that under no circumstances could greater progress have been made in the construction of the building since the work was recommenced. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable stone, and as fast as it could be had it was cut and laid; that for the cornice is now about being delivered.

In my opinion the cost of the work yet to be done will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stone cornice - - - - - - | $2,000 00 |
| Stone pedestal and columns - - - - | 2,500 00 |
| Stone flagging for floors and piazzas - - - | 500 00 |
| Metal roof - - - - - - | 3,000 00 |
| Finishing the interior - - - - - | 5,000 00 |
| | 13,000 00 |

By the above it will be seen that had not a portion of the present appropriation been diverted for securing the lake bank, another will be required to complete the work.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that an estimate be made asking for $10,000 to complete the edifice, $5,000 to enclose it, and secure the lake bank.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB, *Superintendent.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*March* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following clause in the appropriation bill of the last session, in reference to the selection and purchase of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo., viz:

"For the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at or near St. Louis, in addition to the $10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act of 3d of August, 1848, for the same object, $20,000, to be expended only when the government shall have obtained a *bona fide* title to the site; and for the purchase of said site the $10,000 heretofore appropriated by the act aforesaid, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied."

Concurring in the views of my predecessor on this subject, as expressed in a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated 19th December last, I have the honor to request that measures be taken, under the power given to the Executive, and assigned to the War Department, by the act of 30th March, 1837, for the selection of a site for a marine hospital at St. Louis.

I am, very respectfully,

W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO,
*August* 22, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a sketch representing the present condition and appearance of the lake bank, upon which the marine hospital of this place is in progress of erection. I would also respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken to protect this work from further encroachments of the lake, by making its foundation secure.

This can only be done by properly grading the bank, taking up the springs which undermine it, and by driving heavy piles in the lake, so as to prevent the action of the water from continually working it away.

Since this structure was commenced, four years ago, very serious inroads have been made upon the government lot by heavy rains, and by the continued working of the water at its base, and large masses of earth have fallen from it in several places.

The great weight added daily to the building by the heavy materials used in its construction, increases the danger of a slide in the bank, which is what we must guard against. I would, therefore, recommend that $1,500 or $2,000 of the present appropriation be expended for the purposes above named.

To guard the bank properly, and make it permanent, a much larger sum will be required, but what I have named will be sufficient to secure it in its present position until an appropriation is made to complete it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. WEBB,
*Superintendent.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
*September* 6, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of a board of medical officers of the army, convened in St. Louis in May last, for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital at that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
*Secretary of War.*

HON. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.*

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ST. LOUIS, MO.,
*May* 11, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a medical board which met at this place in pursuance to orders, (No. 20) for the purpose of selecting a site for a marine hospital; also, sundry papers in relation to that matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. McLAVEN,
*Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
*Washington, D. C.*

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ST. LOUIS, MO.,
*May* 10, 1849.

In pursuance with the foregoing order the board met on the 1st day of May, 1849, (the members not having all arrived before,) when all being present, as in the execution of the first part of their duty, and in accordance with the instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of War, and after having given public notice of the duty they were upon, they proceeded to visit various parts of the city of St. Louis and its vicinity, with the view of selecting a suitable position for a marine hospital.

In making this selection the board had in view a tolerably elevated spot of ground, in full view of, and of easy access from the river; and have also given preference to the lower part of the city, from the larger number of boats coming up the river, of greater size, and of course having a greater number of hands; and lastly, as a much greater number of sick come from points below the city than from above.

The board, after being several days thus employed, have given a decided preference to three different lots of ground lying contiguous to each other, between the United States arsenal and the magazine belonging to it. These lots run east and west from a public road to the river, and all having much the same surface, and in their formation in accordance with the views above stated.

But the board have now to state, that upon making proposals to the owners of these lots, and stating to them the terms on which only they could purchase, they have positively declined to sell. As the legislature of Missouri does not meet but once in two years, and as no one can be

found willing to dispose of property on such terms, more especially as the lands about this city are so greatly increasing in value, the board consider it quite in vain to make any further efforts under their instructions. As an expedient under these circumstances, they would beg leave to state, that having been informed of, and pointed out to them by T. T. Gantt, esq., district attorney, a certain lot of land (in the same relative position with the river as the lots above mentioned, and having the same advantages) said by him to be claimed by the United States, they have addressed to him a note, asking for his opinion in the case, to which he has given them the answer herewith enclosed. The board would also beg leave to state, that having been informed by Major Bell, of the ordnance corps, in command of the United States arsenal at this place, that the present magazine is too small for its requirements, and so near the city as to have become a nuisance, it is to be removed, they would suggest that the position it now occupies they consider as decidedly the most eligible situation for a marine hospital that can be obtained, at a convenient or suitable distance from St. Louis in any direction.

Should it be deemed proper to occupy this position, the hospital can be constructed before the magazine is removed, and thus much time be saved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. N. WHEATON,
*Surgeon U. S. A.*
S. G. J. D. CAMP,
*Surgeon U. S. A.*
A. N. McLAVEN,
*Surgeon U. S. A., Secretary of the Board.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
*Washington, D. C.*

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BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
*Washington, November 17, 1849.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the enclosed extracts from the reports of officers of the corps superintending the constructing of certain marine hospitals.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
*Colonel Corps Top. Eng.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

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*Extract from a report of Lieutenant J. D. Webster, dated 14th September, 1849, relative to the construction of a marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.*

"The work upon the marine hospital of this city has been retarded by an indisposition, owing probably, in some degree, to the prevalence of the cholera during the past summer, on the part of the builders and masons,

to contract for the execution of the work. After advertising for two weeks for proposals, I got no bids for the mason work of the basement story. A contract for the stone for this part of the work was then made and approved, and the work is now going on well. The basement walls will probably be finished this fall. The stone is of excellent quality, and I hope to make good work with it. That part of the walls below the surface of the ground, consisting of substantial rubble masonry, will be laid in hydraulic mortar. The portions above ground will be faced with hammered stone in eight inch courses.

"The greatest difficulty in the matter of materials is to get the lumber sufficiently seasoned. This will be obviated by procuring the greater portion of it this fall, so that it can be dressed and seasoned during the winter. The delay of this work, although it might at first seem unfortunate, will be of much ultimate benefit, by enabling me to go on with a much fuller understanding of the methods of business here, so that I can economize the appropriation to the best advantage, and at the same time secure the best quality of work."

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*Extract from the monthly report of Lieutenant J. D. Webster, for October, 1849, of operations upon the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois.*

"The work on the marine hospital has gone on very satisfactorily, with but one or two trifling detentions. The foundations all around the building have been put in a substantial manner. The mortar in which they are laid is composed of two parts coarse sand, one part fine sand, one part common (Chicago) lime, slacked, one part hydraulic lime (Oswego, New York.) This mortar sets well, and is very tenacious. Great care has been taken to get down to a good bottom before commencing to lay the foundation wall; and as I found on the eastern end of the site a deposite of black mould, judged to be quite unsafe, the greater depth to which it was necessary to carry the trenches has somewhat increased the expense. Nearly enough stone to face the walls of the basements in the areas and above ground has been hammer-dressed, and a portion of it laid on the northern wall."

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*Extract from the annual report of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, dated Louisville, September 1, 1849.*

"*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Paducah.*—The arrangements made on account of this hospital embrace the preparation of the requisite drawings, the construction of a fence surrounding the hospital lot, the demarcation of the site of the building, &c.; the excavations for the cellar, foundations, &c., all now in progress; the preparation and delivery of one million bricks and for all the cut-stone work required for the building, all of which are now in progress; the procuring and delivery of all the lumber required therefor; the execution of all the masonry required for the foundations and superstructure; the preparation and delivery of all the window and door frames, casings, &c., doors, windows, inclusive of glazing, shutters, blinds, &c., and the em-

ployment of supervisors, carpenters, &c., to direct and execute the work, &c., &c. These several operations were commenced within the year, and are still going on with all practicable despatch.

"The expenditures on account of this hospital, for the current quarter, are expected to exceed very considerably the amount hitherto estimated and required, and now applicable to its construction.

"Written agreements for various items of the work above designated have recently been concluded, and will be forwarded in due time, as accompaniments of my accounts, covering the cost of the items alluded to."

"*Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Natchez.*—The measures adopted in reference to the construction of this hospital, and the progress made toward their accomplishment, are similar in all repects to those detailed under the preceding head.

"It is believed that the appropriations above considered, (amounting to $30,000 for each hospital,) will be sufficient to cover the cost of constructing the same on the plans adopted. While, at the same time, it should be observed that the completion of these several structures is not likely to be accomplished within the current fiscal year."

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PITTSBURG, *November* 24, 1849.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, I have to report that the work at United States marine building has been progressing regularly under the contracts during the season, according to the plans and specifications furnished by the department. The structure is now under roof, and secure from the weather; all the work necessary to complete the exterior part of the edifice will be finished in a few days, (except the doors, which will be secured in temporary manner for the present,) including the slating, copper-work of the roof, the carpenter work, and painting of cornices and balustrades, and glazing the windows, &c. The balance of the work yet to be completed, after the exterior is finished, will be the inside carpenter work, the plastering, painting, setting grates and furnaces, plumber's work, hearth-stones, flagging of the piazzas, iron railing of the piazzas and iron stairway. A large portion of the materials necessary for the completion of the building are on the premises, and the contractors are prompt in executing the work and supplying the materials when required; there will, therefore, be no detention in the prosecution of the work, except from unseasonable weather. From the advanced period of the season the plastering cannot be commenced before next spring; and from the amount of other work to be done, having a due regard to the execution of it in a substantial and workmanlike manner, I think the building will not be ready for furnishing and occupancy before the last of next August. There will be about 300 feet of small sewers to construct yet, the greater part of it 12 inches square, to connect the pipes of the water-closets in the north end of the foundation walls with the main sewer, and to convey the water from the spouts of the building. You would infer from remarks in a communication of my predecessor to the department, dated December 10, 1845, that the connexion had been completed at that time, but it was only made at the south end next the main sewer. This work can be done next spring, and will cost about $600, from estimates furnished by Robert Swan, on file.

There has been no provision made yet to furnish the building with water. I have had my attention directed to supplying it from springs situated on the hills adjacent to the hospital site, and have examined them during the dry weather in the summer, and recently with Mr. Tate, one of our most experienced plumbers. He concurs with me in opinion, that a spring situated on a property belonging to the Reverend Luther Halsey would supply a sufficient quantity of water for the purposes of the hospital—say, enough to fill from a half to a three-quarter inch pipe. It is situated about 2,000 feet from the building, and at a proper elevation, and is the most convenient and the only one in the neighborhood that would be likely to supply the quantity of water required. Mr. Halsey resides in the State of New York. John Sampson, esq., of Manchester, is his agent, and will address him immediately on the subject, and ascertain whether, and upon what terms, he would be willing to dispose of the privilege of the water, and the erection of a reservoir of sufficient capacity at the spring, and the right of way through his ground for the pipe, &c. When I obtain this information, and have made further explorations of the spring, and have procured an estimate of the probable cost of the reservoir, pipe, excavation, and tank and fixtures at the building, I will submit it for your consideration. If the government should fail in supplying the building with water from this source, it can be supplied from a well by a force-pump, the cost of which I will also submit in a short time.

The department is already in possession of the probable cost of filling and levelling the lot, and securing the river front, made out by William Alston at the instance of Captain John Saunders, and transmitted to the department by my predecessor, August 29, 1845. The item in it of $15 per yard for filling and levelling swamp, I think too low. The portion of the lot above the Beaver road would furnish but little material for that purpose; it is principally rock.

It would have to be brought from a great distance, and would cost about $25 per yard. It will also require a considerable expenditure to enclose the lot with a secure fence or wall, as may be determined upon.

I am of opinion that the amount still at the disposal of the department will be sufficient to finish the structure, but it is probable that an additional appropriation will be necessary for supplying the building with water and constructing the sewers, and for other expenses not included in the estimates furnished the department. If it is your desire that I should attend to the furnishing of the building, it will be necessary to furnish me with a description of the bunks and furniture that will be required for the use of the hospital.

An experimental line for the location of the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad has been run through the lot, about one third of the distance from the Beaver road to the edifice; and it is probable it will be located at or near that point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ROBINSON,
*Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.*

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Extract from report of Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Topographical Engineers.*

OF THE HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON.

The town of Napoleon is built on alluvial ground, immediately below the confluence of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. The immediate town site, as laid out in squares, lots, and streets by its proprietors, embraces also the entire lot of ten acres purchased as a site for the hospital. The latter includes probably some of the highest ground covered by the town, the whole of which, even including the most elevated portions, is subject to occasional inundations, to various depths, from a few inches to six, eight, and in some places ten feet, the surface being variegated after the manner of sand and clay bars, formed at different stages, and by variable currents of water.

At the time of my late examination, March 12, 1849, the two rivers above mentioned were unusually high, and much of the town site, and considerable portions of the hospital lot, were covered with water—leaving no portion of either more than about three feet above the surface of the flood. At an earlier date of the same month, the water had been about two feet higher, so that the highest part of the site was about one foot only above water. The memorable flood of 1844 is said to have risen about three inches above the highest point of ground within the limits of the town.

The town site is a portion of an extensive alluvial peninsula, extending downwards along the Mississippi some twenty miles to Cypress Bend, and about an equal distance upwards along the Arkansas. Within these distances are at least two narrow gorges, separating the waters of the two rivers, and at one or the other of which it is feared by some that a junction of the two rivers is sooner or later to be apprehended, and especially at one of the gorges, where the distance between the waters of the two rivers is now said to be only about a quarter of a mile, and where the Arkansas is now making rapid encroachments on one side, while the Mississippi is undermining the banks on the other side of the gorge.

These and other considerations, connected with the apparent insalubrity of the site, induce the conviction that a position for the hospital far more eligible in all respects is to be found at Helena, in the State of Arkansas, ninety-four miles above Napoleon, or ten miles below the mouth of St. Francis river—the only point at which the highlands approach the margin of the river within the limits of the State; which is also the point from which Little Rock, the seat of government of Arkansas, is most readily and conveniently accessible by land communication from the Mississippi river. I hazard the suggestion that a seasonable change, if deemed advisable, may be made in determining the site of the hospital, prior to the commencement of its construction.

The lot purchased for the hospital covers four squares or blocks of the town site, numbered 2, 9, 12, and 19, and contains, according to the deed given in favor of the United States, (a duly authenticated copy of which I obtained from the clerk's office of the county of Desha,) 10.26 acres. It extends from a sort of common, on the bank of the Mississippi, about 165 feet wide, northwardly and upward along the Arkansas, and at a distance of three to four hundred feet from the latter, 1,528 feet, and has a uniform width of 300 feet.

None of the boundaries called for by the deed could be found. A bar of iron, designating the first boundary specified in that instrument, had been dug up and removed. The bar was found, bearing the marks "U. S. M. Hospital;" but the position at which it was originally placed could not be discovered. The boundaries at the two northerly angles of the lot had been demolished, or otherwise obliterated; and the position of the fourth corner boundary was concealed from observation by the existing inundation, which prevailed at this time over this and other considerable portions of the lot.

By information obtained from sundry citizens of the town, who were present, and aided in attempts to discover the true boundaries, we were enabled to find the boundary line separating between the lot and one of the town streets, and from this line to determine another passing longitudinally and centrally through the lot. On the line last mentioned, which we regarded as the transverse axis of the building site proper, we selected the most elevated and most favorable portion of the lot, as the position most suitable for the hospital, and set landmarks in connexion with it, by which the longitudinal and transverse axis of the building, together with its centre, was appropriately designated. The position thus defined is such as to place the front of the hospital about 350 feet back from the immediate bank of the Mississippi, and its easterly end about the same distance from the Arkansas river. (The exact distance could not be ascertained, at the stage of water then prevailing.)

The accompanying diagram, marked No. 2, is intended to show approximately the locality selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and the local relations subsisting between it and the town of Napoleon; also, the relative position of the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the town, and the hospital lot.

By sinking a cellar three feet deep at the site of the hospital, the excavated earth will be sufficient to form a terrace, &c., twenty feet broad, rising two and a half feet above the natural surface of the ground, from which flights of steps, rising three and a half feet, will land on the basement floor of the building, which will give for the elevation of this floor above the highest freshet about four and a half feet.

The position selected as the immediate site of the hospital, and its bearings and relations to the town of Napoleon, and to the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, will be more clearly understood by reference to the diagram, which is intended to show the boundaries of the lot, &c., as accurately as circumstances would permit.

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NEW YORK, *November* 20, 1849.

The duty assigned me by order from the department in carrying into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March last, entitled "An act making appropriation for light-houses, light-boats, buoys," &c., and "in providing surf-boats, life-boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States," has been performed, and, in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to lay before you the following report on the work I was designated to supervise on the 30th of May last.

Immediately after my appointment as superintending agent of the

Treasury Department, I repaired to the city of New York, and reported myself to Walter R. Jones, esq., president of the Life Saving and Benevolent Association, who, with a committee of the association, acting in concert, located ten surf-boat house stations on the coast of Long Island, lying eastward of the entrance into New York bay, as follows:

Station No. 1, is located on Eaton's Neck, Long Island sound.
No. 2, do on Fisher's island.
No. 3, do near Amaganset, on the Atlantic coast.
No. 4, do opposite Bridge Hampton, do.
No. 5, do opposite Quogne, do.
No 6, do opposite Moriches, do.
No. 7, do opposite Belleport, do.
No. 8, do near Fire Island inlet.
No. 9, do on Long Beach.
No. 10, do on Barren Island.

The construction of the boat-houses in all respects conforms to the following specifications:

The buildings to be 28 feet long and 16 feet wide in the clear; 18 locust posts, not less than 6 feet long, and 8 inches in diameter, to be sunk 5 feet below the surface of the ground, the bottom resting on a piece of timber 2 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 4 inches thick. The upper part of the posts to be 1 foot above the ground, and the sills, best white oak, 6 by 8 inches, to be treenailed to them with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch locust treenails; floor, pine; beams 4 by 8, framed into sills not more than 20 inches from centre to centre; floors to be laid with mill-worked $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pine plank, tongued and grooved; oak or pine posts, 6 by 6, framed into sills, and not distant more than 4 feet 7 inches from centre to centre, and to be $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet long; uprights of pine between each post 3 by 6, and $10\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, framed into sills; braces, 4 by 4, two to each corner post; joists for upper floor will rest on a plate secured and let into posts in such a manner as to leave the height of the lower room $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the clear. A space of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square in the corner of the building, and through the upper floor, to be left open, and a ladder furnished for a stairway; rafters, 4 by 6 inches, will rest on a broad collar plate, plank, framed on the top of the posts, not less than 3 by 6 inches, and have a grade of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, both to be oak, and secured to rafters and posts with twelve-penny wrought nails; door frame 8 by 8 feet, folding doors cased, to be made of mill-worked white pine, with battons and braces, and nailed with twelve-penny wrought nails; each door to be 4 feet wide, and 8 feet high, to be hung with 3 feet wrought iron strap hinges, which are to be screwed with a nut and riveted to the door; the hooks for the same to be fastened with screw nuts; one door to be fastened with hooks and staples inside, with a wooden bar; hooks to be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, and staples of the same, with bar and hooks for fastening the other.

There will be 4 windows in each house, 2 in the lower and 2 in the upper story, with 12 lights 8 by 10 glass in the lower, and half the size window in the upper story; plain sashes $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, in plain frames, with batton shutters of white pine, to be hung with wrought iron strap hinges 18 inches long, and hook with screw nuts, and to fasten inside with well secured hooks and staples; and a door to be made on the west side of the building $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, to be made and hung the same as shutters, with 7-inch city made "dead lock" for fastening.

The building to be enclosed with the best quality of cedar shingles, to be laid not less than 3 in thickness on the roof, and 2 on the upright; the lath to which the shingles are nailed to be oak or chestnut. Two pieces of 3 inch oak plank, 12 inches wide, and 10 feet long, will be fitted into folding-door sill in such a manner as will answer for running a wagon in or out of the house on. It is also understood that a cord of pine wood is to be sawed and piled on the upper floor. When the work is completed, and approved of by the agent of the United States, the said contractors are to receive four hundred and thirty dollars for each boat-house.

It is also further agreed, that if, in the opinion of said agent of the United States, the contractor shall neglect or refuse to prosecute the work embraced in this contract with sufficient energy to insure its completion by the 25th November, 1849, he, the said agent, may declare the said contract abandoned, and may proceed to contract for the work with any other person. The contractors commenced their work within ten days from the date of their agreements, and will have their jobs completed by the 25th of this present month.

The galvanized iron surf-boats were adopted by the committee appointed by the board of the New York underwriters on account of their durability, and not being likely to need repairs for a long time.

Ten metal surf-boats with air chambers and cork fenders, (seven oars and two India rubber bailing buckets to each boat.) The model of the boat is the same as those on the coast of New Jersey, with the following modifications: The length of the boat is 25 feet, being two feet shorter than the boats furnished by the Novelty works for the coast of New Jersey. The depth has also been diminished two inches, which was taken off the under portion of the boat. The galvanized iron has been extended across the bottom, and a plank secured over the iron to prevent its wearing.

The iron mortars, and the shot fitted with spiral wire, have been ordered, and will be shipped to the stations, together with the necessary lines, &c., as soon as the houses are completed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WATTS,
*Agent for the Treasury Department.*

Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the duty assigned me of carrying into effect the act of Congress for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, coast of New Jersey, is completed, and I respectfully beg leave to offer the following report:

In obedience to the orders of the committee of the board of underwriters of Philadelphia, I proceeded to the coast and selected six points, (all of them on islands except Cape May,) as the most suitable for stationing the apparatus—all of which places were approved of by the committee. At each station there is constructed a frame boat-house 29 by 16 feet, sufficiently large to contain the surf-boat, life car, wagon, and all the

apparatus, besides plenty of room for crews of wrecked vessels. The houses were built by Messrs. N. & S. Middleton, of this city, and are of the best material; they are located as near the beach as the safety of the building would admit, and are perfectly secure from any storms that may occur. They are erected upon locust and cedar piles 6 feet long, and buried 5 feet in the ground, and securely treenailed to the piles with locust treenails $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter; they are well painted with two good coats of white lead, and the roofs well covered with red ochre and tar. The ropes were made (by Messrs. Geo. J. Weaver & Co. of this city) according to the recommendation of Captain Ottinger; that is, spun in very fine yarns, like whale line or bolt rope, the yarns coated with a light coat of tallow and laid slack, thereby making it float light and very pliable in cold weather, and not apt to kink. The boats and life cars were built by Mr. Francis, of New York, and are the same as those built for and recommended by Capt. Ottinger, with an important improvement of covering the whole inside bottom with the galvanized iron and securing it well to the wooden bottom, thereby making the boat perfectly secure, and not liable to leak should the wood become rent or cracked from hard usage. To show the capability of the boats, I will mention that I landed in one of them on Cape May while blowing a double-reef breeze, with considerable surf on the beach, and had in the boat all the life-saving apparatus for the Cape May station, weighing full 2,000 pounds, and five men, and landed the whole in safety.

At each of the stations I have placed everything in proper order in the boat-houses, and left with the persons having charge a card of printed directions how to use the apparatus; and in order to give them confidence in the use of it, at each place I fired off a rocket and shot out of the mortar with the lines attached, and was very successful in carrying the lines to the points designated. Those persons that witnessed the experiments feel satisfied that they can now throw a line to a stranded vessel, (if not over 300 yards from the beach,) when it is impossible for a boat to venture off.

As the persons who have charge of the apparatus receive no compensation for taking care of it, I am fearful some of them will neglect keeping it in proper order. I would respectfully recommend that the commander of the Forward be instructed to visit some of the accessible stations occasionally, to see that everything is in good condition. I am much indebted to Richard C. Holmes, esq., collector of the Great Egg Harbor district, for assisting me in selecting the locations, procuring the deeds from the owners of the land, and rendering me much valuable assistance; being perfectly acquainted with the coast, and having the confidence of the board of underwriters. I have given him the keys of two of the houses nearest his dwelling, and have requested him to assume the general superintendence of the whole line in his district (except Cape May) until further orders from the government.

I herewith transmit the deeds for the land, receipts for the articles furnished each station, and a printed list of the articles; also a deed and receipt left by Captain Ottinger.

The names of the stations are as follows:

Brigantine beach, about midway.

Absecom beach, opposite Ryan Adams's.

Peck's beach, east end.

Ludlam's beach, west end.

Five Mile beach, east end.
Cape May light-house.

There has been expended, as per bills in the hands of the board of underwriters, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has provided everything that was supposed useful or necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McGOWAN,
*First Lieutenant, United States Revenue Service.*

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.*

W.

*Letters respecting the manufacture of cotton in some of the southern States.*

CHARLESTON, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: You enclosed me a printed sheet some months ago, making inquiries with regard to a tariff of duties, which I had not the information necessary to answer. Mr. Boyce has just put in my hands your letter to him of 1st ultimo, requesting me to answer the same.

There are 16 factories in this State, containing 36,500 spindles; about 700 looms, mostly throstle spindles, which consume an average of half pound to the spindle per day; about 50 bales of cotton per day—15,000 bales per annum. The capital invested, counting the present value, is about one million of dollars; operatives employed about 1,600.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GREGG.

Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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W—No. 2.

AUGUSTA, GA., *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: I regret that a temporary absence from the city has delayed my reply to your letter of the 1st instant, and am sorry that my knowledge of the subject referred to does not enable me to furnish as reliable information as I could wish.

The manufacturing interests of Georgia have engaged much of my attention for two or three of the past years, and I had recently written to every cotton mill of which I could hear, propounding, among others, the questions you submit to me, but as yet have replies from but few. I cannot, therefore, give you *ascertained facts*, but from information received I am enabled to say that the appended statement will be found very nearly correct.

With much respect, yours,

WM. M. DE ANTIGUA.

To Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city, D. C.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number of cotton mills in Georgia is | - - | 36 |
| Do bales of cotton, averaging 400 lbs. each, is | | 27,100 |
| Do spindles employed is | - - - | 51,140 |
| The amount of capital invested is | - - - - | $121,600 |

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W—No. 3.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., *November* 10, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 1st instant has been received, making the following inquiries in relation to cotton factories in this State: 1st. The number of cotton factories in Alabama. 2d. Amount of capital invested. 3d. Num-

ber of bales of cotton consumed annually. 4th. Number of spindles, mules, and looms.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st. Number of factories in operation | 10 |
| 2d. Supposed amount of capital | $500,000 |
| 3d. Supposed number of bales of cotton | 5,500 |
| 4th. Supposed number of spindles | 12,580 |
| 5th. Supposed number of looms | 300 |

There is machinery now contracted for sufficient to make the number of spindles about 20,000, and looms 550.

Not having the means of ascertaining *exactly* the number of spindles without more time, I give you, to the best of my information, the number of spindles and location of each factory, so that by comparing it with such information as you may obtain from others you may correct the error if any occur.

The factory at Autaugaville is to commence operations about 1st January next; the Mobile factory on 1st of 1851. On next page you have a list of factories and location, with number of spindles.

Yours, with respect,

DANIEL PRATT.

*List of cotton factories in the State of Alabama.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bell factory, in Madison county | 2,500 spindles. |
| Florence factory, in Lauderdale county | 2,000 " |
| Decatur factory, in Lawrence county | 1,000 " |
| Tuscaloosa factory, in Bibb county | 1,800 " |
| Clement's factory, in Bibb county | 500 " |
| Fish-pond factory, in Tallapoosa county | 600 " |
| Tallassee " " " | 1,000 " |
| Bradford's factory, in Coosa county | 600 " |
| Warrior factory, in Tuscaloosa county | 1,000 " |
| Prattville factory, in Autauga county | 2,682 " |
| Autaugaville " " " | 3,280* " |
| Mobile factory, in Mobile county | 3,000† " |

N. B.—The machinery of the Mobile factory has been contracted for, I understand, and that of Autaugaville is now in the mill.

D. P.

*Commences January, 1850. †Commences January, 1851.

W. No. 4.

NASHVILLE, *November* 13, 1849.

SIR: From the best information I can obtain, I estimate the number of cotton factories in this State, the number of spindles employed in them, the capital invested in them, and the number of bales annually consumed, as follows: Factories, 30; spindles, 36,000; capital, $100,000; bales consumed, 12,000. Several of the factories employ a small number of looms, but I am unable to make any statement of their number.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BELL.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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# REPORT

OF

# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

# WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

FEBRUARY 22, 1849.

# REPORT

OF

# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

# WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 22, 1849.

SIR: This Department, under the authority granted by the 5th section of the warehousing law of the 6th August, 1846, has issued new and additional regulations, a copy of which, marked A, will be found annexed. These regulations are based upon an experience of the practical operation of the law in this country during the last two years, as well as upon very full information upon the same subject obtained from the continent of Europe, and also from Great Britain. It is believed that there is scarcely an act passed by the British Parliament that has aided more than her warehousing law to augment her manufactures, commerce, tonnage, and revenue. This is the opinion of all her statesmen and business classes, and not a vote, it is believed, could be obtained in either House of Parliament for its repeal, although in its inception the system encountered even greater and more violent opposition there than in our own country. Since it was perfected there, the commerce of Great Britain has more than quadrupled, the bonded goods remaining in warehouse having risen in August, 1847, according to the statement of the commissioners, attached to my report of December, 1847, to the value of $387,200,000. The docks, structures, and buildings in which these goods were stored, cost in London alone, according to the same statement, $40,000,000; and in the whole British empire, are estimated at nearly double that sum. It is thus seen how Great Britain has made herself the centre of universal commerce and exchanges, and the storehouse of the business of the world. She has the almost incredible amount of near four hundred millions of foreign imports stored in her docks and warehouses, so as to furnish assorted cargoes of every product and fabric

of the earth, and of every class, description, and quality. She thus makes herself the factor of all nations, and the productions of the industry of all mankind are stored in her warehouses, and sold by her merchants to the people of every country. The profit thus realized is immense, and draws with it the command of the trade and business and specie of the world. Side by side with these warehoused foreign goods, are her own products and fabrics, ready for sale at home and abroad. In bringing to her ports the vessels of all nations for cargoes of all foreign productions, the purchasers, to complete assortments, also take with them vast amounts of British articles, and thus Great Britain, whilst commanding the commerce and specie of other countries, augments the sale of her own products and fabrics.

An attentive examination of the globe, and of the relative position of its several countries, will exhibit our great advantages over Great Britain as a centre for universal commerce. The latter has no great interior country to supply any of her ports with business; she has no mighty lakes or rivers, no great expanse of surface, nor can she be connected with the Continent by railroads or canals. Her soil is less fertile, her climate less genial and favorable, embracing by no means such a variety of products; and great as are her mineral resources, they are by no means equal in extent or number to our own. Her position is less central, having north of her much less than one-tenth of the arable surface of the globe, and less also than one-tenth of its population; whereas, if we turn to our own country, in view both of latitude and longitude combined, with our fronts upon both oceans and upon the Gulf, we are, as nearly as can be, the centre of the arable surface, the population, and business of the world. Our great interior lakes and rivers, with our rapidly-extending net work of railroads and canals, bringing to our ports the interior commerce of a continent with numerous deep and capacious harbors on both oceans, accessible at all times, and with every variety of climate, soil, and product, mineral and agricultural, give to us an unrivalled position. That Great Britain, nevertheless, with so many local disadvantages, should have made herself the centre of universal trade, is the highest proof of the genius and enterprise, the energy and perseverance, and especially the wise legislation on this subject of that great country. After the most deliberate investigation during the last three years, it is my firm conviction that without her warehousing system, cherished and improved as it has been from time to time, she never would have achieved these great results; that it is mainly this system which has made her the store-house of the world, and, giving her the command of the carrying trade, has filled her vessels with cargoes for her own use or reëxportation. In her great docks and warehouses are stored the products and fabrics of all countries together with her own, and she has thus become the point where international exchanges are made, and where trade and specie have centered. If we would enter into a fair and honorable competition with her for this carrying trade, and commerce and specie, we must avail ourselves of the lights of experience, and introduce here, with some changes adapted to our position, a similar warehousing system. When foreign or American vessels come to our own ports, they must be enabled here, as in Great Britain, to load and unload

with the utmost facility, economy, and despatch, at all times and in all seasons. They must also be enabled to obtain, without delay, in our ports, assorted cargoes of our own products and fabrics, as well as those of all other countries, of every quality, character, and price. These foreign and domestic products and fabrics must be collected in our warehouses as they are in London, ready at all times for immediate purchase and shipment, so that any vessel arriving at our ports can always obtain at once full and assorted cargoes. It is only thus that vessels sure of return cargoes can be brought to our ports on the best terms, diminishing freights, whilst augmenting our carrying trade and aggregate profits of navigation. It will be perceived, on examination of the new regulations hereto appended, that this Department, as indicated in my reports of December, 1847 and 1848, has introduced the system of private competition for storage to the full extent authorized by existing laws, combining, as permitted thereby, public and private stores, and protecting the interests of the Government and merchant by every safeguard in the power of the Department, suggested by experience and investigation. In order, however, to give our warehousing system all the advantages that are possessed in Great Britain, the following changes are indispensable. The provisions of the act of 17th June, 1844, limiting the inspectors to the number employed at that date, must be modified in some respects, as these officers are required by the warehousing laws to keep the key and have charge of private bonded stores. If these private stores are to be scattered over our great ports, as the convenience of commerce may dictate,—and as to a fair and reasonable extent they should be, under proper regulations, if the warehousing business should progress as it has done for the last two years,—the inspectors must be augmented beyond the number authorized by that act. The warehousing act allows the importer, whose private store is used for the warehousing of foreign goods on which the duties have not been paid, to keep one key, and requires an inspector of the revenue to keep another, the law directing a joint custody with two different kinds of locks and different keys in the possession of each, respectively, so that the importer could not have access to such bonded goods in private stores except in the presence of the inspector, the act forbidding the importer "access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs."

The expense of furnishing such inspectors for private stores, should, of course, be borne by the importers, for whose convenience and benefit this arrangement is made, and who can only exhibit the goods or withdraw packages for sale or reëxportation from time to time under the law, "in the presence of" an inspector. After much deliberation and inquiry my mind has been brought to the conclusion, that this expense could best be arranged by an equitable apportionment of the compensation paid to inspectors, to be refunded by such importers; the amount to be fixed in each case by the collector, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, or by adopting the principle of half storage, with a view to cover the expense, which has operated so well in some of the ports, leaving to the importer the option between these two modes of payment; and this is the principle upon which the present instructions are based. Under the law, however, as it now stands, in our largest

ports it will be impossible to put the system as to private stores into full operation, unless the act of 17th June, 1844, before referred to, should be modified; inasmuch as, whilst one inspector might suffice for one vast public bonded store, a considerable number would be required for the private stores of the importers scattered over a great city. So far as the Government is concerned, it is obvious, that in the large ports, the great public stores, equal in capacity to a dozen private stores, are the most economical, and in these must be stored, under any arrangements, the unclaimed goods, amounting in New York (by the returns of the collector) to the value, during the last two years, of $14,617,658. If, however, the importers claim the goods, and the privileges of warehousing in their own private stores, they ought, in my judgment, to be permitted to do so in the manner provided in the regulations and instructions now issued by this Department.

The stores agreed upon by the importer and collector, with the restrictions above designated, are the only private stores now authorized by law. In all other cases the stores must be rented on public account, as required by the provisions of the 6th section of the act of the 3d March, 1841, which is in full force, and in these words: "Section 6. And be it 'further enacted, that all stores hereafter rented by the collector, naval 'officer, or surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the col-'lector as such, and shall be appropriated exclusively to the use of 'receiving foreign merchandise, subject, as to the rates of storage, to 'regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The law, then, as it now stands, authorizes but two classes of stores, namely, public and private stores. The first, as we have seen, must be "rented on public account, and paid for by the collector;" the second are the private stores agreed upon as before stated, and must be kept under the regulations heretofore quoted as prescribed by law.

Under the clause of the law authorizing private stores in certain cases, a very important question has been presented for my consideration—whether, in view of the very large discretionary powers vested in this Department by the 5th section of the warehousing law, it is competent to extend the privilege of storage in private stores to the goods of several importers in one such store when requested by them? Upon mature deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that this may be done, and have accordingly so authorized, under regulations combining the most perfect indemnity and security to the Government, with great convenience and economy to the merchants. These will not be public stores, and no rent will be paid for them by the Government but they will be used as private stores, denominated in the law "other stores to be agreed upon by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port, and the importer, owner, or consignee." In these cases, however, the person who is permitted by the collector to have such private bonded stores, must be constituted by each of the importers using the same their agent, who must keep the importer's key, as authorized by law, whilst the inspector will keep another and distinct key, so that no access can be had to the goods except in the presence of the inspector.

In this case, however, where several importers thus use one private store, thus guarded and secured, in addition to the custody of the goods

under the lock of the inspector, and the bond for the duties required from the importer, the collector must also exact from the agent of the importers, who keeps the store, a bond with sufficient sureties, to indemnify the Government against loss. This is substantially the system of private competition for storage and labor introduced into Great Britain, and which has been attended there with such wonderful success, and has made *that* country the storehouse of the products and fabrics of the world. In the absence of such regulation, this Department feels well assured that the warehousing business in the United States can never be brought into successful competition with that of Great Britain, and it believes that this adoption of the system here will be attended with incalculable benefits. Under this conviction, I have felt it to be my duty to extend these privileges to the merchants and business of the country.

Being desirous of introducing the system of stores absolutely fire-proof, so as to guard, as far as practicable, against those disastrous fires which have so often swept away so many millions of property invested in stores and goods; and with a view to place bonded stores in our own country upon an equal, if not a superior, footing to all others as regards security, so as to make our ports the principal entrepôts of commerce, I have directed that a preference shall be given in all cases, by the collectors, to such private stores as are made entirely fire-proof. By this, I mean such stores—of which we have now scarcely a single one in this country, although lately introduced with great success in Great Britain—as are free from all combustible materials. Such stores would be built on arches of stone or brick, or, what would be better, for all the wooden material now used to substitute iron, namely, for roofs and rafters, for joists, for doors, window frames, and shutters, slabs for flooring, and beams or pillars, where needed, as now used in some cases in Europe. The advantages of this system would be: 1st. The greater security from fire in such stores would much increase the warehousing business of the country, with all its immense profits to our commercial and navigating interests. 2d. The saving or diminishing the losses arising from conflagrations. 3d. The saving or diminishing insurance. 4th. The frequent arresting of fires in our great cities, by stopping them at a point where the buildings were wholly incombustible. 5th. The gradual extension of the system of iron buildings to private stores, other than bonded warehouses. 6th. The great benefit to the iron interest of the country, from the new and increasing use and demand thereby created for that material. The augmenting demand for warehouses, in many of our ports, had forced upon the Department the alternative of leasing at this time new and additional public stores, for terms of years, in the larger ports, or resorting to the system of private competition; and, after full investigation, it is deemed best to adopt the latter. Public stores, however, to a large extent, are still required by the law. 1st. For importers who may prefer to use them. 2d. Unclaimed goods, under the provisions of the law, can be stored only in public stores; and the value of these unclaimed goods in New York alone, during the first two years under the warehousing law, by the returns of the collector, amounted to $14,617,658. Under this system, public and private stores will be combined, and each for useful purposes, as designed by the law; but

ultimately the great mass of the warehousing business (except as regards unclaimed goods) will be transacted here, as in Great Britain, by stores neither rented nor owned by the Government.

These stores, owned by individuals, in proper locations and of a proper character, will be authorized by the collector, with the assent of the Secretary, at each port, and the Government will have no other control over them than the custody of the key by an inspector of the revenue, and access to the goods permitted only in his presence, as required by law. The person who is authorized to keep the store will be the agent of the importers, and contract for storage and labor as they may think proper, the Government being indemnified only for the expense of the services of an inspector by the payment of half storage, or of the inspector's salary, at the option of the importer. The storage and labor will thus be furnished by the owners of stores, and not by the Government, and the business will thus be conducted in time with greater economy, and the choice of stores left chiefly to the importers. The Government will have all the security for the stores and for the custody of the goods that is required in case of public stores, as well as full indemnity for all charges, without any risk or expense for labor or for the building or renting of stores, with a preference of the public store where adapted to the storage of articles sought to be warehoused. Private enterprise will be invited into rivalry for furnishing warehouses; and now that the system has received proper impulse from the Government, individual competition will in time furnish the best and cheapest and safest stores, as well as the most economical storage and labor, for nearly all goods except such as are unclaimed. Such private enterprise will in time cause large and capacious incombustible stores to be erected in our ports, giving employment to our mechanics and laborers, augmenting our commerce and revenue, and increasing the value of property in our warehousing cities. The incombustible or iron stores will gradually take the place of structures that are not fire-proof, for the storage of imports, and be eventually extended to stores holding domestic goods, and thus terminate those disastrous conflagrations that have ruined so many thousands.

As early as the 29th of July, 1847, my attention was directed to the important subject of iron warehouses, and among the inquiries which the commissioners who visited the continent of Europe, and Great Britain, under my appointment in that year, were directed to make, was the following:

"You will inquire, particularly, how far and to what extent iron has 'been introduced, either for roofs, rafters, joists, or otherwise, as well as 'the material for flooring; the expense of such buildings; the insurance, 'if any, on such warehouses and the goods stored therein."

In replying to this inquiry, the commissioners stated as follows:

"In the dock warehouses, originally constructed, iron was not used 'as a material for building, being only used in some cases for braces to 'strengthen; but in those more lately built it has entered to some extent 'into the construction for rafters, joists, and flooring. For pillars it has 'been more generally used, the St. Katharine's dock, in London, and 'the Albert dock, at Liverpool, using iron pillars filled in with brick as

'the support, in most cases, to the second floor. The London Dock Com-
'pany have also used it to a considerable extent for pillars, in the last
'vaults constructed. The sheds on the dock piers at London are generally
'supported by iron columns, as previously mentioned; and the intention
'hereafter is to increase its use, experience having demonstrated, from
'the use made of it in constructing the large railway stations, that it is
'the lightest and best material for large sheds and roofs. The flooring
'in the warehouses is usually made with reference to the character of
'the goods to be stored; where a smooth surface is very requisite for the
'preservation of the articles, iron has been somewhat used. In the Albert
'dock, before mentioned as combining the most modern improvements,
'tile has been used, laid on concrete made perfectly smooth, for sugar
'and molasses; such a floor, or one of stone slabs, being considered the
'best, the drainage requiring it to be frequently scraped and cleaned.

"The buildings are kept insured by the proprietors, the rate being
'from one-sixth to two-sixths sterling per cent. The merchandise is
'generally insured." They state also: "The warehouses in the East
'and West India, and London docks, in London, are constructed in a
'substantial and fire-proof manner, the roofs of slate or tile, and the doors
'and windows of iron. The lower floors are generally of stone, on arches
'sustained by pillars of stone or iron; the upper floors are of wood sus-
'tained by wooden pillars. The stores in these docks are of different
'dates of construction, the more modern ones embracing the most
'approved modes of building at the time."

"In the St. Katharine's dock, the stores, having been more recently
'built, are generally of a better description, the lower stories being on
'arches supported by iron pillars, and the floors of the second story of
'iron plates. Underneath all are the cellars for the storage of liquors,
'with arched roofs supported by iron or stone columns. These cellars
'are of immense extent, and, in the London dock alone, comprising
'twenty-two acres. The floors are fitted with iron skids for the stowage
'of the casks, and their easy movement from one part to another."

"On the piers in these docks are also constructed sheds for the pro-
'tection of merchandise while discharging and loading, and for custom-
'house examination. These sheds are supported generally by iron
'columns, and in some instances have iron roofs, and railways laid
'through them for the more convenient removal of merchandise by hand
'trucks."

"The other bonded warehouses are private stores of fire-proof con-
'struction, within which no offices or counting-rooms are allowed, built
'to comply with the circular of the commissioners of customs."

"The stores in the Albert dock, Liverpool, (the only dock having
'warehouses at that port,) the undersigned think the most perfect in every
'respect which they visited, being built entirely of stone and iron, no
'wood whatever entering into their construction."

It thus appears that the best and most approved warehouses in Great Britain are now "built entirely of stone and iron, no wood whatever entering into their construction." That similar iron stores will be built in our warehousing ports under the present instructions, giving them this preference, would seem to be certain, and when they are con-

structed in one port they must be built in others, or it would lead to a greater concentration of the warehousing business in those ports that adopted the incombustible iron stores. When the business of the storage of foreign imports is thrown open to private enterprise, and safe and commodious stores erected by individuals, they will seek to fill them with goods especially for reëxportation, and thus immensely increase the warehousing business, and render our ports, at a much earlier period, the entrepôts for universal commerce.

The question is one of great magnitude, in what country shall be chiefly stored the exchangeable products and fabrics of the world, during the period intervening between their growth, production, or manufacture, and their use and consumption? What country shall transact this vast business? Who shall enjoy this carrying trade? Whose mechanics and laborers shall furnish the stores and docks and basins? Whose merchants shall receive the storage? whose underwriters the insurance? and who shall realize the commission and profits on the sale and reshipment? These are questions of momentous interest to our commerce and navigation, and to the progress of our wealth and industry. I think it may be demonstrated that, directly and indirectly, Great Britain is now realizing from this source an annual income to her people of more than eighty millions of dollars. By the returns of our commissioners, before referred to, it appears that the value of bonded goods in the warehouses of Great Britain, in August, 1847, was $387,200,000. The quantity warehoused throughout the year is not given; but if it bears the same proportion as in our country to the goods remaining in warehouse at the end of the year, it would be much greater. Assuming it, however, to be only 400,000,000, we may form an approximate estimate to this income from the following data: 1st, the freights upon the importation of the goods; 2d, the freights upon such as are reëxported; 3d, the storage; 4th, the insurance whilst on deposite, as well as when imported or exported; 5th, the labor attending the landing, receiving, and reshipments, including the wharfage, drayage, cartage, craneage, hoisting, stowing, piling, packing, repacking, &c.; 6th, the profit upon the sale of the goods; or 7th, the commissions when sold and reshipped on foreign account; 8th, the wages and compensation paid to clerks, storekeepers, &c.; 9th, the yearly appreciation of property arising from the extension of business, and the erection of docks and warehouses; 10th, the augmented market for domestic products and manufactures, purchased to complete assortments, and freighted abroad at cheaper rates, thus augmenting domestic exports, as well as the profits upon them; 11th, the use of the capital, credit, and specie, and the command of the exchanges, of the world; 12th, the augmented home market for domestic products and fabrics, arising from the increase of capital, business, and population, growing out of the warehousing system. There are some of these items known to be great, not susceptible of any accurate approximate estimate; taking, however, those only where the data are established, it may be safely assumed that the gross income yielded on such items to the country, from warehoused goods, is not less than 20 per cent. on the value of such goods stored for sale and distribution.

It must be remembered that this is an income realized on the products

and fabrics of other countries, growing out of being their factors and transacting their business under the warehousing system. Among the most beneficial effects of the system, as demonstrated in its results by practical experience in Great Britain, is the largely-augmented foreign market for domestic products and fabrics to complete an assortment, or a cargo, so as to give full freights to vessels.

Our ports are the natural and proper depôts of European goods seeking the markets of Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, and of Central and Southern America. They are also the natural depôts of all these latter countries when seeking the European or other foreign markets. Our ports on the Pacific, in connection with those on the Atlantic and the Gulf, are also the natural depôts for the sale, and distribution to all the rest of the world, of the products and fabrics of Asia, and nothing can secure to us this commerce, but a well-organized warehouse system, furnishing equal facilities for storage and entrepôt with similar systems in any other country. To the perfect success of this system, the principle of free storage and free competition for all but unclaimed goods will become indispensable. It would be difficult to ascertain the extent to which vessels and purchasers would be brought to our ports under a perfect warehousing system, to be supplied with return cargoes in part composed of our own products and fabrics.

It is clear, however, that the effect must be very great, and when our warehousing system shall go into complete operation, I do not doubt but that stores filled with domestic products and fabrics will be found side by side with our bonded warehouses, and purchasers will resort to both to fill their vessels or to complete their assortments.

Whilst the bonded warehouses will be filled with foreign goods, our own breadstuffs and provisions, our flour and grain, our corn and cotton, our rice and tobacco, our hemp and wool, our cotton and woolen fabrics, (and in time also, our iron and sugar,) and the vast variety of manufactures which our skill and industry produce, will be found in our domestic stores, near or adjacent to our bonded warehouses, assembling purchasers to find a market for them in every portion of the world. Nay, it is quite certain, that the barter of the foreign for the domestic products and fabrics in adjacent stores will often take place daily, as it now does to so vast an extent in Great Britain, increasing not only our internal but our external commerce, augmenting our tolls or freights on our lakes and rivers, our railroads and canals, and swelling our exports (including our own manufactures) to an extent corresponding with our foreign imports. The foreign and domestic goods warehoused in adjacent stores will, as it were, invite the exchange, and our merchants thus become the factors of universal commerce.

Whilst the warehousing system in Great Britain is greatly cherished by their merchants, it is regarded with still deeper interest by their manufacturers; being as popular in Manchester, with its bonded stores, as in London or Liverpool, bringing, as it does, capital to British ports, and purchasers and goods from every quarter of the globe to exchange for British fabrics; and our American manufacturers can never compete successfully for the foreign market, until a similar warehousing system is introduced and perfected in our ports.

Much as our mercantile and navigating interests will be advanced by such a system, the American producer and manufacturer, in augmented markets at home and abroad, will derive still greater advantages.

There is a perfect union of interest between our exports and imports—between our trade external and internal. Commerce is a unit; it is the exchange of products and fabrics, whether foreign or domestic, whether transported inland or coastwise, upon the lakes or the ocean, upon the railroad or canal; and whatever system assembles in any port, for exchange, the products and fabrics of human industry, augments the wealth and business and capital of the country facilitating such commerce, and fills the hand of labor with greater and more abundant reward. In truth, commerce is the great handmaid of labor, the factor of its products, finding for them the markets of the world.

Among the most important amendments required in the existing law are the following: 1st. Where the goods are deposited in a public store, under the exclusive custody of the Government, no bond for duties should be required. To exact security for the payment of duties on the goods, when the goods themselves are in the sole custody of the Government, would seem to be superfluous. 2d. When the goods are deposited in private stores, to permit the proprietor of the store to cover the amount of duties on all goods in his store, under his own bond, with adequate securities, instead of exacting a bond from every importer. 3d. To cancel all bonds for duties when the goods are destroyed by fire. This is the case in Great Britain, and much increases her entrepôt trade, it being a great inducement to prefer her ports for warehousing, as it is known she exacts no duties when the goods are consumed by fire before they are taken out of the warehouse. Here, Congress generally refunds the duties in such cases, so that our Government in fact gains nothing by the exaction, but, in the mean time, foreign goods are driven to other entrepôts, by the fact, that under our law, as it now stands, the duties are payable. Under the present law the goods are insured at a value including the duty, thus increasing expenses here, as compared with foreign warehouses; and where the duties are refunded after a fire, it is generally only for the benefit of the underwriters who have insured the goods. 4th. To prolong the time for warehousing, if not indefinitely, at least to a period not less than five years. In Great Britain the term is three years, but at the same time discretion is given to the Commissioners of Customs to extend the period two years more, thus practically enlarging the time on goods not perishable to five years. The term of one year is too limited, especially with a view to exportation.

Debenture goods may now be exported within three years, and no reason can be given why warehoused goods should not have at least the same time, if not an indefinite period. The fact, that goods can only be warehoused here one year, when in England they may remain five years in warehouse, gives to that country an immense advantage over our own as an entrepôt for warehoused goods, and we will contend with her to great disadvantage for the commerce of the world, until we extend the warehousing privilege to a similar period of years. Why should debenture goods, remaining in the merchant's own exclusive possession,

be permitted to be exported within three years, when warehoused goods, remaining in our own custody, must be forced out of the country in one year? Why should we deny to our own country the payment of insurance and storage, of labor, and other charges upon the goods, beyond the period of a year? Why limit the period for exportation or consumption, the goods remaining with us at the expense of the foreign importer?

The loss of interest, the payment of insurance, storage, and other charges, constitute a sufficient inducement to the importer to sell or reëxport at any period without limiting the time. Besides, there are many articles that are greatly improved by remaining in store for a series of years. Among these, I may mention wines and liquors, which are generally so greatly improved by age. We can never become a great entrepôt for wines and liquors while this limitation exists, but will be compelled to send for the best of these articles, as we now do, to the foreign, and especially to the London dock cellars and stores, where such articles are sent by the producer to acquire the reputation and additional price derived from their deposite there. More than fifty acres of bonded vaults and cellars in Great Britain are filled with these wines and liquors of every quality and age, and we can never compete for the storage of these articles, unless we grant here equal facilities for sale and storage. There is another reason why the time should be enlarged, arising out of the extension of our ports and territories since the passage of the warehousing act. Under the law, goods can be warehoused and transferred from port to port in our own country. Now, from our Atlantic to our Pacific ports, going or returning around Cape Horn, nearly one-half the time may be occupied in the voyage, yet this, by the law, constitutes part of the year permitted for warehousing, and is entirely too short for the great purposes of such a commerce. Why should we destroy our own coastwise trade by a limitation so pernicious?

In extending the period for deposite of foreign goods, I would renew my recommendation for the repeal of the debenture system. The merchant may now export debenture goods within three years, having the duties refunded without interest, the Government withholding two and a half per cent. For this privilege, then, he loses three years' interest, being eighteen per cent. and two and a half per cent. on the duties—in all twenty and one-half per cent. Now, if he is permitted to retain the goods in public or private bonded warehouses, without the payment of any portion of this sum, or any advance for duties, and export the goods within three years from such warehouse, why should he want the debenture privilege? The truth is, if the time were thus prolonged when the goods remained unchanged there could be no motive (but in some extraordinary cases) to resort to the debenture privilege, except to defraud the revenue by a pretended exportation of the goods, when, in fact, having been in the importers' exclusive possession, they are too often smuggled into the consumption of the country, and the duties refunded as if they were exported. I have heretofore recommended the repeal of the debenture system, and the substitution of a right, for at least the same period of time, of exporting abroad the goods from the public or private warehouses, without having paid any duties. This is a much greater privilege than the debenture, and not accompanied with its frauds. This Depart-

ment has heretofore represented the fraudulent character of the debenture system, which has led to its abandonment in other countries. The system furnishes great facilities and temptations to frauds upon the revenue. Let us take an example to illustrate how easily these frauds may be perpetrated. Under the existing debenture privilege an importer introduces a quantity of foreign cotton goods; he pays the duty, and takes the goods in his exclusive possession; at the end of a period not exceeding three years he professes to export these same cotton goods; and, after these goods are examined by the appraisers, and supposed to be the same, he executes his export bond, ships his goods, and receives his debenture certificate, upon which he draws the money at once; but perhaps the appraiser who examined the cotton goods three years before is absent, dead, removed, or resigned, or in the lapse of time, from the multiplicity of his duties, he may have forgotten the precise character of the goods, or an article of cotton goods, of so precise a similitude, may, for that very purpose, have been manufactured here, as to defy detection, and the domestic goods are exported instead of the foreign; and this is but one out of many modes in which frauds may be perpetrated under the debenture system. In truth, the whole system is an open invitation to frauds upon the revenue, and in some cases this has been so palpable that the drawback exceeds the duty.

Herewith is communicated a letter on this subject (a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked B) from two experienced custom-house officers, of New-Orleans and New York, being the result of inquiries directed by me, exhibiting the frauds under this system. I cannot too strongly urge the consideration of this subject by Congress, nor too earnestly repeat my undoubted conviction that the revenue is defrauded many hundred thousand dollars every year by this system. Not only is the revenue thus defrauded of large sums, but the honest merchant, who has fairly paid his duties, is deeply injured by being brought into competition with goods the duties on which have been refunded, whilst the domestic manufacturer and producer are also compelled to compete with foreign goods subject to duty, but on which the duty has been refunded under the practical operation of this law.

Connected with the subject of warehousing, is the construction of docks and basins, for the accommodation of vessels, the erection of warehouses, and the economical storage of goods. In ancient as well as in modern times these improvements, to a greater or less extent, mark the growth of commercial cities. On the continent of Europe they exist to a considerable extent, but in Great Britain they have been constructed in greater numbers and to a greater extent than in any other part of the world. In Boston, in connection with their wharves, they have long existed, and are constantly extending, having greatly contributed to the increase of the foreign and domestic commerce of that great city; furnishing another proof of the sagacity and foresight of that people. In the harbor of New York they are just going into operation, and must furnish great facilities for the extension of the commerce of that city. They are admirably calculated for the extension of the warehousing system, especially for heavy goods, and for articles introduced for reëxportation. On that important subject, I attach to this report documents marked C

and D—the first being a report of the committee on wharves of the city of New York, and the second a pamphlet of the proceedings of citizens and companies in regard to the great Atlantic dock basin. To a considerable extent such docks and warehouses have been used in Boston and New York, for the more economical storage of goods, and it is believed are destined to great and complete success. It is obvious that heavy goods can be landed and stored more economically when the vessel can lay alongside of the warehouse in such docks or basins, and load or unload from it without drayage or cartage.

When the warehousing law was passed in 1846, the system was entirely new in this country, and the Department was required to put it at once into operation. This was done after a conference with the collectors in the principal ports, and the action of the Department communicated to Congress. Whilst it is believed that all then done in putting so promptly into operation so new and great a system, will redound to the ultimate advancement of the best interests of the country, yet in the period of two years which has intervened since that date, the Department, amidst its other pressing engagements, has devoted much attention to this new and important subject, collecting from the continent of Europe and Great Britain all the information that could be obtained in regard to the practical operation of the system in those countries. On the Continent the plan adopted is that of public Government stores. In Great Britain an appeal is made to private enterprise, capital, and competition, and their bonded warehouses are chiefly private stores, with a few large Government warehouses for certain purposes.

The British plan has been far the most successful, and commends itself, in my judgment, as well from the success of the system itself as from a thorough investigation of the principles on which it is founded. I have therefore, by the new regulations, so far as was consistent with the law, introduced it into this country, under the powers vested in this Department by the fifth section of the warehousing act. The important information derived from the continent of Europe and Great Britain is herewith appended to this report, in documents marked F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q.

The regulations now issued introduce the system of private competition so far as permitted by the public interest, and by the law as it now stands. By the existing law, unclaimed goods must be warehoused in public stores. The value of these is very great. In New York alone, by the returns of the collector, the value of the foreign unclaimed goods warehoused in that port from the 6th August, 1846, to 30th September, 1848, was $14,617,658, and the regularly warehoused in the same period $20,546,250—making a total in that port of $35,163,908. These unclaimed goods, under the act of the 3d March, 1841, must be kept in the public stores, there being no importer who claims and makes a warehouse entry of them. By the returns of the collector, (see doc. E,) the foreign goods regularly warehoused from the 6th August, 1846, to 30th September, 1848, was $43,934,300. In addition to this, there was a vast amount of foreign imports deposited in our warehouses as unclaimed goods, amounting, as we have seen, in New York alone, to the sum of $14,617,658. If in the other ports the unclaimed goods bore

the same proportion as those regularly warehoused in New York, it would bring the total amount of foreign goods deposited in our warehouses from the 6th August, 1846, to 30th September, 1848, up to $66,527,038. Notwithstanding, then, that the system was entirely new in this country, it is hoped that these facts, and the vast amount thus warehoused in the infancy of the system, under the instructions and acts of this Department, will satisfy Congress that every effort was made to carry the law fully into effect, and that these efforts were attended with success, notwithstanding that the Department was compelled to enter on a field of experiment entirely unexplored in this country. It would be strange, under such circumstances, if the Department had seen nothing to improve or amend, as the result of more than two years of experience of the practical operation of the system in this country, and as also of the information collected with so much care from the continent of Europe and Great Britain. This experience and information have enabled the Department to introduce, it is believed, great and important improvements under the new instructions now issued, and especially in authorizing, as far as permitted by the law and the security of the public revenue, the system of private enterprise and competition in the business of storage, so as to reduce to the utmost practicable extent all the charges and expenses incident to the system. These regulations, it is believed, will lead to a considerable augmentation in the warehousing business; but, in order to give to our own ports all the advantages enjoyed in Great Britain, and to enable us to enter into successful competition with other countries for the commerce of the world, the amendments in the law itself, especially as regards the extension of the time for warehousing, which can only be made by Congress, are indispensable. With these amendments, advancing in a liberal, commercial policy, with the progress of the age, and the lights of experience, it is believed that our own country will pass rapidly onward to the command of universal commerce.

With enduring peace; with extended area, industry, and population; with an enlarging trade, internal and external—and increasing facilities of navigation and transportation on the lakes and rivers—the ocean and the land; with a career marked by a spirit of equity and justice, our future advance must be more rapid even than the past. Nor should we regard only the advantages to ourselves from our national union, as a moral and political necessity, which no human power can sever, or destroy; but consider, also, its effects as a light and example to all nations; and as, ultimately, destined to extend its benefits and blessings to every country and people of the globe. To accomplish these great objects, an ever-extending internal and international commerce and intercourse are indispensable; and even if interrupted for a brief period, would be sure to return, with the triumph of truth, in augmented force and power.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
*Vice President of the United States,*
*and President of the Senate.*

A.

CIRCULAR, No. 34.

*Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February* 17, 1849.

The 5th section of the act of 6th August, 1846, entitled "An act to establish a warehousing system," &c., is in these words: "That the 'Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to make, 'from time to time, such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of 'the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the pro-'visions of this act, and secure a just accountability under the same."

Under the power granted by this section, this Department, availing itself of the experience derived from the practical operation of the system in this country during the last two years, and having obtained full information in detail of the mode of warehousing on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain, now issues the following forms and instructions, in place of those heretofore issued, with a view to enlarge the benefits of the system in this country:

SEC. 1. On the arrival of any goods, wares and merchandise from a foreign port, and at any time within the period allowed by law for the discharge of the vessel in which they may have been imported, the importer, consignee or agent (with proper power of attorney) thereof, may enter the same for warehousing in the form hereinafter prescribed, designating at the same time, with the consent of the collector, the place of storage, as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. It being the intention hereafter of this Department to use as bonded warehouses, under the act of August 6, 1846, in addition to stores owned and leased by the United States, such private stores as may be fully adapted to the purpose, separating as much as possible the Government from any interference not required by law or the public interest with the business of storage, or of labor on merchandise, and leaving such storage or labor to be, as far as lawful and practicable, a matter of arrangement between the importers of merchandise and the owners or occupants of such private warehouses, the following rules and regulations will control you in the selection and management of such stores, the selection being first approved by the Department in each case.

In all cases of private stores, the law, which the Department is not at liberty to disregard, requires that they "shall be kept under the joint 'locks of the inspector and importer; but no delivery shall be made with-'out a permit in writing under the hand of the collector and naval officer 'of the port." The law further declares that "if any importer or pro-'prietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall, 'by any contrivance, fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain 'access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the 'customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or pro-'prietor shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, one thousand 'dollars." The proper officer of the customs here referred to, in whose

presence only the importer, when the goods are stored in private stores, can gain access to the goods, is an inspector, that being the class of officers, under whose lock and key, as well as that of the importer, such private bonded warehouses must be kept.

SEC. 3. Stores to be private bonded warehouses, and to be used for the storage of foreign dutiable merchandise, will be required, in all cases, to be first-class fire-proof stores, according to the classification of insurance offices at your port, and must be so approved by them in writing to the collector, before an application to use them will be considered.

All bonded warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846, will hereafter be known and designated as follows:

Class 1. Stores owned by the United States, or leased to them prior to the date of these instructions, the leases of which have not yet expired or been canceled, heretofore known as public stores. All unclaimed goods must be stored exclusively in these stores, when there are such at the port, and they are also to be used for the storage of other foreign merchandise as hereinafter provided for. In relation to these public stores, the following are the provisions of the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1841, the assent of the Department being required by other laws:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all stores hereafter rented by the 'collector, naval officer, or surveyor, shall be on public account, and 'paid for by the collector as such, and shall be appropriated exclusively 'to the use of receiving foreign merchandise, subject, as to the rates of 'storage, to regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury."

2. Stores in the possession of an importer, and in his sole occupancy, which he may desire to place under the customs lock, in addition to his own lock, (said locks and keys to be of a different character, as required by law,) for the purpose of storing dutiable merchandise imported by himself only.

The entire store shall be appropriated to this sole purpose, under the regulations hereinafter provided; and for this privilege, with the time of the customs officer necessarily required in attendance at such store, he shall pay monthly to the collector of the port a sum equivalent to the pay of such officer, who must be an inspector, or one half of the amount which would accrue as storage on the goods so stored, at the regular rates charged at stores class No. 1. All the labor on goods so stored must be performed by the importer at his own expense, under the supervision of the officer in charge. Before any importer shall be permitted to use his own store, per class 2, he shall endorse upon the entry for warehouse his written request to use such store as the place of deposite, and also endorse thereon an agreement to pay to the collector an amount equal to the salary of the inspector or one half storage; then to be determined in advance by the importer.

3. Stores in the occupancy of persons desirous to engage in the business of storing dutiable merchandise under the warehouse act, and of performing the labor on such goods, in what is usually termed the storage business; the buildings being first examined by the person appointed by the collector, and found to agree with the requirements of

these instructions, and the selection having been approved by this Department, an inspector shall be designated for its superintendence, the owner or occupant stipulating to pay to the collector monthly a sum equivalent to the salary of the inspector or inspectors required in the superintendence of the goods and store, the whole of the building being appropriated to this purpose, as required in class No. 2. Merchandise entered for warehouse will only be stored in these stores when the same are "agreed on by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port, and the importer, owner, or consignee," as the place of deposite, and the stores are to be "secured," as provided in 1st section act 6th of August, 1846, "under the joint locks of the inspector and the importer," the latter appointing the owner or occupant of such store as his agent or custodian, to have the custody of the goods, and possession of the key allowed to the importer; this appointment to be per form 25. The labor performed on the goods shall be under the control and at the expense of the owner or occupant, and the store shall be subject to such further rules as this Department may deem necessary, from time to time, for the safekeeping of the goods and protection of the revenue, and to be discontinued as a bonded warehouse when the public interest may require. All arrangements as regards the rates of storage, and the price of labor in these stores, must be made between the importer and the owner or occupant of the store, and all amounts due for storage and labor must be collected by the latter, the collector looking only to the safe custody of the merchandise, for the security of the revenue.

Before any person shall be permitted to open a store under class No. 3, he shall enter into bond, in such sum and with such sureties as may be approved by the collector and this Department, exonerating the Government, as also the collector, and all other officers of the customs, from any risk growing out of the joint custody of goods stored in said stores, such bond to be per form K.

These stores shall be under the joint lock of an inspector of the customs (to be designated by the collector) and the owner or occupant acting as agent for the importers warehousing their dutiable foreign merchandise in such store. Should the amount of business at any one store require, in the judgment of the collector, the services of more than one inspector, the owner or occupant shall be required to pay monthly such additional sum, to the amount named above, as will be equivalent to the salary of such additional inspector or inspectors required in attendance. The owner or occupant of such store will, however, be allowed the option of paying the salary of such inspector or inspectors, or of paying monthly to the collector one half storage, at the rates charged in public store, class 1; this choice to be determined before any goods are placed in said store.

The stores described in the 2d and 3d classes will be required, previous to their being used for the storage of bonded goods, to have such fastenings on the doors and windows as the collector may deem requisite for the security of the property stored, all such doors and windows to be fastened on the interior by strong iron bars, except one entrance in front, to be secured by locks as before described. The store must be separated from any adjoining building by a brick or stone wall, in which no door

or other opening will be permitted, and must have a party wall above the roof.

For the storage of wines and distilled spirits only, cellars of stores occupied for general business purposes may be used, under store classification No. 2, for the storage of wines and distilled spirits imported by the owner or lessee only. Though the rest of the building be otherwise occupied, the entire cellar or vault shall be exclusively appropriated to this purpose, and shall have no opening or entrance except the one from the street, on which the locks are to be placed.

The remuneration of the officers shall be either the pay of the inspector or one half the storage, as in store, class No. 2, to be determined in advance by the importer, and one officer may have in charge as many cellars as, in the judgment of the collector, he can superintend efficiently, not exceeding six. The cellars of any stores, class 3, may be used for the storage of wines and distilled spirits, under the same rules as other merchandise in said stores.

For the storage of coal, mahogany and other woods, sheds or yards may be used, under the regulation as prescribed for stores classed Nos. 2 and 3, provided such shed and yard can be properly fastened and secured, so as to insure the safety of the property. The compensation of the officer or officers required to be at the option of the owner, to be determined in advance, as in stores class 2.

A counting-room for the accommodation of the owner or occupant may be allowed in stores classed 2 and 3, but such office must be separated by a permanent partition, with no door or other entrance opening therein from the rest of the store, and have a separate entrance from the front. This partition must be strapped with iron, in such a manner as to enable the inspector to ascertain whether access has been had to the store. The officer in charge must be allowed such use of this office as may be necessary for him in making his daily return of receipts, deliveries and examinations.

After stores have been approved and placed under customs lock, the collector will retain the right of ordering such additional fastenings to be placed thereon as experience may suggest to be necessary; such extra fastenings to be made by and at the expense of the owners or occupants having charge of the premises.

In selecting these stores, the collector will be careful to take only such as combine convenience to place of landing the goods with every facility for receipt and delivery, for sampling, examination, &c., according to the description of goods to be stored. He will avoid increasing the number more than is necessary, due regard being had to the number of officers employed at the port, the time required for their attention at the stores, and the restrictions of the number of inspectors and officers by the act of June 17, 1844.

It being the wish of this Department to encourage the building of substantial fire-proof warehouses, where goods may be stored free from the risk of fire, and the construction of commodious vaults for the reception of wines and distilled spirits, such buildings being required by our rapidly-increasing commerce, as well as to prevent or diminish the disastrous fires in our great cities, and the loss or refunding of the duty

upon the goods, the collector will, in every instance, give the preference to buildings or vaults so constructed, more particularly where the same are built of brick, stone, and iron, the different floors separated by iron doors, and iron covers to hatchways, having no wooden or other combustible material whatever. In selecting between such fire-proof stores, the preference should be given to those having an iron roof and rafters, iron doors, window-frames, sashes and shutters, iron joists, iron slabs for floors, or other incombustible material, and iron beams and pillars, where necessary.

Should the owner or occupant of any store, cellar, or yard, neglect or refuse to pay to the collector the sum required by these instructions for the use of an inspector or inspectors, as the case may be, or fail or refuse to comply with any law regulating the storage of merchandise, or any rules or regulations issued by this Department or by the collector, for the safety of the goods so stored, the collector shall refuse permission to deposite goods in or to deliver any from such store, and report the facts at once to this Department for its further action.

SEC. 4. All private bonded warehouses must be placed in custody of an inspector of the customs, who will always keep the key thereof in his own possession, and personally superintend the opening and closing of the doors and windows. He must be in constant attendance at the store from sunrise to sunset, except at the time necessary for his meals, not over one hour at noon, when the store must be closed. He will not suffer any goods to be received, delivered, sampled, packed or repacked, except in his presence, and in pursuance of an order from the collector, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The collector will require of him to keep an accurate account of all receipts and deliveries of goods, orders for sampling, examinations, repacking, &c., in such manner and form as he may direct; and he shall be required to report to the collector and warehouse superintendent every infraction of any warehouse rules and regulations committed at his store by any person or persons. He will not be permitted to receive any reward or gratuity from any source, in addition to his pay from the United States, as prescribed in the 73d sec. act of 1799, which collectors will rigidly enforce. No officer shall be allowed to have more than one store of class No. 3 under his charge, and it shall be the duty of the collector, at least once a year, (or as much oftener as he may deem requisite,) to transfer the officers in charge of stores class Nos. 2 and 3 from one store to another, thus preventing any officer having the charge of any one store for a longer period than one year. The officer so transferred shall furnish his successor with a complete inventory of the goods in such store; and it shall be the duty of his successor, immediately on taking charge, to examine the goods in the store to see if they agree with the inventory, and the result of this examination shall be communicated to the collector, within ten days from the date of his taking charge of the store. Should any discrepancies be found between the statement of the officer transferred and the inventory taken, the collector will immediately investigate the case, at the same time reporting the facts to this Department. Public stores will be under the superintendence of the same officers, and be kept open for the transaction of business the same hours as heretofore; but all the regulations here

prescribed as to the receipt and delivery, examinations, sampling, packing and repacking of goods, and keeping of books and vouchers, must be observed in them as well as in private warehouses.

SEC. 5. When goods are sent from the ship or vessel in which the same may have been imported to a warehouse under a warehouse permit, each cart or lighter load must be accompanied by a receipt, describing the marks, numbers, and description of packages. This receipt will be signed by the inspector in charge of the store, on due receipt of the goods, and will be returned by the drayman or lighterman to the inspector on board the vessel. These cart or lighter receipts are to be numbered progressively; and in case the numbers do not arrive at the store in due course, the inspector in charge of the store shall inquire into and ascertain the cause, and if there be any appearance of fraud, he shall acquaint the collector therewith without loss of time.

The officers at the warehouse, on receiving the goods, will compare the marks and numbers with the receipts, and keep an account of these particulars in his official book of receipts, together with the number of the floor, and the part of the store where the goods are deposited, that he may at any time be able to find the goods from the description in his official record. When deliveries of goods take place, such delivery will be noted on the same record, opposite the account of receipt, in order that it may be ascertained at any time, on the examination of such record, what part of each lot or parcel of goods remain in store. This record must also contain full particulars of any repacking of the merchandise and sampling of liquors for transportation, when the same are authorized by the collector under these instructions.

SEC. 6. In each of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, the collector shall designate, with the approbation of this Department, from among the officers or clerks, some suitable person to be designated warehouse superintendent, whose duty it shall be to superintend all the public and private stores in such ports, visiting them daily to ascertain whether the officers are regular in their attendance, the books correctly kept, and whether all the regulations issued by this Department are correctly observed and diligently enforced. It shall further be his duty, under directions from the collector to examine all stores which the owners or occupants thereof may desire to have made bonded warehouses, under these instructions, and make report thereof to the collector; and after such have been approved, to make such daily examination of their condition, to ascertain the security of the same, and what additional fastenings, &c., may be necessary for the security of the property. He will also superintend, with the inspector of the store, all silks withdrawn for printing, dyeing, &c., as provided in these instructions, taking an account of the same; and it shall be the duty of the person or persons withdrawing such goods for dyeing, &c., to notify the warehouse superintendent, that he may be present at the place and time required. Such superintendent shall have a desk in the custom-house, and shall be required to make a daily report to the collector of every violation of the warehouse instructions and rules, and of all other matters coming under his observation of importance to the security of the revenue. This officer is not intended to interfere with the duties of

the storekeeper of the port in his charge of the receipts and deliveries of goods in all the stores, and keeping the accounts of property in each, as has heretofore been the case, but is, under the directions of the collector, to have a general supervision of the warehouse business, to see that the laws and regulations are faithfully observed by the inspectors in charge of each store, and the importer or agent having joint custody. He will also perform such other duties in addition to the above as the collector may devolve upon him.

SEC. 7. At those ports where stores are owned or have been leased by the United States, and the leases of which have not expired and been canceled, in compliance with the instructions of this Department—said stores being classified in these instructions as class 1—the collectors will, on entry for warehousing, first fill said stores with such goods as are proper to be stored therein, due regard being had to the description and character of the goods and place of deposite. In all other cases the importer, consignee or agent, shall be at liberty to select the place of storage from any stores, sheds, yards, or other places, previously approved as bonded warehouses, under classifications 1, 2 and 3.

SEC. 8. All merchandise thus stored may be examined, at any time during the business hours of the port, by the importer, consignee or agent, who shall have liberty to take samples of his goods in quantities according to the usages of the port, make all needful repairs of packages, and to repack the same, provided the original contents are placed in the new packages, and the original marks and numbers placed thereon, in the mode prescribed in the 75th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, and 32d section, act of 1st March, 1823. He may also have any further privileges to facilitate the sale of his goods while in bond which the collector of the port may deem advisable, and not inconsistent with law or the safety of the revenue; provided that no samples shall be taken, nor shall any goods be exhibited or examined unless under the immediate supervision of an inspector of the customs, and by order of the importer, owner or consignee, and at his expense, nor shall any package be repaired or goods repacked without a written order from the collector of the port.

SEC. 9. All goods unclaimed by the owner or consignee at the expiration of the period allowed by law for the discharge of the vessel in which the same may have been imported, shall be sent by the collector to the stores owned and leased by the United States, class 1, if there be any at the port. If there be no such stores, then said goods shall be deposited in safe warehouses temporarily hired for that purpose by the collector, and under his sole custody. The owner or consignee of such goods may, at any time thereafter, within the period provided by law, be allowed the privileges herein granted to bonded merchandise, on making due entry thereof for warehousing. After having been entered for warehouse, these goods cannot be transferred to other stores, but must remain in the place where originally deposited till payment of duties, unless withdrawn for transportation to another port in the United States, for exportation, or the better security of the revenue requires their removal.

SEC. 10. In all cases where the collector may be called upon to exercise the discretion given him in the 56th section, act 1799, to take possession of merchandise remaining on board a vessel, five days after her

entry at the custom-house, or whenever it may be necessary on account of a vessel's being leaky, or from other cause or casualty, to take possession of her cargo, as required by the 60th section, act 1799, he will require, as a condition of granting the permit for discharge, the right to order the vessel to be removed at the expense of the owner to such place, wharf, or pier, adjacent to the stores owned or leased by the United States, class 1, where such goods must be stored, (if there be any at the port,) as may be most convenient for unloading the goods, and their safe and economical storage. This order, however, is not to apply to steamers, where particular instructions have already issued from this Department, or at ports where no such stores exist.

SEC. 11. Wines and distilled spirits, heretofore deposited in public store under the direction of the surveyor, or in private stores, under the joint custody of the surveyor and importer, to secure the right of drawback on the exportation thereof, must be stored, hereafter, in the stores owned or leased by the United States, class No. 1, or in stores, class 2 or 3, in joint custody of the collector and importer; in the same manner as herein provided for other merchandise. In all cases, the duties accruing thereon must be paid within one year from the date of importation, as provided in the 1st section of the warehouse act, but such goods must still remain in the place where stored, after the duties have been paid, to secure the right of drawback on exportation. To prevent errors, and to distinguish the wines and distilled spirits on which the duty may have been paid, it shall be the duty of the officer having charge of the store where the same may be deposited, on being notified by the collector that the duties have been paid, to brand the cask or other package with the words *duty paid*. Any other merchandise which the importer or owner may have in warehouse, after the duty thereon is paid, shall also, on notification thereof, as above, be branded *duty paid*, and may remain in warehouse on the payment of storage.

SEC. 12. The entry of goods for warehouse on arrival from a foreign port shall be made as per form 1, and must be verified under oath or affirmation, as prescribed by the 4th section of the act of 1st March, 1833, and Treasury circular, August 14, 1846, all the requirements of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th sections of that act being strictly adhered to, and all acts necessary to determine their exact quantity, quality, and original cost, and dutiable value, such as appraising, weighing, gauging, or measuring, in order to ascertain the precise amount of duty chargeable on the goods, must be performed and complied with. If part of an importation is to be landed and the duties paid forthwith, and the remainder warehoused, the two entries must be made simultaneously, and the oath altered to correspond. If no invoice has been received, the goods cannot be entered for warehousing, but shall be stored in public stores as other unclaimed goods.

SEC. 13. When the duty has been estimated by the collector and naval officer, and the stores designated and agreed on, the collector shall take a bond with satisfactory security, according to form A, in double the amount of duties. He will then issue a permit, (form 12,) to the discharging officer to send the goods, according to the usual custom of the port, to the store designated therein, with the exception of those which may be

ordered to the appraisers' stores for examination. Such order must also indicate what goods are to be weighed, gauged, or measured, and such necessary weighing, gauging, and measuring, is in all cases to be done before the deposite of goods in warehouse.

SEC. 14. When that portion of an invoice which may be designated by the collector, and sent to the appraisers' store for examination, shall be examined by the appraisers, said goods shall be removed to the warehouse, where the remainder of the goods described in the invoice have been deposited, the expense of such removal being borne by the importer.

SEC. 15. When the goods have been deposited in warehouse, and the dutiable value, quantity, and character thereof, ascertained, and the damage, if any, assessed in the manner provided by law, and after the report of the appraisers has been made to the collector, the importer, agent or purchaser may withdraw any entire case or package, or any quantity not less than one ton in weight, if imported in bulk, but no goods on a wharf or pier, or on board a vessel, are to be considered constructively warehoused, except when specially provided for by these instructions.

SEC. 16. On the withdrawal from warehouse, and payment of duty, the entry shall be made per form 2, a duplicate being deposited with the naval officer, and upon the payment of duty thereon a permit, (form 13,) shall be granted for the delivery of the goods.

SEC. 17. If withdrawn for transportation to another district, the entry shall be made as per form 3, and the person so entering shall give bond, with satisfactory security, according to form B; and a triplicate copy of said entry, with the duties estimated thereon, having been deposited with the collector, to be forwarded by him to the port where said goods are destined, together with a certified copy of the invoice, with the appraiser's report thereon, a permit shall be issued, (form 13,) countersigned by the naval officer, to deliver the goods to the person withdrawing for transportation.

SEC. 18. When goods have arrived at a port of destination they must immediately be entered for warehousing, as per form 5, and verified by oath, (form 14,) such rewarehousing entry being in all cases a copy of withdrawal entry at port of last withdrawal. On being sworn to, and the place of deposite having been agreed upon, as hereinbefore provided for goods on arrival, and a bond, with satisfactory security, taken, (form C,) the collector shall issue an order (form 15) to the storekeeper to receive said goods in the warehouse designated therein.

On the same examination being made of the goods as is required by law on the importation of merchandise from foreign ports, if the collector is satisfied that the goods so examined are the identical goods described in the entry and invoice received by him, he will send notice of the same (form 17) to the collector of the port where withdrawn, to cancel the bond there given. If, however, the consignee or owner should desire to pay the duty and get possession of his goods immediately on their arrival, an entry may be made (per form 6) and a permit, (form 16,) countersigned by the naval officer, be given for their delivery. Such goods need not go to a warehouse, nor be examined by the appraisers,

but may be considered constructively warehoused. The amount of duties paid shall be, in all cases, the amount assessed at first port. Notice of the payment of duties (form 17) shall be sent to port where withdrawn, to cancel the transportation bond there given.

SEC. 19. Should merchandise, after being rewarehoused, be withdrawn for consumption, transportation, or exportation, the entries shall be made as per forms 6, 7, and 8, and all other regulations, as to bonds, oaths, examinations, &c., be complied with, as herein provided for entries at first and second ports, all transportation entries being made in triplicate, and such triplicate to be forwarded by the collector to port of destination, with a certified copy of, or extract from, invoice.

SEC. 20. When goods are withdrawn from warehouse at port of original importation, for exportation, the entry must be made per form 4, the oath prescribed in form 18 be taken, and a bond, with satisfactory security, per form D, for the delivery of the goods at a foreign port or place. When the bond is received, the collector and naval officer will issue a permit (form 19) to deliver the goods to the surveyor, and shall direct the surveyor to cause the same to be laded on board for exportation, indicating what are to be weighed, measured, and gauged, which directions shall be as per form 20, the officer under whose inspection the goods are shipped must certify on the entry, as per form 21. To cancel the export bonds, (form D,) the exporter must furnish the proofs required by law. If goods are exported from other than port of original importation, the entry must be form 8, the other forms being the same, altering the words "imported into," to "brought into," as they occur in the bond and permit.

SEC. 21. If merchandise be withdrawn from warehouse for transportation through the United States to Canada, entry must be made per form 9, always stating therein the last port in the United States whence the same are to be shipped to Canada, and a triplicate copy of such entry, with a certified copy of the invoice, to be deposited with the collector at time of making the entry, and to be by him forwarded to such last port in the United States as in the case of transportation entries. The entry to be verified by oath, as per form 23, and bond given, as per form E, for the safe transportation through the United States and their landing in Canada; a permit shall issue, (per form 24,) countersigned by naval officer, for the delivery of the goods.

To prevent frauds on the revenue, the collector, before delivery, will have all goods in boxes, cases, bales, or casks, corded, and a lead seal attached thereto, to prevent said package from being opened. Cigars in small boxes must be packed in cases and sealed as above. Wines and distilled spirits in casks or other packages must have the number of bung or other holes in such package legibly branded on the exterior, and all such holes must be sealed to prevent adulteration or alteration in transit; he will also take a sample of each package of liquors, except when in bottles, not exceeding in quantity eight ounces, all of which samples must be immediately deposited with the storekeeper of the port, who will hold them subject to the orders of the collector. The expense of sealing, branding, encasing, and sampling, to be paid by the owners before delivery, the triplicate entry, forwarded as before provided

for, to specify particulars of sealing and branding. On arrival at the last port in the United States, designated in entry, and on notification thereof, (form 22,) the collector of such port will cause the goods to be examined, to ascertain if the cords and seals are perfect, and if found correct, will allow the same to be laden for exportation to port of destination, in the usual manner and under the superintendence of a proper officer, without further entry. Goods in bulk, or other articles which cannot be sealed, as raisins in boxes, and similar articles, sugar, molasses, flour, &c., must be examined by the collector, before the same are allowed to be exported, and weighed, gauged, and measured, if necessary. All goods so arriving, if an opportunity offers for immediate shipment and export, and a satisfactory examination can be had, in the judgment of the collector, without placing the same in store, may be considered constructively warehoused, and accounted for as warehoused and withdrawn for export in the returns to this Department.

No export bond is required at last port of exportation, the bond at port of withdrawal extending, as before stated, to their landing in Canada. The same forms of entry, and the same regulations are to apply at ports on the Canadian frontier to goods from Canada, warehoused at those ports, to be transported through the United States for shipment to foreign countries. If the triplicate entry be found correct on examination, as provided for above, the collector will give notice thereof (per form 17) to the collector of the port where withdrawn from warehouse, who, on receipt of the same, with the usual landing certificate or other proofs similar to those now required on goods exported for benefit of drawback, will cancel the bond taken by him. Great care should be taken at the port of export to ascertain that no change has been made in the contents of packages, and that no alteration or fabrication of the seals or brands has been committed. Should any such change, alteration, or fabrication have taken place, or other circumstances have occurred in the transit, to induce the collector to suspect fraud, he will take immediate possession of the goods, and send a statement of the case to this Department, at the same time notifying the collector of the port whence withdrawn of the detention. Should any delay occur in the exportation of such goods, for want of vessels or other cause, the collector shall take possession thereof, depositing them in the stores belonging to or leased by the United States, (class 1,) if there be any, or if there are no such stores, in approved warehouses, to be engaged temporarily for that purpose. The expense of such storage, with all other charges except weighing, gauging, and measuring, when necessary to test the correctness of the quantities specified in the accompanying entry, are to be paid by the owner or agent before the delivery of the property for export.

SEC. 22. On the arrival from foreign ports of any goods destined for immediate transportation to other ports in the United States, instead of first warehousing the goods and then withdrawing, per foregoing forms, the warehousing and transportation may be combined in one entry, (see form 10;) the oaths to be the same as prescribed in original warehouse entry, and the bond as per form F; in all other respects, the foregoing regulations as to warehouse and transportation entries and examinations to be complied with; all such goods to be considered constructively

warehoused in the collector's accounts at port of importation in the United States. On giving bond, as above, permit shall issue (form 12) to send goods to public store, if there be any; if not, to such warehouse (class 2 or 3) as may be agreed on, while examination is being made by appraisers. If the goods be returned as correct, a permit (form 13) shall issue, to deliver for transportation. When the permit is given as above, (form 12,) should the importer give penal bond (form G) to deliver other packages for examination besides those at the time designated, if the same should be required by the appraisers, the collector may deliver from the vessel, for immediate transportation, the remainder of the goods as per entry, except liquors and cigars, which in all cases must go to a public store, if there be any; if not, to a warehouse, (class 2 or 3,) for sealing and casing.

SEC. 23. On examination by the appraisers of merchandise entered for warehouse, should the invoice thereof be found undervalued, and a penal duty incurred, such penal duty must be paid before their delivery from warehouse for consumption, or withdrawal for transportation to another port, or before permission is given for lading the goods on board a vessel for exportation to a foreign port, as provided for in circular from this Department, dated June 12, 1847.

SEC. 24. All claims for damage on the voyage of importation on goods warehoused must be made within ten days after date of landing, and such damage assessed and collector's order for appraisement returned, with the appraiser's report thereon, within twenty days from the date of its issue, or such damage will not be allowed. See Treasury circular, No. 33.

SEC. 25. All wines and distilled spirits transported in bond, from one port to another, must be branded and sealed, and all cigars so transported must be encased and sealed, before delivered from store, in the same manner as provided for when passing through the United States to Canada.

SEC. 26. Pongees, and other plain white silks in bond, may be withdrawn from warehouse to be colored, printed, stained, dyed, painted, or stamped, the collector taking a deposite in money, equal to the amount of duties ascertained to be payable, which deposite shall be refunded if the goods aforesaid be returned to the warehouse repacked, in the original condition, and according to original marks and numbers, within sixty days from date of delivery thereof. Each package shall, before the same be delivered from warehouse, be opened and examined by the proper officer of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom-house, and a particular account or registry of such examination shall be entered on the books of the custom-house. On the return of said goods, if the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, dyed, stamped, stained, painted, or printed, as aforesaid, he shall thereupon refund the deposit as aforesaid, and said goods shall be entitled to the same privileges as if in original condition, as per 4th section act 22d May, 1824.

SEC. 27. To secure a just and accurate accountability, and to enable the returns required by this Department, per 4th section of the act of the 6th of August, 1846, to be prepared correctly and forwarded promptly to this Department, the warehouse accounts will, from and after the receipt of these instructions, be kept in the form and manner as prescribed in forms H and I. The accounts per form H will be those of each importer, a separate account for each entry kept in alphabetical order, in reference to names of importers, and posted daily, so that the liability of importers under their several bonds can be at once seen on reference to the account. The accounts (form I) will be of each class of articles warehoused, to be kept under the several classifications, per memorandum M, annexed. These accounts to be kept in debit and credit form, debiting the account with the quantity and value of the article, per warehouse entry, and crediting it with the withdrawal entries for transportation, exportation, or consumption. Separate legers, but kept in the same manner, will be opened for goods brought from other districts where they have been warehoused, thus separating the goods "brought into" from those "imported into" your district.

The balance of accounts (form I) will consequently give the quantity and value of each description of goods in warehouse, and a transcript of such balances will form the quarterly statement required by sec. 4 of the warehouse act. Great care must be taken to have these accounts strictly correct, and to secure every entry, either for receipt into or withdrawal from warehouse, being posted. Collectors will require that no permit, either for warehousing or for withdrawal for consumption, transportation, or exportation be signed, until it has passed through and received the check of the clerk having charge of the legers in which the accounts are kept. The returns heretofore received at this Department being deficient, in many cases, in the quantities, collectors will require, in every instance, that the entries, either for warehouse or withdrawal, contain the quantities in pounds, yards, gallons, &c., as well as the value of each article. As these entries, or a true copy, will form the basis of the warehouse accounts, (the accounts being posted from them,) whenever any alteration is made in the original entry, either in quantity or value by appraisement or otherwise, the original entry, as amended, must be sent to the warehouse clerks, that their accounts may be altered to conform to it. No withdrawal permit must be checked till such alteration, if required, has been made. When goods are allowed to be constructively warehoused by these instructions, they must, in every case, appear on the warehouse books, and returned as warehoused, and withdrawn in the same manner as if the goods were deposited in store.

The quarterly report, indicating what goods may remain in warehouse, must be transmitted to this Department within thirty days from the expiration of each quarter.

In addition to the quarterly report of goods in warehouse, a quarterly statement of the goods received from and transported to other ports in the United States will be forwarded to this Department, as required in Treasury instructions of October 30, 1846, within thirty days from the

expiration of the quarter. The new forms of accounts, now furnished, will enable this statement to be made with but little additional labor.

SEC. 28. The storekeepers or whatever clerk or officer, who may have charge of such business, will hereafter keep a daily record of all receipts and expenditures for storage, labor, and cartage, at the appraiser's and other stores, owned or leased by the United States, keeping separate accounts for storage, for labor, and for cartage connected with the appraiser's department, and a separate account of each of these items, for the other public stores collectively, accounting monthly to the collector for such daily receipts and expenditures, who will forward quarterly such statements to this Department.

SEC. 29. When any goods, duly warehoused, shall remain in store beyond one year without payment of the duties and charges thereon, which, in pursuance of the warehouse act, are required to be appraised and sold, the Department hereby prescribes that all such sales shall take place within thirty days after the expiration of the year, and due notice of such sales must be published in two or more of the public papers having the most extensive circulation at the port in question, daily, at the principal ports, for the space of ten days, and at the other ports, three times a week, or as often as one or more papers may be published thereat, for the space of two weeks. But, as the law provides that all goods of a perishable naure, and all gunpowder, fire-chackers, and explosive substances, deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forthwith, they must be sold at the earliest day practicable after due publication of notice, and time given for inspection by persons desirous of purchasing the same, and accounts of such sales must be rendered, as per form prescribed in previous instructions.

SEC. 30. When goods duly entered for warehouse have been deposited in public stores, (class 1,) and the required examinations completed, the persons making entry thereof shall be entitled to receive a certificate of their being so deposited, as per form L, paying twenty cents therefor. Such certificate to be signed by the storekeeper, or such other officer as the collector, with the sanction of this Department, may designate; such certificate to be canceled as the goods are withdrawn from store.

SEC. 31. When goods are withdrawn from warehouses in quantities less than the entire importation, the expense of weighing, gauging or measuring must be paid by the owner, importer or agent, if it be necessary to weigh, gauge or measure such portion, in order to ascertain the dutiable value.

SEC. 32. No allowances are to be made for loss or damage on merchandise while deposited in warehouse, or while in transit, the duties in all cases to be paid on amounts and quantities as ascertained on the arrival and entry of such merchandise in the United States.

SEC. 33. Nothing in these instructions is to be understood as allowing importers to store merchandise in part of their own stores, placing temporary partitions therein, but the whole of the building, except in the case of cellars for wines, &c., must be used exclusively for the storage of bonded merchandise, and in case of cellars, the whole of the cellar or vault must be so used.

SEC. 34. All moneys received by collectors from owners or occupants of private bonded stores in payment for half storage, or for the use of an inspector in attendance at the premises, will be accounted for as receipts for storage in their accounts with this Department.

SEC. 35. The storage charged on goods deposited in the public stores must be the usual rate at that port. The charges for labor at these stores must be at the lowest rate that will remunerate the Government, and whenever the same is practicable and can be done with safety to the revenue, importers may be allowed, under the proper supervision, to perform the necessary labor on their own goods. Collectors failing to demand and receive the amounts due for the storage and labor accruing in public stores, or the half storage, or the pay of an inspector required in private stores, will be charged with such sums in their quarterly accounts by the First Comptroller, whose attention has been specially directed to these instructions.

SEC. 36. No fire must be permitted in any warehouse, except in the business office attached thereto; and where lights are required lanterns must be used, such as are in use in naval vessels, and known as magazine lanterns.

The collector will cause copies of all instructions from this Department, in reference to the selection, management, and daily government of warehouses, with such other rules as he may deem necessary to carry the same into effect, to be printed and placed in a conspicuous place in each warehouse.

R. J. WALKER,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 1.]

Form A. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars to be paid to the United States: for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, on or before the expiration of one year, to be computed from the date of the importation of the goods, wares, and merchandise hereafter mentioned, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being, the sum of dollars, or the amount of duties to be ascertained as due and owing on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported by in the master from consisting of

or shall, in the mode prescribed

by law, on or before the expiration of the year aforesaid, withdraw the said goods from the public stores when they may be deposited at the port of , then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
}

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[*To accompany entry, Form No. 3.*]

Form B. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, to be paid to the United States: for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden, , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, within days from the date hereof, produce and deposite with the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being, satisfactory evidence that the merchandise described in an entry made at the custom-house, by for the withdrawal from warehouse of , to be transported to, and warehoused at , has been deposited in a public warehouse, according to law, under the custody of the collector of said port, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
} [SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

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[*To accompany entry, Form No. 5.*]

Form C. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, to be paid to the United States: for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden, , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, on or before the expiration of one year, to be computed from the day of the original importa-

tion of the goods, wares and merchandise enumerated herein, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being dollars, or the amount of duty to be ascertained as due and owing on goods, wares and merchandise entered this day for warehousing by , consisting of , or shall, on or before the expiration of the year aforesaid, in the mode prescribed by law, withdraw the said goods, wares, and merchandise from the warehouse at the port of , then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
}
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

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[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 4.]

Form D. No. ——.

$ _____

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, to be paid to the United States: for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the merchandise, consisting of , entered this day by , to be exported in the ship , master, for , or any part thereof, be not relanded at any port or place within the limits of the United States, and if certificates and other proofs similar to those which are required by law in cases where goods have been exported for benefit of drawback of the delivery of the same at the port of , or any other port or place without the limits of the United States, as aforesaid, shall be produced to the Collector of the Customs for the port of , for the time being, within year from the date hereof, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
}
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

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[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 9.]

Form E. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, to be paid to the United States: for the payment

whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, within days from the date hereof, produce and deposite with the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being, satisfactory evidence that the merchandise described in an entry made at the custom-house, , by , for withdrawal from warehouse of , to be transported to and warehoused at for exportation to in Canada, has been deposited in a public warehouse at said port, and exported to in Canada, not to be relanded at any port or place within the limits of the United States; and if certificates and other proof similar to those which are required by law, in cases where goods have been exported for benefit of drawback, of the delivery of the same at the port of in Canada, shall be produced to the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being, within days from the date hereof, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of } [SEAL.]
} [SEAL.]

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[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 10.]

Form F. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, to be paid to the United States: for the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, within days from the date hereof, produce and deposite with the Collector of the Customs for the port of for the time being, satisfactory evidence that the merchandise imported by in the , master, from , consisting of , described in an entry made at the custom-house, by for warehouse and transportation in bond to has been deposited in a public warehouse at said port, according to law, under the custody of the collector of said port, then this obligation to be void, otherwise in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of } [SEAL.]
} [SEAL.]

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 10.]

Form G. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, that we, , are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents. Witness our hands and seals, this day of one thousand eight hundred and forty-

Whereas has this day made entry of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in the or vessel called the master, from : And whereas the collector of the port of has designated the package marked out of the invoice of said goods, wares and merchandise, to be opened and examined according to law, and has caused the same to be sent for that purpose to the public store: And whereas the residue of the said goods, wares and merchandise, mentioned in said entry, has, at the request of the said , been delivered to

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the shall redeliver the residue of the said goods to the order of the collector, provided he shall require the same at any time within ten days after the package so as aforesaid sent to the public store shall have been appraised and reported to the collector; and also, if in the mean time the said package , all and every of them, so delivered to the said shall not be opened without the consent of the collector or surveyor, given in writing, and then in the presence of one of the inspectors of the customs, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of } [SEAL.]
} [SEAL.]

## Form H.

Dr. WAREHOUSED.

| Man. No. | Importer. | Date of entry. | Date of importation. | Vessel. | Master. | Port. | Statement of merchandise. | Weight, &c., per return. | Currency. £ | S. | Ro. | Dolls. | Cts. | Impost. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. 1575 | R. B. Storer | Aug. 20 | Aug. 9..... | Bark Quincy... | Smith.. | St. Petersburg... | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | S, 1 c. 366, 367 c. 402, | 336 coils cordage, 36 " " | 68795 | 5 | 209 | 90 | 3907 | 43 | 976 | 86 |
| | | | | | | | 402 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | PRO FORMA. | | | | | | | | |
| A. 1004 | Nath. Snow | Aug. 21 | Aug. 10..... | Ship Mary Ann | Brown.. | Liverpool..... | 1 case long cloths... | 250 | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | SH 535 C 536 | 1 " do..... | " | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 537 | 1 " do..... | " | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 538 | 1 " do..... | " | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 539 | 1 " do..... | " | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 540 | 1 " do..... | " | 18 | 12 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 542 | 1 " do..... | " | 19 | 9 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 543 | 1 " do..... | " | 21 | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 544 | 9 | | 21 | 12 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £174 | 7 | 8 | 844 | 02 | 211 | 00 |

[Form H—Continued.]

WITHDRAWN. Cr.

| Weight, &c., per return. | Currency. | | | Dollars. | | Impost. | | Date. | Consumption. | Date. | Transportation. | Date. | Exportation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | S. | Ro. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,918 | | 221 | 00 | 165 | 75 | 41 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Aug. 18, '47. | 18 coils cordage. |
| 12,548 | | 950 | 28 | 712 | 71 | 178 | 17 | ..... | ..... | Sept. 15, '47. | 68 coils cordage. | | |
| 18,119 | 1 | 372 | 00 | 1029 | 00 | 257 | 25 | Sept. 26, '47. | 105 coils cordage. | | | | |
| 35,210 | 2 | 666 | 62 | 1999 | 97 | 500 | 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Nov. 10, '47. | 211 coils cordage. |
| 68,795 | 5 | 209 | 90 | 3907 | 43 | 176 | 86 | | | | | | |
| | 74 | 9 | 8 | 360 | 50 | 90 | 12 | ..... | ..... | Sept. 9, '47. | 4 cases long cloths. | | |
| | 37 | 4 | 10 | 180 | 25 | 45 | 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sept. 2, '47. | 2 cases long cloths. |
| | 62 | 13 | 2 | 303 | 27 | 75 | 82 | Oct. 3, '47. | 3 cases long cloths. | | | | |
| | £174 | 7 | 8 | 844 | 02 | 211 | 00 | | | | | | |

[Form I.]

DR. GIN WAREHOUSED.

| Date. | Manifest. | | Vessel. | Port. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847. | | | | | |
| Oct. 1... | | | Balance brought forward from third quarter..... | | |
| Nov. 1.. | A | 2329 | Bark Olga..... | Rotterdam..... | Atkinson, Rollins & Co.... |
| " "... | " | " | " " ..... | " ..... | Homer & Sprague..... |
| " "... | " | " | " " ..... | " ..... | R. N. Berry..... |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transported..... | 3 | 385 | 174 | 78 |
| Exported..... | 8 | 1,026 | 469 | 97 |
| Consumption..... | 87 | 11,202 | 5,525 | 36 |
| Balance..... | 81 | 10,432 | 5,270 | 83 |
| | 179 | 23,045 | 11,440 | 94 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848. | | | | |
| January 1. | | | Balance brought forward from fourth quarter, 1847..... | |

[Form I.]

GIN WAREHOUSED. Dr.

| Pipes. | Gallons. | Value. Currency. | Dollars. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | 15,325 | | 7,356 | 59 |
| 30 | 3,841 | | 2,136 | 51 |
| 20 | 2,574 | | 1,275 | 66 |
| 10 | 1,305 | | 672 | 18 |
| 179 | 23,045 | | 11,440 | 94 |
| 81 | 10,432 | | 5,270 | 85 |

[Form I.]—Continued.

CR. WITHDRAWN FOR TRANSPORTATION.

| Date. | Manifest. | Importer. | Pipes. | Gallons. | Value. | | Impost. | | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 7.. | F. 1765 | Stanwood & Reed. | | 385 | 174 | 78 | 174 | 78 | Philadelphia. |
| | | PRO FORMA. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 3 | 385 | 174 | 78 | 174 | 78 | |

[Form I.]—Continued.

WITHDRAWN FOR EXPORTATION. CR.

| Date. | Manifest. | Importer. | Pipes. | Gallons. | Value. Cur'y. | Value. Do s. | Value. Cents. | Landing port. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 15. | F 1765 | Reed, Wade & Co. | 2 | 254 | | 116 | 40 | Sisal, Yucatan. |
| " 24. | " " | Stanwood & Reed. | 2 | 257 | | 117 | 70 | Tampico. |
| " 27. | " " | " " | 4 | 515 | | 235 | 87 | Sandwich Islands. |
| | | PRO FORMA. | | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | 1026 | | | 97 | |

[Form I.]—Continued.

CR.—Continued. WITHDRAWN FOR CON-

| Date. | Manifest. | | Vessel. | Port. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1 | F | 1765 | Bark Libra..... | Rotterdam..... | Reed, Wade, & Co..... |
| " 4 | " | " | " " | " ..... | " " ..... |
| " 5 | A | 1153 | Brig Chatham.... | Amsterdam..... | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 6 | " | " | " " | " ..... | " " ..... |
| " 7 | F | 1765 | Bark Libra..... | Rotterdam..... | Smith & Lougee..... |
| " 16 | " | " | " " | " ..... | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 18 | " | " | " " | " ..... | " " ..... |
| " 20 | A | 1153 | Brig Chatham.... | Amsterdam..... | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 21 | F | 1765 | Bark Libra..... | Rotterdam..... | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 23 | " | " | " " | " ..... | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 26 | " | " | " " | " ..... | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 27 | A | 1153 | Brig Chatham.... | Amsterdam..... | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 28 | F | 1765 | Bark Libra..... | Rotterdam..... | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 30 | " | " | " ..... | " | Reed, Wade, & Co..... |
| Nov. 1 | A | 2329 | Olga..... | " | Homer & Sprague..... |
| " 10 | F | 1765 | Libra..... | " | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 15 | " | " | " ..... | " | Reed, Wade, & Co..... |
| " 11 | " | " | " ..... | " | " " ..... |
| " 12 | " | " | " ..... | " | " " ..... |
| Dec. 10 | A | 2329 | Olga..... | " | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 14 | F | 1765 | Libra..... | " | Stanwood & Reed..... |
| " 24 | A | 2329 | Olga..... | " | R. N. Berry..... |
| " 28 | " | " | " " ..... | " | Atkinson, Rollins, & Co. |
| " 31 | " | " | " " ..... | " | R. N. Berry..... |

[Form I.]—Continued.

SUMPTION.—DUTY 100. CR.

| Pipes. | Gallons. | Value. | | Impost. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 126 | 58 | 40 | 58 | 40 |
| 5 | 641 | 297 | 60 | 297 | 60 |
| 1 | 125 | 74 | 40 | 74 | 40 |
| 7 | 877 | 520 | 80 | 520 | 80 |
| 2 | 256 | 121 | 08 | 121 | 08 |
| 1 | 127 | 58 | 00 | 58 | 00 |
| 1 | 128 | 58 | 80 | 58 | 80 |
| 1 | 129 | 76 | 80 | 76 | 80 |
| 1 | 126 | 57 | 60 | 57 | 60 |
| 25 | 3262 | 1539 | 60 | 1,539 | 60 |
| 7 | 900 | 412 | 20 | 412 | 20 |
| 4 | 519 | 306 | 84 | 306 | 84 |
| 1 | 128 | 58 | 62 | 58 | 62 |
| 3 | 383 | 177 | 60 | 177 | 60 |
| 5 | 645 | 320 | 00 | 320 | 00 |
| 2 | 258 | 119 | 76 | 119 | 76 |
| 3 | 388 | 179 | 79 | 179 | 79 |
| 5 | 641 | 297 | 60 | 297 | 60 |
| 1 | 125 | 58 | 00 | 58 | 00 |
| 1 | 130 | 72 | 80 | 72 | 80 |
| 1 | 123 | 42 | 67 | 42 | 67 |
| 5 | 650 | 335 | 20 | 335 | 20 |
| 3 | 386 | 216 | 00 | 216 | 00 |
| 1 | 129 | 65 | 20 | 65 | 20 |
| 87 | 11,202 | 5,525 | 36 | | |

Form K. No. ——.

Know all men by these presents, That we, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents, by us subscribed, and sealed with our seals, this day of one thousand eight hundred and

The condition of this obligation is such, That if the above bounden , or either of them, or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall indemnify the Government of the United States of America, the collector of the port of , and any other officer or officers of the customs, of the said port, against any claim upon said Government, collector or other officer or officers, for the loss of, or for any decay, waste or damage, that may happen to any goods, wares or merchandise, that now are, or hereafter may be stored, under the warehouse act of August 6, 1846, and Treasury Instructions under said act, in the store or premises known as street, natural decay or unavoidable waste or damage, and loss or damage by fire, alone excepted, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of } [SEAL.]
} [SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

---

Form M.

A.

Ale and porter.
Antimony.
Annatto.
Ashes, pot and pearl.
Anchors.

B.

Balsams.
Barilla.
Baskets.
Beads.
Beans, Vanilla and Tongua.
Beeswax.
Bleaching powder.
Brass, manufactures of.
Brushes.
Buckles.
Buttons.
Burlaps, of flax.

C.

Camphor, crude.
refined.
Clothing, ready made.
Coal.
Cocoa.
Corks.
Cottons, white and colored.
Cotton cords, laces, gimps, &c.
Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs.
Cotton and worsted shawls.

Cotton and worsted goods.
Cotton and linen goods.
Cotton and woolen goods.
Cotton velvets.
Cotton and Merino hosiery.
Cotton hosiery.
Cotton twist, yarn and thread.
Chemical preparations.
Cochineal.

D.

Drugs.
Dye stuffs.
Dye woods, logwood, &c.
extract of logwood.

E.

Earthenware.
Emery.
Engravings.

F.

Fans.
Fish, dried or smoked.
codfish, pickled.
salmon, do.
mackerel, herrings, and other.
Fire-arms, fowling pieces and pistols.
Flax, unmanufactured.
Flowers, artificial.
Flour, of wheat.
Fruits, almonds.
currants.
raisins.
Furs, undressed.

G.

Glass, cut.
plain.
window and bottles.
looking-glass plates.
Grass cloth.
Gunny bags and cloth.
Gum Arabic.
Gum copal.
all other.

H.

Hats, Leghorn, straw, chip.
grass, &c.
Hair.
Hemp, unmanufactured.
manufactures of.
bags and bagging.
Hemp, sail duck.
cordage.
twine.
hempen yarn.
Hides and skins, undressed.
Horns, unmanufactured.

I.

Iron, manufactures of.
cutlery.
anvils.
wire.
needles.
nails.
chain cables and chains.
sheet and hoop iron.
Iron, bar iron.
railroad iron.
pig iron.
Indigo.
India rubber shoes.
unmanufactured.
Ivory, manufactures of.
unmanufactured.

J.

Jalap.

L.

Leather.
Leather, gloves.
Linens.
Linen yarn.
Linseed.
Liquorice, paste and root.
Lac dye.

M.

Magnesia, calcined.
Metal, manufactures of.
Medicinal preparations.
Molasses.
Mohair, manufactures of.
Musical instruments.

O.

Oilcloth.
Oil, linseed.
olive.
Oil, essential.
Olives.
Opium.

P.

Paints, Paris green and other.
Paper.
Paper hangings.
Prussiate of Potash.

Q.

Quinine, sulphate of.
Quicksilver.

R.

Rhubarb.

S.

Salts, Epsom and other.
Salt.
Saltpetre.
Saddlery, &c.
Sardines in oil.
Scammony.
Soda, ash.
carbonate of.
Soap.
Seeds.
Silk, manufactures of.
Silk and cotton hatters' plush.
Silk umbrellas and parasols.
Silk and cotton goods.
Silk and worsted goods.
Silk shawls.
Silk and worsted shawls.
Silk sewings.
Silk, raw.
Spices, mace.
nutmegs.
cloves.
pepper.
pimento.
Spirits, brandy.
gin.
rum.
whiskey.
cordials.
Skins, dressed.
not dressed.
Straw plaits.
Steel, manufactures of.
cast, shear and German.
all other.
Sugar, brown and white clayed.
white refined.
Segars.

T.

Tartaric acid.
Teas.
Tin, in plates or sheets.
Tobacco unmanufactured.
Toys.

W.

Watches.
Wines, of France.
Spain.
Portugal.
all other countries.
Wool, unmanufactured.
Wool, manufactures of.
baize.
blankets.
Woolen hosiery.
listings.
Woolen shawls.
carpeting.
Worsted stuff goods.
shawls.
yarn.
binding and bags.
Wood, manufactures of.
lignumvitæ.
mahogany, cedar and grenadillo.
White lead.

Z.

Zinc, in sheets.
manufactures of.
Non-enumerated, at each rate per cent.

[Form 1.]

WAREHOUSE ENTRY.

*Entry of Merchandise imported on the* , 184 , *by* *in the* , *master, from*

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—The dutiable value of each package of dry goods, hardware, or other package goods, must in all cases be stated on this entry when the invoice will permit its being done, and in case of deduction for damage or other causes, it must be adjusted on each package separately, that this entry may always be a true basis for withdrawal entries, either for consumption, transportation, or exportation; and also for the warehouse accounts. Merchandise in bulk, liquors, sugars, molasses, and similar articles may be withdrawn on average valuations, care being taken that on the last withdrawal, the entire balance of duty chargeable on the original entry be paid. These rules also apply to all rewarehouse entries.

[*To be signed by importer.*]

[Form 2.]

WITHDRAWAL ENTRY FOR CONSUMPTION AT PORT OF ORIGINAL IMPORTATION.

*Entry of Merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by , which was imported into this district on the , 184 , by , in the master, from*

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—No oath is required on this entry. If merchandize be withdrawn by any other than original importer, the following certificate must be placed hereon: [*To be signed by importer.*]

"I authorize to withdraw from warehouse the goods described on this entry."
[*To be signed by importer.*]

[Form 3.]

TRANSPORTATION ENTRY FROM ONE PORT TO ANOTHER IN UNITED STATES.

*Entry of Merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by , for transportation to , which was imported into this district on the 184 , by in the master, from 184 .*

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—This entry to be made in triplicate; and when withdrawn by other than original importer, the same authority required as in No. 2. The triplicate copy of this entry is to be forwarded by the collector of the port of withdrawal to the collector of port where destined.

[*To be signed by importer.*]

Amount of duties, $ at per cent., $

[Form 4.]

EXPORT ENTRY FROM PORT OF ORIGINAL IMPORTATION.

*Entry of Merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by* *and to be exported by him in the*
*master, for* *which was imported into this district by* *in the* , *master, from*
*on the* ; 184 . *New York,* 184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—If exported by other than original importer, the same authority as in No. 2.

[*To be signed by exporter.*]

[Form 5.]

REWAREHOUSE ENTRY.

*Entry of Merchandise intended to be warehoused by* *which was withdrawn from warehouse at port of*

*for transportation to*

184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—This entry must be a copy of the transportation entry at port where the goods were withdrawn, and the dutiable value of each package shown as required in form No. 1.

[*To be signed.*]

[Form 6.]

REWAREHOUSE WITHDRAWAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

*Entry of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse* *which was brought into this district by* *from port*
*of* *on the* 184 , 184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—No oath is required on this entry. If withdrawn by other than the party who entered for rewarehousing, the same authority required as in form No. 2.

[*To be signed.*]

[Form 7.]

REWAREHOUSE ENTRY FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Entry of merchandise intended to be withdrawn from warehouse by* *for transportation to* *which was brought into this district on the* 184 , *by* *from port of* 184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—The same rules to apply to this entry as in No. 3. [*To be signed.*]

Amount of duties, $ at per cent., $

[Form 8.]

REWAREHOUSE EXPORT ENTRY.

*Entry of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse by* *and to be exported by* *in the*
*master, for* *which was brought into this district on the* 184 *from port of*

184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—If exported by other than the party by whom brought into the district, the same authority required as in No. 2. *[To be signed.]*

[Form 9.]

WITHDRAWAL ENTRY FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND TO CANADA.

*Entry of Merchandise to be withdrawn from warehouse by which was imported by into this district in the master, from and to be transported to and thence exported to in Canada.*

184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—If withdrawn by other than the party who warehoused the goods, the same authority required as in No. 2. This entry must be made in triplicate.

[Form 10.]

WAREHOUSE ENTRY AND TRANSPORTATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Entry of Merchandise imported by in ship master, from for warehouse. and for transportation in bond to* 184 .

| Marks. | Nos. | Packages and contents. | Quantity. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Total. | Dutiable value of each package. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—This entry must be made in accordance with rules of form 1, and be made in triplicate to be forwarded to place of destination, as provided in form 3.

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 1.]

Form 12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Collector's Office,* 1848.

*To the Inspector of the Port:*

You are directed to send to the United States bonded warehouse No. street,

[Here describe the merchandise.]

imported by in the master, from

*Collector.*

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 5.]

Form 14.

*District of*

I, , do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear, that the goods described in the entry, now delivered by me to the collector of this district, are the identical goods mentioned in said entry, and that said goods are the same in quality, quantity, value and package, wastage and damage excepted, as at the time of original importation: So HELP ME GOD.

Sworn to this day of 184 , before me

*Collector.*

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 2.]

Form 13.

*District of*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, 184 .

*To the Storekeeper of the Port:*

You will deliver to

[Here describe the merchandise.]

imported into this district in the 184 , by in the master, from

*Collector.*

*Naval Officer.*

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 5.]

Form 15.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*Collector's Office,* 184 .

*To the Storekeeper of the Port:*

You will receive into store No. street, the following packages brought into this district by from the port of

[Here describe the merchandise.]

*Collector.*

[The person who enters the goods is required to send the packages designated on this permit to the appraiser's stores for examination.]

---

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
*Port of* 184 .

I certify, that the above goods have been deposited in store No. street,

*Storekeeper.*

[The storekeeper not to sign this certificate until the packages designated for examination have been transferred to the warehousing stores.]

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 6.]

Form 16.

CUSTOM-HOUSE
184 .

*To the Storekeeper of the Port:*

You will deliver to

[Here describe the merchandise.]

brought into this district on the day of 184 , and entered for warehousing by

*Collector.*

*Naval Officer.*

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 9.]

Form 24.

DISTRICT OF PORT OF

*Custom-House,* 184 .

*To the Storekeeper of the Port:*

You will deliver for transportation to Canada

[Here describe the merchandise.]

imported into this district on the 184 , by in the whereof was master, from and warehoused according to law.

*Collector.*

*Naval Officer.*

---

Form 17.

*District of* *Port of*

I hereby certify that the merchandise marked and numbered as follows has been received and rewarehoused at this port:

[Here insert the goods.]

*Collector.*

NOTE.—When the duties are paid immediately on arrival at destined port, insert the words "the duties paid" in place of "rewarehoused."

---

Form 22.

184 .

*To*

*Collector of the Port of*

The merchandise marked, numbered and as follows, viz:

[Here insert the goods.]

having arrived at this port by inland transportation in bond to be exported from warehouse to Canada, you will please take possession of the same for examination and exportation.

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 9.]

Form 23.

*District of* *Port of*

I, , solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the goods, wares and merchandise described in the within entry now delivered by me to the collector of the customs for the port of are truly intended to be transported in bond by me to the port of according to the provisions of the warehouse act, and from thence are to be exported by me or my agent to the port of in Canada, without the limits of the United States, and are not intended to be relanded within the limits of the United States. I further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said goods, wares and merchandise are the same in quality, quantity, value and package, wastage and damage excepted, as at the time of importation: So HELP ME GOD.

Sworn to this day of
before me,

*Collector.*

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No.* 4.]

Form 18.

*District of*

I, , do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear, that the goods, wares and merchandise described in the within entry, now delivered by me to the collector of the customs for the port of are truly intended to be exported by me to the port of without the limits of the United States, are not intended to be relanded within the limits of the United States. I further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said goods, wares and merchandise are the same in quality, quantity, value and package, wastage and damage excepted, as at the time of importation: So HELP ME GOD.

Sworn to this day of 184 ,
before me

*Collector.*

[*To accompany entry, Form No. 4.*]

Form 19.

DISTRICT OF

*Custom-House,* 184 .

*To the Storekeeper of the Port:*

You will deliver to the surveyor of the port for exportation

[Here describe the merchandise.]

imported into this district on the 184 , by

in the master, from

*Collector.*

*Naval Officer.*

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No. 4.*]

Form 20.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

184 .

*To the Surveyor of the Port:*

You will direct an inspector to examine the goods described in entry, and, if found to agree exactly therewith, to superintend the lading thereof on board for , of which, when completed, he will grant a certificate.

*Collector.*

*Naval Officer.*

---

[*To accompany entry, Form No. 4.*]

Form 21.

PORT OF

184 .

I, , have examined the goods described in the within entry, and finding them to agree therewith, they were laden under my supervision on board master, for

*Inspector.*

Form L.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSES,
*Port of*

I hereby certify that the following goods, marked and numbered as per margin, entered for warehousing by , have been deposited in store No. street, under the provisions of the warehouse act, dated August 6, 1846.

| Marks and Nos. | Description of Goods. |
|---|---|
| | |

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *Custom-House*, 184 .

---

Form 25.

*To* , *Collector of*

SIR: I request that the merchandise now entered by me to be warehoused as described in the within entry, per from may be deposited in store No. street, and I do hereby constitute and appoint as my agent, for me, and in my name, to have the joint custody of such goods, and possession of the key to said premises allowed to the importer, under the provisions of the act of August 6th, 1846, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury made in pursuance thereof.

[To be signed by importer.]

NOTE.—This request of the importer must in all cases be written on the warehouse entry itself, and not on a different paper and attached thereto.

B.

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO EXAMINE INTO THE OPERATION OF THE DEBENTURE LAWS.

WASHINGTON, *March* 3, 1848.

SIR: The undersigned, in compliance with your suggestion, proceed to lay before you the great facilities now existing for fraud, under our debenture laws, and also to specify in detail how they may most easily be effected. The requirements prescribed in the acts as to proofs of identity, with original importations of goods to be exported, are, from their very nature, in a port of large business like the principal ports in the United States, almost, if not entirely, impossible of execution. The law requires that when a person intends to export goods for benefit of drawback, he shall make entry thereof before the collector, who, when the party has made oath, designates some part of the goods so to be exported to be examined by the appraisers, on whose report, and on bond being taken to land the goods in a foreign country, are allowed to be sent on board a vessel in custody of an officer. On the sailing of which, a debenture certificate issues, payable in ninety days. The presentation of a certificate from the port of destination, verified before the American consul, of the goods being so landed, cancels the bond.

The following, the result of diligent inquiry in the matter, will give some idea of how frauds may be committed.

1st. From the improvement in American manufactures, and the imitation by our manufacturers of the foreign article, the American article may with great ease be substituted for the foreign, and with but little risk of detection. If the original packages cannot be procured, others can be made to imitate them, and packed with the American fabric, or with a different foreign fabric from the original contents. The only guide the appraiser has, is an invoice passed, it may be, nearly three years before, of certain goods, costing a certain price; the goods presented to him answer the description, the packages correspond with marks and numbers, and the exporter swears to the identity; he sees nothing to impair this evidence, and therefore passes them. It will be seen at once the utter impossibility of detecting frauds in such cases; and when it is considered that even the best judges are at loss to distinguish foreign from domestic fabrics, as regards many descriptions of cotton goods, woolens, segars, sheet-iron, and a great variety of other articles, and that an appraiser is called upon to examine goods which persons, claiming to be of high standing, swear to be of foreign manufacture, he is almost constrained to believe them. Experience at the different custom-houses shows the daily attempts to commit frauds on the revenue through importations, notwithstanding the vigilance used. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose, that with an opening like this, known to every one in trade, that many attempts must have been made, and the perfect ease and facility of committing such frauds is evidenced by the fact that few, if any, attempts have yet been detected.

2d. The drawback law, extending over a period of three years, and

goods being permitted to be shipped from one port to another to enjoy its benefits, it follows that even the check which might exist in the memory of an appraiser is lost. The death of the appraiser who originally examined the importation, or change of the officer from other cause, entirely prevents the effect of such check. Besides, a person attempting to commit fraud will get another appraiser, or an assistant appraiser, to make the required examination. Even should the original appraiser reëxamine them, from the multiplicity of business it is almost impossible that he should retain a recollection of any particular lot of goods; and even if he had doubts, he can bring nothing but mere suspicion against the positive oath of the exporter, who by the very magnitude of the charge is thus protected in his fraud.

3d. After the goods have passed the appraiser, they are placed on board a vessel by an officer, who there leaves them; the vessel is then placed, in most ports, in charge of a district officer, who has sometimes forty or fifty vessels in his district. From the constant passing and repassing of goods on our wharves and piers, the merchandise might even be landed at midday, but at night the landing in boats from the wharf, or when the vessel is anchored in a river, is perfectly practicable, and no doubt often done.

4th. As before remarked, twenty days after date of the vessel's sailing, the drawback is paid to the claimant; the only hold the Government then has is a bond to land the goods in a foreign country. This requires a certificate of landing to cancel. The experience of every merchant will prove the utter worthlessness of this, as a means of safety. Certificates can be obtained of any description at most foreign ports for a small bribe. The parties appear before the consul, and verify the certificate. He has no means of knowing whether the transaction be an honest or dishonest one.

Government has wisely provided that wines and distilled spirits entitled to drawback should be kept, while in the country, in the custom-house stores. The liability to alteration of contents, and the almost impossibility of detection, in their wisdom requiring it. The same rule applies with equal force to other articles; the same difficulty of detection applies to all cases where American fabrics have entered into competition with foreign. The warehouse act, giving great facilities to importers, removes the only objection that could be made against extending the rule now applied to wines and distilled spirits, to all other articles. Every facility exists for the sale of merchandise in warehouse, and no importer could justly complain of being compelled to keep goods there intended to be exported, he having the same command of markets in warehouse as in his own store. No complaint has been made of any injury inflicted on the importers of wines and distilled spirits by their being compelled to adopt this course; no obstacles exist to their effecting sales, and no greater expense is incurred, nor would any injury be done by the extension of the rule. Experience has proved the wisdom of the practice in the instance of wines and spirits, by its putting a stop to the great frauds which led to its adoption, and it is confidently believed by us, that like results would follow its extension; besides relieving the

Government of an expense of thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum, which the execution of the present laws require.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the principal means of committing frauds are in the first class named; these would be certainly removed by keeping the goods in warehouse. The landing after shipment can be prevented by regulations, the other cannot. Likewise the shipment of goods from the country, and the validity of the certificate from a foreign port becomes a secondary consideration.

The following statement shows the amount of drawback on foreign goods exported, and bounties paid, from 1840 to 1847, inclusive.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

CHARLES C. WALDEN,
JAMES W. BREEDLOVE.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

## STATEMENT.

| Year. | Debentures on foreign goods. | Bounty on refined sugar. | Bounty on refined spirits. | Bounty on pickled fish. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840.. | $1,326,718 26 | $523,263 45 | $26,233 88 | $4,953 90 | Year ending 31st December. |
| 1841.. | 882,724 30 | 632,396 42 | 40,684 42 | 4,760 40 | do. do. |
| 1842.. | 1,293,641 43 | 89,447 39 | 31,066 89 | 5,629 30 | do. do. |
| 1843.. | 494,207 21 | 8,426 04 | 12,699 70 | 3,315 05 | Six months, to June 30, 1843. |
| 1844.. | 1,461,822 74 | 71,851 80 | 26,032 52 | 6,633 60 | Year ending 30th June. |
| 1845.. | 1,782,295 46 | 74,371 81 | 21,740 28 | 4,174 20 | do. do. |
| 1846.. | 1,880,503 53 | 164,345 02 | 11,477 69 | 5,540 60 | do. do. |
| 1847.. | 1,117,945 98 | 56,836 34 | 3,318 40 | 6,488 20 | do. do. |

C.

*Report of the Committee on Wharves of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, relative to the erection of a great Pier in the North River, made December 7, 1836.*

The committee on wharves, slips and piers, to whom was referred so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor, of June 13, 1836, as relates to wharves, &c., also the message of the same officer, communicating the proceedings of the citizens at a meeeting held at the City Hall, on the 5th day of May, 1836, for considering the proposition to construct a great pier and basin in the North river, and which committee were also requested to obtain surveys, &., of certain portions of the North river, respectfully report:

That they entered upon the duties assigned to them, and have deliberately and impartially pursued their investigations, endeavoring, at all times, to regard most scrupulously the rights of all the citizens, and the requirements of this city, as well as to consult and to act for the present and future interests of all. The researches and examinations of the committee have been the more extended, and their statements the more particular, from a conviction that upon the action of the Common Council depends much of the growth, future grandeur and prosperity of this commercial metropolis.

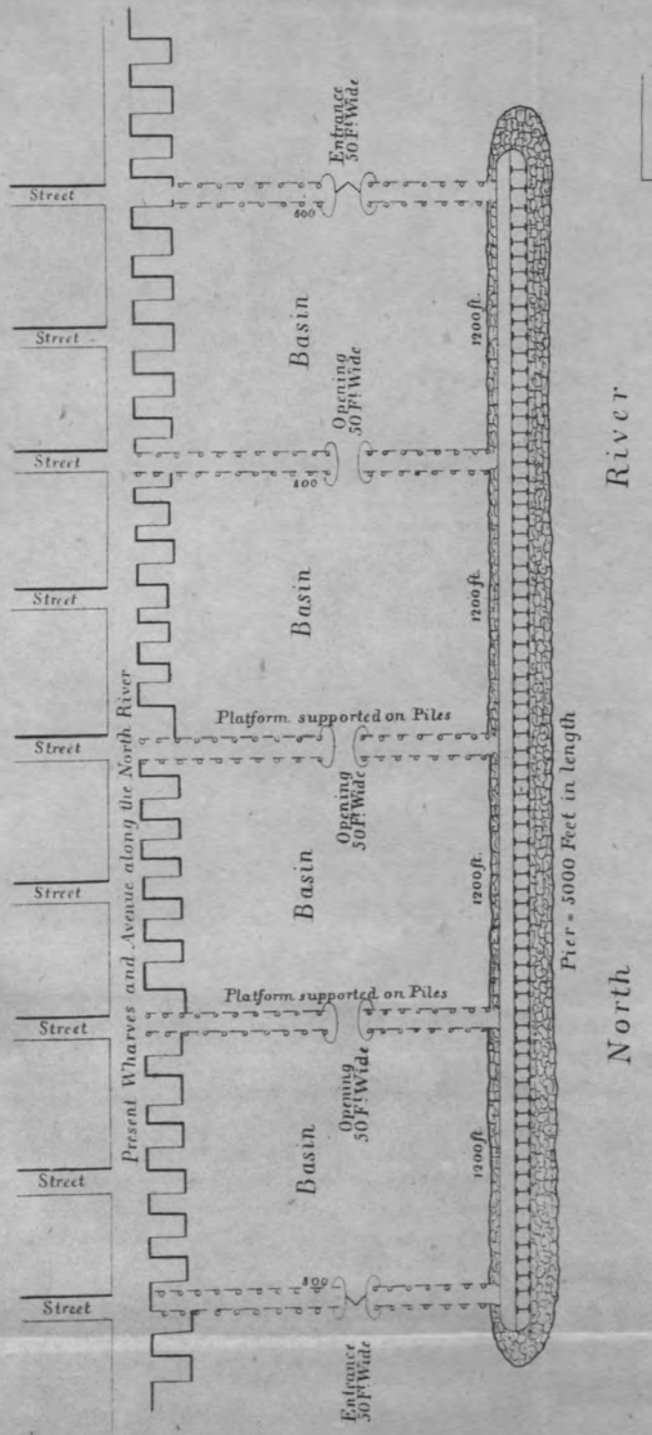
It is well observed by the Mayor, in his message of July 18, 1836, "That the importance of the commerce of the city of New York is universally admitted, and any measure to give increased facilities to shipping, should have due consideration." The subject of suitable berths and other conveniences for vessels, has for many years received the anxious attention of many of our most useful citizens, as well as the serious deliberation of the City Councils. But no definite acceptable propositions have been heretofore submitted for adoption; no plan suggested nor proceedings had, whose object was to change the practice to this day, and at present, pursued of extending small short piers across the currents from the shore into the bay and rivers. In 1832, the growing deficiencies of wharf and slip room, had become so generally manifest, that serious wishes were entertained to extend and improve our commercial accommodations; no thought, however, of any aid for the shipping interest of the North river was therein contemplated, as will be seen by the following resolution, adopted by the Mayor and Common Council in March, 1832:

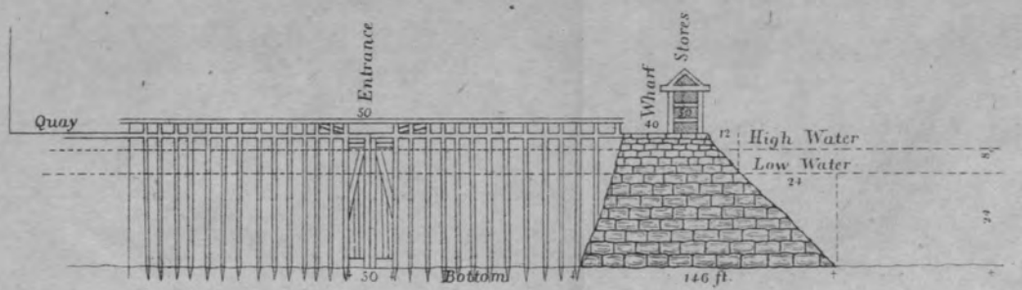
"*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and required to obtain information, by plans, profiles, elevations, drawings, and descriptions of coffer dams, stone piers, wharves, &c., adapted to the present situation of the East river."

In pursuance of this resolution, Benjamin Wright, Esq., then Street Commissioner, reported, that "he had opened a correspondence with gentlemen in all situations where he believed useful and important information might be obtained." But in none of them was any suggestion made for substantial relief for those using the great and valuable waters of

the North river. Among other things, Mr. Wright mentions "that of the 'present piers or wharves, the supports occupy in the whole extent 'rather more than half the water way, (say generally five-eights.) This 'occasions deposites against the solid blockwork part of the piers, mud 'accumulates and fills in part the spaces left between the blocks, thus 'checking the passage of the current caused by the flux and reflux of the 'tide."

In his communication to Mr. Wright, Mr. Renwick states, that "the 'very imperfect and faulty mode in which our wharves and piers are 'constructed, excited my attention from the moment I first saw the 'aquatic structures of Europe." Again: "I cannot but believe that in 'the narrower parts of the East river, it will be of vast advantage to 'remove the masses of stone that have been thrown in to form blocks. 'These have, in many cases, collapsed from the destruction of their 'wooden enclosures. They have thus impeded the current to such an 'extent that great deposites have ensued, and the basins between our 'wharves have been filled, in many places, to such a degree that even 'small vessels will hardly float where the water was formerly of great 'depth." In conclusion, he remarks: "I shall gladly be an humble 'instrument in endeavoring to wipe off the disgrace that now so justly 'attaches to the citizens and public authorities of New York, of having, 'by every attempt that has yet been made in the way of engineering, 'done injury to, and, in some cases, almost wholly destroyed the unri-'valed advantages of situation that they have derived from the natural 'circumstances of the position of our city." In 1832 the Common Council likewise declared that it was a "'fact of great notoriety, that piers and 'wharves, as now constructed of timber, are temporary, and generally 'endure only from fourteen to seventeen years before they are destroyed 'by worms." The whole proceedings of the Common Council of 1832, and the correspondence consequent thereon, related to the "formation of plans for stone wharves or moles, extending from the shore two or three hundred feet into and crosswise of the stream;" in fact, nothing else than an attempt to build and rebuild "with stone the present piers in the East river." But finding the "formidable difficulties to be encountered in the erection of such stone wharves, the laying of heavy stone work under a head of from fifteen to thirty feet of water," no attempt at improvement was adopted. Coffer dams and diving bells were admitted to be the only mode of performing the work, and "the expense and difficulties of building with them under great depth of water were admitted to be insurmountable obstacles." A plan of building by hydraulic lime and stone, as practiced by ancient nations, was suggested by Professor Renwick, and several plans for building wharves were submitted by Mr. W. Serrell, a respectable civil engineer of experience. He also proposed to continue the present system of extending wharves from the shore into the rivers, but to use stone instead of wood in the construction of them. And in concluding the whole, Mr. Wright says: "I cannot close this report without expressing a strong desire which I 'feel to see some project commenced which shall render the East river 'more convenient—which shall do away, eventually, with the wooden 'wharves, and add to the preventives against sickness, which the mass




Section across the Basin. shewing the Pier. Stores. and the platforms of approach from the present Wharves.

The Pier to be constructed with stones. weighing from 1/4 of a ton to 4 & 5 tons weight. thrown in promiscuously until made up level with low water mark. in the same manner as at the Rip Raps. and the Delaware Breakwater.— The piles for the support of the Platforms or Causeways connecting the Pier with the present wharves to be spaced 10 feet apart and braced in a cross direction.

The whole water surface between the wharves and pier to be sub-divided into four Compartments. each 800 ft by 1200 ft with openings of 50 ft. in width communicating each with another.

Through the openings at the upper and lower ends of the basins, as well as between the Piles. the flood and ebb tides will have a free passage. thereby preventing any cause of subsidence or mud deposites.

A street or passage of 40 feet in width to be formed between the store houses and the lading places on the harbour side of the pier

William Strickland Engineer

# A Plan of the City of New York from an actual Survey

Made by James Lyne

C 2.

CARD. BIEN.

To His Excellency
IOHN MONTGOMERIE Esq
Cap.t Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief
of his Majestis Provinces
of NEW YORK NEW IERSEY
&c.
This Plan of the City of
NEW YORK is humbly Dedic.d
by Your Excellancy's Obe.t
& most humble Serv.t
Wm Bradford

A Kings Chappel built 1694
B Trinity Church built
C Old Dutch Church
D French Church
E New Dutch Church
F Presbyterian Meeting
G Quakers Meeting
H Baptist Meeting
I Lutheran Church
K Jews Synagogue

1 Gov.r House
2 Secretaris Office
3 Custom House
4 Weigh House
5 City Hall
6 Ry yards Sugar House
7 Exchange
8 Fish Market
9 Old Slip Market
10 Meat Market
11 Fly Market

North River

Bowling Green
Garden

Kings Farm

WARD

Col.o Rob.t Lurting
MAYOR
1728

RIGHT CIVIL & NOBLE

COMMON

Rope Walk

Windmill Lane

Crown Street

Little Queen Street

Eng.h Church Yard

Marketfield

John

Fair

Cap Street

High Road to Boston

George

Frankford Street

Nassau Street

King Street

William Street

Golden Hill

Vandercliffer Street

Gold Street

Beekmans Swamp

Cliff Street

Queen Street

Cherry Street

Meadow

Fort of Fresh Water

Parade

Beaver Street

Broad Street

Marketfield Street

Pearl Street

Stone Street

Bridge Street

Dock Street

White Hall

Dock

W. Dock

E. Dock

Mill Street

Duke Street

Princes Street

Smith Street

Moat Lane

Hanover Square

Hunters Key

Burn.ets Key

Kounds Ship Yard

Harbour

Ellisons Dock

Comforts Dock

Brown Street

Little Street

Nassau Street

Queen Street

Barrack Street

Garden Street

Rutgers Int.

Beekmans

Golden Hill

Dobbs Ship Yd

Peck's W.f

Roosevelts W.f

Watkins Ship Yd

Vanborns Boat Yd

French Ship Yd

Wyckoffs Ship Yd

Vanages Ship Yd

Slaughter House

Dean Dr.

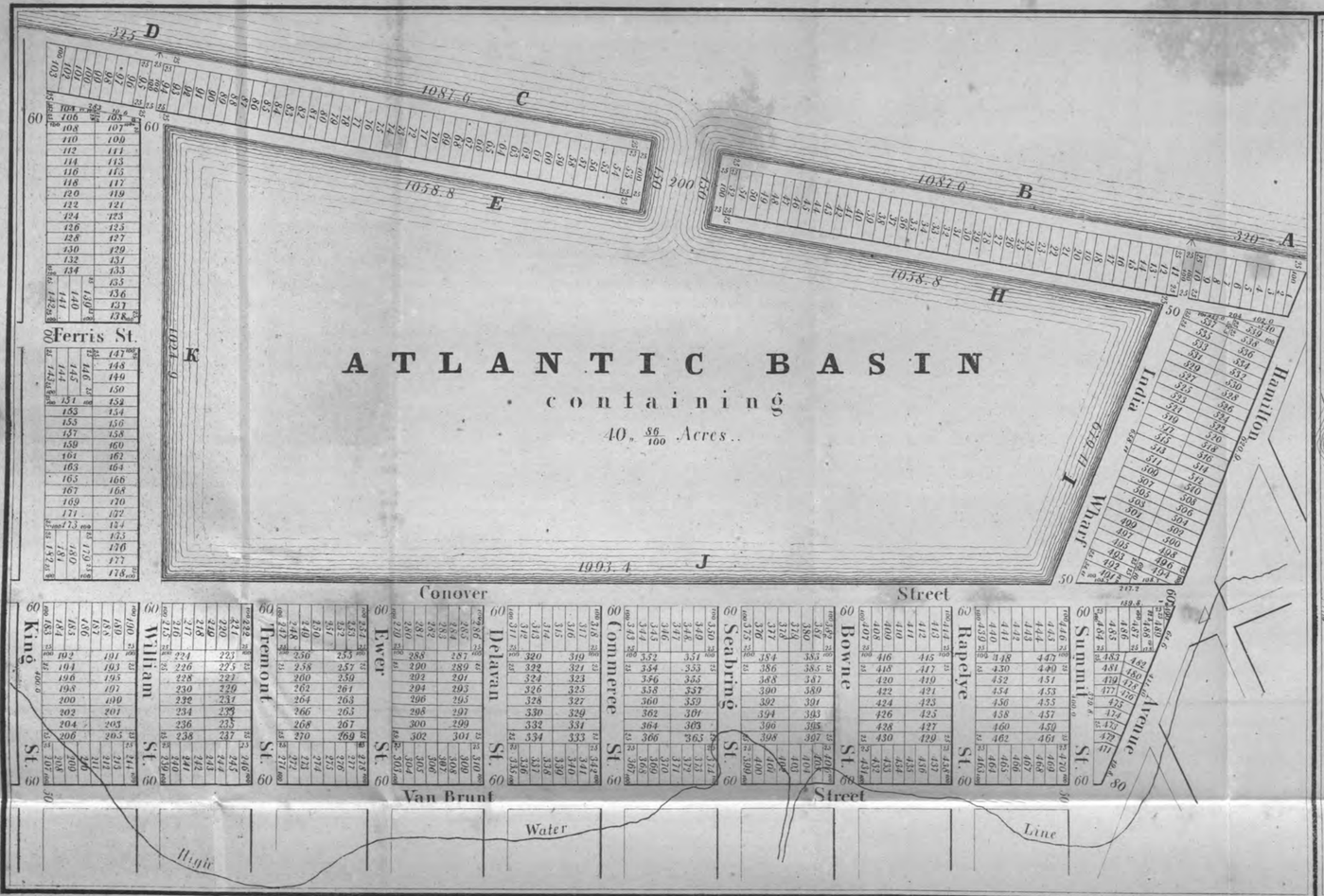
Brevoorts Ship Yd

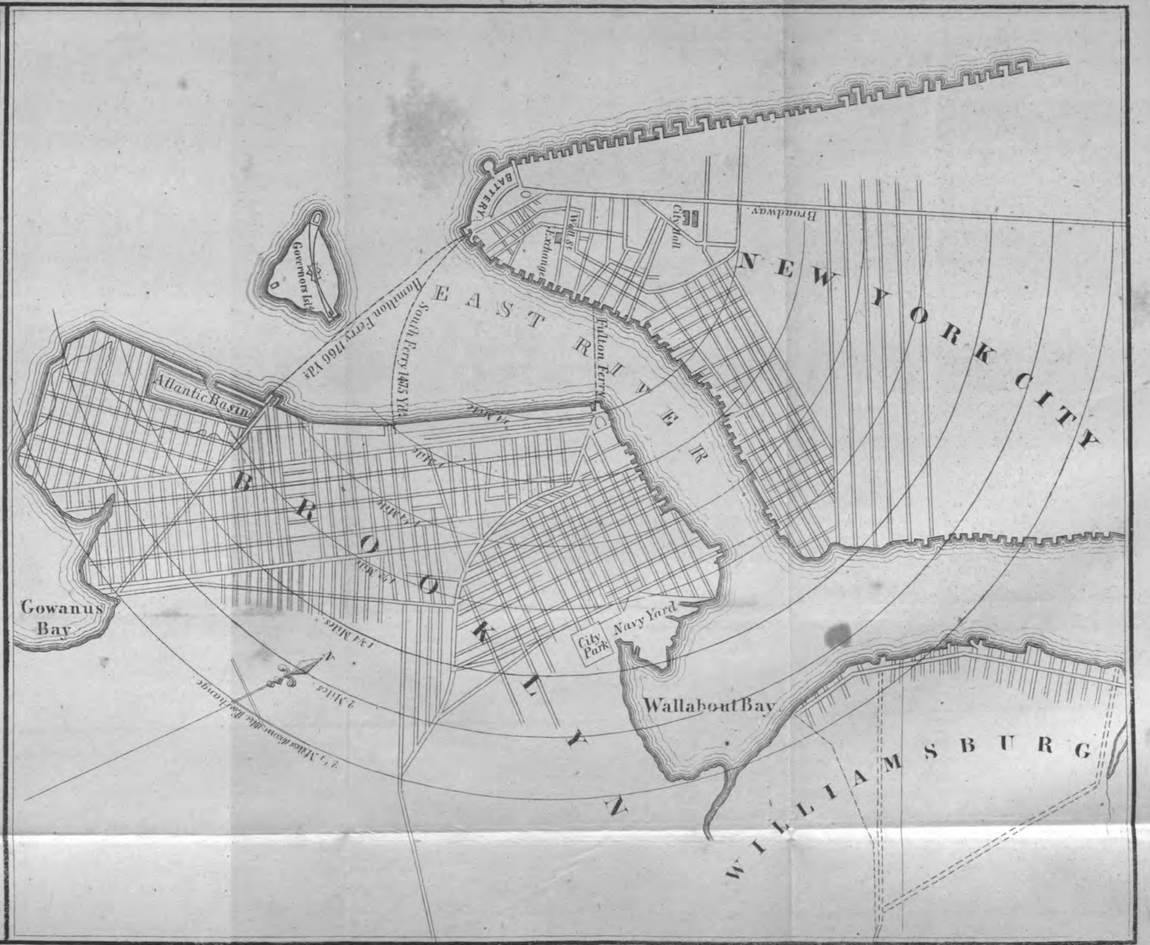
Turnd. Dock

Brewer

Landing

A Scale of Feet 660 Foot
One 8.t of a Mile


D
C
B
A
E
H
K
J
1087.6
1087.0
1058.8
1058.8
1093.0
1093.4
320
300
230
ATLANTIC BASIN
containing
40. 86/100 Acres.
Ferris St.
India
Wharf
Hamilton
Conover
Street
King St.
William St.
Ewer St.
Tremont St.
Delavan St.
Commerce St.
Seabring St.
Browne St.
Rapelye St.
Summit St.
Van Brunt
Street
Avenue
High
Water
Line

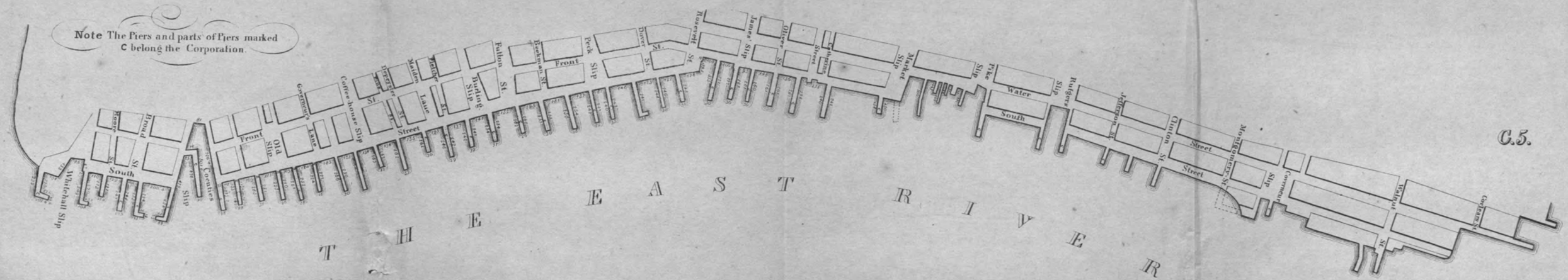

Gowanus Bay
Atlantic Basin
Governors Is.
Hamilton Ferry 1786 bt.
South Ferry 1825
Fulton Ferry
EAST RIVER
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK CITY
BATTERY
City Hall
Broadway
City Park
Navy Yard
Wallabout Bay
WILLIAMSBURG

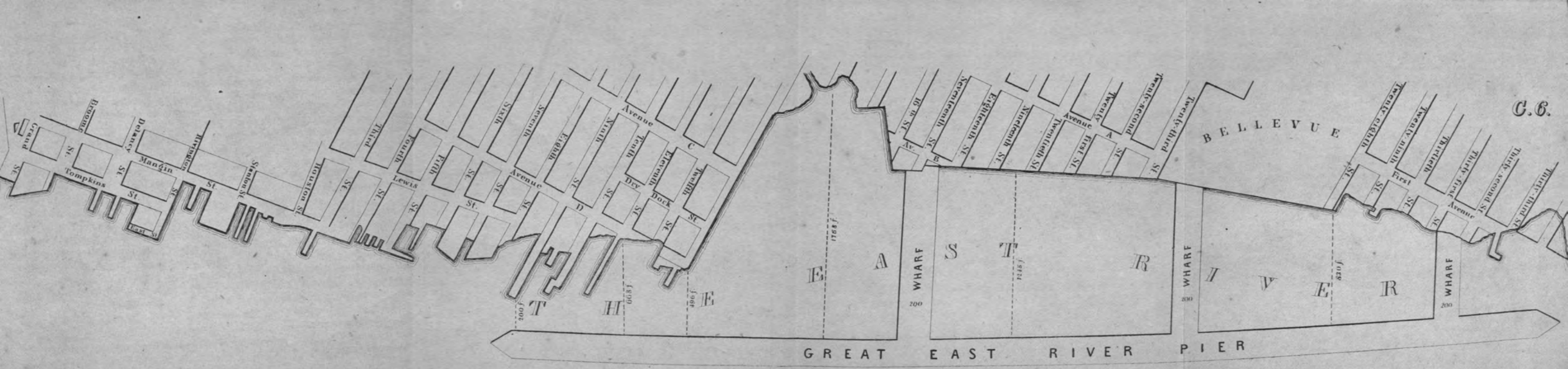



PLAN & LOCATION
of the
Great Pier
FOR THE
NORTH RIVER
also
the Soundings of that River and
delineation, shewing the present
state of the Shore from the Battery
to 42nd Street

Note. The figures denote the Soundings below High Water
Surveyed November 1836
by Edwd Ewen
Civil Engineer

U.4.


Note The Piers and parts of Piers marked C belong the Corporation.
THE EAST RIVER
Whitehall Slip
South St
Battery
Pier
Ferry Slip
Old Slip
Front St
Coffee house Slip
Maiden Lane
Burling Slip
Fulton St
Beekman St
Peck Slip
Dover St
Roosevelt St
James' Slip
Oliver St
Catharine Street
Market Slip
Fly Market
Fish Slip
Water
South
Rutgers Slip
Jackson St
Union St
Street
Market St
Slip
Gouverneur
Stanton St
Corlears
C.5.


C.6.
Canal St.
Bigelow St.
Delancy St.
Tompkins St.
Mangin St.
Attorney St.
Stanton St.
Houston St.
Third St.
Fourth St.
Fifth St.
Lewis St.
Sixth St.
Seventh St.
Eighth St.
Ninth St.
Tenth Avenue
Eleventh St.
Twelfth St.
Dry Dock St.
D
C
THE EAST RIVER
1768 f.
1768 f.
1768 f.
200 f.
10 th St.
Eleventh St.
Twelfth St.
Thirteenth St.
Fourteenth St.
Fifteenth St.
Sixteenth St.
Avenue A
Avenue B
WHARF
200
BELLEVUE
Twenty-first St.
Twenty-second St.
Twenty-third St.
Twenty-fourth St.
Twenty-fifth St.
First Avenue
Thirty-first St.
Thirty-second St.
Thirty-third St.
RIVER
830 f.
GREAT EAST RIVER PIER

'of decaying timber around our wharves and bulkheads is well prepared 'to generate."

During the last year, a resolution was offered in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, proposing, for the first time, that the safety and utility of the harbor on the west side of the city should be secured by the erection of a stone pier, or breakwater, or mole, parallel, or nearly so, to the shore, and at a sufficient distance from the present piers and slips to form a large and commodious basin. This was referred to the Committee on Wharves, who reported, that they "have been duly impressed with the 'very great importance of this subject, not only in regard to the magni-'tude of the works proposed, but also with reference to the interests of 'the city of New York, which your committee believe are intimately 'connected with the providing a sufficient number of wharves and 'slips to accommodate the increasing commerce of this city; and they 'earnestly recommend to the Common Council the propriety of speedily 'extending, and that to a much greater degree than has been done, those 'accommodations for our shipping."

The subject of that great pier or breakwater is again submitted to the serious consideration of the Common Council, and has been referred to this committee. For many months this matter has attracted the almost universal attention of this city; and on the 5th of May last, at a large and respectable meeting of merchants and others, convened at the City Hall, it was, after examination and consideration, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the present accommodations for vessels in the waters 'adjoining the city of New York are very insufficient, and that such 'accommodations are daily becoming less adequate to the wants of our 'commercial business, and that it is our duty and our interest, more 'rapidly than heretofore, and more extensively, to make provision for 'the reception and protection of our shipping."

And the same meeting further unanimously resolved as follows:

"That we view with lively approbation the proposed construction of 'a great pier in the North river, thereby forming a capacious and safe 'basin for every description of vessels at all seasons of the year;" and the Common Council were also requested to consider and determine whether the same should be built by the city or by a company to be incorporated for that purpose.

Piers, moles, or breakwaters, of great extent and of great cost, are not new or untried appendages of large naval or commercial depôts. Evidences of this truth are found amid the ruins of the Piræus, as well as along the Nile, the Indus, and the Ganges. They contributed, in no small degree, to the wealth and power of Syracuse, of Carthage, of Tyre, and of Alexandria. The numerous fleets of the mighty nations of former ages could not have existed without their protection; and in later times they were occasionally provided by the Government. And at the present day piers, moles, breakwaters, and wet docks are a part of the business and policy of every nation laying claim to be ranked among those of acknowledged wisdom and prudence. For the greater safety and convenience, and with a view to the increase of their commerce, the English people have constructed, at an almost incredible

expense, extensive and permanent stone docks and wharves at London, Liverpool, and other British ports, and even in British India. At St. Petersburg, in Russia, there is one quay of the granite similar to that of Quincy, of four miles in extent along the Neva. "In Havre there is 'but little worth seeing, save the docks, which have, at great expense, 'been made by man; here is no natural harbor, but one is made, as it 'were, in the shape of a delta, in the heart of the city, from which an 'artificial channel leads out into the mouth of the river, and an entrance 'to which, as declared by a very intelligent traveler, is secured by a 'long and noble pier." And the same declares that these docks are a stupendous achievement of the art of man. They will contain several hundred vessels. The Government are about adding to them.

Genoa, well known as a rich maritime city of Italy, has a semi-circular harbor, the diameter being about 1,000 fathoms. It is artificial, being formed by two gigantic moles, having opposite directions.

The bay of Gibraltar is spacious, and being protected from all the more dangerous winds, affords a convenient station for ships; and two moles have been constructed, at a vast expense, for the protection of the shipping. The ancient Tanjis, now Tangiers, opposite to Gibraltar, was furnished with a pier. Leghorn has an outer harbor, protected by a fine mole, and a small inner harbor, or basin.

The harbor of Malaga is protected on its eastern side by a fine mole full 700 yards in length.

The harbor of Naples is formed by a mole built nearly in the form of the letter L. The port of Odessa, in Southern Russia, is artificial, being formed by two moles, and calculated to contain about 300 ships.

In Palerma, a fine mole forms a convenient port; and Trieste is protected by a mole.

Ancient Syracuse is said to have contained within its own walls (what no city ever did before or since) fleets and armies that were the terror of the world. It had two harbors, separated by an island, and prepared by moles to effect the above purpose.

The city of Rhodes has a fine harbor formed by a mole.

Smyrna, on account of the extent and convenience of its harbor, has become the common rendezvous of merchants from the four parts of the world, and the centre of their commerce.

Ancient Tyre was called "strong in the sea;" and Alexander the Great reached it and took it only by constructing a gigantic mole of stone, three-quarters of a mile long, leading to it from the main. This was actually built, for the most part, in the form and manner that will hereafter be proposed for the great pier of the North river, by placing a heap of stone in the sea that was 200 feet wide on its top or surface, clear of high water, or rather of rough water, as there is little or no tide in the Mediterranean. This was done about 2,200 years ago; and yet we are informed that that mole or pier remains, in most respects, as when left by the conquering legions of its founder.

The Piræus, near Athens, had three basins formed by piers.

At Alexandria, (the pride of him who gave name and greatness to that city,) a mole of a mile in length, called Hepta Stadium, stretched from the

continent to the Isle of Pharos, and divided the great harbor into two. A dyke, drawn from the island to the rock on which Pharos was built, secured it from the westerly winds.

In Dublin, the people and Government were long since alive to this subject. A writer says, that "as the bay of Dublin was often difficult 'of access, and as the bar was a great impediment to the sailing of the 'packets at a fixed hour, the attention of Government was directed to 'the forming of a harbor on the north side of the peninsula of Howth, 'and in 1811 a fine pier was erecting for this purpose." And he says also, "the river was formerly greatly improved, for such vessels as did 'not draw too much water to cross the bar, by a prodigious work on the 'south side of it, called the 'South Wall,'" which extends from the point of Ring's End to the light-house, three miles. It is formed of large blocks of granite, strongly cemented, and strengthened with iron cramps.

In this country, the providing of proper wharves or quays for the shipping has of late attracted much attention. Many years since a pier was built at New Haven, in Connecticut, and has proved of essential benefit to that city.

In Boston, Massachusetts, are several wharves that may well be ranked among the best structures of this description in the world. The following is a brief account of them:

Long Wharf is 1,752 feet long, and 202 feet wide at the end. There are 75 stores on it. It was begun in 1707.

Central Wharf was begun in 1817, is 1,340 feet long, and has 54 stores on it; and India Wharf, begun in 1808, has 34 stores, under which are boxed cellars, with which all the others are also provided. Some idea of the value of those wharves may be obtained from the annual valuation made by the assessors of Boston, for the purpose of taxation, the past year, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Long Wharf corporation was assessed at | $300,000 |
| Central Wharf ... do. ... do. | 350,000 |
| India Wharf ... do. ... do. | 200,000 |

and each was thus assessed exclusive of the stores. The stores must be worth from two to three hundred thousand dollars more. These piers are justly the pride of that city, and are a source of profit to the enterprising proprietors. But had they yielded to the projectors little or no income, still their effect upon the growth and value of the city would have been known and admitted.

In Albany, in 1825, a pier was completed of about 4,300 feet in length, 80 feet in width on the surface; encloses a part of the Hudson river there, forming a basin in front of the city, which contains an area of about 32 acres. This pier and the bridges cost $119,980. The pier consists of timber and earth; that is, two parallel docks, 80 feet apart, resting on the bottom of the river, and filled in with earth between. Two parallel cribs were sunk, and connected by cross ties to prevent spreading. Previous to the building of this pier, it was unsafe, and indeed dangerous, for any vessel to be laid up at Albany for the winter. The moving of the ice in the Spring was almost sure to injure everything in the stream.

The formation of piers would seem to be determined upon for Oswego,

Dunkirk, Van Buren harbor, and Michigan City; and it is in contemplation to form a harbor for Buffalo, by extending a breakwater from near the light-house towards Black Rock.

Before proceeding to specify the arrangements which they intend to recommend for the benefit of the city, the committee do not doubt that a rapid glance at the history of New York will be acceptable; as, in order to judge best of what we can do, we do well to notice what has already been done.

From various authorities, it appears that the Hudson river and this island were discovered in the year 1609.

That in 1612 New Amsterdam, now New York, was founded by the Dutch; and that as early as 1610, the Dutch West India Company sent a ship to Hudson river to trade, and that the first emigrants devoted themselves exclusively to traffic. In 1644, the first City Hall was erected, on the corner of Pearl street and Coentie's slip.

In 1644 the place was taken by the British.

In 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch; and during this year the first post-rider commenced his trips to and from Boston once in three weeks.

In 1674 the British retook this place.

Until 1676, the ferry-boats came up Broad street to Garden street, now Exchange Place.

In 1688, the assessors valued the whole property of the city at $350,000.

In 1699, the population of the city was 6,000.

In 1774, it was 22,750.

In 1783, the population was 25,000; in 1790, it amounted to 33,131; in 1800, to 60,489; in 1810, to 96,373; in 1820, to 123,706; in 1830 to 213,000; and in 1836, to about 300,000.

By reference to Bradford's map, of the year 1728, it appears there were ship-yards at the foot of Whitehall street. At that day many accommodations were provided for shipping in the East river, but none in the North river, except at the foot of Thames and Cortlandt streets; and no street but Lumber street running north and south and west of Broadway had then been laid out, and Frankfort and Liberty streets were the two most northerly streets.

By reference to Duyckinck's map of 1755, it is seen that there was no increase of places or berths for vessels on the North river. In 1732 the first stage began to run between New York and Boston, and was fourteen days on the journey.

On the 21st of September, 1776, 492 houses, (being one-eighth part of the city,) were burned.

December 18, 1804, a great fire destroyed forty stores and dwelling-houses on Wall, Front and Water streets, and property to one or two millions of dollars.

In 1811 there was a great fire in Chatham street; and in 1835, on the 16th of December, the great fire—loss twenty millions dollars.

In 1791 the exports from New York to foreign ports amounted to $2,505,465. A talented English author declares, that in 1832 the value of the merchandise laded and unladed in this port was estimated at $100,000,000 to $120,000,000; and that in that year the number of

vessels in this port, in the busy season of the year, varied from 500 to 750, exclusive of fifty steam packets; that the number of arrivals from foreign ports amounted, in 1832, to 1,808, and the coasting arrivals were then between 4,000 and 5,000; and that the total value of the imports into the United States in the year ending 30th September, 1832, was $101,029,266, of which no less than $53,214,402, or more than one-half of the whole, were imported into New York.

The same author remarks, that the customs revenue on the goods paying duties imported into this city amounted, in 1832, to $13,000,000, while the total customs revenue of the United States seldom exceeded $22,000,000; that the value of the exports from New York, for the year ending 30th September, 1832, amounted to $26,000,945, being between one-third and one-fourth part of the total exports from the United States for that year; that the tonnage of New York was then greater than that of Liverpool, or any other city, with the exception of London; that the registered tonnage belonging to this port, on the last day of December, 1831, amounted to 122,458 tons, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage to 163,980 tons, making a grand total of 286,438 tons, being between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole tonnage of the United States!

On referring to the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States during the last session of Congress, it will be seen that in 1834 the total registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States amounted to 1,758,907 14.95 tons; that the registered tonnage of New York was 178,022, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage 181,199—total tonnage of New York 359,222, or more than one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States. And by the same able report it will be seen that the total value of the imports into the United States during the year ending 30th September last, amounted in value to $149,895,742, of which there were imported in American vessels $135,288,869, and in foreign vessels $14,606,877. The exports during the same year amounted to $121,693,577, of which $101,189,032 were of domestic, and $20,504,495 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles $79,022,746 were exported in American vessels, and $22,166,336 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles $15,112,445 were exported in American vessels, and $5,392,050 in foreign vessels. Of American shipping, 1,352,653 tons entered, and 1,400,517 cleared from the ports of the United States. Of foreign shipping, 641,310 tons entered and 630,824 cleared. The registered tonnage, as corrected at the Register's office, for the year ending December, 1834, is stated at. 857,438 42.95
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at..... 783,618 65.95
And the fishing vessels at..... 117,850 02.95

Tons.....1,758,907 14.95

Of the registered tonnage there was employed in the whale fishery..... 108,060 14.85

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the year 1834 was—

Registered..... 52,622 60.95
Enrolled..... 76,707 22.95

Tons.....118,330 37.95

And the value of the imports to this city for the year ending the 1st October, 1835, in American vessels, was ..... $82,783.359
In foreign vessels was ..... 5,407,846

Total ..... $88,191,305

The value of exports for the same year was as follows:

*Domestic produce.*

In American vessels ..... $19,126,513
In foreign vessels ..... 2,581,354

Total ..... $21,707,867

*Foreign produce.*

In American vessels ..... $6,584,978
In foreign vessels ..... 2,052,419

Total ..... $30,345,264

of domestic and foreign produce.

The manner in which these extensive commercial transactions have enriched this city, may at once be estimated by a view of the city itself, and by the increase in its value, as seen by the following,

*Comparative view of Valuation and Taxes since* 1805.

| Years. | Valuations. | City taxes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1805 | $25,645,867 | $127,946 87 |
| 1806 | 26,529,630 | 127,814 97 |
| 1807 | 24,959,955 | 119,155 09 |
| 1808 | 25,118,720 | 138,984 18 |
| 1809 | 24,782,267 | 130,027 39 |
| 1810 | 26,436,370 | 129,727 15 |
| 1811 | 26,045,730 | 176,978 25 |
| 1812 | 26,245,040 | 171,920 17 |
| 1813 | 27,640,230 | 171,726 94 |
| 1814 | 82,901,497 | 214,225 09 |
| 1815 | 81,636,042 | 197,910 73 |
| 1816 | 82,074,200 | 180,653 94 |
| 1817 | 78,895,735 | 216,720 44 |
| 1818 | 80,254,091 | 255,740 79 |
| 1819 | 77,113,061 | 250,140 21 |
| 1820 | 69,530,753 | 270,361 19 |
| 1821 | 68,282,070 | 259,430 30 |
| 1822 | 70,289,144 | 302,105 61 |
| 1823 | 70,940,820 | 351,814 36 |
| 1824 | 83,075,676 | 353,328 89 |
| 1825 | 101,160,046 | 336,863 82 |
| 1826 | 107,477,781 | 383,758 89 |
| 1827 | 112,211,926 | 437,692 02 |
| 1828 | 114,019,533 | 485,751 72 |
| 1829 | 112,526,016 | 507,107 24 |

| Years. | Valuations. | City Taxes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 125,288,518 | 509,178 44 |
| 1831 | 139,280,214 | 562,104 05 |
| 1832 | 146,302,618 | 665,385 74 |
| 1833 | 166,491,542 | 971,865 61 |
| 1834 | 186,568,511 | 835,605 49 |
| 1835 | 218,723,703 | 965,602 94 |
| 1336 | 309,500,920 | 1,085,130 44 |

For the commercial marine of such a city—so lately a wilderness, so rapid in its advancement in business, and so abundant in resources, the commercial metropolis of our mighty Republic—we are called to provide adequate and safe places.

Before, however, the committee proceed to state their views upon that great and important subject, they will ask an examination of a short sketch of the history of our wharves and slips, and of their present condition. They were generally put up as demand for them proved the necessity; built by contract, and done by the job, frequently in great haste, and often at an unfavorable season, without a suitable examination of the bed of the river. Some are new; the others are either sunk, bent, rotten, broken, or injured. A few days since, this very corporation directed nearly $40,000 to be expended as soon as possible, to preserve a few of them from destruction. And even when this has been faithfully done, many of them will be in a condition that would forbid their use by prudent owners and careful agents of valuable ships and cargoes. Being, in almost all cases, built across the current, scarcely one of our frequent storms passes without doing damage to the corners, ends, or other parts of some of them. Their slender protection for the present shipping is apparent; and their small dimensions are subject of daily remark and regret. But there is another difficulty. The slips are constantly becoming filled with sand, earth, shells, mud, rubbish, and other obstructions. The Mayor mentions the numerous complaints on this head. His language is equally pointed and instructive on this subject, and that of berths for shipping. Among many other admonitions, he says: "It has been represented to me that 'the private slips, in the lower part of the city, require immediate atten-'tion; and I have reason to believe that both the convenience and the 'health of the public will be advanced by the adoption of early meas-'ures to cleanse and purify them. The immense and steadily-increasing 'value of the commerce of the city will commend this subject to your 'attention; and I feel assured that you will rapidly provide all proper 'facilities, and remove all impediments, with a view to accommodate 'interests of such magnitude." And on a personal inspection, the committee find those complaints true and daily increasing. The cleansings must be frequent and of considerable duration; and these interrupt, for some time, in each case, the use of the slips where the machines are in operation. And so expensive and so difficult has it been to accomplish this object fully at all times, and so anxious have many been to continue South street, that our places for the use of small craft, market-boats, and ships of every class, have been greatly diminished within a few years,

by allowing obstructions to accumulate in various slips, and finally filling up the whole, or parts of them. Several instances of this fact above Fulton slip might be mentioned; and below, we can all witness to this, particularly in Burling slip, Coffee-House slip, Old slip, Whitehall slip, and Rector slip. Great part of these, from time to time, have been withdrawn from the purposes originally designed, and substitutes not provided. Our ordinances in this particular, too, have been and are of a character to prove our want of liberality in furnishing convenient accommodations. Certain kinds of vessels have been forbidden to enter many parts of our docks under severe penalties. To this should be added the fact, that since the present system of piers was adopted, the size, quality, and nature of our shipping have essentially changed. And the committee have lately learned that an application, for some time before the Common Council, for extending West street to the Battery, is again to be urged, and that one of the principal reasons to be pressed for the measure is the shallow state of the slips, which would be taken by the improvement, between the Albany basin and the Battery. This would greatly diminish our piers and slips. And in regard to the condition, expense, and income of our present slips and wharves, we will add the following:

By reference to the special report of the Comptroller, and on examining the amount of moneys laid out during the last fifteen years only, for the wharves, slips and piers belonging to this city, and wholly exclusive of those belonging to private individuals, the committee find, that since the year 1820 this city has paid out $842,894,13; that of this sum $76,301,56, besides some contingencies, were paid for cleaning the mud from the few slips belonging to the corporation, and which, probably, was allowed to stand as an argument for filling up many which were once the most valuable docks of the city.

The sum of $226,138 53 were also expended in the same time in imperfect repairs of our scanty piers, besides various salaries, &c., and $523,404 90 in the building of some new wooden piers for the city. Still larger sums have probably been expended during the same period, for the same purpose, by the owners of the private wharves, showing that enormous sums must have been disbursed in a short time for our very insufficient, decaying, and fleeting accommodations.

By a further inquiry at the Comptroller's office, it is found that the income of this city, during the last eleven years, from their wharves, piers, and slips, has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1826 | $40,852 50 |
| 1827 | 45,317 95 |
| 1828 | 43,242 15 |
| 1829 | 42,637 50 |
| 1830 | 51,428 94 |
| 1831 | 29,433 12 |
| 1832 | 47,311 18 |
| 1833 | 47,519 50 |
| 1834 | 54,023 34 |
| 1835 | 53,900 18 |

By which it will be observed, that for a great number of years the expenditure for our piers and slips has been more than the receipts; and one day's personal inspection of them will prove, beyond contradiction, that the same consequences, and indeed worse than the past, must and will continue to be true of them. They in reality produce nothing, and, beyond expenditures upon them, never can. And it must be noticed, that notwithstanding the extensive annual disbursements the amount of rents for them has increased but little. Every year renders our present system, in this particular, more objectionable.

It is true, that while the business of this thriving city has been rapidly extending, the size of our ships has increased, and the character of its shipping has changed. But for this latter circumstance, our docks would have been more insufficient than they now are. Vessels propelled by steam, and carrying large freights without the aid of canvass, have for some time transported in various directions, by the aid of few hands, the merchandise that would have required many times the number of other vessels to have done the same, and several times the wharf and slip room for the vessels doing it. There is a new and extraordinary state of things produced, also, by the kind and mode of our business now transacted at our wharves. Owing to the crowded state of many of our slips, we have for many years had ordinances for excluding certain craft from some of them. Sec. 1 and 8, title 2, chap. 34, City Ordinances.

The committee will here introduce, as the best evidence of the very imperfect state of our accommodations as compared with our business, some statements placed in the hands of the corporation while they had under consideration, in February, 1836, the application of C. Vanderbilt to have a grant for exclusive use of the northeast side of the pier No. 22, East river, for his eastern steamboats, together with half of the water of the basin adjoining. On that occasion a remonstrance, signed by Messrs. Jonathan Goodhue & Co., and other merchants, was presented. Its statements may be implicitly relied upon. It exhibits, by a single and short history of the doings of one line of packets, what must be the enormous business now and hereafter to be transacted in this city by the various shipping visiting our harbor. Among other things, it sets forth that "the average value of the outward cargo of the eight ships of the old 'line of Liverpool packets is not less than $40,000. These eight ships 'perform three voyages each per year, and the twenty-four outward cargoes 'thus amount to the sum of $960,000. And from the returns in the 'custom-house, and other correct sources of information, it is ascertained 'that the average value of the inward cargoes (1835) of the ships Columbia, 'South America, Orpheus, North America, Caledonia, Europe, England 'and Hibernia, during that year, (twenty-four voyages,) was $436,000; 'making the total value of the twenty-four inward cargoes, during one 'year, $10,464,000. Amount of outward and inward cargoes during one 'year, of those eight ships alone, about $11,500,000."

And this remonstrance was accompanied by the following statement:

"*To the honorable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York:*

"The undersigned, harbor-masters of the city of New York, respectfully certify and make known to your honorable body, that there are now only sixty-eight berths on the East river (exclusive of the public docks and slips, and which are appropriated to some vessels employed in the coasting trade, and to market-boats) for the accommodation of the great and increasing foreign and inland commerce of your city. That not more than thirty of these sixty-eight berths can admit ships of the largest classes, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and drawing from fourteen to eighteen feet of water. And the undersigned further certify, that to afford full accommodation for the shipping engaged in foreign and inland commerce, at least one hundred berths would be required.

"To convince your honorable body of the great deficiency in accommodations, the undersigned state, that during the present winter the St. Andrew, Ajax, Hannibal, Columbia, Huntsville, and ————, lie ten days, on an average, at the end of the piers in the most imminent danger, as every successive tide exposes them to the danger of being sunk by the floating ice; that the value of the cargoes of these ships, thus put in hazard, could not be less, in the judgment of the undersigned, than two millions of dollars; and the value of the ships thus endangered could not be less than the sum of thirty thousand dollars each—one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

"And the undersigned, in view of these facts, and many others which might be enumerated, certify that, in their opinion, it is a matter of the greatest importance to the commerce of this city that at least the present limited accommodation for foreign and inland shipping should not be further restricted and further limited. All which is submitted for the consideration of your honorable body by the undersigned, harbor-masters in the city of New York.

"JOHN MINUGH,
"DAVID MITCHELL,
"SAMUEL WISWALL.

"NEW YORK, *February* 27, 1836."

The prayer of Mr. Vanderbilt was denied.

Now, in order that the City Councils may be the better prepared to form a correct opinion of the nature, expense, and short duration of the wooden piers at present placed about the city, the committee will here refer to the following declarations of Mr. Serrell, an able engineer, as set forth in his report made to Mr. Wright in 1832. It is as follows:

"On the question of original cost, annual repairs, usual durability, 'and general convenience attained under the present system, it may be 'stated, that it is considered each wooden pier of 300 feet long and 30 'feet wide costs, on an average, $16,000, when first erected; that after 'the first eight years it will cost, on an average, $500 annually for 'repairs; and at the end of the sixteen years, on an average, it will require

'to be rebuilt. Upon these data it will be found that each pier, at the 'end of forty-eight years, will have cost, in three sums of principal out-'lay, annual repairs, and compound interest, upwards of $480,000; and 'the pier will then require building a fourth time. If a pier 300 feet by '30 feet costs $480,000 at the end of forty-eight years, one of 500 feet 'by 60 feet would cost, at the same rate, about $1,600,000, and a new 'outlay would then be requisite to rebuild. To this must be added the 'constant annual expense of clearing out the mud, and other extra 'charges attendant on the system, of which no estimate can at present be 'formed."

And it was conclusively shown, beyond all dispute, that to rebuild these piers with stone, requiring, as they would, the use of coffer-dams and diving-bells, &c., would cost sums altogether too large to be laid out for such trifling accommodations; and forming slips, too, that would be forever the receptacle of the filth of the city; or even if this should be remedied, they would be the depositories of the various materials that the tides and winds would always crowd together in them.

On looking over the public papers, it appears that there were in the harbor of New York on the first day of October, 1836, 101 ships, 22 barques, 93 brigs, and 41 schooners; about 65 steamboats, 30 tow-boats, 41 tow-barges, a large number of sloops, market-boats, canal-boats, and other small craft, besides rafts and other things requiring slip room. This number must yearly be increased, and it may safely be estimated, that in five years these will be more numerous by 30 per cent., and in ten by 50 per cent., and all these will be doubled in fifteen years; and places thus required for twice the number of ships now coming here, and a large portion of much greater tonnage.

And before entering upon the next topic of consideration, the committee state that already, during the summer months, and sometimes after those have passed away, as many as eight, nine, ten, and sometimes more ships, and generally having rich cargoes on board, lie side by side at the outer end of piers in the East river, waiting for a dock berth, and offering a reward for a convenient place to lade or unlade their vessels. And so constantly, and closely even, these hazardous locations are occupied, that, at last, the same operation, to some extent, takes place in the North river. During all this time there are from twenty to sixty vessels at anchor in the bay, or temporarily put in near our city, awaiting similar accommodations. These delays and exposures occasion great loss and damage to producers, shippers, underwriters, consignees and others.

The committee have thus set forth the growth of the city, and the cost, income, and present condition of its piers, &c., and endeavored to enable the corporation, by a reference to the piers of other countries, to judge what shall be considered best for ours. We have no land to furnish for excavations, our streets must not be interrupted by canals, and every foot of the island will be soon required for residences, squares, streets, reservoirs, and other uses. But it would prove a fatal error, surrounded as she is by ambitious rivalry, and competing with many cities for the great commerce of the West and South, should she refuse, or too long

delay, to provide the most liberal and inviting facilities for the commerce which offers to her its golden advantages. Those who notice the sad results of too prudent procrastination in this or other preparations, will admit that suitable measures, quickly determined upon, and speedily perfected, are necessary to secure those preferences which nature designed for us.

The propositions contained in the resolutions and proceedings referred to this committee, and as examined by them, are as follows:

To suspend hereafter the building of any, or but few, small piers from the island, and, in lieu thereof, to erect in the North river a stone island or quay, to be called the Great West pier; to extend, in due time, from the South Battery, northerly, to Kingsbridge, or at all events as far as the interests of the city shall require; to be built from 800 to 1,000 feet beyond the west end of the present small wharves along the North river; to be constructed without the aid of coffer-dams, and using diving-bells only in the first five or six feet immediately below low water; to be connected to the main land by wharves or bridges, each 250 feet wide, built of timbers and floored, upon the plan, generally, of that lately built at the foot of Marketfield street, with some additions of strength and braces, and some other particulars; thus dividing the waters between the city and Great pier into several basins, or departments; and the use of the connecting wharves so regulated as to afford a walk in the centre of each, a little raised, of twenty-five feet, for all people traveling to and from the Great pier, or for any other purpose; and to allow of large sewers under the walks, by means of which the wash and filth of the city should be carried beyond the pier into the bay or river; having on each side of said walk a cartway for vehicles going to and returning from the pier, of fifty feet each, and then leaving a quay or wharf on the upper and lower side, of sixty-two and a half feet each for the lading and unlading of vessels. All this can be done, giving more ample room, convenience, and facility for the shipping than are afforded by the docks of London and Liverpool, and without any part of the monstrous expenditures of those places for locks and dock gates, &c., because the rise and fall of our tides do not render such very expensive and troublesome contrivances necessary. There will be draws in such of the bridges as may be found necessary, and such outlets into the river, across the pier, as may be thought best for the use that shall be made of it.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Common Council, the soundings of the North river have been taken by Messrs. D. and E. Ewen, able and intelligent city surveyors, and accompanies this report. By those, the North river is declared to be at an average of at least fifty feet in depth, on the entire line, in the part recommended as the location of the above pier; the tides at all times of moderate movement, and only from four to five feet in height; presenting at once to the use, the improvement and the pride of the city a depth of water which, from its very position, if occupied as proposed, would never cease to be of the most ample depth, purity, and superiority.

It has also been proposed that this pier should be so constructed that

it may, when raised five feet above high-water mark, be 200 feet wide on the surface, having a cellar, finished in cement, throughout its whole length, and capable of affording a double tier of lots, of 25 by 100 feet each lot.

And it is stated that the lots would inevitably be greatly desired for public stores, and by importers and others. They could be so constructed on the pier as to obviate every difficulty and injury that now await the emptying of a vessel at our wharves; and the construction of powerful cranes thereon would hasten and cheapen the discharge of cargoes. This pier once built, other fixtures within, might at any time be added, such as other wharves, &c.

It is also proposed by the resolution, that in the East river, above Corlaer's Hook, a stone pier and break-water shall be constructed, on the plan of the one recommended for the North river, commencing opposite 14th street, near Burnt Mill Point, and extending north to 34th street, at Kip's bay, and surrounding and enclosing an ample portion of that part of East river. And it has been also suggested that the practice of erecting small piers, forming small slips along that shore also be discontinued, unless in cases that may from time to time be deemed indispensable; that a good substantial stone bulkhead be placed along the shore of the Island; that, as fast as any of the above piers shall be completed, durable wharves, substantially planked or floored, and braced, shall be extended to them from the shore, and at such places and from such streets as shall be found proper. But on this subject all the committee have not formed any positive opinion.

At this stage of this report the Board will not forget that it is matter of history that the construction of the Liverpool docks, by affording additional convenience to foreign trade, has been followed by a great increase, and raised that once decayed town to be the second port in the kingdom of Great Britain for commerce, size, and population. And the London docks have contributed countless millions to the wealth of the capital of Great Britain.

The design of those who originated and carried forward the wet docks of England, was to achieve for the chief cities of the British empire what is now proposed to be done for the city of New York. Their origin, expense, progress and income are so well stated and described by an eminent and popular writer, that the committee will ask leave to introduce from that author the following account of them: deeming them highly deserving of the reference, perusal and consideration of this Board. The extracts are

[From a Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. London, 1835, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq.—Page 476.]

*Utilities of Docks.*—The construction of wet docks has done much to facilitate and promote navigation. A large vessel, particularly if loaded, could not be allowed to come to the ground, or to lie on the beach without sustaining considerable injury, and perhaps being destroyed; and even the smaller class of vessels are apt to be strained and otherwise hurt, if they are left dry, unless the ground be very soft. Hence when large vessels have to be loaded or unloaded where there are no docks, and

where the water close to the shore or quay is not sufficiently deep, the work can only be carried on during a particular period of each tide; it being necessary, in order to keep the vessel afloat, that she should leave the shore with the ebbing tide. Attempts have sometimes been made to obviate this inconvenience by running jetties or piers to such a distance into the sea, that there might always be a sufficient depth of water at their heads; but this can only be done in peculiar situations, and it requires that the ship's position should be frequently changed. It is in most cases, too, impossible properly to protect the cargoes of ships loading or unloading at quays or on the beach from depredations. Previously to the construction of wet docks on the Thames, the property annually pillaged from ships was estimated to amount to £500,000; though this is probably much exaggerated.

I. *Docks on the Thames.*—1st, West India docks; 2d, London docks; 3d, East India docks; 4th, St. Catherine's docks; 5th, Commercial docks.

II. Liverpool docks.

III. Bristol docks.

IV. Hull docks.

V. Poole docks.

VI. Leith docks.

I. *Docks on the Thames.*—It is singular, that notwithstanding the obvious utility of wet docks and the vast trade of the metropolis, there was no establishment of this sort on the Thames till nearly a century after a wet dock had been constructed at Liverpool; the inconvenience arising from the crowded state of the river at the period when fleets of merchantmen were accustomed to arrive, the insufficient accommodation afforded by the legal quays and sufferance wharfs, the necessity under which many ships were placed of unloading in the river into lighters, and the insecurity and loss of property thence arising, had been long felt as almost intolerable grievances; but so powerful was the opposition to any change, made by the private wharfingers and others interested in the support of the existing order of things, that it was not till 1793 that a plan was projected for making wet docks for the port of London; and six years more elapsed before the act for the construction of the West India docks was passed.

1st. *West India Docks.*—These were the first, and continue to be the most extensive, of the great warehousing establishments formed in the port of London. Their construction commenced in February, 1800, and they were partially opened in August, 1802. They stretch across the isthmus, joining the Isle of Dogs to the Middlesex side of the Thames; they originally consisted of an import and an export dock, each communicating, by means of locks, with a basin of five or six acres in extent, at the end next Blackwall, and with another of more than two acres at the end next Limehouse. Both of these basins communicate with the Thames. To these works the West India Company have recently added the South dock, formerly the city canal, which was parallel to the export docks; this canal was intended to facilitate navigation by enabling ships to avoid the circuitous course round the Isle of Dogs; it was, however,

but little used for that purpose, and is now appropriated to the wood trade, for the greater accommodation of which a pond of nineteen acres has been recently formed on the south side for the reception of bonded timber. The export docks, or that appropriated for ships trading outwards, is about 870 yards in length by 135 in width, so that its area is near 25 acres. The north or import dock, or that appropriated for ships entering to discharge, is of the same length as the export dock, and 166 yards wide, so that it contains nearly 30 acres. The south dock, which is appropriated both to export and import vessels, 1,183 yards long, with an entrance to the river at each end; both the locks, as well as that into the Blackwall basin, being forty-five feet wide, or large enough to admit ships of twelve hundred tons burden. At the highest tides the depth of the water in the docks is twenty-four feet, and the whole will contain with ease 600 vessels, of from 250 to 500 tons. The separation of the homeward bound ships, which is of the utmost importance for preventing plunder, and giving additional security to the revenue and the merchant, was for the first time adopted in this establishment. The import and export docks are parallel to each other, being divided by a range of warehouses, principally appropriated to the reception of rum, brandy and other spirituous liquors; there are smaller warehouses and sheds on the quays of the export and south docks for the reception of goods sent down for exportation. The warehouses for imported goods are on the four quays of the import dock. They are well contrived and are of great extent, being calculated to contain 160,000 hogsheads of sugar, exclusive of coffee and other produce. There have been deposited at the same time upon the quays, under the sheds and in the warehouses belonging to these docks, 148,563 hogsheads of sugar, 70,875 casks and 433,648 bags of coffee, 35,158 puncheons of rum and pipes of Madeira wine, 14,021 logs of mahogany, 21,350 tons of logwood, &c. The whole area occupied by the docks, warehouses, &c., includes about two hundred and ninety-five acres, and the most effectual precautions are adopted for the prevention of fire and pilfering.

This spacious and magnificent establishment was founded by subscription, the property being vested in the West India Dock Company, the affairs of which are managed by twenty-one directors, as a body corporate. The right of voting is vested in those shareholders only who hold £500 of the company's stock. The company's capital is £1,380,000.

The West India docks have proved a very successful undertaking, and have been highly beneficial to the original shareholders. All West India ships frequenting the Thames were obliged to use them for a period of twenty years from their completion. The dividend of the company's stock was limited to ten per cent., and after making dividends to the full amount, with the exception of the first half year, they had, in 1819, an accumulated fund of near £400,000. But they then diminished their charges, at the suggestion of the committee of the House of Commons, on the foreign trade of the country, so as to give the trade using the docks the benefit of the surplus fund, which was to be reduced to £100,000 before 30th January, 1826.

Latterly the company have been obliged, in consequence of the com-

petition of the other companies, to make further reductions of dividend. It now amounts to £5 per cent. At present the company's stock sells at about par.

The nearest dock gate, at Limehouse, is about *three miles from the Exchange*, and the other, next Blackwall, about half a mile more. This distance has the disadvantage of increasing the expense of cartage, and of being inconvenient to the merchants and others using the docks. On the other hand, however, ships entering the West India docks avoid a considerable extent of troublesome, if not of dangerous, navigation that must be undertaken by those bound for the St. Catherine's and London docks.

2d. *London Docks.*—These were the next undertaking of this sort set on foot in the Thames. They are situated in Wapping, and were principally intended for the reception of ships laden with wine, brandy, and rice. The western dock covers a space of above twenty acres, and the new or eastern dock covers about seven acres. The tobacco dock lies between the above, and exceeds one acre in extent, being destined solely for tobacco ships. The entire space included within the outer dock wall is seventy-one acres and three roods. These docks were opened in 1805. The capital of this company amounts to £3,238,310 5*s.* 10*d.* A considerable portion of this vast sum, and of a further sum of £700,000 borrowed, was required for the purchase of the houses, about 1,300 in number, that occupied the site of the docks. The present dividend is 2½ per cent.

3d. *East India Docks.*—These docks, situated at Blackwall, were principally intended for the accommodation of the ships employed by the East India Company. There are two docks: one for ships unloading inwards, and one for those unloading outwards. The import dock contains about eighteen acres, and the export dock about nine acres. The entrance basin which connects the docks with the river contains about two acres and three quarters. The length of the entrance lock is 210 feet, the width of the gates 48 feet clear, having to receive vessels of great burden. The depth of water in the East India docks is never less than twenty-three feet. Most of the merchandise imported into these docks is conveyed without loss of time to warehouses in the city, so that the extent of warehouses belonging to them is comparatively small. The East India docks are at the greatest distance from town. The capital of the company is under £500,000, and the dividend is four per cent.

4th. *St. Catherine's Docks.*—The company for the construction of these docks was incorporated by the act 6 Geo. IV., chap. 105, (local,) and they were partially opened on the 25th October, 1828. They are situated immediately under the Tower, and are, consequently, the most contiguous of any to the city, the custom-house, and other places where business is transacted. The capital, raised by shares, amounts to £1,352,800; but an additional sum of £800,000 has been borrowed on the security of the rates for the completion of the works, and the purchase of a freehold property possessing river frontage, from the Tower to the corner of Lower East Smithfield, of the value of upwards of

£100,000, but not required for the immediate purpose of the act. *A portion of this property has been appropriated as a steam-packet wharf, where passengers embark and land without the aid or risk of boat conveyance.* The purchase of the numerous houses that stood upon the ground occupied by the docks proved, as in case of the London docks, a heavy item of expense. The space included within the outer wall is about twenty-four acres, nearly eleven of which are water. The warehouses and vaults are upon a very large scale, far more so than one might be disposed to infer from the extent of water. The warehouses are exceedingly well contrived and commodious, and owing to their being partly on pillars, (within what is called the quay works, where the business of the other dock is transacted,) close to the water's edge, goods are hoisted direct from the hold of the vessel, without its being necessary, as in the West India and London docks, to land them on quays, so that there is in this way a great saving in room, time, and labor.

5th. *Commercial Docks.*—Exclusively of the previously-mentioned docks, which are all on the north side of the river, there are, on the south side, the Commercial docks, opposite to the west end of the West India docks. These docks are of large extent, the space included within the outer wall being about forty-nine acres, of which nearly thirty-eight acres are water. They are principally intended for the reception of vessels with timber, corn, and other bulky commodities. They have but little accommodation for warehousing, and their establishments are not constructed so as to entitle them to bond all goods.

The Surry Canal Company also admit vessels to be docked in the basin of their canal, (501.) The committee have observed within a few days the following notice in the papers on the same subject, viz:

"*New Docks.*—The water has been let into the new docks called 'Victoria dock' and 'Trafalgar dock,' situate between Waterloo and Clarence docks, at the north end of the town. Each dock comprises about four statute acres, and Victoria dock is already occupied by several merchant ships."

The following is from the same author, (504:)

"*Amount of shipping, &c., belonging to the port of London.*—According to the official accounts, there belonged to the port of London, in 1832, besides boats and other vessels not registered, 2,669 ships, of the burden of 565,174 tons, manned by 32,786 men and boys. In 1819 the gross custom duty collected in the port of London amounted to £7,749,463; the expense of collecting being £277,913, or at the rate of £3 11*s.* 8½*d.* per cent. In 1832 the gross duty had risen to £9,434,854, while the expenses of collecting had sunk to £243,678, being at the rate of only £2 11*s.* 7¾*d.* per cent."

The following tabular statement will serve to illustrate the foreign trade and navigation of London, (page 503:)

*Number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of London from foreign ports, distinguishing between British and foreign ships.*

| Years. | British. | | Foreign. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ships.* | *Tons.* | *Ships.* | *Tons.* |
| 1700..... | 839 | 80,040 | 496 | 76,995 |
| 1750..... | 1,498 | 198,023 | 184 | 36,346 |
| 1790..... | 2,254 | 431,890 | 1,116 | 149,205 |
| 1791..... | 2,184 | 419,374 | 1,256 | 149,053 |
| 1792..... | 2,489 | 451,188 | 1,186 | 152,243 |
| 1793..... | 2,348 | 478,105 | 1,193 | 177,019 |
| 1814..... | *War.* | *War.* | *War.* | *War.* |
| 1815..... | - | - | - | - |
| 1816..... | - | - | - | - |
| 1817..... | - | - | - | - |
| 1818..... | - | - | - | - |
| 1819..... | - | - | - | - |
| 1820..... | 3,354 | 655,239 | 856 | 122,619 |
| 1821..... | 3,000 | 585,994 | 571 | 89,073 |
| 1822..... | 3,230 | 603,167 | 597 | 106,099 |
| 1823..... | 3,031 | 611,451 | 865 | 161,705 |
| 1824..... | 3,132 | 607,106 | 1,643 | 264,098 |
| 1825..... | 3,989 | 785,565 | 1,743 | 302,122 |
| 1826..... | 3,495 | 675,026 | 1,586 | 215,254 |
| 1827..... | 4,012 | 769,162 | 1,554 | 221,008 |
| 1828..... | 4,084 | 767,212 | 1,303 | 195,929 |
| 1829..... | 4,108 | 784,070 | 1,300 | 215,605 |
| 1830..... | 3,910 | 744,229 | 1,268 | 207,500 |
| 1831..... | 3,140 | 780,988 | 1,557 | 269,159 |
| 1832..... | 3,268 | 639,840 | 884 | 154,142 |

The temporary falling off in 1832 is to be ascribed to the prevalence of cholera and the unfortunate misunderstanding with Holland.

II. *Liverpool, Docks.*—The first wet dock in the British empire was constructed at Liverpool, in pursuance of an act of Parliament obtained in 1708. At this period Liverpool was but an inconsiderable town, and the accommodation she has derived from her docks is one of the circumstances that has done most to promote her extraordinary increase in commerce, population, and wealth. A second wet dock was opened about the middle of the last century, and, since that period, many more have been constructed, some of them on a very magnificent scale, and furnished with all sorts of conveniences. When those now in progress are completed, the total area of water in the docks will exceed ninety acres.

The entrance to the port of Liverpool is a good deal incommoded with sand banks, through which, however, there are several channels,

which, when the proper precautions are observed, afford an easy and safe access to the port.

The Liverpool docks are all constructed upon the estate of the corporation, and are managed by commissioners appointed by Parliament. The warehouses belong to individuals, and are private property; none of them belong to the dock estates; most of them are, of course, situated in the immediate vicinity of the docks.

In 1832 there belonged to Liverpool 853 registered vessels, of the burden of 166,028 tons, manned by 9,329 men and boys. The gross customs duty collected in the port during the year 1833, amounted to the enormous sum of £3,733,152.

By a reference to the map of Liverpool, it will be at once noticed what were the many difficulties surmounted in obtaining their present provisions for the shipping interest of that city. The corporation furnished the means and own the docks, which have not cost less than thirty or forty millions of dollars.

In London the docks are the result of private investment and enterprise. All their works are so constructed as to avoid the delays and difficulties arising from their very high tides, and this is done by their locks and dock gates. In this city, the adoption of the Great pier will not require any such expenditure, and, at the same time, furnish a permanent and commodious dock or basin, for a very small sum of money. The intention is, that this pier shall form very little obstruction to the tide, which will still continue to ebb and flow in the same manner as at the present time. And although this will cost so little, it must forever possess one admitted and essential advantage over the docks even of London, viz: that vessels can be sent from our basin to sea at any state of the tide, and at all times of the year.

The badness of the harbor, the rapidity of the river Mersey, and the shifting of its sands, were the inducements to found the docks of Liverpool; and various other inconveniences experienced by shipping in the Thames, were the origin of the docks of London.

The committee are persuaded that the time has arrived when the great interests of New York, in regard to her commerce, should be attended to by the city government. The waters of the North river are deep, wide, and extensive. From the earliest settlement of the city, those waters have been avoided by navigators as a location for vessels; the reason is at hand—the extreme cold, the ice, the bleak winds and driving tempests that frequently beat upon that shore in winter, and the sudden squalls and rough weather to which that part of our island is every year subject, and frequently even in summer.

The committee cannot omit to add, that it seems but plain and simple justice that, as faithful and impartial legislators and guardians of the rights and interests of all, the Common Council should as well take measures to remedy the difficulties in the use of the Hudson river on our shore, as to remove any other impediment complained of within our limits; and it cannot be denied that property for a great extent, on that side of our city, is far below what it would have long since been, had the use of those waters been rendered more agreeable, safe, and convenient.

It has been suggested, that if the warehousing system should be adopted, the cost of storage in public stores would be reduced one-half; the cellars for bonded liquors altogether; fewer officers would be required to attend to them; delays and inconveniences attendant on the custom-house forms prevented; ships discharged immediately on arrival at one-half the present expense; errors and mistakes in receiving and delivering guarded against; smuggling and thieving prevented, &c., &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| The difference of premiums of insurance, on at least $20,000,000 of property, at one quarter per cent., would be | $50,000 |
| The depredations on property prevented annually | 30,000 |
| (If we take the London report for a datum, they would amount to ten times this sum.) | |
| Saving of labor and drayage, either directly by discharging into the warehouse on the pier, or indirectly by allowing goods to remain on the pier under the sheds, paying for permission | 40,000 |
| Storage in public stores | 20,000 |
| Demurrage on chartered vessels, time lost for want of berths, expenses, damages incurred in moving, time of merchants, masters and clerks, employed in hunting up berths, &c., delays for want of room on the piers to load and discharge, extra labor, and time lost to carmen and others, occasioned by the crowded state of the piers, and damages to goods by the filth they are covered with, &c., would be undoubtedly estimated by those who have most experience, at over | 120,000 |
| which is 3¾ per cent more. | |
| | $260,000 |

The Great pier and basin for the North river will form a natural and inviting depôt, and a common home and rendezvous for all the vast, varied, and increasing trade of the North, the West, and part of the South, which is now arriving, and which must soon be poured into their bosom from the railroads, canals, seas, and almost interminable chain of lakes, that will conduct countless millions to our market; it would defend our shipping from damage by ice, wind, and storm; no renewal, or cleaning, and few repairs would ever be required; the general health would be promoted. And should it be determined that all goods landed should pay a small wharfage, (as in Boston, and in many of the principal commercial cities of Europe,) the proposed arrangement will be doubly necessary and desirable. While it will furnish ship room that we must have, and which can be provided nowhere else, it will raise the value of the west half of the city to what it deserves and was designed to possess.

It has been well found that no objection to these measures can come from the Government of the Union, or would be made by the State. But there are private interests in piers, wharves, and water grants, heretofore made for very small consideration; these might either be purchased by the corporation, or an agreement entered into, establishing the terms on which they should remain private property, (as was done by

the corporation of Liverpool one hundred and twenty years ago.) In this case such adjustment should be made as to be satisfactory to all parties.

Should some be found, however, who should, against the great interest of this city, refuse to yield to this dictate of reason, patriotism, and enterprise, it cannot be forgotten that both the Constitution and laws authorize the city to take possession of them for public use, on paying therefor a fair equivalent. And, as if to provide for this very case, in the statute passed April 9, 1813, sections 219, 220, 221, 222, (page 800 of the collection concerning New York,) it is expressly provided: "That it shall be 'lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, in Com-'mon Council convened, to lay out wharves and slips in the said city, when-'ever and wherever they shall deem it expedient; and may take ground 'belonging to individuals for these purposes, on paying damages to be 'assessed." And what also fully meets the case now contemplated, it is enacted by the 224th section of the same statute, that "it shall be lawful 'for the corporation to direct piers to be sunk and completed, at such 'distance and in such manner as they in their discretion shall think 'proper, in front of the said streets or wharves so adjoining or extending 'along the said rivers, and the said piers to be connected with the said 'streets, by wharves, bridges, &c., lying opposite to the place where 'such piers shall be directed to be sunk, and by such ways and times 'as the said Mayor, &c., may for that purpose appoint; and on default 'by such proprietors, the corporation may make such piers, and take the 'profit, or may grant such right to any other person." And by the 228th section of the same statute, it is also enacted, that "it shall and may be 'lawful for the corporation, at their own expense, to cause such and so 'many public basins to be formed and completed in the said city, as 'they may deem necessary for the trade thereof, and to take for their 'own use the slipage or wharfage arising from the same, any law, usage, 'or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding." Not, however, to infringe on private rights.

The following statement of facts has been noticed by the committee, and they are of opinion that the same may be useful and important, when the Common Council shall have under consideration the future destiny of New York. This account of the countries of the globe, and the kind of government and the population of each of them, is taken from sources that cannot be questioned. It will be matter of reference of some moment, while showing the prospects of our city, arising from her intercourse with other nations, at a future time.

Population of the world, (McGregor,) 822,553,712, being of the following complexions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites | 440,000,000 |
| Copper colored | 15,000,000 |
| Mulattoes | 230,000,000 |
| Blacks | 120,000,000 |

Hassell deemed the world's population to be 936,461,000, professing the following religions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Christians | 252,600,000 |
| Jews | 5,000,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahometans | 120,105,000 |
| Braminists | 140,000,000 |
| Buddists | 313,977,000 |
| Other denominations | 134,490,000 |
| Malte Brun makes Europe to contain | 213,000,000 |
| Balbi states Asia | 413,844,300 |
| Sundry authors consulted for America | 46,492,000 |
| Australia and Oceanica | 14,487,000 |
| Sundry other authors consulted for Africa | 124,730,412 |

*Government of the principal Nations and their Population.*

| Countries. | Government. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | Limited monarchy | 25,600,000 |
| Holland | do. | 3,632,000 |
| Switzerland | Republic | 2,090,000 |
| France | Limited monarchy | 34,000,000 |
| Spain | Monarchy | 14,400,000 |
| Portugal | do. | 3,800,000 |
| Russia in Europe | Despotic monarchy | 42,000,000 |
| Russia in Asia | do. | 3,440,000 |
| Egypt | Despotic | 4,000,000 |
| Denmark | Despotic monarchy | 2,000,000 |
| Prussia | do. | 15,000,000 |
| Saxony | do. | 1,500,000 |
| Hanover | Limited monarchy, (King of Great Britain,) | 1,600,000 |
| Turkey in Asia | Despotic, (Sultan,) | 11,500,000 |
| Turkey in Europe | do. do. | 10,000,000 |
| Arabia | Despotic chiefs | 11,500,000 |
| Tartary | do. | 10,000,000 |
| China | Despotic monarchy, (Emperor,) | 170,000,000 |
| Japan | Despotic monarchy | 25,000,000 |
| British India, Hindostan, &c., &c., | Limited monarchy, (East India Company and King of Great Britain,) | 140,352,000 |
| Austria | Despotic monarchy | 34,500,000 |
| Asiatic Isles | do. | 20,000,000 |
| Bavaria | do. | 4,400,000 |
| Sweden and Norway | Limited monarchy | 5,000,000 |
| United States | Republic | 16,680,000 |
| Italy | Despotic monarchy and the Pope | 10,000,000 |
| Persia | Despotic monarchy | 9,000,000 |
| Belgium | Limited monarchy | 4,500,000 |
| Mexico | Republic | 8,500,000 |
| Colombia | do. | 3,400,000 |
| Bolivia | do. | 1,500,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guatemala | Republic | 2,000,000 |
| Peru | do. | 2,000,000 |
| Chili | do. | 1,700,000 |
| Brazil | Despotic monarchy | 5,500,000 |
| Hayti | Republic | 810,000 |
| Independent Indians | By chiefs | 1,500,000 |
| English possessions in America and islands | Limited monarchy | 3,100,000 |
| French do. | do. | 240,000 |
| Spanish do. | Despotic monarchy | 1,100,000 |
| Dutch possessions, do. | Limited monarchy | 140,000 |
| Danish do. | Despotic monarchy | 110,000 |
| Russia do. | do. | 50,000 |
| Swedish do. | Limited monarchy | 16,000 |
| Dutch islands in Oceanica and the East | do. | 9,360,000 |
| Spanish do. | Despotic monarchy | 2,640,000 |
| New South Wales | Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) | 500,000 |
| Cape of Good Hope and other African colonies | Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) | 1,200,000 |
| Annam, (Asia,) | Despotic | 14,000,000 |
| Siam | do. | 3,000,000 |
| Birmah | Despotic, but tributary to Great Britain | 3,500,000 |
| Ceylon, (Island,) | Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) | 1,000,000 |
| Sindia | Despotic monarchy | 4,000,000 |
| Nepaul | Despotic, but tributary to Great Britain | 2,500,000 |
| Seikhs | Monarchical confederacy | 5,500,000 |
| Sindhy | do. do. | 1,000,000 |
| Cabool | Despotic monarchy | 6,500,000 |
| Belonches | Confederacy | 2,000,000 |
| Herat, (East Khorassan,) | Despotic monarchy | 1,500,000 |
| Boucharia | Despotic, (Khan,) | 2,500,000 |
| Khokan | do. do. | 1,000,000 |
| Yemen | do. (Iman,) | 2,500,000 |
| Portuguese Asia | Despotic monarchy | 500,000 |
| French do. | Limited monarchy | 179,000 |
| Bohemia | Despotic | 3,100,000 |
| Bavaria | do. | 4,238,205 |
| Ionian Islands | Limited monarchy, (Great Britain,) | 200,000 |
| Greece | Limited monarchy | 2,200,000 |
| Thibet | Absolute monarchy, (Grand Lama,) | 30,000,000 |

It is to be borne in mind that the Government of the United States owes nothing, and is becoming rich in its Treasury and throughout its

entire limits, not by great exactions nor heavy burdens of any sort, but by a small charge upon immense transactions. The States owe but little—many of them nothing; and the State of New York already supports its government without taxation, by taking the means so to do from the surplus of the profits on its internal improvements. Compare this happy condition of our country with that of some of the principal powers of Europe, above mentioned:

*In Great Britain.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $3,490,896,768 |
| Yearly revenue | | 228,849,600 |
| Population, (to say nothing of colonies,) | 25,000,000 | |
| Army in peace, men | 90,519 | |
| Army in war, men | 378,370 | |
| Navy in peace, 610 ships. | | |
| Navy in war, 1,056 ships. | | |

*Russia.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $200,000,000 |
| Yearly revenue | | 52,000,000 |
| Population, (Europe and Asia,) | 46,000,000 | |
| Army in peace, men | 600,000 | |
| Army in war, men | 1,100,000 | |
| Navy, about 140 ships, and fast increasing. | | |

*France.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $480,000,000 |
| Yearly revenue | | 157,760,000 |
| Population | 34,000,000 | |
| Army in peace, men | 281,000 | |
| Army in war, men | 320,000 | |
| Navy in peace, 329 ships. | | |
| Navy in war, 354 ships. | | |

*Austria.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $200,000,000 |
| Yearly revenue | | 52,000,000 |
| Population | 34,500,000 | |
| Army in peace, men | 271,404 | |
| Army in war, men | 750,504 | |

*Prussia.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $114,840,440 |
| Yearly revenue | | 30,477,000 |
| Population | 15,000,000 | |
| Army in peace, men | 165,000 | |
| Army in war, men | 524,428 | |
| Ships, under 20. | | |

*Turkey.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National debt | | $36,000,000 |
| Yearly revenue | | 11,200,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Population, (Europe and Asia,) | 21,000,000 |
| Army in peace, men | 80,000 |
| Army in war, men | 200,000 |
| Navy in peace, 80 ships. | |
| Navy in war, 160 ships. | |

With these debts against them, these countries project and carry forward many important and magnificent improvements.

In the next place, that the idea is seriously entertained of ship navigation with the northern and western lakes and the Atlantic ocean, by the enlargement of some portions of our present canals, as also by a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, on the east side, and using for this great object certain small lakes and other waters in the line. "This is 'the same idea once so enthusiastically entertained by the late Gouverneur 'Morris, when he said there would one day be trains of vessels from 'London to Lake Erie." The route is stated to have been carefully surveyed by an able engineer, and found to be entirely practicable; and it is urged, and with great force, "that from the stupendous increase in 'the resources of the western States, other channels of commerce of a 'more perfect and ample kind than the present will be needed for the 'interchange of their staple and the merchandise of the East." On this subject the following remarks from the Globe, published in the city of Washington, are deemed highly appropriate and worthy here of very particular consideration, while deciding upon the probable business of our city in future years.

"*Great Canal from the Lakes to the Atlantic.*—We observe that a grand 'project is agitated in the State of New York for uniting the waters of 'the great western lakes with those of the Atlantic, by ship and sailboat 'canal, adapted to vessels of large burden. The plan is to improve the 'navigation of the Oswego and Oneida rivers, and Oneida lake, and 'extend a deep and wide canal from the latter to the valley of the 'Mohawk at Utica; and from that point to take the channel of the 'river, or construct a large canal along its valley, to the tide waters of 'the Hudson. From Oswego to Utica, about half the distance, the route 'has been surveyed, and is said to afford remarkable facilities, being 'already a deep navigable channel two-thirds of the way, and requiring 'about $1,200,000 to complete it to Utica; the rest of the route is said 'to be feasible, though at a greater proportionate expense.

"This is certainly a magnificent project, fraught with incalculable 'advantages to the wide continent, and worthy of the remarkable spirit 'of enterprise of the age. The extent of its influence in developing the 'resources of the country can hardly be foreseen, and the expansion of 'our coasting trade through those inland seas, for two thousand miles 'into the heart of a fertile country, open to vessels that navigate the 'Atlantic seaboard, would give an impulse to the general prosperity of 'the Union, which would not cease to be felt so long as agriculture and 'commerce engross its energies."

That it is also in contemplation to connect Cayuga Lake with Lake Ontario by a ship canal; and it is admitted that the time cannot be very distant when the Lakes Erie and Ontario will be actually united by a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara on the American side. This has,

to a considerable extent, already been done by the Welland canal on the English side of the same river, which is about to become the property of the British Government.

Some circumstances lately made known must further animate our citizens in their wishes for these preparations.

It appears beyond doubt, notwithstanding the obstacles heretofore thrown in the way by the East India Company, that ultimate success will attend the efforts of a powerful combination of British merchants to establish a steam communication with India, by the way of Egypt. By looking over the map of Asia, it will be seen at once, that no human intellect can span or estimate the signally advantageous consequences which this achievement would produce to the commercial cities of Europe, and to the commerce and other operations of our own city of New York.

The constant and unexampled additions annually to the whale fishery by the investments, labor, and enterprise of our fellow-citizens, must also prove, still further, the increasing and enduring demands for berths for shipping here. We are well informed, that a few months since four hundred and fifty ships were absent from this country engaged in the whale fishery. These vessels employed upwards of ten thousand men, and cost, with their outfits, about $12,000,000, and are estimated to be worth, when their voyages are completed, $20,000,000! This enormous fleet is now nearly all in the Pacific. And add to all these animating circumstances, that steam vessels have already found their way into the river Euphrates, and even into the Pacific ocean, where a few short years will multiply them beyond the numbers now employed in the United States.

The following statement, too, is worthy of being added to the foregoing facts:

A letter dated Bogota, and addressed to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, says: "By reference to the map of Colombia, you will perceive 'a town called Chagres, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 'emptying into the Atlantic ocean in the latitude of about nine degrees 'north; from that place to Cruses, by the various windings in the river, 'is forty-three miles. This river is navigable at all seasons of the year 'for steamboats drawing six feet of water; and as the current does not 'exceed three miles per hour, the trip could be performed in five hours. 'From Cruses to Panama is fifteen miles, as easily improved by railroad 'as that from Philadelphia to Norristown. Thus, there can be secured a 'safe conveyance from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean in six hours.

"The breadstuffs, provisions, and manufactures of the United States 'will find a ready market in the Pacific twenty days after leaving our 'ports, instead of being exposed to a voyage of three months around Cape 'Horn, during which the flour and provisions are frequently damaged, 'by being so long confined in the holds of vessels in these warm climates.

"Our whale ships in the Pacific will be enabled to transmit promptly 'to the United States any quantity of oil, however small, instead of being 'detained for years, accumulating a stock sufficient to justify a voyage 'around the Cape.

"The provisions, naval stores, and seamen, for our national and private

'ships, will find a cheap and profitable conveyance across the isthmus, 'and the slightest indication of an European war could be communicated 'to our Pacific squadron in twenty days from Washington city."

And it has been several times in contemplation to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien. It can be done, and we cannot doubt that it will be done. It is said, indeed, that the Pacific ocean is higher than the Atlantic. Suppose this is true, it will be as easy to lead the waters of the Pacific into the Atlantic by canal, with suitable locks at proper distances, as to contrive and build a safe, useful, and permanent ship canal from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. Whoever doubts the former, should doubt the latter; but the latter no one does or can doubt for a moment. But presuming there should be any considerable delay in the commencement or completion of the canal across the isthmus, it is rendered already certain that the two oceans will soon be reached in many places by superior railroads and McAdamized avenues. By these and similar adventures, the eastern isles and all that golden eastern shore of Asia, together with all of western America, will be brought within a very few days time of transit to New York. Asia has always been the garden of the world. It is admitted that its cultivators have not always been wise men; but rich harvests may there be gathered by American intrepidity, capital and enterprise. It is known to all that the Pacific is much more safe for steamboat navigation than the Atlantic; and when steam navigation shall have been there generally and fearlessly distributed and patronized, and eastern Asia, and indeed all Asia, interchange her commodities with western America, it will be found that new, vast, and countless millions of business and profits will thus be given to our city.

The committee, before leaving the subject of steam power, will mention a few particulars that have lately been laid before the country.

"The first of the series of steam vessels for the American and Colonial 'Steam Navigation Company, under the management of the directors of 'the Dublin Steam Company, has been laid down in the present week, 'by the Messrs. Wilson, Clarence dock. This vessel will be of the 'burden of 1,200 tons, with engines of 400 horse power, by Fawcett & 'Co."—*Liverpool paper, July* 16.

Messrs. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle, are constructing a locomotive engine for the Emperor of Russia, the speed of which is warranted to be forty miles an hour. The railway is six feet wide, and the wheels of the locomotive are six feet in diameter.

It is believed that Avery's rotary steam engines will propel railroad locomotives at the rate of fifty miles per hour, as easily as the existing ones do half the distance.

The Swallow has made a trip from New York to Albany in eight hours and forty-two minutes, and other boats can do the same; and a locomotive has already been constructed which performed eleven miles in eleven minutes; and steamboats, loaded with freight and passengers, do occasionally go from New York to Albany in eight and even seven hours. What can be done once in this matter can be done at all times by proper preparation and care. And it must be allowed that in a few

years boats will pass from New York to Albany in four or five hours, without stopping by the way.

The extension of steam power, too, is a matter of daily occurrence. We are informed that in Lincolnshire, in England, a steam plough has been put in use, which harrows thirty acres and ploughs eight acres per day. It may also be applied with the greatest advantage to the silk loom, which has heretofore been worked by hand only. And in the preparation of wooden blocks for pavements a steam saw-mill has been put in operation in one of our cities; and it is a thing of common belief, that as soon as cheapness will allow common roads to be McAdamized or paved with wood, further experiments and discoveries will enable us to traverse them by steam, without the use of rails.

A favorable opinion of the promising growth of our country has found place in the minds of statesmen of other countries. This fact may be fairly inferred from some remarks found in a late English paper, over the signature of "Russia, by a Manchester manufacturer." They were as follows:

"Since the publication of England, Ireland and America, the author 'has had an opportunity of visiting the United States, and of taking a 'hasty glance of the American people; and his occular experience of the 'country has confirmed him in the views he put forth in that pamphlet. 'Looking to the natural endowments of the North American continents, 'as superior to Europe as the latter is to Africa, with an almost immeas-'urable extent of river navigation; its boundless expanse of the most 'fertile soil in the world, and its inexhaustible mines of coal, iron, lead, '&c;—looking at these, and remembering the quality and position of a 'people universally instructed and perfectly free, and possessing, as a 'consequence of these, a new-born energy and vitality very far surpassing 'the character of any nation of the Old World, the writer reiterates the moral 'of his former work, by declaring his conviction that it is from the West, 'rather than the East, that danger to the supremacy of Great Britain is 'to be apprehended; that is, from the peaceful and silent rivalry of 'American commerce, the growth of its manufactures, its rapid progress 'in internal improvements, the superior education of its people, and their 'economical and pacific Government; that it is from these, and not from 'the barbarous policy, or the impoverishing armaments of Russia, that 'the grandeur of our commercial and national prosperity is endangered. 'And the writer stakes his reputation upon the prediction, that in less than 'twenty years this will be the sentiment of the people of England gener-'ally, and that the same conviction will be forced upon the Government of 'the country." This is also the language of other English writers. And it must be confessed that there is a singular coincidence between the opinions of this distant foreigner and those of our lamented President Madison. During the last hours of that eminent patriot, he is reported to have said, that "We shall ere long be at the head of the commercial 'world; then we will put the laws on a liberal footing, and commerce 'will take a bound equaled only by our eagle's flight of liberty. It will 'be by insisting successfully, that free ships shall make free goods. This 'will prevent war." Mr. Madison added, "There are many reasons 'for our advancing and England's conceding this rule now, because in

'twenty years, [according to his calculation,] our commerce will be greater 'than hers. All the rest of the civilized world will second us. We 'shall put ourselves at their head, establishing a principle which England 'must concede, and that principle is the pledge of permanent maritime 'peace and unlimited commercial prosperity."

Two circumstances of importance lately made public can here be adduced to encourage the early adoption of this project:

The first is, that a sure and infallible mode of saturating timber has been actually discovered in England, and brought to this country by one of the most respectable captains of one of our packet lines. This will be of incalculable benefit in the erection of our connecting wharves. The process renders the timbers impervious to worms, and prevents their injury by water; thus yielding preëminent services to the city in all its wooden aquatic structures.

2d. Assurances are given by talented gentlemen, having both intention and ability to execute, that after the ensuing winter they will, during every winter, keep open the Hudson river by means of an ice-boat. This boat they propose to use for freight and passengers, and to so contrive and place certain machinery about the bow of the vessel as to cut to pieces all the ice that would impede her passage, and at the same time to advance through the ice, during the most of the season, five miles per hour. The committee have had an interview with the ingenious projector, and have full confidence in the eventual success of his undertaking; and if this should be done for New York, the same will be done for other commercial cities of this country, and finally of this continent and the world. Our country and internal trade generally would then be continued throughout the entire year; the city would be found to have commenced on a new era. Our markets of every description would be constantly supplied through the winter, direct from the country, with all the important necessaries of life, and it is but reasonable to hope, at much lower prices than those now demanded. It would most assuredly open brighter prospects for our interesting city.

And we may expect many other important, interesting, and valuable discoveries, which, could they be now stated, might not be credited. It has been well and truly observed that "many hidden powers of nature are still to be revealed." It is too late to believe, that those who know the march of discoveries, the powers of genius, and that invention never sleeps nor tires, will start with surprise when told that within a few years there will be a ship canal from Oswego to the Hudson river; that all our canal boats will be propelled by steam, and that many of them will be built of iron, as well as steam-vessels. Nor will those who look over the map of the world doubt that the time is rapidly approaching when all Asia, as well as Europe and America, impelled by a common sentiment, will be filled with the same results of advancement in arts and sciences; and that steamboats, railroads, canals, and all the most valuable discoveries and inventions of modern times will be spread throughout the rich, varied, and interesting countries of the entire Globe.

A few circumstances concerning the past will show how rapid and

how great is to be the growth and power of the Western States, and how rich a harvest New York will and must gather from them.

Our northern and western canals were not completed until about ten or eleven years ago. Some years elapsed before the navigation of them was well understood, and properly appreciated and encouraged. Now 40,000 boats arrive and clear in one year at the Hudson river. A very few years since Oswego, on Lake Ontario, had scarcely any commerce whatever; now, behold what an astonishing amount of commercial business was actually done there in the short space of six successive months in 1835.

*Oswego.*—Report of transactions at the custom-house, port of Oswego, New York, from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, 1835:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| American vessels entered from foreign countries | 29,871 |
| American vessels entered from ports of the United States | 58,170 |
| Foreign vessels entered from foreign ports | 65,208 |
| Total amount of tonnage entered | 153,249 |

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| American vessels cleared for ports of the United States | 62,021 |
| American vessels cleared for foreign ports | 25,873 |
| Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports | 65,016 |
| | 152,910 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total foreign and domestic entrances and clearances | Tons, 306,159 |
| Amount of duties collected | $35,649 62 |

And the following is a sample of what will be often realized on both sides of the Mississippi:

In 1790, the number of inhabitants residing in the territory which now comprises the counties of Ontario, Steuben, Yates, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, and part of Wayne, was 105 families, being in all 1,081 souls. The population of the same territory exhibited by the census of 1835 was 487,040, and now exceeds 500,000.

And to show what will often be true of the mighty West in the building of cities, we will give one out of a large number of similar prosperous towns in the very territory above alluded to.

In 1812, Buffalo was a very small village, and some time in that year was wholly burnt by the British army, excepting only one house. There was not a good road from any place to Lake Erie; no shipping at Buffalo; and even as late as 1831 the population did not exceed 5,000: now it is more than 26,000. It is a busy, thriving, rich, prosperous city, crowded with ships, steamboats, and a rapidly-increasing commerce, and a people that would do honor to any country.

Our whole Union is soon to be thoroughly examined by geologists. Its numerous treasures, yet unknown, will be ascertained and examined. We have already seen that we have extensive mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper and coal. The committee need scarcely mention the

great sum of the business, and the wealth and blessings that will soon be poured into the lap of this country and this city from many of them; and not intending to undervalue or to depreciate others, they will, in order to show how quickly and how greatly each discovery enriches our country, set down here the following abstract of a table attached to the report made by Mr. Packer to the Senate of Pennsylvania, of the 4th of March, 1834:

*Anthracite Coal mined and brought to market in each year, from the commencement of the business in* 1820 *to the year* 1833, *inclusive.*

| Years. | Lehigh. | Schuylkill. | Lackawana. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 365 | ..... | ..... | 365 |
| 1821 | 1,073 | ..... | ..... | 1,073 |
| 1822 | 2,240 | ..... | ..... | 2,240 |
| 1823 | 5,823 | ..... | ..... | 5,823 |
| 1824 | 9,541 | ..... | ..... | 9,541 |
| 1825 | 28,393 | 5,306 | ..... | 33,699 |
| 1826 | 31,280 | 16,835 | ..... | 48,115 |
| 1827 | 32,074 | 29,493 | ..... | 61,567 |
| 1828 | 30,232 | 47,181 | ..... | 77,413 |
| 1829 | 25,110 | 78,293 | 7,000 | 110,403 |
| 1830 | 41,750 | 89,984 | 42,000 | 173,734 |
| 1831 | 40,966 | 81,854 | 54,000 | 176,820 |
| 1832 | 75,000 | 209,271 | 84,500 | 368,771 |
| 1833 | 123,000 | 250,588 | 111,777 | 485,365 |

And 7,503 boats have left the Schuylkill coal region this season, (1836,) with 355,365 tons of coals.

Again: the rapid accessions to the number of American vessels, as well as to foreign shipping, must give, and does yearly give, more numerous and more earnest demands for a great number of berths beyond what we now have or can have upon the past mode of providing them.

In 1832, the cost of ships built in England alone was $5,000,000; and it appears from the report made by the Committee of the House of Commons upon trade in 1833, that the peculiar facilities afforded by means of docks, cranes, and other devices for the loading and unloading of ships, the employment of steam tugs to bring them quickly to their moorings and to take them to sea, and the greater economy and dispatch that then pervaded every department of the business, three ships were then able to perform, and did in fact perform, as much work as was done by four at the end of the war, and that there had in that way been a virtual addition of 400,000 or 500,000 tons to the mercantile navy of England.

It cannot be doubted that facilities for ship building are far greater in the United States than in England. This country, indeed, is in want of nothing that belongs to that business. We have all within our borders, and in abundance. And to prove that this branch of our country's power is not neglected, the committee will introduce the following official statement:

*Statement showing the number and class of Vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending the 31st day of December*, 1834.

| | CLASS OF VESSELS. | | | | | Total number of vessels built. | Total tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ships. | Brigs. | Schooners. | Sloops. | Steamboats. | | |
| | | | | | | | Tons. 95ths. |
| Maine | 32 | 44 | 93 | 5 | - | 174 | 28,505–30 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 9 | 2,896–75 |
| Massachusetts | 33 | 23 | 115 | 9 | - | 180 | 24,805–25 |
| Rhode Island | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | - | 13 | 1,995–64 |
| Connecticut | - | 4 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 36 | 3,578–07 |
| New York | 16 | 2 | 40 | 56 | 8 | 122 | 18,295–48 |
| New Jersey | - | 1 | 38 | 35 | - | 74 | 5,268–71 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 53 | 6,691–50 |
| Delaware | - | - | 8 | 8 | - | 16 | 1,045–23 |
| Maryland | 3 | 8 | 115 | 5 | 1 | 132 | 10,451–85 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1,053–55 |
| Virginia | 1 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 2,500–20 |
| Ohio | - | - | 9 | 1 | 28 | 38 | 4,369–02 |
| North Carolina | - | 2 | 14 | 4 | - | 20 | 1,436–49 |
| South Carolina | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 471–03 |
| Georgia | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 377–21 |
| Tennessee | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 480–00 |
| Alabama | - | - | - | 8 | - | 8 | 789–78 |
| Louisiana | - | - | 8 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 1,594–68 |
| Mississippi | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 20–60 |
| Michigan | - | - | 6 | 6 | 5 | 17 | 1,603–43 |
| Florida | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 99–15 |
| Total | 98 | 94 | 497 | 180 | 88 | 957 | 118,330–37 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, *May* 7, 1836.

The art of ship building is to be continued in full operation here and elsewhere, and cannot fail to afford a strong argument in favor of piers and basins in our waters.

The various canals and railroads, and other facilities for communicating with this metropolis, are covered with active and profitable business in every direction; and those using them already loudly complain that they are too few and too small for the daily growing trade of the country and of this city.

A great increase in the number and size of them is contemplated in

every section of the Union. At very low, and indeed almost nominal charges, the income for tolls in most cases is enormous; and if it be true that at no distant day New York shall be united with all the present and future States and cities of this continent by internal improvements, as she now is with the rest of the world by the traversed seas and oceans and rivers; the richness, extent and variety of our mineral regions once developed; new States, new cities, and new inventions within the vast regions now rising into beauty, strength and splendor, in the great and fertile regions of our western country, will inevitably offer to this city a sure addition to her business and commerce and capital.

The population now covering those rich domains are an intelligent, healthy and educated people; able, capable and faithful. It is already called the Paradise of the West. Who has ever found such land to support, such convenient transport, and such resistless greatness gathering, as there? What their rich and easy soil gives we shall want, and we can have it; they will give them to us for our merchandise; and to the muscle and industry of those regions New York will be indebted for much of her future prosperity, as she has been to western New York, to the cotton and sugar planters of the South, and to the cotton gin, and other inventions of New England. What centuries could not do for Europe will everywhere be done by our temperate and substantial fellow-citizens in a few years; and should peace long crown our happy land, those who, no longer able to bear oppression, would strike for liberty in the Old World, will here smite the earth and all that is lovely and valuable will come forth. All has been nobly achieved, and this nation must rise above every common impediment to the enviably high destiny which awaits her. This city must share liberally in the blessings of this prosperous and happy condition. But we cannot have it so without effort. Many commercial cities of our country are expending millions to deprive us of all preference.

To feel the irresistible magnitude of this, it is only necessary to remember the condition of the United States twenty or thirty years ago. Then see what we are now, and no doubt will remain as to the fortune of this city. No one will deny that in a very few years cheap, rapid, and ample intercommunication will be provided throughout North and South America, and from the North to the South, and crossing in every useful direction. The powerful settlements and numerous cities in the entire West, and especially those to be built upon the shores of the Pacific ocean, and trading by short passages with Asia and its islands, will exchange a portion of the stores of the granaries of that country for the commodities of those nations and the balance with us. These advances must take place there, quick, strong, and permanent, not to fade away, but to flourish and spread to the astonishment and wonder of future ages.

There is another consideration that is deserving of weight with us in forming a judgment upon the probable growth of this country, and the future greatness of this city. The committee allude to the fact, that the United States are still the city of refuge for all who seek it as an asylum. Many countries have an excess of population; without war they cannot be employed or supported. We want their labor, and are willing to

give a high price for it. America is inscribed upon all these emigrants have. America is their destination, where they come for safety and repose. America they make their home. They seek for protection, and they find it. Moreover, it is the place of safety for the oppressed of all nations. Revolutions in monarchical governments drive the unsuccessful from their native land. The people of all Europe and some other portions of the globe here soon shake hands as friends, and unite to praise our easy and free system of self-government. Looking beyond their chains, and reaching not for thrones but for freedom, they join to hasten the accomplishment of many of our important works.

And can we believe that other regions will not feel the wheel of revolution? Is no light to break upon the nations of Asia? Is the song of freedom never to arouse the slumbering energies of those who now grope in solitude within her classic borders? To be really free they have only to will it and their shackles fall. They will seek to be like us and to trade with us. Intercourse with Europe and America has been seriously commenced by some of them. Let them imitate our improvements in all things, as they must, and they will soon know and seek to be like us in other particulars. In a few years their ships will crowd our harbor. We must provide berths for them. They will add to our own the unsurpassed riches of her wide-extended nations. While the citizens of New York are pillowed in repose, one half of the globe is in truth devising means to make ours the most extensive and most wealthy city of the world.

In regard to the piers, they have one positive advantage over the Croton project, and it is this. That as fast as any portion of the piers are completed and a wharf leading to it, the same will be leased for a profit. The following estimate of the Croton water project by the Mayor will apply with equal if not greater force to the works in the river. He says:

"Measures are in progress, on a scale commensurate with the present 'and increasing wants of our citizens, to supply them with water for 'domestic and other purposes, by the introduction of the Croton river 'into our city. Years must elapse, however, before that great work can 'be completed; a work which, while it will minister to the health, 'comfort, and security of the citizens, will also elevate the character of 'our people as an enlightened and public-spirited community." And concerning the pier and basins proposed for the North river, the Mayor, in another message, declares, that "the proposed pier and basins would 'give accommodation to a great many vessels, and is strongly recommended by some of our most intelligent citizens. It is one of the most 'important propositions ever presented to the Common Council."

These kinds of improvements in other countries have commonly been made at the national expense. In this country, too, we have instances of large outlays by the General Government for great public works, both in water and upon land. The Congress of the Union should, if the work is undertaken by the Common Council, be solicited to lend their aid towards the construction of the breakwaters or piers for the North and East rivers. The nation has a deep interest in their successful completion. It cannot be doubted that this State, too, will most cheer-

fully contribute in any way that may be found consistent and proper. It has been suggested, that supposing these works should be finally built by this city, the formation of the pier in the North river would probably raise the value, *at this time*, of every lot west of Broadway, $5,000 for 25 by 100 feet. And this ratio upon 2,900 lots only would be $14,500,000. To this amount should be added as much more for the certain advantages to the rest of this city, constituting an actual increase in value of this island of $29,000,000. And these useful and durable accommodations would, in various other forms, add to the wealth and power of our active and enterprising citizens. And should the breakwaters alone be built at an expense of two millions of dollars, many years would not have elapsed before it would be universally acknowledged that the city had been profited beyond that sum, in the saving of lives and property, and in the extra increase of her commercial transactions.

Again: Suppose one mile of the pier in the North river completed, at a cost of $5,000,000, and suppose the 440 lots on its surface now for sale: it is believed they would average $15,000 each, amounting to $6,600,000. To this must be added, the profit arising from 640,000 feet of wharf water front, and forming an actual net speculation, from the first mile only, of $4,100,000.

As to the means to make the necessary payments:

The debt of this city cannot be said to exceed two millions of dollars, while the property she owns is worth more than $20,000,000. As some are apt to feel a reluctance to create a debt for any purpose, a reference is respectfully made for the consideration of such persons, to the following very just and timely remarks of his Honor the Mayor:

"The policy is believed to be sound and judicious which appropriates 'the property and resources of the city to the creation of necessary and 'permanent improvements for the public service. It is, therefore, just 'to ourselves and to posterity, while the public property is held for 'future accumulation, to transmit the improvements, and the obligations 'by which they were created, to those who shall come after us;" and one of the committee has been informed, by gentlemen whose situation and business best enable them to judge correctly, that this city would find no difficulty in obtaining money from time to time, at a reasonable interest, as it might be required, for this object; (and for such an object the committee do not feel any reluctance in recommending loans.) It is also urged by some who have examined this subject, that the present plan of placing small wooden piers in the North river is no safety for vessels there but for a small portion of the year. The waters of that river are as good for shipping as any can be, but must ever be useless, except for tow-boats and canal-barges, without suitable defences; and, of course, one entire half of this island forever prevented from receiving her fair and equal portion of favor.

Before concluding this report, there are some further considerations that seem to be worthy of mention; and one is, that it is proposed to form such a grade for Washington street, West street, and some of the streets crossing them, that the wash and filth of the city can all be carried across the basins into the river beyond the breakwater. This can easily

be done by the aid of the wharves leading to that structure. The manifest duty of the city, in this particular, was long since felt and admitted, and is daily becoming more palpable. Mr. Serrell observes: "Under 'lately existing circumstances, much of the filth of houses and stores has 'been placed in the streets, and suffered to accumulate, until it became 'quite worth while to remove it. Upon a partial or general thaw at the 'end of winter, and upon the falling of every heavy shower, much of 'this filth was washed down into the docks, slips, and pier-ways, combi-'ning within itself every possible description of animal and vegetable 'refuse, and every other offensive thing that the owners and occupants 'of cellars, stores, and houses desire to get rid of. This mixture found 'its way over the bulkheads into the docks, slips, and pier-ways, where 'its own gravity precipitated it to the bottom before it could reach that 'range of the tide which would carry it away. This accumulation has 'gone, in combination with filth from vessels and the decaying wreck of 'piers, to such an extent as to reach 30,000 tons taken out by the mud 'machine in one season, of which 13,000 tons were taken from one slip 'alone." Thus berths are diminished, and the city rendered offensive and unhealthy. And it is true now, that like causes produce like effects. In this matter, then, this pier would perform a grateful labor for the city.

The geographical position of New York invites and sanctions the most liberal views and demonstrations by the public authorities of the city. Placed at the confluence of the East river, which leads in the commerce from New England; the Raritan, which now connects the Hudson and the Delaware; and the Hudson river, which bears to us on its heaving bosom the varied products and business of the North and the mighty West; surrounded as we are, too, with a water power and with intelligent citizens, and with an agricultural, mercantile, and mechanical force and spirit that cannot be excelled, and replete with every material for comfort, and prompt to reward genius and enterprise, it will one day be felt and confessed that Lowell, Patterson, Ticonderoga, Niagara, Oswego, Trenton, Rochester, and many other places, supplied as those are with water privileges beyond failure and beyond the possible wants of capital, will aid New York to vie with and excel many, if not all the cities of Europe, in the variety and richness of the articles of home manufacture bartered within her limits. Doubtless for a time, manufactures must give way to the settlement of western and southern lands, and successful competition with other countries be delayed. And the more especially, as it is alleged by an intelligent traveler that in Great Britain at this day the paupers compose one-sixth of the inhabitants; in Holland and Belgium one-seventh; in France and the German Confederacy, one-twentieth; in Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal, one twenty-fifth; and in Spain and Prussia, one thirtieth; while in this country there are very few paupers in comparison with our population.

But the superiority of this city for great, useful, and profitable improvements are attested by all who visit us. Everything here witnesses that, as on the first discovery, trade began with settlement, so it has continued, and must forever increase. The crowds in our streets, the strifes in many trades and business, the press at all our hotels, the canvas in

our harbor, the bustle on our wharves and in our slips, the vast population daily arriving and departing, our institutions of various sorts, our warehouses, churches, and dwellings, as well as the rapid and easy acquisition of fortune here, by activity and prudence, together with the daily advance of real estate, prove the wisdom of making arrangements commensurate with the necessities of a great metropolis. This neglected, or too long put off, and it may happen that those are now here who will live to speak of at least one city which, by timidity, sloth, or ill-placed parsimony, was stayed in her onward career to unequalled wealth and magnificence. And it is feared by some, that upon the plan thus far adopted here, of building small piers into and across the tides and currents of our rivers, sufficient berths for all the commerce which will surely come to this city can never be furnished. Already do many vessels lie at places in our neighborhood, and send their goods to our wharves by lighters; and steamboats of great business are about to obtain good locations out of our city, unless they can have them within it. And there are hundreds of modest and unpretending traders to our city, for whom every dictate of wisdom and equal justice require our city to supply proper locations. The committee here allude to coasters of all sorts and sizes, and to the various small craft, and steamboats used as tow-boats; also tow-barges, fishing boats, and the boats of the watermen. And they need hardly mention the absolute necessity for the most spacious and advantageous spots for ship-yards, dry-docks, marine railways, lumber docks, and basins for timber, lumber, and various other articles. Our ferries, too, must be allowed convenient places. These ferries are already numerous about our island; they will be more so, and will always occupy a large and valuable portion of our shipping waters; and no vessel is allowed to anchor in the proper pathway of any ferry boat. Should the idea of excavations of any part of our island for wet docks be entertained, the committee think it should be abandoned. There is no land here that can be or should be spared or used for such purpose. There will not be enough for occupancy in other forms; besides, our tides wholly forbid useful excavations. That something should be done is certain. Complaints are constant from all quarters.

Our policy is not natural; for, instead of offering every sort of inducement to vessels from every part of the world to visit us and stay as long as they please, we have filled our cities with officers to execute ordinances whose tendency is to drive shippers from our city. The committee believe that the true policy of the city should be to find and provide such berths and places, for every vessel entering our harbor, as best comports with the kind and business of each vessel, whether ship, steamboat, or other craft.

Here, on this favored spot—this beautiful island—they will, they must prefer it to all others. It will contain all that man can wish, if not all that he can imagine; the arts, inventions, labors, and products of the world will be here. No other city promises so fair—none can perform more. And a generous and high-minded public require that the plain duty of the city herein should be confessed and declared, and the principle of piers and basins, now recommended, adopted. That New York can undertake this work, and that she should not hesitate,

seems undoubted. And the committee respectfully submit that they have shown that the works, when completed, should be and remain the property of this city.

The first magistrate, for many years, has declared the miserable and deplorable inadequacy of our berths for vessels, and asked for more ample provision for such purpose; the repeated opinions and messages from the present Mayor of the city; the proceedings of a large body of merchants, shippers, and other citizens, who assembled at the City Hall on the 5th day of May last; the presses of the city; all of our citizens of every business, calling, and profession; every one acquainted with what we are, and who foresees what we can be, all seem favorable to the proposed improvement. The language of all seems to be the same as that of Mr. John Jacob Astor: "I am in favor of all useful and substantial improvements of our harbor and our city." A good portion of a year has elapsed since this matter was fully laid before the people; no objection has been heard; no remonstrance offered.

In this great concern, sectional feelings can have no place. We turn from necessity, and with thanksgiving, to the North river, as a place provided by a wise Providence for the noble objects contemplated by the communication referred to. That some corporation must inquire and examine as to the supply for the present and future wants of our commerce, these must be conceded. Time will be required to obtain all the plans, estimates, and other information, and to make suitable arrangements to proceed in the work, in all respects, in the most prudent and proper manner. The progress can and will always be regulated, controlled, or delayed, as the people shall, from time to time, direct or require. There is no danger, therefore, of waste. And the possessions of the city, and the known perseverance of our people, afford facilities for going forward such as no rival city enjoys. Money can be had, and the completion of a part of these works would create the means of continuing. And it is highly worthy of consideration, that in most other cities the absence of materials indispensable for works such as those now contemplated for our harbor, and the immense charges of obtaining them, present insurmountable obstacles to their adoption. But the mountains of Maine and Massachusetts, the neighboring hills of New Jersey, and the extensive gray granite quarries lately discovered and now successfully worked in our own "Highlands," on the shore of the Hudson river, and within fifty-six miles of our city, offer an inexhaustible supply of stone of every size and form. And our forests will yield to any extent, and for reasonable cost, all the timber that can be wanted for the connecting wharves.

The committee will insert here, too, some facts relative to tow-boats that cannot fail to have great weight in coming to a conclusion upon the plans now proposed.

The tow-boat system was not commenced on the Hudson river until 1825; and in 1827 enterprising individuals undertook the towing of boats and cargoes, without transhipment at any point save that of ultimate destination, and succeeded in establishing the perfect safety of the river for boats of any burden. There is now a regular communication with Oswego, Buffalo, and Plattsburg, in lake boats of fifty tons. There

were, in 1835, trading to New York, chiefly from the smaller lakes, (Cayuga and Seneca,) about fifty lake boats, including regular traders from the Mohawk river; in 1836, that number (including the boats of the lake and river line) had doubled; and, with what are termed wild or transient lake boats, may now be set down at two hundred. An increase of fifty per cent. upon this number is anticipated by the next spring. These vessels should have liberal encouragement. Every one that shall arrive here will bring new and valuable customers to the various trades and business of our city. But these boats cannot live among our large shipping; they require and they ask a convenient basin, to be set apart for their use. By thus proffering to them our protection, friendship, and care, we shall allure them hither from our canals, our noble inland seas, and even from the banks of the Ottawa, where very great hopes are entertained of a profitable resort to New York by the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and by Lake Champlain. And this success may be followed by placing alongside of our piers a rich share of the growing trade of the Canadas.

Look where we will, we cannot find any city that promises to excel our own. It is the first hope of all who leave Europe, the preference of navigators, and decidedly the best resort for capitalists. It is the central city; the natural depôt for the reception and distribution of merchandise; the granary and storehouse for a mighty continent, that is on the resistless march to wealth and preëminence. Many cities have been formed more for security than for prosperous commerce; and in these respects they are not equal to New York. Many of them, too, were built against the people, not for them. They are at the mercy of their revolutionary neighbors. The next struggle with royalty may lay them in ruins. But our nation is already free, and in all respects perfectly independent. Our cities were built by and for the people, and belong to the people; and it is their pleasing task to foster, enlarge, beautify, and protect them.

To the examination and judgment of this board, the committee have freely submitted such facts and remarks as they could collect from all the sources within their reach; and they now most cheerfully conclude their report in the following appropriate and very happy language of his Honor the Mayor:

"In looking back upon our past career, we find ample means of 'instruction for our future course; and it is the part alike of prudence 'and wisdom to be governed by the lessons of experience. Our com- 'mercial success is no longer a matter of experiment. So far as human 'efforts can prevail, and human judgment be relied on, a solid and 'increasing prosperity must inevitably attend the industry and enterprise 'of our citizens. Nature has been prodigal of favors in regard to our 'position; and a course of enlightened and liberal State and City legisla- 'tion has strengthened the many advantages which conspire to indicate 'this as the commercial metropolis of the Union. With a present popu- 'lation of nearly 300,000 souls, steadily and rapidly increasing; a climate 'conducive to health, and all the natural and artificial means to encour- 'age the various branches of trade, it may confidently be anticipated 'that within the next half century our city will contain a million of inhab-

'itants, and control a commerce second only to the first city in the Ol
'World. The responsibilities which rest upon the municipal authoritie
'of a community, combining such extensive and diversified interests, ar
'of a character to challenge our serious and anxious deliberation."

The committee offer for adoption the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the present accommodations for vessels in the water of the city of New York are now very insufficient, and are daily becomin less adequate to the rapidly increasing commerce of this city, and tha it is the interest and duty of the City Councils to take suitable measure to provide convenient, ample, and inviting berths for every species o shipping that does now or may hereafter come to this city.

*Resolved*, That the piers and wharves hereafter to be erected should as far as practicable, be built by this city, and forever remain the prop erty thereof.

*Resolved*, That three commissioners, being residents of this city, shal be appointed by the Common Council, and to hold their office during th pleasure of the Common Council, whose powers and duties shall enabl and require them to examine, consider, and report to the Commor Council all matters relating to the erection of new piers and wharves and increasing the accommodations for the commerce of this city.

*Resolved*, That the said commissioners may employ competent surveyors, and such other persons as may be necessary, fully to enable such commissioners faithfully to perform all the duties herein committed to them.

*Resolved*, That said commissioners, when required by either board of the corporation, shall make a report of all their proceedings under these several resolutions, and containing especially a full statement of the various plans obtained by them, with the full estimates of the expense of each, the probable amount of income from the sale of pier lots, the amount said lots could be leased for, and the probable income from the rents collected from the wharves leading to the piers, and from vessels for merely lying in the basins, accompanied with the reasons and calculations upon which the opinions and estimates may be founded, and any and all such other information connected with the object of their appointment as they may deem to be useful or important.

*Resolved*, That said commissioners, by conference with each owner of any private water grant, ascertain his views and preferences in regard to the contemplated piers, wharves, and basins, and on what terms releases of those private piers and slips can be obtained which are situated on the west side of the city, and between Battery Place and 42d street; and that they make all necessary inquiry as to the best sources from which to obtain stone for these works; and particularly whether any, and if any, what, sum would be charged by the owners for the grant of privilege for sufficient stone from the Palisades of New Jersey, and the expense of quarrying and transportation; also where, of whom, and at what rate of interest money can, from time to time, be obtained for these works, in such sums and at such times as the same may be wanted; and what sum would be paid to this city by private companies or individuals for the exclusive privilege of building the proposed pier in the North river, referred to in this report.

*Resolved*, That the members in the Congress of the United States from this city be requested to obtain from the Government of the Union their aid towards the construction of the proposed piers in the North and East rivers.

*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislature of this State from this city be requested to obtain from said Legislature a grant for the same object, of a portion of such surplus revenue of the Union as shall fall to the share of this State.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AARON CLARK,
D. P. INGRAHAM,
*Committee on Wharves.*

*December* 7, 1846.

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## APPENDIX.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo came duly to hand, and I hasten to reply to its contents, respecting the contemplated piers and basins for the protection of vessels along the western wharves of the North river, at New York.

At your request I have given this subject my earnest consideration, and having a tolerably accurate knowledge of the shore of the North river, from the Battery upwards, I have predicated my judgment upon the depth of water along the wharves, and the set of the tides adjacent thereto. In the construction of a mole or pier, it is evidently proper that its alignment should be exactly in a parallel direction with the current, and that the upper and lower ends of the work should be rounded off, so as to divide the current with the least possible surface of obstruction, and therefore the upper and lower end should not be curved inward towards the shore, for fear of creating a slack-water subsidence of mud and silt within the basin or harbor.

In the construction of any pier or dyke in the tideway, where the object is to form a dock or basin closed at both ends—in other words, where the object is to protect vessels from the action of currents, winds, ice, &c.—the best plan would be that which offers the least possible obstacle to the natural course of the tide; and therefore the ends should be so formed as to permit a free passage for the currents from end to end, or else destructive deposites of silt would render the harbor and works useless in the course of a few years. This object may be attained by a proper arrangement of piles, connecting the pier with the main shore or wharves at both ends and at other points intermediate.

The whole interior basin should be open to the tideway, which may be made to pass through piled causeways, connecting the outside pier with the wharves at right angles to the course of the tide, or in prolonged wharves extending to the pier from the streets of the city. I do not see any difficulty in thus carrying out the plan proposed, without in the least affecting the navigation of the river.

I have made an estimate of the cost of constructing a pier or mole of

5,000 feet in length, with suitable causeways or platforms of communication with the shore, which is predicated upon the distance being 800 feet, and the depth of water four fathoms, and find that the work will cost, executed of stone in a good substancial manner, as follows, viz:

For the construction of a pier 5,000 feet in length in a depth of water four fathoms, and the elevation above high water six feet, 1,000,000 perches, which may be brought from the Palisades at one dollar per perch ..... $1,000,000

Timber for the causeways or platforms, including piles and piling, plank, wharfing, &c. ..... 400,000

Iron work in bolts, clamps, &c. ..... 20,000

1,420,000

Contingencies and superintendence ..... 70,000

Total cost ..... $1,490,000

I have also estimated the cost of making the necessary soundings and measurements, for the purpose of laying down the plans, &c., and find that $800 will be sufficient to collect all the necessary information for this purpose.

If you desire the services of proper persons for the necessary explorations and preliminary plans of the project, I would have pleasure in superintending and furnishing all the necessary information for the accomplishment of your views in the execution of the work.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRICKLAND,
*Engineer.*

To AARON CLARK, Esq.

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PHILADELPHIA, *March* 21, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant came duly to hand, accompanied by a draft and soundings taken on the North river, between the Battery and Vestry street.

I have made the estimates which you require for the construction of a pier of 200 feet width on the top, and allowing the slopes of interior and exterior to be in proportion of 1 to 1, and the average depth of water to be 54 feet at low water, and the rise of the pier to be 13 feet above low water, viz:

*Two hundred feet wide on top.*

Pier to be 5,500 feet in length, and 67 feet in height above the base, 4,472,000 perches of stone, at $1 ..... $4,472,000

Deduct for cellars, 200,000 perches ..... 200,000

$4,272,000

Hydraulic cement, 5,400 barrels, at $2 50 ..... 12,500

Total cost ..... $4,284,500

*One hundred and sixty feet wide on top.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pier to be 5,500 feet in length, and 67 feet in height above the base, 3,577,600 perches of stone, at $1 | $3,577,600 |
| Deduct for cellars, 200,000 perches | 200,000 |
| | $3,377,600 |
| Hydraulic cement | 12,500 |
| | $3,390,100 |

These calculations do not include any cut stone above high water, or on the top of the pier. The whole is predicated on rubble stone from the Palisades.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRICKLAND.

To AARON CLARK, Esq.

P. S. I return you the plan with soundings.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE, *New York, July* 11, 1836.

*Gentlemen of the Common Council:*

At the request of the chairman and secretaries, I transmit to each board a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held at the City Hall, on the evening of the 5th May, to take into consideration the proposition to erect a "great pier and basin in the North river."

The importance of the commerce of the city of New York is universally admitted, and any measure to give increased facilities to shipping should have due consideration. The proposed pier and basin would give accommodation to a great many vessels, and is strongly recommended by some of our most intelligent citizens. It is one of the most important propositions ever presented to the Common Council, involving an expenditure to a very large amount, and for the accommodation of interests of great magnitude.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

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Pursuant to notice previously given, a meeting of the merchants and others was held on Thursday evening, the 5th day of May, in the Superior Court room of the City Hall, to take into consideration the contemplated construction of the great pier and basin in the North river.

The honorable Peter Sharpe was unanimously appointed President;

Jonathan Goodhue, Peter I. Nevius, Charles G. Ferris, Abel T. Anderson, Zebedee Ring, Nathaniel Weed, Samuel D. Rogers, Daniel Jackson, William Samuel Johnson, Mangle M. Quackenboss, Charles G. Havens, Philo Hillyer, John I. Labagh, James G. King, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Jacob Lorillard, Isaac S. Hone, Stewart C. Marsh, Stephen Witney, Abraham Van Nest, Charles Butler, Thomas Addis Emmett,

Charles Denison, Henry Wyckoff, Leonard Kip, and Charles Henry Hall, were unimously appointed Vice Presidents;

And James Taylor and Charles Yates, Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been stated and considered, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the present accommodations for vessels in the waters adjoining the city of New York are very unsufficient, and that such accommodations are daily becoming less adequate to the wants of our commercial business, and that it is our duty and our interest, more rapidly than heretofore, and more extensively, to make provision for the reception and protection of our shipping.

*Resolved*, That we view with lively approbation the proposed construction of a great pier in the North river, thereby forming a capacious and safe basin for every description of vessels, at all seasons of the year.

*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the Common Council of the city to take such measures as they may deem best, to obtain all necessary information to enable them to judge of the propriety, cost, and location of said pier in the North river, and any other matter relating to the same, and whether the said pier should be built by the city or by a company to be incorporated for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That Jonathan Goodhue, Stephen Allen, Moses H. Grinnell, Charles H. Marshall, Thaddeus Phelps, George Griswold, John Barstow, Silas Wood, Campbell P. White, Robert Kermit, David Mitchell, George T. Trimble, James B. Murray, William Whitlock, Jun., William C. Rhinelander, Eli Hart, Daniel Jackson, Samuel D. Rogers, James G. King, Jacob Lorillard, Abraham Van Nest, Leonard Kip, Henry Wyckoff, John I. Labagh, Charles Henry Hall, Peter I. Nevius, John Cleveland, Walter R. Jones, Mr. Fox, Charles Dennison, and Joseph Ireland, together with the chairman and secretaries of this meeting, be a committee to prepare suitable memorials for the signatures of the citizens, and that the same be presented to the Common Council, praying for the erection of said pier.

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of all the proceedings of this meeting be presented to each Board of the Common Council.

True copy: PETER SHARPE.

JAMES TAYLOR, } *Secretaries.*
CHARLES YATES, }

Certified, New York, May 27, 1836.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *October* 3, 1836.

*To the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York:*

In obedience to the following resolution, offered by Alderman Clark, on the 12th of September last:

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this board the amount expended annually, for the last fifteen years, on docks, slips, and bulkheads by this city,"

I have the honor to enclose a statement of said expenses, from the 1st

May, 1821, to 31st December, 1835, as charged to the account against docks and slips.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. WILLIAMSON,
*Comptroller.*

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*Comptroller's report of the amount expended annually, for the last fifteen years, on Docks, Slips, and Bulkheads, by this city.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1820—May. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | $1,643 18 | |
| Interest on bonds | 565 43 | |
| Repairs of piers and bulkheads | 8,316 90 | |
| Building of piers and filling | 8,906 55 | |
| | | $19,432 06 |
| 1821—May. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 1,416 66 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 19,584 21 | |
| Building do. do. | 2,680 42 | |
| | | 23,681 29 |
| 1822—May. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 926 29 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 5,440 76 | |
| Building do. and filling | 4,170 70 | |
| Cost of new mud machine | 9,215 85 | |
| | | 19,753 60 |
| 1823—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 2,701 00 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 16,585 29 | |
| Building do. do. | 3,350 00 | |
| | | 22,636 29 |
| 1824—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 3,016 10 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 12,055 21 | |
| Building do. do. | 11,407 90 | |
| | | 26,479 21 |
| 1825—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 3,155 02 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 5,099 00 | |
| Building do. and filling | 27,615 20 | |
| | | 35,869 22 |
| 1826—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 3,892 57 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs of piers, &c. | $7,289 87 | |
| Building do. do. | 34,640 36 | |
| | | $45,822 80 |
| 1827—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 3,906 14 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 15,804 79 | |
| Filling do. do. | 8,298 07 | |
| Building do. do. | 26,776 25 | |
| Salary of superintendent of wharves | 150 00 | |
| Contingent | 169 99 | |
| | | 55,105 24 |
| 1828—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 3,554 37 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 26,048 00 | |
| Building do. do. | 33,846 99 | |
| Filling do. do. | 2,407 20 | |
| Salary of superintendent | 450 00 | |
| Contingent | 1,120 72 | |
| | | 67,427 38 |
| 1829—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 3,726 61 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 11,859 00 | |
| Building do. do. | 43,638 12 | |
| Filling do. do. | 5,697 64 | |
| Salary of superintendent | 600 00 | |
| Contingent | 144 25 | |
| | | 65,665 62 |
| 1830—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 3,500 47 | |
| Salary of superintendent of wharves | 600 00 | |
| Repairs of docks, &c. | 7,140 03 | |
| Building do. do. | 21,644 03 | |
| Filling do. do. | 55 12 | |
| Contingent | 18 00 | |
| | | 32,957 65 |
| 1831—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 3,586 38 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 11,615 27 | |
| Building do. do. | 10,581 70 | |
| Salary of superintendent | 606 58 | |
| Contingent | 175 00 | |
| | | 26,564 93 |
| 1832—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 3,527 28 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary of superintendent of mud machine | $494 38 | |
| Salary of superintendent of wharves | 637 50 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 13,124 24 | |
| Building do. do. | 20,130 85 | |
| Contingent | 18 00 | |
| | | $37,932 25 |
| 1833—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 2,823 07 | |
| Salary of superintendent | 700 00 | |
| Contract for cleaning slips | 2,630 04 | |
| Salary of superintendent of wharves | 800 00 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 7,410 52 | |
| Building do. do. | 56,391 32 | |
| Filling do. do. | 4,308 04 | |
| Contingent | 18 00 | |
| | | 75,080 99 |
| 1834—January. | | |
| Working, supply, and repair of mud machine | 3,071 24 | |
| Salaries of superintendents | 1,500 00 | |
| Contract for cleaning slips | 6,843 00 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 29,136 78 | |
| Building do. do. | 54,667 63 | |
| Filling do. do. | 11,323 67 | |
| Contingent | 322 28 | |
| | | 106,864 60 |
| 1835—January. | | |
| Working, supplies, and repairs of mud machine | 1,779 31 | |
| Contract for cleaning slips | 11,282 90 | |
| Salaries of superintendents | 1,500 00 | |
| Repairs of piers, &c. | 35,069 42 | |
| Building do. do. | 131,867 14 | |
| Contingent | 122 32 | |
| | | 181,621 09 |
| | | $842,894 22 |

TABLE,

*Showing the rates of tax on the several Wards of the city of New York, from 1830 to 1836, inclusive.*

| Wards. | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. | 1833. | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | *Real.* | *Personal.* |
| | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. | Per ct. |
| 1 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 58 | 45 | 44 | 34 | 36 |
| 2 | 41 | 40 | 45 | 59 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 36 |
| 3 | 41 | 41 | 46 | 59 | 46 | 46 | 35 | 36 |
| 4 | 42 | 40 | 46 | 59 | 45 | 46 | 36 | 36 |
| 5 | 42 | 40 | 47 | 59 | 46 | 45 | 35 | 36 |
| 6 | 42 | 42 | 46 | 59 | 45 | 46 | 37 | 37 |
| 7 | 42 | 42 | 47 | 60 | 45 | 46 | 36 | 36 |
| 8 | 41 | 40 | 47 | 60 | 46 | 45 | 36 | 36 |
| 9 | 42 | 42 | 46 | 60 | 46 | 46 | 38 | 36 |
| 10 | 42 | 42 | 48 | 60 | 46 | 46 | 35 | 36 |
| 11 | 43 | 42 | 47 | 60 | 46 | 46 | 35 | 36 |
| South 12 | 26 | 42 | 47 | 64 | 45 | 45 | 36 | 25 |
| North 12 | 26 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 28 | | |
| 13 | 48 | 43 | 48 | 60 | 46 | 46 | 36 | 36 |
| 14 | 42 | 41 | 47 | 60 | 46 | 46 | 38 | 38 |
| 15 | | | 47 | 59 | 45 | 45 | 36 | 36 |
| South 16 | | | | | | | 37 | 35 |
| North 16 | | | | | | | 22 | 23 |

*Resolved*, That the message of his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council be referred as follows:

"So much as relates to the wharves and slips be referred to the Committee on Wharves."

—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Wharves, &c., together with the Street Commissioner, be authorized to employ suitable persons, under their direction, to make surveys, soundings, and other examinations of the North river, from Castle Garden to 42d street, and extending from the city westward 1,100 feet; and to furnish to said Street Commissioner and Committee such statements, sketches, and drawings, as they shall require; provided that the expense thereof shall not exceed one thousand dollars, including, also, a survey from Old slip to Governor's Island, and north to Castle Garden.

Approved by the Board of Aldermen, July 18, 1836.
Adopted by the Board of Assistants, July 25, 1836.
Approved by the Mayor, July 26, 1836.

J. MORTON, *Clerk.*

*Regulations, Dockage, Wharfage and Storage, at Long Wharf, in Boston.*

DOCKAGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels under 50 tons | 25 | cents per day. |
| from 50 to 100 tons | 33 | " " |
| 100 to 150 " | 45 | " " |
| 150 to 200 " | 55 | " " |
| 200 to 300 " | 67 | " " |
| 300 to 400 " | 88 | " " |
| 400 to 500 " | 110 | " " |
| 500 to 600 " | 133 | " " |

And larger vessels in the same proportion.

No person to consider himself entitled to any berth (although he may have hauled his vessel in) unless he has first obtained permission for it from the wharfinger, and in all cases to remove at the request of the wharfinger.

WHARFAGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anchors | 50 | cents per ton. |
| Anvils | 2 | " each. |
| Almonds, sacks | 4 | " " |
| Almonds, bags | 2 | " " |
| Ashes, per cask | 4 | " " |
| Bales merchandise and trusses | 12½ | " " |
| diapers | 12½ | " " |
| domestic goods | 6¼ | " " |
| cotton | 10 | " " |
| wool | 10 | " " |
| cork | 10 | " " |
| hops | 10 | " " |
| feathers, foreign | 10 | " " |
| feathers, domestic | 5 | " " |
| rags | 6¼ | " " |
| nankins | 4 & 2 | " " |
| tobacco | 2 | " " |
| horse and cow hides | 25 | " " |
| leather | 12½ | " " |
| twine | 6¼ | " " |
| half bales merchandise | 6¼ | " " |
| Bales wrapping paper | 6¼ | " " |
| Boxes merchandise | 12½ | " " |
| Havana sugar | 7 | " " |
| shoes | 7 | " " |
| bonnets, domestic | 4 & 7 | " " |
| Brazil sugar | 30 | " ton. |
| lemons and oranges | 2 | " box. |
| cards | 5 | " " |
| cards, half boxes | 3 | " " |
| Boxes wine | 2 | cents per box. |
| cider, two dozen | 4 | " " |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boxes chocolate | 2 | cents per box. |
| soap and candles | 2 | " " |
| half boxes soap and candles | 1 | " " |
| Boxes shaving soap | 0½ | " " |
| starch | 2 | " " |
| tacks | 2 | " " |
| tin | 2 | " " |
| pipes | 2 | " " |
| brimstone | 4 | " " |
| raisins | 1 | " " |
| figs | 2 | " " |
| China | 10, 6 & 2 | " |
| looking glass plates | 6, 4 & 2 | " |
| herrings | 0½ | " " |
| cigars | 1 | " " |
| fish | 2 | " " |
| oil | 2 | " " |
| window glass | 2 | " " |
| window glass, half boxes | 1 | " " |
| glass ware, domestic | 7 | " " |
| glass ware, foreign | 12½ | " " |
| Bags of coffee, sugar, &c | 2 | " " |
| salt | 3 | " " |
| Bundles leather | 4 | " " |
| rattans | 0¼ | " " |
| Bricks | 25 | " m. |
| Barrels | 4 | " each. |
| half barrels | 2 | " " |
| Barrels flour, bread and meal | 2 | " " |
| half barrels flour, bread and meal | 1 | " " |
| Bundles shovels and pans | 4 | " " |
| hoes | 1 | " " |
| Ceroons indigo, &c | 4 | " " |
| tobacco | 4 | " " |
| Cases merchandise | 12½ | " " |
| indigo | 12½ | " " |
| gum copal | 12½ | " " |
| muskets | 12½ | " " |
| copper | 12½ | " " |
| sheet iron and steel | 12½ | " " |
| silk and crapes, India | 7¼ | " " |
| nankins | 6¼ | " " |
| cassia | 6¼ | " " |
| soap | 6¼ | " " |
| shoes | 7 | " " |
| tumblers | 12¼ | " " |
| glass ware, domestic | 7 | " " |
| manna | 6¼ | " " |
| opium | 6¼ | " " |
| cantharides | 6¼ | " " |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cases liquorice | 6¼ | cents | each. |
| macaroni | 6¼ | " | " |
| gin | 2 | " | " |
| wine | 4 & 2 | " | " |
| Coal | 30 | " | chld. |
| Cordage | 30 | " | ton. |
| Cambooses | 10 | " | each. |
| Chests oil | 2 | " | " |
| Cannon | 25 | " | " |
| Chairs | 1 | " | " |
| Cassia, in mats | 20 | " | 100 mats. |
| Crates | 10 | " | each. |
| crown glass | 5 | " | " |
| Casks raisins | 4 & 2 | " | " |
| cheese | 4 | " | " |
| nails | 3 & 2 | " | " |
| Carboys vitriol | 3 | " | " |
| Casks currants | 4 & 2 | " | " |
| Chaises | 20 | " | " |
| Carriages | 37½ | " | " |
| Cart wheels | 6¼ | " | " |
| Chalk | 30 | " | ton. |
| Chests bohea tea | 12½ | " | each. |
| half chests | 6¼ | " | " |
| quarter | 3 | " | " |
| half-quarter | 1½ | " | " |
| 10 catty boxes | 1 | " | " |
| Duck, per mat | 2 | " | " |
| Russia, per bolt | 1 | " | " |
| ravens | 0½ | " | " |
| half bales | 6¼ | " | " |
| Demijohns | 1 | " | " |
| Dyewood, per ton | 30 | " | " |
| Drums of fish | 7 & 4 | " | " |
| raisins and figs | 1 & 0½ | " | " |
| Empty molasses hogsheads | 4 | " | " |
| Figs, cases | 2 | " | " |
| Fish, per quintal | 2 | " | " |
| Firkins | 2 | " | " |
| Goat skins | 10 | " | 100 |
| Grain, all kinds | 1 & 0½ | " | bush. |
| Gun stocks | 50 | " | m. |
| Grindstones | 25 | " | ton. |
| Gin cases | 1 | " | each. |
| Hogsheads | 10 | " | each. |
| Hemp | 30 | " | ton. |
| Hampers of bottles | 7 | " | each. |
| Horns | 25 | " | m. |
| Horn tips | 8 | " | m. |
| Herring | 0½ | " | box. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hides, ox | 1 | cents | per box. |
| horse | 0½ | " | " |
| Calcutta loose | 0¼ | " | " |
| Hollow ware, per ton, tale | 20 | " | " |
| Hay, per bundle | 10 | " | " |
| Half barrels | 2 | " | " |
| Hoes, per dozen | 1 | " | " |
| Hoops | 25 | " | m. |
| Horses | 10 | " | each. |
| Ivory | 30 | " | ton. |
| Iron | 30 | " | " |
| Jars of grapes, oil, and olives | 1 | " | each. |
| Kegs of lard and butter | 2 | " | " |
| crackers | 1 & 0½ | " | " |
| tobacco | 2 | " | " |
| half kegs tobacco | 1 | " | " |
| shot | 4 | " | " |
| Lead, in sheets and pigs | 30 | " | ton. |
| in casks | 30 | " | ton. |
| Leg bones | 10 | " | m. |
| Lime, per cask | 5 | " | each. |
| Log and other dye woods | 30 | " | ton. |
| Mahogany | 30 cts. p. ton of 480 ft. | | |
| Madder, per sack | 1 | cent | each. |
| Mats of sugar | 2 | " | " |
| duck | 2 | " | " |
| cassia | 20 | " | 100 mats. |
| Nails, American, per cask | 3 & 2 | " | each. |
| English | 4 | " | " |
| Nankins, per bale | 4 & 2 | " | " |
| case | 6¼ | " | " |
| Nest casks | 7 | " | " |
| Onions, per 100 bunches | 4 | " | " |
| Oars, per m | 25 | " | " |
| Oil, whale and sperm | 30 cents per ton of 252 gallons. | | |
| Oxen and cows | 10 | cents | each. |
| Pipes | 10 | " | " |
| half pipes | 7 | " | " |
| quarter pipes | 4 | " | " |
| Packages merchandise | 12½ | " | |
| Plaster, per ton | 25 | " | |
| Paper, wrapping, per ream | 0½ | " | |
| sheathing, &c., per ton | 30 | " | |
| printing, per ream | 1 | " | each. |
| Ploughs | 4 | " | " |
| Pot ash kettles | 10 | " | " |
| Potatoes | 1 | " | bushel. |
| Rattans | 30 | " | ton. |
| Salt, per hhd | 6¼ | " | |
| bag | 3 | " | ton. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slate | 25 | cents | per ton. |
| Steel, in bundles and cases | 30 | " | ton. |
| tubs | 2 | " | each. |
| Skins, sheep, in the wool | 20 | " | 100. |
| calf | 10 | " | " |
| Shooks | 2 | " | each. |
| sugar box | 1 | " | " |
| Shovels, per dozen | 4 | " | |
| handles do | 20 | " | 100 doz. |
| Scythes, per doz | 2 | " | |
| snathes | 2 | " | |
| Sacks, almonds | 4 | " | each. |
| feathers | 10 | " | " |
| Specie | 2 | " | 1000 |
| Stoves | 10 & 6 | " | each. |
| Staves, bbl | 25 | " | each. |
| hhd. and pipe | 40 | " | " |
| Stone and ballast | 25 | " | ton. |
| Sheep and swine | 4 | " | each. |
| Trunks merchandise | 12½ | " | " |
| shoes | 7 | " | " |
| Tierces | 7 | " | " |
| half ditto | 4 | " | " |
| Tea, bohea, chests | 12½ | " | " |
| half do | 6¼ | " | " |
| quarter do | 3 | " | " |
| half quarter do | 1¼ | " | " |
| 10 catty boxes | 1 | " | " |
| Tea kettles | 1¼ | " | " |
| Wood and bark | 25 | " | cord. |
| Wagons | 17 | " | each. |
| Zeroons | 4 | " | " |
| Boards, per m | 25 | " | |
| Shingles, per m | 6¼ | " | |
| Clapboards, per m | 20 | " | |
| Oars, per m | 25 | " | |
| Staves, barrel, per m | 25 | " | |
| hogshead and pipe, per m | 40 | " | |
| Timber ranging | 25 | " | 100 feet. |
| ton | 25 | " | ton. |
| Shooks and heading | 2 | " | each. |
| Joist | 25 | " | m. |
| Laths | 6¼ | " | m. |
| Sugar box shooks | 1 | " | m. |
| Hoops | 25 | " | m. |
| Treenails | 25 | " | m. |

*Storage per Month.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bags of coffee, cocoa, &c | 2 | cents | each. |
| Bales of cotton and bags of hops | 12½ | " | " |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bales, cases, crates, and trunks | 10 & 15 | cents | each. |
| Barrels | 3 & 6 | " | " |
| Boxes of glass, 100 feet | 2 | " | " |
| Boxes of lemons | 2 | " | " |
| Boxes Havana sugar | 7 | " | " |
| Butts from 150 to 200 gallons | 30 | " | " |
| Crates | 15 | " | " |
| Casks of raisins | 2 | " | " |
| Chests of Bohea tea | 12½ | " | " |
| Cordage | 30 | " | ton. |
| Russia duck | 1 | " | per bolt. |
| Fish | 3 | " | per cwt. |
| Grains of all kinds | 1 | " | per bush. |
| Hemp | 100 | " | ton. |
| Half barrels | 2 & 3 | " | each. |
| Hides | 1 & 3 | " | " |
| Hogsheads and pipes | 25 | " | " |
| Iron | 16 & 20 | " | ton. |
| Salt | 1 | " | bush. |
| Tierces | 10 & 13 | " | each. |

The wharfage of all goods shipped by, or consigned to, people residing out of the city, is to be paid by the master or owner of the vessel receiving or landing such goods.

Goods, if taken away any time short of a month, pay the same rate of storage as for an entire month.

Goods brought on the wharf by trucks, or otherwise, for public sale, shall pay the same wharfage as if landed thereon.

Goods put in store for public sale, to pay one month's storage.

Goods taken by one vessel from another, to pay half the wharfage the same would have paid had they been landed or shipped from the wharf; the wharfage to be paid by the vessel nearest the wharf.

Goods received from, or loaded on board coasters, to be paid for by the masters of the coasters, unless the same are shipped or received by persons belonging to Boston, and a return thereof be made by the master of the coaster to the wharfinger.

The wharfage of goods landed other than from coasters, to be paid by the seller, or person landing them, except lumber, the wharfage on which is to be paid by the purchaser.

The wharfage of goods shipped off the wharf to be paid by the vessel that receives them on board, or the person who ships them.

All merchandise shipped off the wharf to pay the same rates of wharfage as for landing, when the property may have been sold, or otherwise disposed of, flour excepted, the wharfage of which will be charged in all cases, whether shipped by the importer or other person.

Mahogany, dye-woods, and lumber, landed on the wharf, to be immediately taken away, or piled up by the wharfinger at the expense of the owner or consignee.

Vessels will be charged dockage for the day of their arrival, but not for the day of their departure.

Vessels lying at the wharf are to remove at the request of the wharfinger; and if not done at his request, the vessel will be removed by the wharfinger, at the risk and expense of the owner.

Vessels hauling to the wharf are expected to have their jib and spanker booms and sprit-sail yards rigged in, and to accommodate other vessels as much as possible.

Vessels being loaded, and coming from or going to other wharves, to pay double rates of dockage, to remove when directed by the wharfinger, and not to remain at the wharf except with his permission.

No vessel with unslacked lime will be allowed to lie at the wharf, except with the particular permission of the wharfinger.

No fire will be permitted on the wharf, nor any tar or pitch to be heated on board any vessel lying at the wharf, excepting when such vessel may be afloat, or a special permission be obtained from the wharfinger.

No sand, gravel, or other ballast to be landed on the wharf, unless with the approbation and under the inspection of the wharfinger; nor are the dirt, sweepings of the hold, or other articles, under any pretence whatever, to be thrown into the dock.

No boats are to be put on the wharf except in the winter season, and then only with the consent of the wharfinger.

No articles of any kind whatever put upon the wharf are to be considered as entitled to remain there any longer time than the wharfinger shall consent to, and always subject to be removed at the expense of the owners.

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## D.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE ATLANTIC DOCK COMPANY.

The "Atlantic Dock Company" is a body corporate by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 6, 1840, with a capital of $1,000,000, and with a right to commence the operations of the company when $100,000 are subscribed and paid in. The shares are $100 each, are deemed personal property, and are transferable on the books of the company, either in person or by authorized attorney.

The present directors are, James De Peyster Ogden, President, Nathaniel L. Griswold, Abraham Bell, Richard Irvin, William R. Wadsworth, Henry Grinnell, William Kemble, Cyrus P. Smith, and Asa Worthington.

The election of directors is held on the third Monday in January in every year. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote at any such election for every share of stock so held.

The object of the company is to construct docks, bulkheads, and piers, forming a basin, to embrace a surface of about forty-two acres, and a hydraulic dock within the same; to be located on the water front in the sixth ward in the city of Brooklyn, near the South Ferry, as shown on the annexed diagram.

The location has been selected after thorough and careful soundings

and examination of the ground under water, which was found easy for excavation and free from rock; and also after considering its relative position and advantages to all the locations in and about the harbor of New York. The shores of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City have all been examined by experienced and scientific gentlemen, and the result is, that the present location possesses many required advantages over any other; being easy of access and a short distance from the centre of business in New York. It would be impracticable to undertake such a work in New York on account of the high prices that the company would be obliged to pay for the property requisite for their use. The distance of this location from the centre of business, and being on the opposite side of the river, cannot be deemed an objection, as it is not without precedence in other similar works. The "West India docks," situated at Blackwall, on the river Thames, are about three and a half miles from the London Exchange, or the centre of the main business of London. The "Commercial dock," one of the largest basins of London, is situated on the south side of the Thames, while the bulk of business is transacted on the northerly side, where are also the Bank of England, Exchange, &c., &c. The ordinary tides of the Thames are about twenty feet, which renders the crossing at all hours difficult. In our harbor the ordinary tides are only five feet, and there are no impediments to crossing the East river at all hours. The expense also is trifling, and this will rapidly decrease under the present ferry regulations. The distance to the company's works from the Exchange (being only about one and a half miles) and the crossing of the East river, presents, therefore, no objection to the location.

The land and water right designed for this object contains about eighty acres. The surface of the basin is to contain 40 86-100 acres. Piers are to be erected 150 feet wide, forming the front of the basin on the stream, on which to erect warehouses with sufficient depth of water on both sides of the piers to moor the largest class of steam-ships or merchant vessels.

The utility and necessity of the proposed improvements must be evident from the following considerations:

*First.* The main business of New York is now, and in all probability will for the next half century be transacted in and near Wall street, where are situated the custom-house, exchange, banks, insurance offices, &c.

*Second.* That all the docks from the Battery to Corlaer's Hook, on the East river, and as high up as Canal street, on the North river, are now full and crowded, and cannot afford additional accommodations.

*Third.* That the shipping interest *will prefer* going into docks and basin at Brooklyn, rather than going up town on the New York side further than the points before mentioned, especially when better accommodations are prepared for them.

*Fourth.* The benefit to shipping to be safely moored in a basin against heavy gale winds which annually do more or less damage to vessels in port.

*Fifth.* The shipping in a basin, with proper police regulations, are less liable to *fire*, *robbery*, and *other depredations*, and experience has shown

# RIVER THAMES
with
THE **DOCKS** FROM
BLACKWALL to the TOWER

Scale of Yards

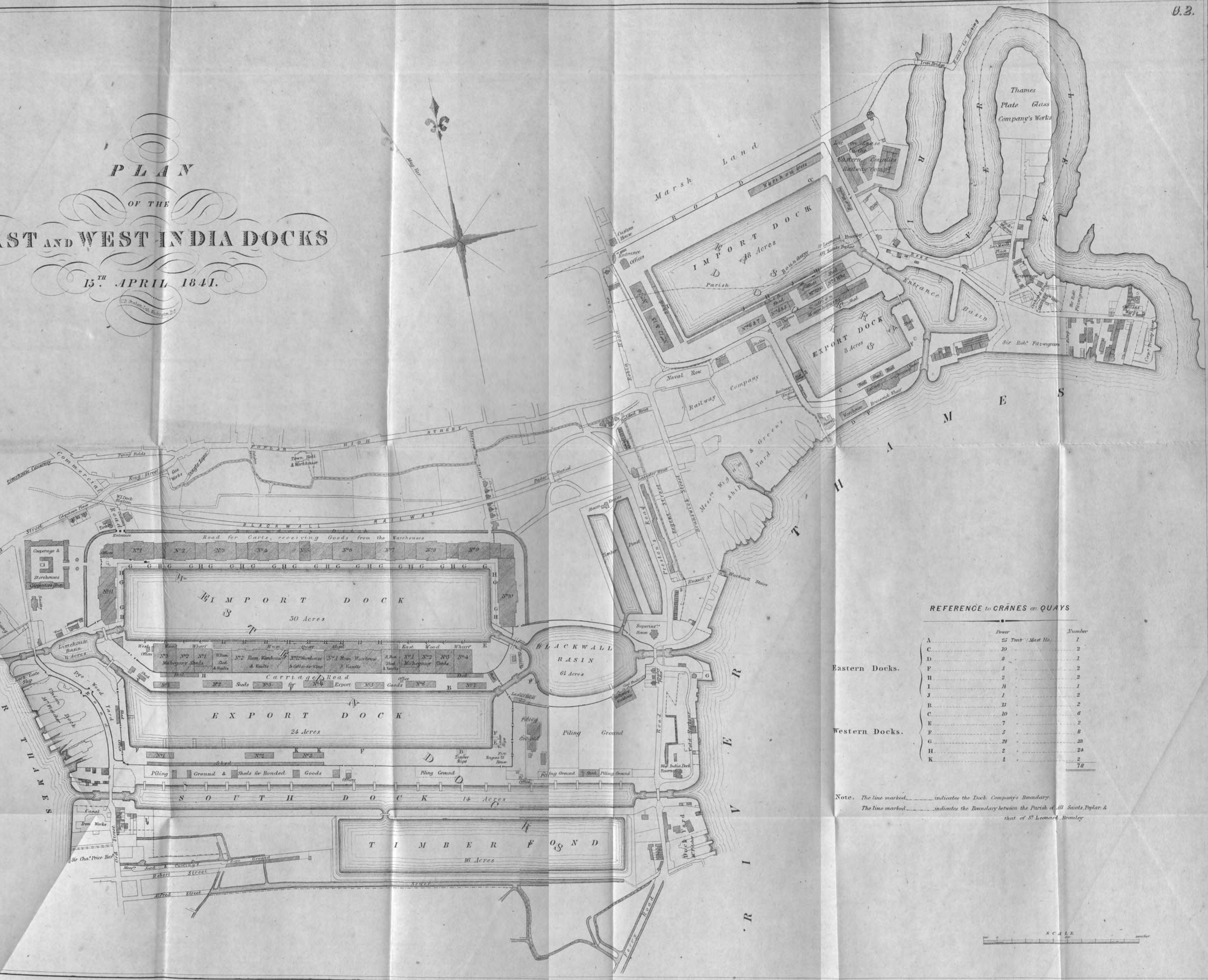
C.3.

# PLAN OF LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

C.3.

# PLAN
## OF THE
# EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS
## 15TH APRIL 1841.

C.P. Graham, Esq. Washington, D.C.


Mud Bar
Marsh Land
ROAD
Custom House
Entrance Offices
IMPORT DOCK
18 Acres
Parish of
St Leonard Bromley
All Saints Poplar
Warehouses
Naval Row
Railway Company
Railway
Robert Street
Lancaster Street
Master Wd Ship & Green's Yard
Steam Engine
Timber Road
Preston's Timber Yard
Brussels Street
Russell St
Workmen Stairs
Superintendents House
Entrance Basin
Thames Plate Glass Company's Works
Iron Bridge
Branch to Bromley
Eastern Counties Railway Company's
Lea
Sir Robt Fitzwygram
Orchard
Engine
Sir Robt Fitzwygram
Dock
Corp. Bromley Wharf
Brunswick Wharf
Warehouse
Dock
Entrance
Basin
Sir Robt Fitzwygram
Dock
Engine
Office
Wharf
Field Harbour
Old Bottle Dock Tavern
Dock Yard
Mr Pickersgill
Dock
Timber Road
Piling Ground
Piling Ground
Piling Ground

# Plan of the Up Town Warehouses belonging to the East & West India Dock Company

G.1.



that they are *better preserved*, especially in their rigging and cables being better sheltered from the effects of the tides than those moored at the wharves or in the stream.

*Sixth.* The premium for insurance on vessels in port moored in this basin, will probably be from 30 to 40 per cent. less than the present rates on shipping at our wharves.

*Seventh.* The erection of a *hydraulic dock within* the basin will enable the ship-owner to haul up his vessel without the expense of a steamboat to tow her to and from a railway.

*Eighth.* From a use of these piers for *warehousing goods*, commerce will derive much advantage by expedition in the landing of merchandise, with a great *reduction* of expenses.

The facility for warehousing heavy goods on the piers and around the basin, such as iron, lead, dye woods, tea, bags coffee, molasses, sugars, rums, wines, hides, cotton bales, wool, &c., which can be done direct from the ship's hold into the warehouse, would be a saving of fifty to seventy-five per cent. in cartage and all other expenses, including a re-delivery, as has been computed by competent persons after a careful investigation. To exemplify the foregoing, *one fact*, amongst the many which daily occur, will be mentioned. An eminent eastern manufacturing house recently purchased of one of our largest importing houses one hundred tons of iron, which had been deposited in their store No. 119 Greenwich street, at the ordinary cartage expense of fifty cents per ton. The same expense (fifty cents per ton) was incurred again in delivering it to the purchasers on board of an Eastern packet, making *one dollar* per ton for cartage, besides additional expenses for labor. If, on the arrival of this iron from a foreign port, it had been deposited in a warehouse on these *piers*, and when sold put direct on board the Eastern packet lying at the pier fronting the warehouse, the reader will perceive that *two* cartages and much extra labor would have been saved. This case will apply to most all other heavy goods.

Goods on these piers would be much safer from fires and depredations than goods in New York. All heavy articles stored here could be sold by sample, at the store or counting-house of the merchant.

The saving in *insurance* on goods stored here in fire-proof warehouses would also be very great.

A comparison of this work with others of a similar kind, will present a favorable view of its utility and importance.

The West India docks or basins, (as before mentioned,) are located on the banks of the Thames, at the Isle of Dogs, distance of about three and a half miles from the Bank of England, or from the centre of the main business of London. The largest of these basins is about eight hundred and ninety yards in length. One contains about twenty-five, and another about thirty acres. The latter principally occupied by shipping returned from the West Indies, the former for vessels laid up in ordinary, or taking in their outward-bound cargoes. These docks or basins have proved a very successful undertaking, and highly beneficial to the original shareholders. The West India Dock Company was incorporated with a capital of £1,200,000, ($5,333,333.) The annual receipts of this company since its completion, over all disbursements, has

paid its shareholders ten per cent., and many years since it had a surplus capital, or reserved fund, of over £800,000 sterling. It is, however, proper to remark, that *all* the English docks and basins have not been equally profitable; some of them not being so well located, do not yield more than three or four per cent. per annum, while others pay better dividends.

If it can be said that some of the New York docks do not now pay a good return for their cost and repairs, this, we think, is owing to the *system* of leasing them. If an equitable *tariff* were put upon all goods landed on these docks, they would be more productive. The *system* of dockage requires a change to make it similar to the English, Boston, and other judicious and equitable modes of collecting wharfage on goods landed and delivered. This class of property would then become, as it should be, equally productive as other real estate in the business part of the city.

The cost of the European docks, in comparison to the estimated expense of this work, taking into view the small difference existing between the *tonnage* of the two countries (as will hereafter be shown) and our want of shipping accommodation, affords a striking evidence of the *necessity* of the present undertaking, and that, too, in view of a profitable investment. The "London docks" (wet docks) are near London Bridge, (or say two miles from the Bank of England,) contain twenty acres, with warehouses around its margin; cost about $9,000,000.

The "Commercial dock," which is the largest, is situated on the southerly side of the Thames, while the custom-house, exchange, banks, and the bulk of the business of London, is on the *northerly* side of that river. These docks were also built at a great expense.

The whole area occupied by the West India docks, basins, warehouses, quays, &c., includes about two hundred and ninety-five acres. The St. Catherine's and London docks, including the smaller basins in their neighborhood, and the "Commercial," with the smaller basins on the opposite shore of the Thames, occupy about one hundred and seventy-three acres more. The basins, lock, &c., at Liverpool, occupy about ninety acres; making a total at the two ports, basin and dock accommodations, of five hundred and fifty-eight English acres of ground.

The first wet dock, or basin, in the British empire, was constructed at Liverpool in pursuance to an act of Parliament obtained in 1708. At this period Liverpool was but an inconsiderable town, and the accommodation she has derived from her dock is one of the circumstances that has done most to promote her extraordinary increase in commerce, population, and wealth.

A comparison of the dock and shipping accommodations of the port of New York, and its amount of shipping business, with the like accommodations of England and their amount of shipping, will show that a great deficiency exists in this important branch of public convenience in our port.

The number of American and foreign vessels which entered the districts of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1837, (see Report of the Secretary of the Treasury,) was 10,656; their tonnage, 2,065,423 tons, a large proportion of which entered the port of New York. The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign and

colonial trade of the kingdom of Great Britain, which entered inwards from all parts of the world in 1832, was 17,918 vessels, carrying 2,825,959 tons. These statements show the English tonnage but trifling over the American, whilst thesuperiority and extensiveness of their docks far surpass those of ours. The difference is striking and manifest.

Again: the dock and shipping accommodations at New York cannot even bear comparison with like accommodations either at Boston or Philadelphia, in proportion to the tonnage of each port.

It is not an uncommon occurrence in New York for merchant vessels to be detained in port from one to fifteen days before they can secure a suitable berth for discharging; and then, oftentimes, the best they can obtain is an outside one, obliging them to discharge their cargoes over the decks of two or three other vessels. The owner or consignee of the vessel is not the only sufferer in this case. The consignee of the goods is unable to obtain them, and frequently loses the sale of his merchandise by the delay in the vessel obtaining a berth.

The erection of piers in the North river, to afford the needed accommodations, has heretofore been suggested. The Atlantic Dock Company can now bring forward a work which will afford equal accommodation, at a cost not exceeding one-tenth of that of the North river piers. The latter would necessarily cost some five millions of dollars, even should the Legislature grant the privilege. Again: the harbor of the North river, to afford protection against prevailing or gale winds, will bear no comparison with the location of the company's basin. The basin, after its completion, and the erection of large warehouses on the piers, will afford the safest harbor from gale winds from all points of the compass of any in New York or its vicinity.

The cost of the proposed work has been carefully estimated by competent persons, and also the value of the grounds, basin, and piers, when completed. The result gives a large profit to the company. The cost will be here stated in gross under each item, as a detailed statement would be too voluminous.

*First.* The land and water right designed for this object, containing about eighty acres, will cost the company..... $152,600 00

*Second.* Piers and Bulkheads.—The piers on which to erect warehouses are to be 150 feet wide on the top, with sufficient depth of water on both sides to moor the largest class of vessels, together with the bulkheads around and forming the basin, are estimated to cost..... 199,609 43

*Third.* The excavation of the ground to form the basin, and under the piers and bulkheads, so as to give the latter a firm foundation, including the expense of grading the piers, and about 500 lots to the profile of the streets, ready for building improvement, which the company will own around the basin, is estimated at..... 272,317 64

Total estimated cost..... $624,527 07

*Estimated value of the Basin.*

In order to arrive at some just conclusion as to the value of the basin,

it will be necessary to ascertain what accommodations it will be capable of affording to shipping, and by estimating its receipts for wharfage according to the present rates of New York and Brooklyn.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 vessels of 1,500 to 2,000 or more tons, (say average 1,750 tons,) can moor along the inside of the pier, marked H on the diagram, allowing 210 feet to each vessel, whose daily wharfage at the aforementioned rate is $4 75 | $23 75 |
| 3 vessels of 500 to 700 tons, (average 600,) along the northerly end, marked I, allowing 200 feet to each, rate $1 62½ | 4 88 |
| 30 vessels of 50 to 150 tons, along the easterly side, marked J, allowing 75 feet to each, (average 100 tons,) rate 62½ cents | 18 75 |
| 14 vessels of 50 to 150 tons, (average 100 tons,) along the southerly end, marked K, allowing 75 feet to each, rate 62½ cents | 8 75 |
| 7 vessels of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, (average 1,250 tons,) along the inside of the pier, marked E, allowing 150 feet to each, rate $3 25 | 22 75 |
| 9 vessels of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, (average 1,250 tons,) along the outside of the pier marked C D, allowing 156 feet to each, rate $3 25 | 29 25 |
| 6 vessels of 1,500 to 2,000 tons, (average 1,750 tons,) along the outside pier, marked A B, allowing 238 feet to each, rate $4 75 | 28 50 |
| | $136 63 |
| Add fifty per cent. for the *second tier* of vessels around the same line at half wharfage | 68 31 |
| Daily wharfage | $204 94 |
| $204 94 × 365 days, gives the annual wharfage of | $74,803 10 |
| Deduct five per cent. for collecting | 3,740 15 |
| Making the net annual wharfage receipt at | $71,062 95 |

These statements of wharfage show only the receipts for a double tier of shipping at *half* wharfage, but the shipping at the piers and bulkheads can be trebled and quadrupled at half wharfage if required.

The basin will also be capable of containing over 500 *other sea and river craft*, such as schooners, sloops, tow-boats, canal-boats, lighters, &c., and such as are not receiving or discharging cargo, but waiting (in safe harbor) for orders or business, all which could be charged ¼ to ½ wharfage. This is *not*, however, taken into account in the above statement, although it must soon swell to a *large* annual income.

The annual net income, therefore, for wharfage only (according to the above estimate) being $71,062 95, it will allow the shareholders an annual dividend of 10 per cent. This net income represents, then, a capital of $710,630, which we shall set down as the reasonable evidence on which to value the basin.

Whoever has kept an eye to our commercial operations for the last ten years, knows that they have gradually increased, and will admit that it is fair to conclude that our annual increase and growth will continue for the coming ten years, equal, at least, to the past. If so, this furnishes the reasonable suppositions that this basin (the only one in the harbor) will, in the same ratio, increase in its receipts for wharfage.

We think, therefore, a fair basis for the valuation of the basin would be at such a sum whose interest at 10 per cent. per annum would produce its yearly dividend as before stated. The estimated value of the basin, when completed for use, is, therefore, set down at the said sum of $710,630.

*Company's Lots.*

On the completion of this work, the company will own (exclusive of the basin) about 540 lots, all graded for building use; the cost of which is included in the foregoing estimates.

There has been taken into consideration the benefit that will accrue to all real estate in the neighborhood from the important improvement to be made. A detailed statement of the value of each lot (which has been prepared) would be too lengthy for this sheet; we will divide them into three classes and state the average value of each.

*First.* All the lots around the north and south ends and easterly side, on the margin of the basin, having water fronts on the same, will include about 157 lots, at the average value of $1,808 per lot.

*Second.* All the lots in the rear of the last-mentioned lots having no water fronts, but all within 100 to 500 feet of the basin, will include about 276 lots, average value $582 per lot.

*Third.* All the pier lots, on which large warehouses can be erected, having two water fronts of 25 feet each, 100 feet deep on both sides, and 25 feet street on each front, with sufficient depth of water on each side of the piers to moor the largest class of shipping. These will be immensely valuable to commercial and shipping houses, enabling them to make great despatch in the discharge of cargo or in taking in outward bound freight. It must, therefore, be apparent that the great advantages which these pier lots will have over all the others, renders them much more valuable. This class will include eighty-four lots, average value $5,346.

Lest the value placed upon them should, at first sight, appear to be large, the reader is referred to a work of a similar, though inferior, kind at Albany.

On the completion of the Erie Canal, connecting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson, the enterprising citizens of Albany, alive to their best interest, foresaw the necessity of a large basin, which was soon under contract. The pier forming the Albany basin is 80 feet wide, and is laid out into lots having 30 feet fronts, with warehouses on the same 50 feet deep. These lots, when completed, were sold at auction, and brought from $1,200 to $2,300 per lot, which was much *more than sufficient* to pay the whole cost of the pier. They have all been productive, and have gradually increased in value. Some recent sales

show they are now worth from $2,000 to $3,000, depending on location—average value $2,500.

The pier forming the "Atlantic basin" will be nearly double the width of the Albany pier, with twice the depth of lots; which, together with all the before-mentioned advantages, and with a New York location, we think fully justifies the estimate.

*Recapitulation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Valuation of the basin, as per statement | | $710,630 00 |
| Valuation of 540 lots, as per statement | | 893,650 00 |
| | | $1,604,280 00 |
| *Deduct* | | |
| Cost of lands, per statement | $152,600 00 | |
| Cost of docks, bulkheads, and piers | 199,609 43 | |
| Cost of grading, basin, piers, and lots | 272,317 64 | |
| | | 624,527 07 |
| Showing a gain or surplus of | | $979,752 93 |

It is estimated that the docks, bulkheads, and piers can be built and ready for use in twelve to fifteen months after the work is commenced, if ample means are in hand for prosecuting the work with ordinary despatch.

The excavation of the ground under the basin, and grading the piers and lots, will require some eighteen to twenty-four months; but most of the excavation can be the last work done, without damage or detention to the company. All the centre and easterly part of the basin can be excavated, as well as most of the lots graded, after all the docks and piers are finished and occupied, so that the same can be a source of income as soon as completed.

It is designed by the company, after first constructing their other works, and when a sufficient amount of their capital stock shall have been subscribed for, to erect a hydraulic dock within their basin for taking up the largest class of vessels, either merchant, steam, or Government vessels. This is much needed, and would be a source of additional income to the company.

In conclusion, we cannot but remark the striking difference which the splendor of our many spacious halls, hotels, the exchange, custom-house, banking houses, and public works present, contrasted with our ordinary shipping accommodations. We see that the latter branch of improvement has not kept pace with the former. It is even behind most of the Atlantic cities, while in other improvements we far surpass any city in the United States.

A compendium of the objects of the Atlantic Dock Company is thus presented, with a view to invite a candid investigation of them on the part of those who feel an interest in any public improvement calculated to advance the general prosperity of our city and elevate her commercial character. More could be urged in favor of this enterprise; but as

the present object is only to bring forward for consideration a few of the most prominent points of advantage and importance anticipated from the undertaking, there is merely appended the following certificates and opinions of gentlemen who know the wants of our commercial community in this respect, and who are conversant with these matters, and among whom are some of our most eminent merchants, bankers, and scientific men.

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CITY OF BROOKLYN,
*County of Kings, State of New York:*

The undersigned, Willard Day, city surveyor for the city of Brooklyn aforesaid, do certify, that I have recently made minute and accurate surveys and soundings of the land and water front on the East river, between the South Ferry and Red Hook Point, with particular reference to the construction of docks, piers and basin, for the accommodation and use of the European steamships and other merchant vessels. And I further certify, that I find sufficient depth of water on the water line and within the proposed pier (as shown on the plan or diagram annexed) for the entrance of the largest class of steamships, and that the land forming the bed of the river within the basin is of a sandy and loamy bottom and easy of excavation, which will be required for the filling in and grading of the piers.

And further, having been requested to give my opinion as to the feasibility of the proposed improvement, and the fitness and adaptation of this ground and water front for such a work, I do most unhesitatingly give it as my unqualified opinion, that, in a commercial point of view, no improvement in our harbor is so much needed as a basin for the safe mooring of the large steamships and other merchant vessels, and a dry dock, for repairing the same in case of accident, whereby they would require to be taken out of water. And as to location for this object, I can say that I am thoroughly acquainted with all the water front of our city, and the soundings around the water line of the same; and that there is not so desirable a location on the Brooklyn or New York shores as the one in question, taking into view safety and convenience with easy access. In fact, no place can be better adapted; and, considering the present prices of property around our water front, there is no place where this work can be brought forward with so little expense.

WILLARD DAY,
*City Surveyor.*

Dated October 23, 1839.

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CITY OF NEW YORK, *October* 28, 1839:

This certifies, that the above-named Willard Day is known to the undersigned as a competent surveyor, and that the utmost reliance may be placed on any survey or statement of facts made by him.

D. B. DOUGLASS,
*Professor Engineering, N. Y. University.*

CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE OF NEW YORK, }
*November* 13, 1839: }

I certify, that I now am and have, for several years last past, been in the naval service of the United States Government, in making surveys and soundings at various ports along the coast of the United States; during which time I have made accurate and minute surveys and soundings in and around the harbor of New York, including the shores of Brooklyn and New Jersey; and that I am acquainted with the East river channel, (commonly called Buttermilk channel,) on the easterly side of Governor's Island. And that this channel, protected as it is by New York and Brooklyn shores and Governor's Island, forms the safest anchorage ground for the protection of vessels from gale winds in this harbor. And I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider this location for the proposed basin for the safe mooring of merchant vessels, is decidedly the best one in New York harbor.

THOMAS R. GEDNEY,
*Lieutenant Commanding on Coast Survey.*

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CITY OF BROOKLYN, *October* 28, 1839:

The undersigned fully concur in the within opinion given by Willard Day, Esq., and can cheerfully add, as our unqualified opinions, that the proposed basin improvements in our harbor for the safe mooring of merchant vessels, so as to afford protection against damages by ice and fire, is a work much needed, and that the wants of the commercial interest will fully justify such an expenditure in view of a profitable investment.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
*Late Mayor of the City of Brooklyn,*
GEORGE WOOD,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JONATHAN TROTTER,
CHARLES ROWLAND,
COE S. DOWNING,
WILLIAM R. DEAN,
N. B. MORSE,
GEORGE HALL,
CYRUS P. SMITH,
JAMES E. UNDERHILL.

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CITY OF NEW YORK, *November* 19, 1839:

The undersigned concur in the opinion that the basin improvements with piers is a work much called for, and that the proposed location is a suitable one.

NATHANIEL L. GRISWOLD,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.,
GEORGE T. TRIMBLE,
ANDREW FOSTER & SONS,

GOODHUE & Co.
E. K. COLLINS & Co.,
JOSIAH N. CLARK,
JOSEPH FOULKE & SONS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
SCOTT & MORRELL,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co.

THE JACKSON INSURANCE COMPANY, of the city of New York,
By A. B. NEILSON, *President.*

THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By THOMAS H. MERRY, *Vice President.*
JOHN H. HOWLAND, SON & Co.,
WILLIAM W. DEFOREST & Co.
J. J. BOYD.

CHARLESTON INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. D. DICKINSON, *Vice President.*

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY,
By ROBERT L. PATTERSON, *President.*
A. G. & A. W. BENSON,
AYMAR & Co.,
BENJAMIN DEFOREST & Co.,
DEPEYSTER & WHITEMARSH,
WOLFE & CLARK.

* I concur in the above, and wish the space to be occupied by vessels to be excavated twice the size, with three entrances instead of one.

WALTER R. JONES,
*Vice President of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York.*
D. B. DOUGLASS,
FITCH & Co.,
RICHARD IRVIN,
WODSWORTH & SMITH,
ABRAHAM BELL & Co.

WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By JACOB HARVEY, *President.*

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
By ABRAHAM OGDEN, *President.*
BOONEN GRAVES & Co.,
TALBOT, OLYPHANT & Co.,
E. D. HURLBUT & Co.,
WILLIAM COUCH,
SAMUEL P. ROBINSON,
W. NEILSON,
PETER STAGG & Co.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
By THOMAS HALE, *President.*

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
By JEREMIAH P. TAPPAN, *President.*

* Since this signature has been added, the size of the basin has been enlarged.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY,
By F. B. SATHERTHWAITE, *Assistant President.*
THE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
By ZEB. COOK, Jr., *President.*

JOHN T. ELWELL,
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON,
WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Jr.,
ALLEN & PAXSON,
STURGESS & CLEARMAN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
HECKSCHER, COSTER & MATFIELD,
EZRA LEWIS,
TUCKER & LAURIES,
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
J. & N. BRIGGS,
CHRISTMAS, LIVINGSTON & PRIME,
JONATHAN OGDEN,
NEVINS, TOWNSEND & Co.,
JAMES D. P. OGDEN,
WILLIAM KEMBLE,
BROWN, BROTHERS & Co.,
C. BOLTON, FOX & LIVINGSTON,
GRACIE & SARGENT,
ROGERS & Co.,
LE ROY & PERRY,
A. G. HAZARD & Co.,
PRIME, WARD & KING.

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## E.

*Statement of the value of Merchandise warehoused at the Ports of the United States, from August 6, 1846, to September 30, 1848.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $6,017,440 | Rochester | $55,105 |
| Oswego | 1,186,177 | Plattsburg | 51,370 |
| Gloucester | 5,069 | New York | 20,546,250 |
| Passamaquoddy | 8,644 | Louisville | 7,034 |
| Baltimore | 1,274,827 | Bangor | 59,637 |
| Newburyport | 47,009 | Charleston | 411,307 |
| Detroit | 6,153 | Buffalo | 14,362 |
| Niagara | 28,356 | Salem | 452,799 |
| Boston | 9,308,721 | New Bedford | 597 |
| Bristol | 128,790 | Georgetown, D. C. | 60,074 |
| Fairfield | 3,983 | Marblehead | 1,231 |
| Burlington | 210,391 | Alexandria | 47,538 |
| Fall River | 11,846 | Plymouth, Mass | 676 |
| Oswegatchie | 1,365 | Richmond | 26,733 |
| Norfolk | 52,008 | Wiscasset | 4,352 |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | 85,414 | Middletown | 33 904 |
| Mobile | 36,648 | St. Louis | 56,228 |
| Portland | 666,582 | Belfast | 34,050 |
| Bath | 83,313 | Jacksonville | 394 |
| New Orleans | 2,579,634 | Wilmington, N. C. | 3,769 |
| Elizabeth City | 5,937 | Galveston, Texas | 184,004 |
| Savannah | 26,195 | New Haven | 49,568 |
| Providence | 46,195 | | |
| Castine | 12,232 | | 43,934,308 |

*Goods sent to the United States Warehouses, (unclaimed.)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, return of collector | $14,617,658 | Baltimore | $200,530 |
| Boston, estimated | 6,422,224 | New Orleans | 405,776 |
| Philadelphia | 946,542 | | 22,592,730 |

Showing the total amount of merchandise sent to warehouses at the above ports, from August 6, 1846, to September 30, 1848, $66,527,038.

This is an estimate as to Boston, including steamers, and as to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, excluding steamers; in all the other ports no estimate has been made as to unclaimed goods.

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## F.

*Instructions to Commissioners to examine certain warehouse systems of Europe, with their report thereon, and a table of the accompanying appendices.*

GENTLEMEN: You will, with all convenient despatch, visit the warehouses of London, Liverpool, and Birkenhead, and procure the following information at each place:

1st. The number of such warehouses where foreign imports are stored, and how far separated into distinct stores.

2d. The description of goods thus stored, and how far there are separate stores for different descriptions of goods.

3d. A description of the stores; how, and of what materials built; number of stores, and depth and extent of cellars; how far they are fire-proof, and to what extent erected on arches without timber; how many of them are immediately upon the water, and how many distant therefrom, and how far; the convenience of loading and unloading goods to and from them; the depth of water at the docks or basins; the nature and position of the hoisting apparatus, whether by steam or otherwise.

4th. Whether the goods are insured, and how, and at what rates, and the means used to guard and protect the goods from combustion, and the building from fire and accident; how and at what time fires are permitted, or lights introduced, and in what manner.

5th. You will inquire particularly how far, and to what extent iron has been introduced, either for roof, rafters, joists, or otherwise, as well as the material for flooring; the expense of such buildings; the insurance, if any, on such warehouses, and the goods stored therein.

6th. The location of custom-house, appraisers' stores, and warehouses.

7th. How, and for what terms, and at what rate of rent the warehouses are leased, and how far they are public or private warehouses, and whether of both descriptions; how far merchants are permitted to have the custody of their own goods, and especially of dry goods, in their own warehouses, and how far the Government has the direction, control, or supervision of such goods or warehouses.

8th. The amount of goods stored, giving the description, as far as practicable, and the quantity and character of each; the rate of storage;

the usual, and the average period of storage; the length of time the goods are permitted to remain in the warehouse without the payment of duties; the distinction and separation in location, or otherwise, of warehouses designated for goods entered for consumption, or for reëxportation.

9th. The mode of entering goods at the warehouse; copies of such entries and of all the forms used for entering goods; how far sub-divided into parcels; the form of certificates given to the person who has entered goods in the warehouse; copies of such certificates, and how they are used as a pledge for obtaining money; and at what rate of interest loans are made on such certificates, compared with other securities at the time; whether endorsers are required in such cases; whether such loans are made by the Bank of England, or by any particular class of bankers or brokers upon such certificates, and the aggregate of such loans, as far as practicable.

10th. The aggregate of goods warehoused at each of these places, and in what number of stores, and of what dimensions; the difference, if any, between the form of entering for consumption and reëxportation, together with the character of the proof required in order to obtain a drawback of duties; as also, removals of cargoes from port to port coastwise, or by railroads or canals to the interior, and copies of all bonds given for duties or otherwise, in connection with warehoused goods; how far the bonds are entirely dispensed with where the goods are deposited in public warehouses, and whether the duties are exacted if the goods should be consumed by fire in such warehouses, or destroyed on the way to or from them.

11th. A full description of the books kept at such warehouses, and by what number and character of clerks and other officers, and how the labor is performed, including truckage, drayage, loading, and unloading; shipment and exhibition of goods, whether by sample or otherwise, and how and to what extent merchants using such stores have counting-houses only, and in what manner merchants and their clerks are admitted into such stores, and how far they are permitted to have access to the goods.

12th. A full description of the official names and duties of all persons transacting the public business in such warehouses, with compensation paid each.

13th. The hours within which the warehouses are kept open, their connection with the water used for extinguishing fire, and what articles are considered combustible or perishable and excluded from warehouses, and how or where the combustible or perishable articles are kept, and for what length of time.

14th. The actual expense of warehousing goods and of keeping them in warehouse; distinguishing the different kinds of goods, as dry goods, hardware, groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and what portion of the imports are not warehoused at all, either in public or private warehouses, under any supervision or control of the Government, and how the free goods are warehoused, as also goods that are unclaimed, together with the disposition of the same; as also goods that have paid the duties, after the payment has been made.

15th. How far the warehouses are separated into distinct stores, and the character of the walls and separation so as to prevent the extending of fire from one to the other; as also the location with a view to air, ventilation, access, light, &c.

16th. How far marine or other railways are used for placing goods in the warehouses, and the length of time occupied in warehousing cargoes of goods, as well as in shipping them from the warehouses, together with the delay on this account and detention of vessels, and what portion of the time of a vessel is taken up in depositing and receiving goods from such warehouses; and how far and for what time, and what place, and under what guards, a vessel is permitted to be used as a warehouse.

17th. If on arrival at a second port, the goods are warehoused, the forms required, and the necessary certificate for canceling bond at first port. If again shipped, the variation in the preceding forms, if any.

18th. Goods exported, whether under the custody of an officer, and the draymen, porters, &c.; whether under the sole control of the Government.

19th. Packages in bad order, how repaired, repacked, &c., and how far the merchant is allowed the control and supervision of such labor. Whether liquors, grain in bags, sugar, &c., can have the description of packages altered, and how. Liquors, how transported to secure the article from adulteration; if cased, by whom—merchant or Government.

20th. Penalties to guard against violation of warehouse laws; are securities required from storekeepers or those having custody of goods; if so, amount of such security, &c.

21st. Guards against burglary, thefts, &c.; checks on the storekeepers so as to truly ascertain the disposition of goods intrusted to their custody, the manner of keeping their accounts, how often examined to test their correctness, and by whom; how an examination is made of the goods on hand, and how often; the forms of their accounts; the expenses of storage, &c., how paid and to whom; and system used to secure accountability in the collecting agents, fees for bonds, certificates, and orders for receipts and delivery, their amount, and how collected; the different forms for the receipt and delivery of merchandise, and difference, if any, for consumption, export, or interior transit.

22d. How, and under what restrictions, goods are transported by railways and canals; guards against frauds, burglary, &c.; whether, if an examination of the goods has been made at the first port of entry, a second examination is required at the place of consumption, the form of certificate required to accompany such goods, and whether duty is assessed at the first port, or on arrival at place of consumption, and when and where paid.

23d. At whose risk the goods are during such transit; whether duties are exacted if the goods are destroyed by fire or other accidents of navigation or travel, and who bears such loss.

24th. What deductions, if any, are made for leakage, wasting, &c., during transit or on the voyage of importation, and under what restrictions leakage or loss by weight is made a part of damage caused by stress of weather.

25th. What security is required against the change or adulteration of goods in transit from one district to another.

26th. What returns, statistical or otherwise, and statements are made, and how often, and at what offices reports of the business done are made up; get forms of these returns, &c.

27th. What data these returns are made from; how they come to the office where they are used in making up the statement; if subject to alteration in any manner thereafter.

28th. If these data have any connection with the certificate or warrant issued as representative of the goods; on what data that certificate is issued.

You will also make all such further inquiries as you may deem useful in connection with the warehouse system, or our foreign commerce, and suggest such improvements as you may deem advisable. It is not in the power of this Department to allow you any extra compensation for these services, but your actual expenses will be paid, including indispensable clerk hire, and an amount not exceeding $100, as you may find necessary, for the purchase of books to aid you in your labors; which books you will bring on to the Treasury Department at Washington.

You will be expected to report in writing, together or separately, or both, the result of your inquiries to this Department, on or before the 20th of October next, and to come on at the same time to Washington city, for consultation with this Department.

Your expenditures must be as economical as is consistent with the proper discharge of your duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Mr. C. C. WALDEN, and
Mr. D. P. BARHYDT.
*July* 29, 1847.

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NEW YORK, *July* 31, 1847.

If Messrs. Barhydt and Walden can certainly reach here by the 30th October, their examination of the warehouse system may be extended to Havre, France.

R. J. WALKER,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

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WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 29, 1847.

The undersigned, in compliance with the preceding instructions, dated 28th and 31st July last, sailed from Boston on the 1st of August; visited the several ports of London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Antwerp, and Havre; and, returning, left Liverpool on the 5th of October, reaching the United States on the 19th of the same month.

From the short time given for the investigation of the different warehousing systems, it was impossible to enter fully into all the minutiæ of detail at all the ports, as contemplated in the instructions.

As the forms were most in harmony with our system, attention was particularly directed to a thorough examination into the manner of collecting the revenue at the different English ports named, and the duties of the respective officers connected therewith. To the warehousing of dutiable merchandise was especially devoted the time and attention necessary to an understanding of the system in all its details. A system involving the security of so vast an amount of merchandise, and one which, as there practised, while it furnishes the most ample security to the revenue, affords increased facilities to commerce, and giving that nation almost a monopoly of the carrying trade of the world, would seem to realize the happiest effort of the commercial genius of Great Britain.

At Antwerp and Havre such general information as time permitted was collected, and will be found embodied in the report and appendices.

The replies to the interrogatories contained in the instructions have been placed in the numerical order in which they are there stated, that being most convenient for reference.

1. In Great Britain, the business of warehousing is left entirely to individual enterprise; the Commissioners of Customs, in whom the management of the collectien of the revenue is vested, under the control of the Lords of the Treasury, stating generally the description of stores, fastenings, &c., which they consider requisite for the purpose, and all such stores eligibly situated are by them admitted to be bonded warehouses, placed under the joint lock of the customs and storehouse proprietors, and are free for the storage of dutiablegoods.

From the great rise and fall of the tide, it is almost impossible for vessels to discharge at open piers in a tide-way as with us. This has led to the construction of artificial basins, with tide-gates, by incorporated companies, as in London, and by the town trustees, as in Liverpool and Birkenhead, for the purpose of giving greater facility and despatch to business. In London these docks belong to three companies with large capital, viz: the East and West India, London, and St. Katharine's Dock Companies, whose business it is to furnish labor for the discharge and loading of vessels, to store the goods and perform all labor connected therewith. They have constructed around their docks or basins large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with cellars fitted for storage of every description of merchandise, and with every facility for sampling and arranging the goods, and for public sales.

These advantages of situation give to these companies almost a monopoly of the business—they storing free as well as dutiable merchandise. The Government further facilitates them by placing in each dock a corps of officers, to do the custom-house business connected therewith.

These docks being somewhat distant from the seat of business, the companies provide, in addition, large warehouses in the city, to which they transport any merchandise required, without extra charge to the owner. And generally from their large means, they are enabled to grant greater facilities than individuals. Their warrant or receipt for merchandise, for the same reason, is as current as any other security in the market, and loans are made on them at the lowest rates of interest.

At Liverpool and Birkenhead, the ownership of the docks is in the hands of the city or town authorities, who select a portion of their number, who, with a like number selected by merchants paying dock dues, constitute the board for the management of the docks. In Liverpool the basins have, with but one exception, only sheds for the temporary protection of goods from the weather while loading or discharging; the merchandise being stored in private bonded warehouses in different parts of the city. The exception referred to is the Albert dock, which has large warehouses attached, after the London plan, and which has but lately been completed. The docks at Birkenhead are not yet finished; they are to have warehouses attached, which will be made bonded stores. Owing to some difficulties of title, the work has been delayed, but will probably soon be completed; when so, the Birkenhead docks will, probably, not be inferior to any similar establishments in existence.

Plans of the docks at the different ports are annexed. See Appendices A, B, C, K 2, and W.

The warehouses at the different basins are built, as will be seen by reference to the map, in large stacks, subdivided into stores convenient for the storage of different descriptions of goods, containing sample rooms, &c., the communications between the different subdivisions being closed at night for security against fire.

There is also in each port, a store attached to the custom-house, designated as the Queen's warehouse, to which all goods that may be seized for violation of law, unclaimed passengers' luggage, and surplus stores of ships, are sent; but this store is not used for warehousing merchandise.

2. The articles thus stored consist chiefly of foreign imports paying the highest rates of duties, and those bulky articles paying low duties, on which he expense of frequent removals bears heavily. Separate stores are generally provided for sugar, molasses, tobacco, teas, silks, cinnamon, indigo, and coffee, or parts of different stores so constructed as to be most convenient for storage of these articles, security against combustion, gaining easy access, sampling, &c., keeping in view the greatest economy of labor. Goods prohibted for home consumption are permitted by law to be warehoused, such goods being marked prohibited, and kept separate from those entering into consumption.

The refining of sugar being allowed in bond, the commissioners of the customs have power to make sugar-refining houses bonded warehouses for such refining.

The practice of making frequent changes in packages of goods, under the permission of the commissioners of the customs, creates a necessity for enlarged storage room.

For the arrangements for storing different descriptions of goods in the East and West India docks, London, see Appendix W.

3. The warehouses in the East and West India and London docks in London, are constructed in a substantial and fire-proof manner, the roofs of slate or tile, and the doors and windows of iron. The lower floors are generally of stone, on arches sustained by pillars of stone or iron; the upper floors are of wood, sustained by wooden pillars. The stores in these docks are of different dates of construction, the more modern ones

embracing the most approved modes of building at the time. See Appendix W.

In the St. Katharine's dock, the stores, having been more recently built, are generally of a better description, the lower stories being on arches supported by iron pillars, and the floors of the second story of iron plates. Underneath all, are cellars for the storage of liquors, with arched roofs, supported by iron or stone columns. These cellars are of immense extent, and, in the London dock alone, comprising twenty-two acres. The floors are fitted with iron skids for the stowage of the casks, and their easy movement from one part to another.

On the piers in these docks are also constructed sheds for the protection of merchandise while discharging and loading, and for custom-house examination. These sheds are supported generally by iron columns, and in some instances have iron roofs, and railways laid through them for the more convenient removal of merchandise by hand trucks.

The other bonded warehouses are private stores of fire-proof construction, within which no offices or counting rooms are allowed, built to comply with the circular of the Commissioners of Customs, as per Appendix L.

The stores in the Albert dock, Liverpool, (the only dock having warehouses at that port,) the undersigned think the most perfect in every respect which they visited, being built entirely of stone and iron, no wood whatever entering into their construction. They are built around the basin, five stories in height; the floors are of tile, laid on arches throughout, supported by iron and stone columns, the space between the bricks and tile being filled with concrete. The walls are three feet in thickness at the first story, diminishing to eighteen inches at the roof—the latter being of tile, and the party walls rising four feet above it. The second floor projects, as in St. Katharine's dock, to the water's edge, with a hatchway in the intervening space between the water and the main building; goods are thus by cranes taken from the vessel, and placed within reach of the hoisting apparatus. The height of this ceiling being increased to admit the working of the crane under it, the pillars are notched to admit of temporary floors being laid, preventing the waste of room that would otherwise take place.

The private warehouses at Liverpool are of the same construction, generally, as in London; the transient sheds referred to in No. 1, are built of brick, with tile or slate roofs.

The warehouses at Birkenhead are in progress of construction; for particulars of which, see Appendix C.

The hoisting apparatus at all the docks in England was the ordinary crane to hoist from the vessel, and in some instances to raise and lower from and to the vaults; but the general plan in the stores was by the ordinary wheel and fall, in general use in this country.

The depth of water in the Liverpool docks will be seen by reference to Appendix B; in the London dock, Appendix A; in the St. Katharine's, D; in the Birkenhead, C; and in the East and West India dock, London, W.

For descriptions of these docks more in detail, and for full particulars

concerning location and construction of warehouses, capacity of stores, &c., see Appendices A, B, C, D, K 1, K 2, and W.

4. In the private warehouses, neither lights nor fire are permitted by the customs; but in their docks, the regulation of the matter is left to the dock companies. In their warehouses it is strictly forbidden; but it is permitted in the offices and on board the vessels lying in the docks, under close restrictions. "No lucifer matches, or other articles of an inflammable nature, are permitted to be housed;" neither are pitch, tar, rosin, gunpowder, lucifers, turpentine, woolen rags, or waste, or cotton waste, hay or straw, allowed to be landed in the docks. Should any hay or straw, pitch, tar, rosin, or turpentine, be brought in for ship stores, the articles may be put on board, but must not be lodged on the quays. In the vaults, lamps are permitted. In each dock there is a day and night police always on duty, and a certain number of their servants are drilled to work the fire-engines belonging to the company. The organization is complete and perfect, and every means used, as will be seen by reference to their regulations, to guard against and extinguish fires; tools are at hand to scuttle vessels if it be necessary, and they are subject to the most severe regulations whilst in dock; this severity being absolutely requisite, as a fire, occurring at low tide and once obtaining the mastery, could not be checked till all the shipping were destroyed or sunk.

The Government not being warehouse proprietors in any way, the question of insurance lies solely between the importer and store owner. The superior construction of the stores in the docks, and the known vigilance exercised by those companies, make the rates of insurance on goods deposited there, less than when in other stores. For ordinary merchandise in private bonded stores, the rates average 37½ cents for $100, while in the docks it is stated, as will be seen by reference to Appendices D and W, to be from 7½ to 12½ cents per $100. As far as could be ascertained, the general custom was to insure. For further particulars, as regards the prevention and extinguishing of fires, see Appendices A, K 2, K 3, and W.

5. In the dock warehouses originally constructed, iron was not used as a material for building, being only used in some cases for braces to strengthen; but in those more lately built, it has entered to some extent into the construction for rafters, joists, and flooring; for pillars it has been more generally used; the St. Katharine's dock, in London, and the Albert dock, at Liverpool, using iron pillars filled in with brick, as the support, in most cases, to the second floor. The London dock company have also used it to a considerable extent, for pillars in the last vaults constructed. The sheds on the dock piers at London, are generally supported by iron columns, as previously mentioned; and the intention is hereafter to increase its use, experience having demonstrated, from the use made of it in constructing the large railway stations, that it is the lightest and best material for large sheds and roofs. The flooring in the warehouses is usually made with reference to the character of the goods to be stored; where a smooth surface is very requisite for the preservation of the article, iron has been somewhat used. In the Albert docks, before mentioned as combining the most modern improvements, tile has been

used, laid on concrete made perfectly smooth, for sugar and molasses; such a floor, or one of stone slabs, being considered the best, the drainage requiring it to be frequently scraped and cleaned.

The buildings are kept insured by the proprietors, the rate being from one-sixth to two-sixths sterling per cent. The merchandise is generally insured; see No. 4.

It is difficult to ascertain the cost of the different docks, they having been constructed at different periods. The cost of the Albert dock was £318,000.

6. The custom-houses in London and Liverpool are near the wharves, and in the vicinity of the principal portion of the warehouses. Appraisers' stores, are not known, the appraisement of goods being made by the landing officer at the time of their landing.

7. The storage of merchandise in bond in England, as stated in No. 1, is entirely a private business, the Government having no interest in any stores or warehouses, except in the store known as the Queen's warehouse, appropriated solely to the storage of seized goods, stores, or Crown property, and with the single further exception of tobacco warehouses.

This article being subject to the very enormous duty of 9*s.* per pound on manufactured, and 3*s.* per pound on unmanufactured, and thus offering great temptations for frauds, as a measure of safety the Government have hired buildings in the docks of London, and some equally safe places in other ports, under the sole control and the custody of their own officers. Experience has demonstrated, however, that the property would be equally safe under the usual restrictions; and we were informed that the Commissioners of the Customs contemplated placing it on the same footing as other goods.

On the arrival of a vessel, the consignee of her cargo may select any bonded warehouse for its storage. The charges for such storage and labor being a matter of bargain between the parties, competition ensures the lowest prices, and thus enables bonded goods to be stored at the lowest rates. Merchants consequently prefer having their goods in bond, and so common is the custom, that, as a general rule, the stock of dutiable foreign imports in Great Britain, except those quantities withdrawn for retail, may be ascertained by the quantity in bond on custom-house books.

The bonded stores are under joint lock of the customs and the warehouse proprietor, the importer, unless he be at the same time the store owner, having no custody; the store is under the charge of a customs officer known as a locker, who receives, delivers, and keeps account of all goods coming in or going from the store.

The warehouse proprietor is allowed at any time during business hours to have access to any goods stored on his premises, but the goods cannot be in any way changed from their original character without the previous permission of the Commissioners of Customs; they may, however, be changed from warehouse to warehouse, and from one port to another, without payment of duty, under the formalities hereinafter set forth.

8. The amount of goods in bond in the different warehouses it was

impossible to ascertain with any degree of correctness; but, when the capacity of the stores of the dock companies, and the large number of other stores used for that purpose, are considered, it must necessarily be very great. The capacity of the warehouses in and connected with the docks in London may be estimated at 600,000 tons. Many free goods being stored by these companies, the dutiable quantity could not be estimated.

For the rates of storage in London docks, see Appendix A.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For | do. | in St. Katharine, | " | D. |
| For | do. | in Queen's warehouse, | " | M, page 337. |
| For | do. | in Albert's dock, | " | B. |
| For | do. | in East and West India, | " | W. |

These rates are generally higher than in private stores, but the advantage of greater security in storage, and facility of access to the property, with cheaper insurance and greater despatch in business, cause them to be generally preferred. As a general rule, there is no diminution of rates of storage in consideration of the length of time, except on wood and on wines.

Goods are permitted to remain in bond three years, at the end of which time the Commissioners of Customs have power to extend the time; which is generally done from time to time, unless in cases of deterioration of property. The surplus stores of a ship are not permitted to remain in Queen's warehouse over one year, they being then sold for charges and duty. Dock companies have been given the power by charter to sell any perishable goods for charges in two months, and other goods in twelve months, first paying to the customs the duty.

There is no distinction or separation of goods designed for consumption or exportation, except in the case of goods prohibited for home consumption and imported for exportation; such goods are marked prohibited, and stored separately. These goods, on landing, are generally placed in the most convenient situations for exportation, but there are no stores used expressly for that purpose; what are termed export sheds in each dock being used for the temporary receipt and examination of goods before going on board the vessel.

9. The mode of entering goods for warehousing, is by an entry and two copies; one copy for the collector, and one for the comptroller of customs; the original entry, after bond given, going to the warehousing department, where it is copied into the landing officer's book. These books are registered in this department before being issued to the landing officer.

The importer is not required to subdivide his entry into parcels, unless the description of goods imported renders it necessary. A separate entry is made for different descriptions of goods, however, as sugars, nutmegs, liquors, &c.

Separate landing books are prepared at the custom-house for free, dutiable, and for warehouse goods, the warehouse entry always giving the store to which the goods are going. Into these books the particulars of the entry are copied, and the officer immediately underneath makes his return, weighing, measuring, and marking such goods as require it, and giving, in his book, a full and complete account of the goods. On

those for warehouse, he marks the initials of ship and master, the time of import, and weight, if necessary.

Liquors he causes to be gauged, giving returns thereof, and of the proof of each cask, entering every particular in his landing book. The goods are then sent to their different destinations, the officer taking care that those for warehouse go by proper persons, and designating the route if necessary. A ticket is sent with each load, and at the close of each day's business the landing officer's return is examined with the account of the locker at the store, thus daily securing a correct delivery of the goods. This landing-book is not allowed to have any leaves abstracted or calculations erased; every leaf is stamped and must be accounted for.

Great care is taken to make it contain a perfect description of the goods, as it forms the basis of all the warehouse accounts.

For particulars of the practice in detail, and for the forms of all descriptions of entries and landing-book, see Appendices E, G, F, and W.

The certificate issued or given to the person who enters goods in warehouse is issued by the party who receives them on storage. As such, it is considered as evidence of property, and is further secured by act of Parliament, securing the holder of such certificate in the perfect ownership of the merchandise; for which see Appendix B, page 536.

Its value, however, depends in a great degree upon the character and reputation of the party issuing it. Consequently those issued by the dock companies of London are entitled to the highest credit. Loans are made on such certificates by all banks and bankers, and not by any particular class, at the current market rates for the best securities, and they rank generally as among the best in the market. No endorsers are required. The aggregate amount of such loans it was impossible to ascertain. For forms of such certificates, see Appendices A and E.

10. The aggregate amount of goods warehoused at each of the ports visited, it was impossible to ascertain with correctness. For the amount warehoused during the year by the East and West India Dock Company, see Appendix W. The amount of value of merchandise in warehouse in Great Britain is estimated at $387,200,000; stored at London, in docks and private warehouses, costing, as near as could be ascertained, $40,000,000.

The entire number of stores and warehouses, and their dimensions, it was also impossible, from want of time and facilities, to estimate, and no recorded account could be found. Of the three great docks at London before mentioned, however, the dimensions appear in Appendices A, D, and W.

Different forms are used in entering goods for consumption and reëxportation, as per Appendices E, G, and W. In cases of reëxportation of goods, a bond in double the amount of duty, with one surety, is required for their delivery at the foreign port of destination, and they are carried to be shipped under the care of a proper officer of the customs, and by such ways as he shall authorize; otherwise they are forfeited. An entry for export may be dispensed with, a certificate of bond having been given being sufficient authority for the warehouse keeper to deliver for shipment. Goods, after entry and landing, may be

entered and shipped for reëxportation without actual lodging in warehouse, being considered as constructively warehoused; and the account taken for the rewarehousing may serve as the account for delivering the goods for payment of duties or for shipping.

In cases of transportation of goods from port to port, coastwise, by railway, or otherwise, twelve hours' notice in writing of the intention to remove must be given to the warehousing officer. Entry is made, and bond for delivery at the port of destination is given in double the amount of duty, with one surety, specifying the mode of conveyance and time allowed for the transit. By land carriage this is, in stage coaches or railways, seven days; any other description of wheel carriage, fourteen days; by inland navigation, one month; coastwise, in steam vessels, fourteen days; in sailing vessels, not exceeding two months. On presentation of a certificate that bond, with security, has been given, the warehouse keeper may deliver the goods for removal the same as if an entry had been made and passed for the same, he endorsing the delivery on the certificate.

The officers, upon satisfying themselves that the packages are in the same state as when imported, may permit them to be removed without being reweighed. Each package is to be marked with its contents when practicable.

In cases of the deposit of transported goods in warehouses, for which security is required, but for which the proprietor has not given bond, the removal bond remains in force until a proprietor of the warehouse, or purchaser of the goods, gives a fresh bond.

When necessary, the officers at the port of arrival may call upon the consignees of goods to pass the proper entries for the same.

Upon entry being made and bond taken for the removal of goods, a letter of advice, containing an account of all particulars, stating mode of conveyance, time allowed for transportation, marks, numbers, and description of packages, contents, quantity, and quality, is transmitted from the port of removal to the port of destination. And from the port of arrival, after entry made, is transmitted to the port of removal a certified account of the goods as they find them, which is noted in the books at the port of removal. If all is correct, the bond is discharged. If the goods do not arrive by the same conveyance named in the letter of advice, the fact is stated in the certificate.

The bond for rewarehousing of the goods may be given either at the port of removal or of destination. If it be given at the port of destination, a certificate thereof is, at the time of entering the goods for transportation, produced at the port of removal.

If the time allowed for removal, which is according to the conveyance, as before stated, has elapsed without advice having been received at the port of removal of the arrival of the goods at the port of destination, the officers of the last named port are called on for an explanation of the cause; and if the merchandise has not yet arrived, the matter is forthwith represented to the Board of Commissioners of the Customs for directions.

For copies of all bonds, letter of advice, certificates and forms, gener-

ally given in connection with warehoused goods, and details of practice, see Appendices G, E, F, and W. The Commissioners of the Customs, in appointing warehouses for the reception of dutiable goods, require general bond, with two sureties, from the proprietors thereof, whether individuals or companies, for the full duties of importation on all such goods as shall at any time be warehoused therein, or for their due exportation.

If the proprietor be not willing to give such security, the different importers are required to give bond upon their several importations in double the amount of duty, with one surety. The system of general bond (it possessing many advantages) prevails in practice.

If goods are destroyed or lost by any unavoidable accident, either on shipboard or in landing or shipping, or in receiving into or delivering from warehouse, or whilst in warehouse, the duties are remitted.

When goods deposited in warehouse, for which general bond has not been given by the proprietor, but special bond by the importer, are sold, the importer's bond may be given up, and that of the purchaser taken in lieu.

Goods are not received back into warehouse after delivery therefrom.

11. The warehouse companies were the only sources from which any information in answer to this question could be derived. (See Appendices K 1, K 2, A, D, and W, where a full description of the books, and the number and character of the clerks and other officers, are given.) The labor is performed by the warehouse proprietors; and from that source and the storage, their revenue is derived: the truckage, loading and unloading, shipment and exhibition of goods, &c., are all performed by them.

Merchants are allowed to take certain quantities of goods free of duty as samples, (see Appendix N,) and by such samples, or by comparison, sales are made by brokers or by public sale.

Counting-rooms are not allowed in stores where goods are bonded—the entire building being under the customs lock. Importers, generally, have no stores attached to their counting-houses—depositing all their consignments with the dock companies, or other warehouses—they or their authorized clerks being allowed access to their goods at any time within business hours, accompanied by an officer of the customs; or, if they have stores, they use them generally for free goods, preferring to deposite them with known and established warehouse proprietors, on account of the value of the certificates of deposit or warrant, as a basis for loans and a facility for sales.

12. The out-door officers, transacting the customs business connected with warehousing, are the surveyor general, inspector general, landing surveyors and landing waiters, and lockers; in doors, the warehouse comptroller, warehouse keeper, warehouse registrar, and jecquer, and their respective clerks. For the duties of each officer, and all others connected with the collection and security of the revenue, see Appendix O, Nos. 1 to 38.

From the evident disinclination on the part of gentlemen to answer the inquiries as to compensation, the undersigned forebore to press the

question. The compensation paid to their officers and servants by the East and West India Dock Company, however, is stated in Appendix W.

13. The warehouses are kept open for the transaction of business from 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., from 1st March to 31st October; and from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m., for the rest of the year. The same hours of attendance are required from the customs officers attached thereto.

The water to extinguish fires is procured from hydrants, and from the river; the East and West India, the London, and St. Katharine docks, have each, in addition to the usual fire engines belonging to, and kept within, the dock walls, a floating fire-engine, kept in constant readiness, which can at any moment be set to work, throwing water at the rate of two hundred gallons per minute. (See Appendices A, K 2, and W.) Naval stores, gunpowder, hemp, flax, lucifer matches, acids, hay and straw, woollen and cotton rags, or waste, and spirits, are considered combustible articles, and none of them (see No. 4 of this report) are allowed in the docks, except spirits, hemp, and flax.

The combustible articles excluded are stored in yards in the suburbs of the city. No prohibition of warehousing is made of perishable goods; they are allowed to be warehoused, if desired—the watchfulness of the warehouse proprietors, in securing their storage by sale before the property becomes deteriorated in quality, securing the Government against loss.

14. The expense attending different descriptions of goods, it was impossible to arrive at, (except so far as the rates of storage were concerned, as per the printed rates in Appendices A, B, D,) the cost depending upon the degree of labor required for sampling, &c.

As a general rule, as has been before remarked, all dutiable imports, except small importations for retailers, are put in bond under customs lock. This has arisen from the credit thus obtained for the duties; whilst equal facilities, if not greater, are given for sale, either for consumption or exportation, with all the privileges of sampling, repacking, dividing packages, sorting, &c., that an importer could have in his own store; and, unless he should be in a large business, and compelled necessarily to have warehouses attached to his counting-room, at a much cheaper rate.

The business of storing bonded goods has been reduced to a system, and has become as regular a business as any in Great Britain. The consequence is, great competition, the lowest possible rates, and every facility for the importer to make what disposition he may subsequently choose of his property.

Free goods are stored in the dock warehouses, but in separate stores from dutiable goods; the customs officer of course taking no cognizance of them. Goods are allowed to remain after the duty is paid, that being a mere question of storage between the parties, the Government taking no further interest in their disposition.

The dock companies are allowed by law to make a warehouse entry for all unclaimed goods, remaining unpermitted forty-eight hours after a vessel begins to discharge at their docks, they giving bonds for the duty;

they are allowed to hold the same a given time, according to the description of goods, selling them for charges, freight, and duty. If goods should remain unclaimed on board a vessel not discharging at one of the docks, the captain may, after fourteen days, send them to the Queen's warehouse, to be sold at the expiration of three months, the proceeds, after deducting duty, freight, and other charges, to be held for account of the owners.

15. The warehouses are constructed with party walls, separating the floors in divisions, and with double iron doors and stone staircases. There is a suitable space reserved between each stack of warehouses.

The light and ventilation are perfect. The windows of each of the warehouses are secured by shutters either wholly of or cased with iron. The docks are separated from private buildings by a boundary wall, see Appendices K 2, page 188, and W. The superintendent of the docks is required daily, after the close of business, to visit every store and examine whether the doors separating the stores and those separating the staircase from each floor are closed, but not locked, and another officer visits the stores each morning to see that the duty has been performed, and to report violations.

16. In the new warehouses building at Birkenhead, a railway connecting with the roads to Manchester, Birmingham, London, and other principal places in Great Britain, has been constructed so as to admit of discharging or receiving goods immediately from the carriages into the stores. Between each row of stores is an avenue on which are laid three lines of rails, one passing close to the buildings on each side, and a third in the centre to receive the carriages when loaded or discharged. Immediately within the dock walls is a scale on the railway for weighing the carriages, a plan of which is annexed in Appendix C. Goods for any part of Great Britain may thus, directly, upon passing the doors of the warehouses, be placed in course of transit without any further charge for labor.

It is in contemplation, likewise, to bring the Manchester road into the new docks now building in the northern part of Liverpool. At Antwerp, the railway to Cologne, Paris, or Ostend, starts from the entrepôt, thus affording great facilities for goods destined for Germany or France, and also those to be shipped from those countries; goods passing through Belgium are placed in a railway carriage in the Antwerp warehouse, the customs lock is placed on it, and the conductor of the railway delivers it intact at the frontier to which it is destined, thus giving facilities and despatch impossible with any other mode of conveyance.

The time occupied in warehousing cargoes of goods depends greatly upon circumstances—as delays arising from discharging parts of the cargo into lighters to go to other warehouses, waiting for ballast, and for entries at the custom-house. The last-named cause is, however, to a certain extent, obviated; the dock companies having special power to enter all goods unclaimed in forty-eight hours.

The celerity with which a cargo may be landed and warehoused, may be judged of by the following statement of the time expended in discharging goods by the St. Katharine's Dock Company—eight hours, including half an hour for refreshments. (See Appendix D.)

| | Greatest despatch. | Ordinary despatch. |
|---|---|---|
| Tallow, casks | 1,006 | 550 |
| Flour, barrels | 4,568 | 2,000 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,203 | 500 |
| Hides, dried | 3,800 | 2,500 |
| Sugar, bags | 7,400 | 3,000 |
| Sugar, Havana, chests | 1,500 | 550 |
| Sugar, hhds | 350 | 250 |
| Hemp, bales | 1,161 | 500 |
| Hemp and flax, tons | 86 | 50 |
| Oil, in casks and butts | 290 | 100 |
| Brandy, puncheons | 336 | 200 |
| Wine, pipes, hhds. and quarter casks | 529 | 250 |
| Indigo, chests | 1,131 | 450 |
| Coffee, bags | 5,450 | 2,000 |

See also E, of Appendix W, for time of the East and West India Dock.

In shipping goods from the warehouse, the goods are delivered into the vessel as fast as the crew can stow them away. The time, therefore, is influenced by the activity, or otherwise, of the captain and crew.

No such practice is permitted as using a vessel as a warehouse; but goods having been landed and examined, may be considered as constructively warehoused, and exported or transported in bond to another port. Goods at such second port may be entered at once for consumption without actually going into store, being again considered as constructively warehoused.

17. The rewarehousing of merchandise at a second port is done in the same manner as at port of importation, and entry made in same manner. When the merchandise has been received in store, notice of its receipt is forwarded to the port from whence received, which cancels the bond given for the safe transit. (See No. 10 of this report.) If the goods are again shipped, the forms are repeated; no difference being made whatever, whether the warehouse port be changed once or oftener.

The goods, when rewarehoused, are held on the terms of the first warehousing. The time of remaining is reckoned from the day of the first warehousing, and the goods can remain in bond no longer than three years from that date.

18. Goods exported in bond are shipped under control of a customs officer, who designates the manner, route, and conveyance. The draymen and porters are not under the control of the Government, except being licensed as such by the local authorities.

When goods are removed from one warehouse to another in the same port, as may be done upon permission being given by the Commissioners of Customs, they are accompanied by an officer.

19. The object of the British Government being to make their country the entrepôt of the world, the practice is to grant to merchants ware-

housing goods, the utmost facility consistent with the security of the revenue. The description and character of packages may be changed, new packages substituted, &c., so as to suit the different foreign markets. All sorting, separating, repairing, and alterations, that may be judged necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment, or legal disposal of goods, are permitted; application having been first made to the Commissioners of the Revenue, in whom the sole authority is vested to grant permission for making such alterations.

These alterations, and all necessary repairs, are made under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and by the warehouse proprietors at the expense of the owner of the goods, who gives special directions as to the nature of the operations; such repairs as are necessary to put the packages in good order for stowage and safety being required at landing, before they are placed in warehouse.

Sugar refiners may remove sugars and molasses to premises under the locks of the Crown, approved of by the Commissioners of Customs, for refining the same; giving bond to refine such sugars and molasses, and that the total of refined sugar, and the treacle produced by the process, shall be duly exported or returned to a bonded warehouse within four months.

And such sugar and molasses may be transported to other ports, the gross weight and tare being marked on the cask, and a sample transmitted to the port of destination, with the letter of advice.

Spirits and wines may be bottled for exportation at stores.

Brandy, in warehouse, may be added to wines in quantities not exceeding one to ten. In cases of diminution of quantities in packages of spirits and wines, they may be filled up from other packages of the same; and the casks so emptied may be withdrawn from warehouse free of duty. Wine may be racked from the lees, and may be mixed with other wine of the same description, all import brands being erased from the casks, and the lees may be destroyed without payment of duty thereon. Separate vaults are appropriated for the bottling of spirits and wines. In no case rum to be bottled, or deposited before or after bottling, in same warehouses as wines. In repacking, the excess of quantity may be, if good, entered for consumption; if worthless, destroyed, and the quantities marked on the new packages, and such is deemed the imported package. No foreign casks, bottles, corks, or other material, are used, except such as the goods were originally contained in, without such articles having been entered, and the duties paid thereon.

Damaged goods, cloths, &c., are allowed to be taken from warehouses, and cleaned, pressed, &c.

Pongees and other white silks to be printed, dyed, or cleansed, handkerchiefs to be hemmed, also, indigo, nutmegs, rhubarb, &c., to be sorted and separated for repacking with reference to quality.

Rice or paddy may be cleaned in warehouse; copper and lead be taken to extract silver, the whole weight being returned or accounted for.

Timber may be sawn in bond, four inches to be left at the end. Grain may be taken from warehouse and kiln-dried; grain in bulk may be put in bags.

Perishable and valuable goods may be landed from vessels in distress,

inward or outward bound, and be removed for cleansing and making merchantable, bond being given for their return to a warehouse in three months.

Spirits are vatted, the casks being emptied into vats varying in capacity from 5,000 to 15,000 gallons. On being returned to the casks, the letter V is cut in the head, with numbers indicating the various importations, combined in a certain vatting, of which the cask forms a part. Samples are previously taken from each package—two from each; one is retained at the warehouse, and, when a quantity has accumulated, these are mixed, returned into casks, and sold for the Government. The equivalent sample is retained by the merchant, Government not collecting duties on his samples. On wines and spirits in bottles being sampled, the amount taken must be returned and the bottles recorked. See Appendix M, pages 346 to 350.

The dock warrant being the representative of the value of the spirits, the credit of the dock company is pledged to express what the article is. The vatting and the combination of qualities are therefore indicated by the characters cut upon the head of the cask.

Whilst permitting the mixing of the different qualities of liquors of the same sort, no mixing of different kinds of spirits is allowed, except when to be exported, save in the case of brandy and wine, before named; and in all cases of vatting and mixing, the import marks are erased from the cask.

Upon any alterations being made in the packages, the warehouse proprietors require the warrants given therefor to be previously lodged with them.

The accumulations of sugar and molasses on the floors of the warehouses are periodically scraped and weighed, and an allowance of one-third of the quantity being made for dirt, if molasses, and of three-fourths, if sugar, the duty is collected on the remainder.

Brandy is permitted to be imported in small casks of ten and fifteen gallons, and warehoused when intended for exportation to Mexico and South America.

To guard against adulteration of wines and liquors in transit, samples are taken, and the proof and quality stated in the letter of advice containing particulars. If, after arrival at the port of destination, and comparison with the letter of advice, adulteration is suspected, the samples are transmitted from the port of removal, and a comparison is made therewith. The casing of packages is not required.

20. The guards against violations of warehouse rules, or any misappropriation of the property, are the bond and the joint custody of the Government and the warehouse proprietor. To insure the safety of the property, laws have been passed (in warehousing act 8 and 9 Vic., chap. 91, sections 10, 11, 12, 13) securing to the importer at all times easy access to his goods, and the immediate production of the same when required; also laying heavy penalties on the proprietors for any person having access to the property except in presence of the locker or customs officer, and for the proprietor, or any other person, assisting in any way in fraudulently removing the same from the stores, or in subsequently concealing it, and making the proprietor liable for the duty on

goods so removed. Should the officer embezzle, waste, or spoil any of the property committed to his custody, he is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly; and if such officer be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, consignee, or proprietor of such merchandise, the Government repays the amount so embezzled, &c. See same act, chap. 91, sec. 47.

No security is required from the lockers, it forming one of the few exceptions to the general rule of requiring securities; and the exception is probably made from the fact, that it is not in his power alone to embezzle or waste the property under his care.

The different dock companies punish irregularity and disobedience of their rules and regulations by their servants with suspension for the first offence and dismissal for the second.

Inebriety or dishonesty is punished by peremptory discharge. Fo further details of checks and penalties see Appendices K 1 and K 2.

21. The guards against burglary and theft, in the docks of the company, depend chiefly upon the internal police; their stores being surrounded by walls, and having officers stationed at each gate, the property becomes very secure against embezzlement. In the private warehouses due regard is had to the fastenings required, as will be seen by reference to Appendix L.

The goods stored with the dock companies are generally examined only once in three years, though an examination of particular lots is more frequently made. The great capitals of these companies, and the admirable manner in which they conduct their business generally, together with their vigilant police regulations, render the Government less exact than with private stores. The officer (locker) in charge of the latter stores keeps a daily account of all receipts and deliveries, and also a general storage leger, showing the party storing, the nature of the goods, and the part of the building in which stored. He is under the daily supervision of an officer termed a superintendent locker, whose duty it is to visit each store and see that these duties are properly performed. His receipt and delivery book is also daily examined by the books of the officer discharging cargoes for such store and by his orders for delivery. These officers are, once in each year, transferred to another store, and their account of goods on hand is examined by their successor, who then becomes responsible for the property.

The storage and other charges are collected by the proprietor, and he is entitled to hold property after payment of duty until such charges have been paid. For the manner of keeping the books of the large warehouse companies, as also of the officers of the customs stationed in the establishments, with all the forms for the receipt and delivery of merchandise, see Appendices A, D, E, G, K, and W.

22. There are no restrictions upon the removal or transportation of goods from one port to another, in bond.

Giving the goods entirely into the custody of the bonder, at whose risk they are during transit, the Government relies upon the bond, letter of advice, and samples, for the security of the revenue.

If on arrival at the second port, the goods are going immediately into home consumption, no further examination is made, if contained in the

original packages as imported, and they need not be entered for rewarehousing, but an entry for consumption may at once be made; the duty at a second port being assessed in all cases upon the quantity and value fixed at the port of importation, subject to such allowances as are hereinafter stated, in No. 24; and duties in all cases are assessed and paid only when and where finally withdrawn for consumption.

The certificate accompanying the goods is the letter of advice described in No. 10 of this report.

23. The goods in course of transit are solely at the risk of the parties transporting; but if lost by accident while on the way from one port to another, the duties are remitted in the same manner as if destroyed while in warehouse. (See Nos. 10 and 24 of this report.)

24. Goods paying specific duties receive abatement of duties for damage on voyage of importation, provided proof is given that the damage actually occurred on the voyage before landing, and provided the claim for abatement is made at the time of landing and examining the goods, except on the following articles: Cantharides, cocoa, coculus indicus, coffee, currants, figs, Guinea grains, ipecac, jalap, lemons, nux vomica, opium, oranges, pepper, raisins, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, senna, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines, and spirits, and except on wrecked goods, or those found at sea, on which no allowance is made.

Cocoa, coffee, or pepper may be abandoned in warehouse for duties, the duty being charged only on the quantity taken. On pepper, two per cent. is allowed for wastage. Cocoa, hams, coffee, cheese, currants, figs, raisins, sugar, spirits, and wines pay duties on actual quantities delivered. No allowance, as a general rule, is made on other goods; but the Commissioners of the Customs have power to remit the duties on the whole or any portion of the goods lost or destroyed in the warehouses, and to them appeal is made in all doubtful questions; the general practice being, as far as could be ascertained, to assess duties only on quantities delivered, unless the deficiency was occasioned by fraud.

Deficiency in quantities on the voyage of importation is not a question entertained by the customs; the entries, if specific, being levied only on the quantities landed, and the basis of the ad valorem duties being the valuation as landed.

Allowance is made for damage or total loss in transit, but not for deficiencies, as the goods pass out of the hands of the Government officers. In some extreme cases, however, the Commissioners have made allowances, upon the proof being positive that the deficiency was the result of accident.

25. The security against the adulteration of goods in transit is in the taking of a bond, the letter of advice containing particulars, the samples, and the comparing of quantities and qualities, and condition, with the letter of advice and samples, as hereinbefore stated in Nos. 10 and 19.

26. A return of the receipt into, and deliveries from warehouse, is made up quarterly by the comptroller of warehouse accounts, showing the description of goods warehoused during the quarter, the countries whence imported, the quantities imported in British and foreign ships, and received coastwise, and the amount in warehouse at the commencement of the quarter; and showing the quantities delivered during the

quarter for consumption, and the duties received thereon; the quantities delivered for exportation and transportation, and the quantities in warehouse at the close of the quarter.

At the same time is also made a return of the goods not the growth or produce of the kingdom, reëxported therefrom; showing the species of goods, the countries to which exported, the quantities in British ships, and the declared value.

A monthly account is also made up at each warehousing district, and signed by the collector and comptroller of customs, showing the quantities of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported; those duty free, those warehoused, and those not warehoused; the quantities delivered from warehouse for consumption; the amount of duty received thereon, and received on the goods entered for consumption direct, without going into warehouse.

A similar monthly account is made of the quantities of foreign merchandise exported, showing those exported as merchandise, and those shipped as stores.

Values are not expressed, except in the return of goods exported, first named, which expresses the declared value. For the forms of these returns and statements, see Appendices E and G.

27. The returns mentioned in No. 26, are compiled from the record in the books kept in the offices of the comptroller of warehouse accounts, and of the warehouse keeper. The record is made in these books from the landing books, which show the quantities actually received into warehouse, as entered therein by the landing officers; the general particulars of importer's name, vessel, article, and store to be housed in, having been first entered in the warehouse keeper's register from the merchants' warehousing entry at its presentation, the quantities, and all particulars in detail being entered after the completion of the landing, as above stated. The entries recording the warehousing of goods in the books of these officers are thus made complete, after all the weighing, gauging, &c., is completed; these being done after the discharging of the goods from the vessel, and before their deposit in warehouse. The report of the landing officer, therefore, insures correctness in the data received.

In cases of the merchandise going out of warehouse, the record is made in the books of the offices above named, from the withdrawal entry, it having been first presented, and partially recorded in an entry or warrant-book in the office of the warehouse keeper, and then passed through the offices of the collector and comptroller of customs; for paying duty, if withdrawn for consumption, or giving bond, if for exportation or transportation.

A permit issued from the office of the warehouse keeper, and recorded there, and in that of the comptroller of warehouse accounts, authorizing the locker to deliver the goods, is furnished the merchant withdrawing; for which permit he receipts, and it is returned by the locker to one of the said offices, with his report of alterations, in quantities, &c., (if there were any,) entered thereon; which return of the locker is checked with the entry, as at first recorded. It is then passed to the other of these offices, and there likewise checked with the recorded entry, to withdraw.

The report of the delivering officer, therefore, insures correctness in the data received respecting goods going out of warehouse, as the report of the landing officer insures it respecting goods going into warehouse.

The books of the one being daily compared with those of the other of these offices, no after alteration occurs.

28. The data upon which the record in the books and the statistical and other returns are based, have no connection with the certificate or warrant that importers receive as a representative of their goods in warehouse. These documents are issued by the companies and individuals doing the storage business, and are based upon the record in their books, showing their storage and possession of the goods.

In treating of the French and Belgian systems, the time that it was found possible to devote to them not having admitted of carrying the investigation through the entire series in detail, (as before mentioned,) the numerical order of the instructions is no longer observed; and a general review only of the prominent features of these systems has been attempted.

In France there are two systems of warehousing goods, termed the *real* entrepôt and the *fictitious*.

The *fictitious* entrepôt is established in the warehouses of private individuals, who keep the keys. They enter into bonds, with security, approved by the customs, to exhibit the packages, in identical number and sort, at every requisition of the inspectors, and either pay the duties or reëxport them within the space of one year; which time is almost always prolonged at the request of the importer. The merchandise admissible into the fictitious entrepôt is colonial produce, paying low rates of duty—coals, cotton, wool, woods, &c. (See Appendix H2, page 298, vol. 1, and pages 6 and 7, vol. 2, for schedule.)

The *real* entrepôt is established in fire-proof warehouses, owned by private companies, &c., the customs having a key, and guarding all receipts and deliveries, and keeping accounts (as for fictitious entrepôt) with each depositor of the goods stored.

The collection of storage is made by the proprietors, who alone are responsible for any loss of goods, either by burglary or fire—the Government requiring no security from the importer, considering their control all that is requisite. The time of storage is limited to three years; but an extension of time is usually allowed to five, six, seven, eight, and even ten years, as the customs regard the entrepôt real as a continuation of the foreign soil. All handling or alteration of the packages, either by converting several into one, or by dividing it into smaller ones, is prohibited in the *fictitious*, but permitted in the *real* entrepôt, the consent of customs being previously obtained, which requires the work to be done under the supervision of an officer, and that the accounts be altered to agree with the new packages. All merchandise is admitted into the *real* entrepôt, including what is admitted into the *fictitious*. Samples may be previously taken, but upon condition of immediate payment of duties on them. The importer, on withdrawing his goods for consumption, can have them reëxamined at his option; and though by law the duty is due upon the quantities entered in warehouse, without regard to leakage or wastage, still the Government remits the duty on the deficit wherever the local

authorities certify that it does not proceed from fraud. This, however, is only granted when the entire lot is withdrawn.

When parts of an invoice are taken out, the duty is paid on the part taken, and the entire remainder of duty, as per inward entry, is to be paid when the rest is withdrawn.

In the transportation of goods in bond, whether from entrepôt *real* or *fictitious*, or in case of export, security is always required. In the first case, a clearance is granted, (see forms annexed in Appendix H,) in which are stated the marks, numbers and description of packages, their contents and weight. This accompanies the goods to their port of destination; and the receipt of the goods, endorsed thereon, cancels the security given. Penalties vary according as there may be a deficit, or excess or difference in the kind of merchandise. Generally speaking it is double the duty, or the value of the goods deficient, with a fine of 100 to 500 francs. In the second case, a nearly similar clearance is granted and the security canceled on the production of a certificate of the goods having been shipped, and the vessel having sailed. The additional security is required, in land transit, of placing, without exception, a leaden seal on the packages. (See Appendix H2, page 292.)

The transit of goods may be suspended in the course of transportation, and the duties paid at any office of customs, or the goods rewarehoused.

No deficiencies are allowed on goods in *fictitious* entrepôt, as they are always at the free disposition of the owner. If the owner should dispose of such goods without first paying the duty, he subjects himself to pay double duties, and a fine, in some cases, equal to double the value of the goods.

The warehouse system of Belgium has recently undergone a general revision, as will be seen by reference to Appendix J2.

At Antwerp, the warehouses of the *free entrepôt* are constructed of brick, with wooden floors and pillars, and staircases. New stores are being added to the stack which comprises the *free entrepôt*, in order to supply the increased demand of the port. They are built with every convenience as regards light, air, &c., and with great facilities for the receipt and delivery of goods—the railway to Cologne, Paris and Ostend, running through the entrepôt, which adjoins the dock. It is in contemplation to enclose the whole of these warehouses and the dock within a wall, imitating the construction of the docks of the London companies.

The cost of these warehouses, including the new stores now being completed, is estimated at 4,000,000 francs. They were formerly the property jointly of the Government, the province and town of Antwerp, and individuals. The Government has lately reimbursed the share holders, and become sole proprietor of the *free entrepôt*—it being under the control of the finance department.

An administrative committee appointed by the King, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, composed of two officers of the customs, two members of the chamber of commerce, and one of the municipal authority, regulate the tariff of storage, the stowage, changes of packages, &c., in the entrepôt.

Private stores (*particular entrepôt*) may be used as warehouses when

the *free entrepôt* is full, they being approved of by the customs authority for that purpose. The goods stored therein are held under joint lock of their owner and of the customs. (See Appendix J 2, page 86.)

There is a third species of warehouse, styled *fictitious entrepôt*, in which the custody of the goods is confided entirely to the depositor. It is subject at all times to be entered by the customs officer, for examination of the merchandise and of the condition of the fastenings. The stowage is done under his supervision.

The only kinds of merchandise admitted into this entrepôt are coarse sugars, fruits of all kinds, (provided they are packed in cases susceptible of being plumbed,) hides, oleaginous seeds, ashes, and guano. Fruits are permitted to have their packages changed; and merchandise found to be deteriorating, must be entered for consumption.

Examinations of the goods in the different entrepôts are made annually.

Samples are not allowed to be removed from any of the entrepôts without payment of the duties. Goods may be withdrawn from any in all quantities.

No allowances are made for deficiencies on withdrawal of goods from warehouse except on wines and liquors.

Change of packages is allowed on goods in entrepôt, *free* or *particular*. Wines may be drawn off from the lees, and the duty on these remitted; cases may be divided, and the goods culled, assorted, &c., those of the same species subject to different rates of duty not being allowed to be mixed, nor packages to be changed when the duty is based upon the nature of the package. Permission must first be granted, after request made in writing by the depositor.

Insurance is effected on merchandise in free entrepôt, without distinction of goods, at the rate of two franks per 1,000. When in particular entrepôt, the rate is higher. No fires or lights are allowed within either.

A receipt or certificate is given for goods in *free* or *particular* entrepôt, signed by the warehouse keeper, for form of which see Appendix J. When the merchandise is sold, transfer is made on the books, the original receipt, accompanied by a transfer certificate, is returned, and a new receipt is furnished to the purchaser, the transferring being entered on the books from the transfer certificate. This officer keeps an account of all merchandise deposited in, and withdrawn from, warehouse. Accounts are kept with the parties warehousing. For form, see Appendix J. For goods, on which ad valorem duties are charged, the values are kept. This officer collects the storage charges from the depositors. All labor is performed by them, they sending the laborers to the entrepôt, who do the work under the supervision of the customs officers. For a list of the books and forms to be brought into use on 1st January, 1848, see Appendix J 2.

The time for which merchandise is permitted to remain in entrepôt, is two years. Upon application being made to the King, which is referred to the Minister of Finance, the time is extended from term to term.

General bond is given before goods are entered and placed in entrepôt. The bond is given when the merchant or broker enters into the business

of importing goods. None is given for particular inward entries, and none specially given for transportations or exportations, unless the general bond shall be deemed insufficient to cover. The bond being originally given by the party doing business at the custom-house, who is generally a commission broker, the merchant owner may not have any bond in the customs for the duties on his goods, the broker's general bond, he being the importer, furnishing the security to Government for importation, transportation, or exportation. No bond, therefore, is given by the owners or lessees of stores used for the purposes of particular or fictitious entrepôt.

The transit of merchandise is conducted generally in the same manner as in France. The account of particulars is sent with the goods, and, after being *visèd* at certain offices on the route designated therein, is returned certified from the office of destination, or of issue from the country, as the case may be. Packages are plumbed, the leads, however, not being affixed to the separate packages when they can, with equal security, be placed on the means of conveyance, as the hatches of a vessel, the doors of a railway carriage, &c. If transit be by railway, a customs officer accompanies the merchandise to the office of destination or of issue, and to him are confided samples of wines and liquors in transit, duplicates being retained at the office of removal.

The merchandise in transit is at the risk of the owner. If, however, the injury bears no evidence of fraud, but is clearly the result of accident, the penalties imposed by the law are remitted, but the duties exacted, unless the King remits them. Heavy penalties, in some cases equal to confiscation of the property, and a fine of double the duty, are imposed for fraudulent mixtures, substractions, &c.

Articles prohibited to importation for consumption are admitted to entrepôt for transit.

The laws concerning the warehousing of merchandise in France and Belgium, with full details of the practice, and all the forms connected with the entering of goods at the customs for warehouse, and withdrawal for consumption, transit, or exportation, will be found in Appendices H, H 1, J, J 1, J 2, J 3.

In replying to that portion of the instructions directing such further inquiries as might be deemed useful, in connection with the warehousing system, or our foreign commerce, and the suggestion of such alterations as might be deemed advisable, it is proper to state, that the limited time given prevented any investigations except such as would naturally suggest themselves in the prosecution of the preceding inquiries.

Some prominent features, however, have presented themselves in so favorable a light, that it would be remiss not to call attention to them here, and, before doing so, to generally recommend, for the consideration of the Department, the incorporation into our system of the better features of the foreign systems, as they may appear in the details set forth in this report and the accompanying documents, so far as they may be found, upon investigation, to be decided improvements; especially as the revision of our system of warehousing, at this early stage of its growth, could be effected without injury to existing interests.

The systems of France and Belgium not affording so many points in

consonance with our own methods as that of Great Britain, attention has been more particularly directed to the improvements that might be afforded by that of the latter country.

While the English practice abounds with many unnecessary forms, the consequence of alterations and improvements in an old system, there is at the same time a perfect system of accountability running through all the departments of the customs, with an admirable adaptation to the general business of the country.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended to the Department, that our warehouse regulations be so amended as to secure the greatest simplicity of details in connection with the entry, export, and interior transit of warehouse goods; that some general description of stores be adopted, with certain necessary fastenings, &c., any of which, eligibly situated for business, may be, by the collectors of the several ports, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, selected as bonded warehouses, leaving the business of storage and labor entirely to the proprietors, the Government lock and supervision of the Government officer constituting the only variations from the ordinary business of storage. Give to the importer the right of selecting the store, and making his own terms for labor and storage, and to the warehouse business would be secured that vital element, necessary to its successful operation—perfect freedom in competition. It then becomes the interest of every importer to place his goods in bond; the real estate owner and mechanic are benefited by the increased demand for warehouses; the regulations as to buildings issued by the Government secure a better description of stores, from which results a consequent diminution of risk from fire in our large cities; and, finally, the interests of every class of the community become identified with the success of the system.

It is also recommended that permission be granted to owners of bonded goods to repair packages; to repack goods in such quantities as may suit the markets for which destined; to dye and print silks; to clean and restore goods damaged on the voyage of importation; and, in short, to grant every privilege that would not jeopardize the safety of the revenue; and also to allow the importation in bond, for exportation, of goods now prohibited, as, for instance, the packages in which brandies are imported into Mexico and South America, containing from ten to fifteen gallons, a size suitable for mule loads. These are prohibited by our laws; whilst in England, though equally prohibited for consumption, such packages are imported for export to those countries, and secure to British commerce an advantage our laws do not accord to us.

It is further recommended that there be granted to shipping the privilege they have in Great Britain, of taking what stores may be necessary for their intended voyage from warehouse without payment of duty. To prevent frauds, a tabular statement has been prepared of the required quantity for each man per diem of the different articles in general use, and the number of days required for a voyage. On a ship's return, the overplus is deposited in warehouse, to be taken from thence as part of the stores on the next voyage. And, also, generally to dispense with the bond now required from importers, when the goods are placed in the entire custody of the Government. In the English system a bond is

required for the reason that the owner or those storing for him have joint custody; but there would seem no necessity for it when the owner, as in our bonded warehouses, is entirely excluded from any supervision or control, directly or indirectly. In France, it has been seen that no bond is required, even on joint custody, it only being demanded by the customs when the goods go out of their possession.

The undersigned, in conclusion, would express through you their grateful recollection of the attention and assistance, in obtaining every information connected with the subject of their inquiries, received from the Hon. George Bancroft; General R. Armstrong, Consul at Liverpool; Hon. Mr. McGregor, M. P.; Hon. Mr. Dawson, Vice Chairman Commissioner of Customs; and from Mr. Collin, Mr. Chandler, and Sir John Hall, of the several dock companies in London.

To the customs officers generally in London and Liverpool, they feel indebted for the disposition to afford every information connected with their respective departments, and particularly to W. S. Kendall, Esq., Inspector General, London, for the zeal evinced in furthering their views.

To the Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, the American consulates and the customs authorities at Havre and Antwerp, their thanks are also due for the readiness evinced in furnishing every information desired.

Claiming your indulgence for any errors that may be found, and in the hope that the information collected and herewith respectfully submitted may prove serviceable to the Department in its efforts to render every facility to our commercial interests, the undersigned have the honor to subscribe themselves,

With great respect, your obedient servants,

CHARLES C. WALDEN,
D. P. BARHYDT.

Hon. R. J. WALKER, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

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*List of the Appendices accompanying the Report of the Warehouse Systems of England, France, and Belgium.*

A—London Dock Companies.—Replies to questions put to them; forms for doing business, and table of rates and regulations.

B—Liverpool Docks.—Table of rates and charges; act of incorporation, and rules and regulations of Albert Dock.

C—Birkenhead Docks.—Act of incorporation; map of the docks; description of buildings, and plan of scales used.

D—St. Katharine's Dock Companies.—Replies to questions addressed them; list of their employés; forms used in their business; table of rates and charges, and regulations concerning lights and fires.

E—Liverpool Custom-House.—Replies to questions; forms used in warehouse business, and forms of books kept.

F—London Custom-House.—Warehouse forms with explanations.

G—Custom-House at London Dock.—Forms used in warehouse business; forms of books, and explanations in reply to interrogatories.

H—Havre Custom-House.—Tariff of charges and forms of doing business in entrepôt, with forms of books, and translation of transit laws.

H 1—French code of custom-house laws.

H 2—Continuation of the same.

J—Antwerp Warehouse.—Forms and collection of commercial rates, &c.

J 1—Belgian general law of customs and excise.

J 2—Belgian revised warehouse law and regulations, with translations thereof.

J 3—Belgian law of transit and project of new law of transit, with translation.

K—Table of the average number of days required for foreign voyages, and the necessary stores for consumption of crew per diem.

NOTE.—These tables are constructed upon a principle to meet every probable duration of a voyage, by the simple operation of doubling and trebling, &c. Each computation has been made with an addition of 25 per cent. to guard against casualties.

K 1—St. Katharine's dock code of instructions for in-door department.

K 2—St. Katharine's dock companies' code of instructions for the out-door departments.

K 3—St. Katharine's dock companies' instructions to the police department, with plan of dock, location of engines, &c.

K 4—Act of incorporation of the St. Katharine's dock company.

L—Regulations prescribing the buildings which may be used as bonded warehouses under the warehouse act in Great Britain.

M—General orders relating to the customs in Great Britain, consolidated.

N—Tables of quantities allowed to be drawn from warehouse as samples in Great Britain.

O 1 to 38—Thirty-eight numbers of instructions for various officers of the customs in Great Britain.

P—Customs laws of Great Britain.—Edition of 1846.

Q—General orders and regulations of the Board of Customs of Great Britain.

R—Same from September, 1843, to January, 1847.

S—Instructions for collectors and comptrollers of customs at outports in Great Britain.

T—Customs regulations of Great Britain for 1845, '46, and '47.

V—Reports on custom-house frauds in Great Britain, 1843.

W—First and second part—East and West India Dock Companies.—Replies to questions addressed them; forms used in their business, complete; forms of books kept, and of returns made; chart showing position of up-town warehouses, and general plan of docks and warehouses, showing position of hoisting apparatus, &c.

X—Liverpool laws and regulations relating to dock and light dues, and schedule of dock rates.

NOTE.—The Appendices as per above list are on file in the Treasury Department. Extracts from them are hereto annexed, marked G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q.

## L—No. 1 g.—*Statement of prices of articles of hardware in* 1841, 1843, 1846, *and* 1849, *furnished by Curtis & Hands, of Philadelphia, October*, 1849.

| Articles. | Prices, 1841. | Prices, 1843. | Prices, 1846. | Prices, 1849. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Axes | $12 00 to $14 00 per dozen | $11 00 to $12 00 per dozen | $10 00 to $11 00 per dozen | $8 00 to $10 00 per dozen | In 1836, $16; the English long since excluded. |
| Shingling hatchets | 5 00 to 6 50....do | 5 00 to 6 00....do | 4 00 to 5 50....do | 3 00 to 5 00....do | Very few imported. |
| Scythes, grass and corn, or grain | 9 50 to 13 00....do | 8 50 to 12 00....do | 8 00 to 12 00....do | 7 00 to 10 00....do | |
| Sickles or reaping hooks | 5 00....do | 4 50 to 5 00....do | 4 00....do | 3 50 to 3 75....do | |
| Augers | 6 to 7 cents per ¼ inch per dozen | 4 50 to 5 50 | 4 50 to 5 50....do | 3¼ to 4½ per ¼ inch diameter | |
| Wood screws, (list prices) | 25 to 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 30 to 40 per cent. discount | 55 to 60 per cent. discount | In these, an immense reduction from old prices. |
| Sad irons | 5½ cents per pound | 4 cents per pound | 3¼ to 3½ cents per pound | 3 cents per pound | The English excluded. |
| Common shovels and spades | $5 25 to $5 50 per dozen | $4 75 to $5 per dozen | $4 50 to $5 per dozen | $4 to $4 50 per dozen | |
| Mill and cross-cut saws | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | The long or list price of mill saws is $1 per foot in length. |
| Mill and cross-cut saws, cast steel | 12½....do | 25....do | 25....do | 25 to 30 per cent. discount | The long or list price of cross-cut saws is 55 cents per foot in length. |
| Cast iron butt hinges | 20....do | 25....do | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 40 to 50....do | |
| Britannia table spoons | $6 50 to $10 per gross | $4 50 to $8 per gross | $4 00 to $8 00 per gross | $3 75 to $8 00 per gross | |
| Mortise locks | 18 00 to 36 per dozen | 12 00 to 24 per dozen | 12 00 to 21 00 per dozen | 7 25 to 16 50 per dozen | |
| Rim locks, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inches | Few or none made | 6 in., $13 50; 7 and 8 in., $16 50 per dozen | 13 50 to 16 60....do | 5 in., $9; 6 in., $10; 7 in., $13; 8 in., $22 50 | Also an inferior article, from $1 50 to $2 00 per dozen less. |
| Brass-head shovel and tongs | 20 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 30 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Hoes | $3 50 to $4 per dozen | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen | $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen | $2 00 to $2 50 per dozen | |
| Gimlets | 3 50 to 5 per gross | 2 75 to 3 50 per gross | 2 50 to 3 00 per gross | 2 25 to 2 75 per gross | |
| Nail hammers | 3 75 to 10 per dozen | 2 50 to 8 00 per dozen | 2 25 to 8 00 per dozen | 2 00 to 7 00 per dozen | |
| Hollow ware, (pots, kettles, &c.) | 70 00 to 75 per ton | 60 00 to 65 00 per ton | 55 00 to 60 00 per ton | 50 00 to 55 00 per ton | To these may be added stoves of cast iron, at about the same rates. |
| Iron wire | 10 to 20 per cent. discount | 30 to 35 per cent. discount | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 45 to 50 per cent. discount | |
| Butcher knives, (list prices) | Net | Net | 10 to 20....do | 30 per cent. discount | |
| Cotton, wool, and horse cards | $4 50, $3, and $2 25 per dozen | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen | $4, $2 50, and $2 per dozen | $2 75, $1 75, and $1 37 per dozen | |
| Wrought iron table and other butt hinges | | 25 per cent. discount from list price | 40 to 45 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Best sand paper | $3 75 per ream | $3 50 per ream | $2 50 to $2 75 per ream | $2 to $2 50 per ream | |
| Eliptic or carriage springs | 12 to 15 cents per pound | 10½ cents per pound | 9½ to 10 cents per pound | 9 to 9½ cents per pound | |
| Carpenter's rules, (list prices) | 20 per cent. discount | 35 per cent. discount | 35 to 40 per cent. discount | 50 per cent. discount | |
| Table and bed castors. To these may be added a long list of furniture hardware, which will exhibit a constant reduction in prices; such as thumb and door latches, hand and house bells, brass butt hinges, &c., &c. | | | | | |

NOTE.—Where there is great variety in one article, as screws, hinges, &c., a price list is adopted, and the fluctuations are arranged by per cent. on that list.

G.

EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY,
*Billiter Square, October* 27, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th September, enclosing a series of questions which you desired to have answered by this company. It is in original herewith, with the detailed answers you required.

I have only to express the hope of the Court of Directors that the information may be found useful to you, and to assure you that if further details are requisite, they shall be furnished upon your application to me.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE COLLIN, *Secretary.*

CHARLES C. WALDEN, Esq.,
*Commissioner from the United States of America.*

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*Series of Inquiries addressed to the East and West India Dock Company by the American Commissioners.*

1. The number of warehouses in your docks where foreign imports are stored, and how far separated into distinct stores by permanent wall or by iron doors, or by other mode of separation?

2. The descriptions of goods thus stored, and how far there are separate stores for different descriptions of goods?

3. A full description of these warehouses or stores; how and of what material built; number of stores or floors, and depth and extent of cellars; how far they are fire-proof, and to what extent erected on arches without timber; how many of them are immediately upon the water, and how many distant therefrom; and how far the conveniences of landing, and of loading and unloading goods to and from them; the depth of water at the docks or basins; the nature and position of the hoisting apparatus at the place of landing and at the warehouse, whether by steam or otherwise?

4. The means used to guard and protect the goods from combustion and the buildings from fire and accident; how and at what times fires are permitted or lights introduced, and in what manner; and the means for extinguishing fires?

5. How far and to what extent iron has been introduced in the construction of warehouses, either for roof, rafters, joists, or otherwise as well as the materials for flooring, and the expense of building such warehouses; with, if practicable, a ground plan of the dock and warehouses attached thereto?

6. How and for what terms, and at what rate of rent, the warehouses for tobacco are leased to the Government?

7. The amount of goods stored, giving the description, as far as practicable, and the quantity and character of each; the rate of storage; how far the charge is diminished for a longer period of storage? (This question refers only to goods in bond.)

8. A full description of the books kept at such warehouses, and by what number and character of clerks and other officers; the checks on subordinate storekeepers to ascertain the disposition made of goods entrusted to their custody; the manner of keeping their accounts; how often examined to test their correctness, and by whom; how an examination is made of the goods on hand, and how often; the different blank forms for the receipt and delivery of merchandise; and the means to prevent adulteration of liquors and other articles?

9. A full description of the official names and duties of all persons transacting the business in such warehouses, and the compensation paid each?

10. The hours within which the warehouses are kept open; what articles are considered combustible or perishable; and how or where the combustible or perishable articles are kept, and for what length of time?

11. The actual expense of warehousing goods and of keeping them in warehouse, distinguishing the different kinds of goods, say dry goods or hardware in packages, sugars, molasses, tea, coffee, spices, dye woods, hides, wines and spirits in casks or in bottle?

12. How far marine or other railways are used for placing goods in the warehouses; and the length of time occupied in warehousing cargoes, as well as in shipping them from the warehouses; together with the delay on this account and detention of vessels; and what portion of the time of a vessel is taken up in depositing and receiving goods from each warehouse?

13. Packages in bad order, how repacked, &c., and how far the importer is allowed the control, direction or supervision of such labor; whether the description of package can be altered, and under what restrictions?

14. What is the custom among importers in regard to insurance on merchandise in the docks; what rates of premium are charged; do the dock companies insure their warehouses; and if so, the premiums paid thereon?

15. What returns are made, statistical or otherwise, to the Government of the bonded goods on hand, and what data these returns are made from?

16. Please give blank forms of such returns, and of all forms connected with the warehousing of bonded articles, and plans of the different descriptions of hoisting apparatus used in your docks?

17. Please give form of certificate issued to owner of goods in bond; the regulations concerning the transfer of property under such certificates, and the laws governing same; are such certificates used as security for obtaining loans from the Bank of England or other bankers; and how do they compare with other securities in the market?

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*Replies of the East and West India Dock Company.*

"1. The number of warehouses in your docks where foreign imports are stored; and how far separated into distinct stores by permanent wall, or by iron doors, or by other mode of separation?"

At the *western docks* there are fourteen principal warehouses for import goods. Those that are contiguous are separated from each other by thick walls. The only internal communications with each other are between Nos. 9 and 10 warehouses, where there are iron doors on each floor, and between No. 12 warehouse and No. 2 rum warehouse by wooden doors.

At the *eastern docks*, there are four stacks of brick-built warehouses on the south quay of the import dock; two on the west quay; one at the east quay; and three stacks at the east end of the north quay.

The *up-town warehouses* consist of four stacks of warehouses, brick-built, situated in Fenchurch street, Jewry street, Billiter street, and Crutched Friars, as shown in the accompanying plan, (Appendix F.)

Detailed descriptions of all these warehouses will be found in the answer to question No. 3.

"2. The description of goods thus stored, and how far there are separate stores for different descriptions of goods?"

The arrangement of the company's warehouses, and their general appropriation is as under stated.

*Western Dock—North Quay Import Dock.*

Warehouse No. 1. Tea, indigo, silk, piece goods, and other East India and China goods required for inspection at the town warehouses. Such goods landed from ships discharged in this dock are here deposited until removed to town for inspection and sale, by order of the inspectors.

Warehouses Nos. 2 and 3. East and West India sugar and cocoa, India rice, ginger, turmeric, hemp, and jute.

Warehouses Nos. 4, 5, and 6. East and West India sugar and coffee, cotton, and pepper.

Warehouses Nos. 7 and 8. East and West India sugar.

Warehouses Nos. 9 and 10. East and West India sugar. Foreign coffee and sugar.

Warehouse No. 11. Drugs, &c., cassia, cochineal, and cotton.

*South Quay Import Dock.*

Warehouse No. 12. Foreign sugar and flour.

*Rum and Wine Department.*—Rum, wine, and spirits.

*East and West Wood Ways.*—Furniture and dye woods.

*South Dock and South Quay of the Export Dock.*—Deals, oak, teak, and birch, timber and staves.

*Blackwall Basin.*

Warehouse for saltpetre.

*Eastern Docks.*

*West Quay Warehouse.*—Tea, indigo, silk, and other East India and China goods required for inspection of the trade at the up-town warehouses. Such goods landed from ships discharged in this dock are here deposited until removed to town for inspection and sale by order of the inspectors. Also, East India sugar and rice.

*South Quay.*—East and West India sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, and cotton.

*North Quay.*—Saltpetre.

*Up-town Warehouses.*

Crutched Friars. Tea, shellac, lac dye, and hides.
Fenchurch street. Tea, silk, and drugs.
Jewry street. Indigo.
Belliter street. Spices, ivory, piece goods, lacquered ware.

"3. A full description of these warehouses or stores; how and of what material built; number of stores or floors, and depth and extent of cellars; how far they are fire-proof, and to what extent erected on arches without timber; how many of them are immediately upon the water, and how many distant therefrom; and how far the conveniences of landing, and of loading and unloading goods to and from them; the depth of water at the docks and basins; the nature and position of the hoisting apparatus at the place of landing and at the warehouse, whether by steam or otherwise?"

*Western Docks.*

The whole of these buildings are constructed with brick walls. *Nos.* 1 *and* 9 *warehouses* consist of five divisions each; the wings contain cellar, ground floor, first floor, and second floor; the other three divisions contain one floor more in height. There are brick party walls between each of the divisions, communicating by iron doors; the east end of No. 9 warehouse communicates by iron doors with No. 10 warehouse.

*Nos.* 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, *and* 8 *warehouses* consist of three divisions each, which contain cellars, five floors above, and attics; these warehouses having kerb roofs, making seven stories in all. There is no communication from any one of these warehouses to those adjoining. There are cross walls separating the divisions; but there are openings in them, with wooden doors, for communication one with the other. There are iron caps and story posts to these warehouses in the cellars and ground floors; and to two of them (Nos. 2 and 4 warehouses) iron caps and posts to the floor above.

No. 5 *warehouse* consists of five divisions. The centre division contains cellar and two floors above. The four other divisions contain cellar and ground floor stories. There are cross walls separating the divisions, but there are openings for communication with each other, and iron doors. There are no iron posts or caps in this warehouse. Between Nos. 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 6 and 7, and 7 and 8, are enclosed divisions containing cellar and ground floor stories. The floors to these buildings are supported by wooden posts and caps. As these buildings are lower than the adjoining warehouses, and have no internal communications with them, they, in some measure, detach the warehouses from each other.

No. 10 *warehouse*, at the east end of the import dock, consists of cellars, ground floor, and two floors above; the floors partly supported by iron posts and caps. A portion at the end next No. 9 warehouse is divided off by a cross wall, in which are iron doors of communication on each floor. There are no other cross walls throughout the building.

No. 11 *warehouse*, at the west end of the import dock, consists of ground floor and two floors over. The floors are supported by wooden posts

and caps, and there are no cross walls throughout the building. This warehouse is detached from any other building.

No. 12 *warehouse*, situated on the centre of the south quay of the import dock, consists of a ground floor and two floors over. The floors are supported on wooden posts and caps; there are no internal cross walls. The lower floor is appropriated to the storage of wine and rum, and has several large vats for vatting the rum. The first floor is appropriated partly to the vatting department, and to the storage of dry goods, and the upper floor is also appropriated to the storage of dry goods.

Nos. 1 and 2 *rum warehouses and vaults*, consist of cellar and ground floor. The cellars are groined over with brick work, but there are openings formed by cast iron frames in the vaults inside the building, for taking in and delivering the rums. There are also circular openings in the centre of each groin formed by cast iron cylinders, with cast iron plates covering them, having glass illuminators for giving light to the vaults. There are also unenclosed internal stone staircases against the front and back walls, to form communications between the vaults and the ground floor of the warehouses. There are external windows in the vaults on both sides; those on the south side (next the export dock) having iron shutters. There are also several iron doors communicating with an area extending along the back. There are iron doors and windows in the north front of the ground story, and iron doors, but no windows, on the south front. The roofs are formed with lantern lights. These two warehouses are detached from each other, No. 12 warehouse intervening. At one of the extreme ends of each of these warehouses is a small open shed, with groined vaults of brick arches underneath, similar to the formerly described vaults, and communicating therewith; also appropriated to the storage of spirits. In these there is no communication between the cellar and ground floors; but there are cast iron cylinders with glass illuminators to the centre of the groins as in Nos. 1 and 2 rum warehouses. Above each of these vaults is a lantern roof. The back of the building is enclosed with a brick wall; the front next the import dock is open.

The warehouses for the reception of mahogany, cedar, and other wood goods, are as follows: *At the east wood wharf*, two sheds (Nos. 2 and 3) for mahogany, enclosed with brick walls, and having cast iron columns and caps to support the roof; and one shed, (No. 3,) also for mahogany, standing on wooden posts. The whole of these three sheds have traveling machines in the roofs for storing the logs in piles, and for delivering them on to the carriages or trucks. There is also a shed, (No. 1,) open in front, the back and sides enclosed with brick walls, and the roof supported by iron columns and caps, for rosewood, cedar, and other woods. The whole of the walls of these buildings have considerable openings in them for gaugeways, and for air and light. *At the west wood wharf* there is a shed, (No. 2,) for mahogany, with traveling machines in the roof, similar to those at the east wood wharf, inclosed with brick walls; also, a shed (No. 1) for cedar, rosewood, &c., similar to No. 1 at the east wood wharf; a shed, (No. 3,) open in front, standing upon wooden posts; and another shed, (No. 4,) open in front, at the west end of the wharf. Attached to the wood department are also three sheds

contiguous to the south wall, on the export dock side, constructed of timber, and enclosed with open battenings.

The whole of the warehouses for import goods are placed at a distance from the water varying from fifty to sixty feet.

On the north, east, and west quays are shelter sheds between the warehouses and the wharf side, to protect the goods when landed, till warehoused, and while being coopered, or the packages otherwise repaired; and on the rum quay is a cast iron shed continuing the whole length of the quay.

As fires are not permitted in any part of the import dock, the buildings are not rendered fire-proof in any other way than having iron doors in the party walls, as already described.

In delivering the goods into craft or vessels in the import dock, they are of course trucked across the quay; but carts and wagons are not permitted to enter the gates of the import dock. The land delivery is effected by a road which circumscribes the import dock, so that the import business is not interrupted by the access of carts and wagons on the quay, which would be attended with much inconvenience.

The depth of water upon the sill of the Blackwall dock gates at high water, by Trinity datum, is twenty-four feet three inches; but the spring tides are sometimes one or two feet above this level, and the neap tides generally from three to five feet lower.

The machines used in all the docks for unloading the ships are jib cranes of various powers, up to fifteen tons, fixed on the dock quays; and derricks, worked by jiggers attached to them, when working out of more than one hatchway at a time; but the landing cranes are all made to plumb the hatchways of the ships.

The housing cranes consist of iron jibs fixed to the upper parts of the warehouses, connected with machines, having suitable gear work placed on the ground floor of the warehouses. The housing machines to the rum vaults are wrought iron jibs, with proper gearing attached to them. Four of the mahogany sheds have traveling machines in the roofs for piling the logs, and for delivering them on to trucks or wagons. Heavy logs by these means are moved with great facility.

The whole of the machinery is worked by manual labor.

There are inclosed wooden sheds, requiring no particular description, in the export dock, for the reception of import goods, as well as goods for exportation.

### *Eastern Docks.*

*No.* 1 *warehouse* consists of one floor only, which is divided into two portions by a cross wall, in which are iron doors of communication. *Nos.* 2 *and* 3 *warehouses* consist of ground floor, and one floor above, communicating with each other by openings without doors on the ground floor, and by iron doors on the one-pair floor. The story posts are of iron. *Nos.* 4 *and* 5 *warehouses* are precisely similar to Nos. 2 and 3 warehouses. *Nos.* 6 *and* 7 *warehouses* consist of cellar and two floors above. The cellars are constructed with groined arches on iron stanchions. They communicate with each other by iron doors. The entrances to the vaults are by external steps and iron doors, and there is no internal

communication between the cellar and ground floor stories. There are also iron doors of communication in the cross walls on the ground floor and first floor.

There are no warehouses for the numbers between 7 and 12.

*Nos. 12 and 13 warehouses* consist of ground floor and two floors over. There is a party wall dividing the warehouses from each other, in which are iron doors of communication on each floor. The floors are supported by iron posts. *No. 14 warehouse* consists of one story, with a mezzanine floor throughout, supported upon iron posts. The *saltpetre warehouses* on the north quay of the import dock are one story in height, and consist of three principal divisions, and two small intermediate divisions. There are some doors of communication between the large and small divisions, but the internal communication is not continued so as to connect the principal divisions with each other.

The *east quay warehouse* consists of ground floor story and one story over. It has an iron roof and iron posts to support the floor. There is no cross wall in this building.

The *new part of the cotton warehouse*, on the north side of the export dock, consists of ground floor story, and one floor over, having traveling machines in the roof for housing and delivering the goods. The other parts of the building consist of one story only. There is a communication throughout, by openings in the internal walls.

On the quays of the *export docks* are sheds for the protection of goods brought down for shipment; and, on the north and south quays of the import dock, are shelter sheds for protecting the goods till warehoused.

The depth of water on the sill of the Blackwall lock gates of the eastern docks, by Trinity datum, is 24 feet 10 inches; but the spring and neap tides will make it sometimes more or less than this.

*Up-town Warehouses.*

*Fenchurch street warehouse* contains throughout a basement floor, the greater part of which has an intermediate floor between that and the ground floor story; and there are five floors above. There are several division walls across the warehouses, in some of which are communications by iron doors. For affording facility for housing and delivering at these warehouses, there is an opening left between them, called the "long yard." There are also two quadrangular delivery yards, one at the north end and the other at the east side of the south end, which are constantly used for delivery. There is also a quadrangular delivery yard at the west side of the south end, which is not generally used, but which could be made available, if rendered necessary by the classification of goods, or any other cause.

This stack of warehouses is constructed with iron story posts in the basement floor.

The whole warehouse is appropriated to the storage of tea, raw silk, gums, &c.

*Jewry street warehouse* contains throughout a basement floor, and five floors above, and has a communication on the cellar floor and the upper floors with Fenchurch street warehouse, by iron doors. This warehouse has some division walls in which are also iron doors. The floors of the

ground floor story are supported by iron posts. There is a quadrangular area to the warehouse for housing and delivering the goods.

This stack is appropriated to the housing of indigo.

*Crutched Friars warehouse* contains throughout a basement floor, the greater part of which has an intermediate floor between that and the ground floor story; and there are five floors above. There are division walls across this warehouse, in which are iron doors. The floors of the ground floor story are supported by iron story posts. There is an internal open quadrangular area for housing and delivering the goods.

This warehouse is appropriated to the storage of tea, wool, lac dye, shellac, and dry hides.

*Billiter street warehouse* is formed with two quadrangular open areas for housing and delivering the goods, the north area of which has been covered with a glazed roof between the ground and first floor, as a show room for ivory. The warehouse contains a basement and four floors above. There are division walls, with doors of communication in the same, which are partly of iron.

This warehouse is appropriated to the storage of silk and cotton piece goods, ivory, cinnamon, and drugs, and China and lacquered ware.

"4. The means used to guard and protect the goods from combustion and the buildings from fire and accident; how, and at what time fires are permitted or lights introduced, and in what manner, and the means for extinguishing fires?"

Iron doors in the division walls have been introduced in some of the north quay warehouses of the western import dock; the vaults under the rum warehouses are arched with brick work. Iron doors and iron shutters to the windows are fixed in the front of the vaults and warehouse next the export dock. Neither lights nor fires are permitted either on board ships in the western import dock, where the principal part of the company's business is transacted, on the quays, or in any of the warehouses; but in the eastern import dock, the export and south docks, fire and lights are allowed in the offices and on board ships, between the hours of 6 a. m., and 9 p. m., under special licenses to be obtained from the company's principal of police. See regulations as to fire and candle, page 14, Appendix B.

Land and floating fire-engines, the property of the company, are placed at several stations round the docks, completely fitted with the necessary appendages. These engines are exercised on a fixed day in each month by the officers and men on the establishment. They are constantly attended to and kept in good working condition.

At the up-town warehouses candle-light, when required, is supplied in locked lanterns.

There is a police patrol, relieved at regulated intervals, constantly on duty, both at the town warehouses and the open docks, who have special charge in respect to all fire and light; and any infringement of the company's regulations in this respect can be punished by fine, under the authority of the company's act of Parliament.

"5. How far and to what extent iron has been introduced in the construction of warehouses, either for roof, rafters, joists, or otherwise, as

well as the materials for flooring, and the expense of building such warehouses, with (if practicable) a ground plan of the dock and warehouses attached thereto?"

Iron work has been used in the construction of the warehouses only in the following parts of the work, viz: posts and caps for supporting some of the floors; doors in party walls partially introduced; external doors to rum warehouses and vaults; sashes to the windows of the warehouses; shutters to sashes in rum vaults; iron columns and caps to support roofs of mahogany sheds; quay shed at rum department wholly of iron; columns and girders for supporting roofs of rum warehouses and sheds, and for frames to openings in vaults of rum warehouses; also, for columns and caps to some portions of the open sheds on the quay. Cast iron has not been introduced either for roofs, rafters, joists, or otherwise, except as described above. All the roofs and girders of the warehouses and sheds, with the exception of the rum quay shed already mentioned, are of timber, as well as the joists and flooring.

With regard to the expense of building such warehouses, this company has no data upon which it could give a satisfactory estimate. Some of their warehouses were built in the beginning of the present century, and it is obvious that no calculation could be formed from the expense incurred in those erections. If they had now new warehouses to build, they would put the work up to tender, by contract, and would decide, probably, with reference not merely to the lowest offer, but to the known capability of the party so tendering to execute the work in a satisfactory manner.

A ground plan of the docks and warehouses is transmitted herewith, (Appendix G,) which will exhibit the position of every shed and building on the premises, and the spots where the several fixed cranes are placed.

"6. How, and for what terms, and at what rate of rent, the warehouses for tobacco are leased to the Government?"

There is no tobacco warehouse in the East and West India docks.

"7. The amount of goods stored, giving the description, as far as practicable, and the quantity and character of each; the rate of storage; how far the charge is diminished for a longer period of storage?" (This question refers only to goods in bond.)

The fluctuations in the stock of goods, by the landing of new goods, or the delivery of old goods, will be of daily occurrence; but it is considered that a series of the monthly stock accounts for the year ended on 31st August last, (the latest period to which it can be accurately compiled,) will show, as far as practicable, the quantity and description of goods usually warehoused by the company. Such a series is transmitted herewith, (Appendix A.)

A copy of the last edition of the table of rates, (Appendix B,) will explain the operation of the charges.

It may be stated that the accrued rents, due to the company on the goods warehoused with them on the 30th September last, are estimated at about £96,000.

"8. A full description of the books kept at each warehouse, and by what number and character of clerks and other officers; the check on subordinate storekeepers to ascertain the disposition made of goods entrusted to their custody; the manner of keeping their accounts; how often examined to test their correctness, and by whom; how an examination is made of the goods on hand, and how often; the different blank forms for the receipts and delivery of merchandise; and the means to prevent adulteration of liquors and other articles?"

For the convenience of business, the whole of the company's warehouses are numbered or named, and are divided into departments, each comprising one, two, or more warehouses. All the departments for dry goods are conducted upon the same plan, and therefore a description of one will be sufficient for all.

The department for wet goods, called the "rum and wine department," differing in many respects from the others, a description of this is given also.

It must, however, be understood that the business transacted at the warehouses themselves, whether for wet or dry goods, relates only to the reception of goods from the ship; their management and custody in the warehouse, and final delivery therefrom; the account of all charges incurred, and the authentication and record of all authorities for transfer or delivery, being kept in the general office. The arrangement of the general office, western dock, will be found in the following statement:

*The establishment at one of the Departments referred to above, viz: that comprising Warehouses Nos. 2 and 3, is as follows:*

| No. | Official name. | Salary. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Warehouse keeper | £200 per annum | General management of the department. |
| 1 | Deputy on the quay | 95 do. | Responsible for the proper landing of the cargoes of ships unloading, and for the management of the laborers employed on the quay. |
| 1 | Warehouse clerk | 100 do. | Performing the office duty of the warehouse, and assisting the warehouse keeper when necessary. |
| 1 | Writer | 15s. weekly | Assisting the warehouse clerk. |
| 1 | Foreman cooper | £105 per annum | Surveying cargoes and goods generally, either before or after landing—the first with respect to storage, and the latter with reference to the condition of the packages; making out certificates of survey or damage as required, and directing the working coopers employed at the department. |
| 2 | Assistant foremen coopers | 30s. each weekly | Assisting the foreman cooper as may be necessary. |
| 3 | Foremen | 30s. to 35s. each weekly | Sorting and delivery of goods under the direction of the warehouse keeper, in obedience to orders received through the general office. |
| 6 | Assistant foremen | 21s. to 23s. weekly | |
| 2 | Foremen ship-workers | 25s. each weekly | Unloading ships discharging at the department under the immediate control of the deputy on the quay. |
| 1 | Foreman of the hold | 19s. weekly | In charge of the hold of ships discharging at the department. |
| 1 | Housing foreman | 18s. weekly | Receiving goods into the warehouse and recording their place of stowage. |
| 1 | Sampler | 18s. a week | Sampling and marking goods. |
| 1 | Marker | 18s. a week | |

The classes of foreman ship-worker, foreman of the hold, housing foreman, sampler, and marker, are increased in number as necessary by the appointment of permanent or preferable laborers to act as such for the time.

The pay of the laborer is 15s. a week, and the number employed is regulated by the demands of the service.

## STATEMENT—Continued.

### RUM AND WINE DEPARTMENT.

| No. | Official name. | Salary. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Warehouse keeper | £250 per annum | Duties similar to those of the same officers at warehouses Nos. 2 and 3. |
| 1 | Warehouse clerk | 100 do. | |
| 1 | Deputy on the quay | 120 do. | |
| 1 | Writer | 15s. weekly | |
| 2 | Sub-warehouse keepers | £95 per annum and £100 per annum | Each in charge of a portion of the vaults and warehouses under the control of the warehouse keeper. |
| 1 | Principal gauger | 140 do. | Gauging rum, wine, and spirits; making out landing accounts for the importers. |
| 1 | Assistant gauger | 60 do. | |
| 1 | Principal cooper | 200 do. | In charge of rum and wine with reference to the security of the casks, in surveying goods, and general direction of all coopers employed at the department. |
| 2 | Foremen coopers | 105 do. each | Duties the same as those at warehouses Nos. 2 and 3. |
| 1 | Assistant cooper | 30s. weekly | |
| 2 | Sampling coopers | 28s. 6d. each weekly | Sampling, &c. |
| 4 | Foremen | 30s. and 34s. each weekly | Vatting rum and delivering rum and spirits, &c. |
| 2 | Assistant foremen | 25s. and 26s. do. | |

### GENERAL OFFICE, WESTERN DOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal clerk | £200 per annum | General arrangement of the office under the immediate direction of the superintendent and inspector. |
| 7 | Leger clerks, and | 85 per annum to £140 per annum | Entering all goods received in the leger, (a blank sheet of which will be found in Appendix C,) and recording all orders for transfer or delivery. |
| 11 | Assistant clerks | | |
| 1 | Comptroller | 275 do. | Receiving all sums on account of rent and extra charges due upon goods lying in the western import dock; payment to the warehouse keepers of all money due to the foremen and laborers for wages. |
| | Assisted by a clerk | 105 do. | |
| 1 | Examiner of landing accounts | 90 do. | Examination of all landing accounts sent from the western dock; making out abstracts of ships' cargoes, &c., under the immediate direction of the inspector. |

To insure the security of the company with respect to the correct delivery of goods, the due collection of the charges and the preservation of uniformity and accuracy in the system of accounts is the duty of the examiner's office. This department is composed of one principal clerk and eleven assistants, with further aid when necessary, and is under the special control and direction of the inspector.

The course of examination is as follows:

The bills of charges after preparation by the leger clerks, are examined as to their correctness in every point before the goods are delivered, and if found to be correct they are certified by the examining clerk.

The daily warehouse accounts or schedules, termed "specifications," are examined on the day following, and compared with the constables' passes, the delivery, and other orders, to ascertain that the correct goods have been delivered. To insure that the correct amount of charges has been paid to the company, the amount of receipts entered by the leger clerks in the specification is compared with the total amount of the receiver's receipts.

The delivery, and all other orders, are examined also with reference to the correctness of their endorsements, and to insure that the quantities ordered to be delivered are correctly discharged from the document and properly posted in the company's large leger.

To illustrate the arrangement of warehouses and offices herein described, a series of forms of documents filled up accompanies this, (Appendix C,) which are copied from an actual transaction, and shows the whole course of business with reference to two consignments, one of dry and the other of wet goods. This series exhibits every operation upon those two consignments as it actually occurred, commencing with the landing from the ship to the final delivery from the warehouse and discharge from the company's books. In the series will be found an illustration of all operations of importance connected with every description of dry or wet goods warehoused with the company.

With regard to the means used to prevent adulteration of liquors and other articles, it is presumed that the general supervision of the company's and customs' officers combined is sufficient to prevent any transactions of the kind referred to; the goods being in the custody of the customs, as well as in that of the company.

9. *A full description of the official names and duties of all persons transacting the business in such Warehouses, and the compensation paid to each.*

The establishment of the company as connected with their docks and warehouses is as follows:

| No. | Official Name. | Salary. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Superintendent | £750 per annum and a residence | General superintendence of the whole of the docks and warehouses of the company. |
| 1 | Inspector | 350...do. | General supervision of all matters of account and direction of the examiner's department. |
| 1 | Principal of police | 250....do....and a residence | General charge of the whole of the company's premises with reference to their security from fire, robbery, and the like dangers. |

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Principal warehouse keepers, viz: | | |
| | 1 for the town warehouses | £400 per annum and a house | General arrangement of their respective departments under the direction of the superintendent. |
| | 1 for the eastern dock | 300....do.....do. | |
| | 1 for the western docks | 300....do. | |
| 15 | Warehouse keepers | 100....do....to £250 per annum | In charge of their respective divisions of warehouses under the immediate direction of the principal warehouse keeper, subject to the general or special orders of the superintendent. |
| 2 | Sub-warehouse keepers | 95...do....and 100....do. | Each in charge of a portion of the vaults and warehouses for rum, wine, and spirits, |
| 8 | Warehouse clerks | 85....do....to..100....do. | Performance of the office duty at the warehouses, with assistance to the warehouse keeper if necessary. |
| 9 | Deputies on the quay | 90....do.....to..130....do. | Responsible for the proper discharge of the cargoes of ships, and in charge of all goods landed on the quay; all the laborers employed both there and on board the ships being immediately under their direction. |
| 55 | Foremen | 27s. 6d. to 42s. weekly | Sorting and delivery of goods under the direction of the respective warehouse keepers. |
| 52 | Assistant foremen | 21s. to 26s. weekly | |
| 11 | Foremen ship-workers | 25s. weekly | Discharge of all ships' cargoes under the immediate direction of the duputy on the quay and warehouse keeper, |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Foremen of the hold | 19s. weekly | In charge of the holds of ships discharging cargoes, and directing the laborers employed, under control as above. |
| 3 | Housing foremen | 18s....do | Receiving goods into the warehouses and recording their description and place of stowage. |
| 4 | Samplers | 18s....do | Sampling and marking. |
| 4 | Markers | 18s....do | [N. B.—These and the three preceding classes are increased according to the requirements of business, by the appointment of eligible permanent or preferable laborers to the respective duties for a time.] |
| 1 | Sample collector | 21s....do | Receiving all samples from the various departments, and forwarding them to the sample office at the dock house. |

## OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Comptroller | £275 per annum | Receipt and acknowledgment of all rents and extra charges due upon goods, and payment to the warehouse keepers of all money due to laborers for wages. |
| 3 | Receivers | 160....do....to £200 per annum. | |
| 2 | Sub-receivers | 100....do....and 160....do | |
| 3 | Chief clerks | 160....do....to 200....do | Directing respectively the offices of the superintendent, the general office western docks, and that at the up-town warehouses. |
| 1 | Principal examiner | 150....do | Arrangement and working of the examiner's office under the direction of the inspector. |
| 62 | Permanent clerks | 85....do....to..140....do | General office or warehouse duty as may be required, assisted by extra clerks, of whom the number varies according to the amount of business. The pay of the extra clerk is £1 11s. 6d. a week, and the present number employed is 54. |
| 62 | Writers | 15s. weekly to 25s. weekly | |

## DOCK MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | First dockmaster | £350 per annum and a residence | General superintendence of all matters relating to the docking of ships and the arrangement of the vessels within the docks, under the immediate control of the superintendent. |
| 1 | Assistant to dockmaster | 150....do....do | |
| 1 | Dockmaster for the western export dock | 175....do....do | Docking and other duties relative to shipping at their respective departments, subject to the direction of the first dockmaster. |
| 1 | Dockmaster for the south dock | 150....do....do | |
| 1 | Dockmaster for eastern docks | 300....do....do | Docking and other duties relating to shipping at the eastern docks. |
| 5 | Foremen of lock gates | 30s. weekly and a residence for each | Each in charge of one of the dock gates, under the immediate orders of the respective dockmasters. |

## STATEMENT—Continued.

### DOCK MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| No. | Official Name. | Salary. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Foremen of the transporting gangs.... | 30s. weekly..... | Each in charge of a gang of men doing duty respectively at the eastern dock and the western import and export docks, in transporting ships from one station to another as may be required, under direction as in the preceding. |
| 1 | Master of the steam tug..... | 28s. weekly..... | In charge of the company's steam tug, used for aiding the transport of ships within the docks. |
| 1 | Boarding officer..... | 27s. 6d. weekly ..... | Boards all ships intending to enter the docks, to ascertain the particulars of her cargo, &c., draught of water, &c. |
| 1 | Foreman lightermen..... | 25s. weekly..... | In charge of the company's lighters engaged in the removal of goods from ships discharging, to other departments than that in which the vessel is quayed. [Laborers are employed as may be required at the dock gates at 21s. and 22s. weekly; and the pay of the men in the transporting gangs is 18s. weekly in summer, and 21s. weekly in winter.] |

### WHARFINGER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>5 | Principal wharfinger .....<br>Assistant wharfingers..... | £160 per annum.....<br>At 30s. weekly to £100 per annum. | In charge of the wharves and sheds of the export docks for the reception, custody, and delivery of goods brought for shipment on board vessels loading there. |

### GAUGER'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>1 | Principal gauger.....<br>Assistant to gauger..... | £140 per annum.....<br>60 ....do..... | Gauging all liquids warehoused with the company, and making out the landing accounts and other returns for the importers. |

### PRINTING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>4 | Printer, with.....<br>Assistants..... | 40s. weekly.....<br>12s. to 21s. weekly..... | Printing sample papers and other small forms used by the company. |

## COOPERS' DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Principal foreman | £200 per annum | Stationed at the rum and wine department, and specially in charge of the wet goods there with reference to the security of the casks, &c.; surveying goods on board ships, or in the warehouses, or on the quays, and directing the whole of the coopers employed at the department. |
| 1 | Principal foreman | 140 ....do | Stationed on the north quay, western import dock, and in the performance of similar duties to the preceding. |
| 1 | Foreman of the cooperage | 35s. weekly | In charge of the company's cooperage for making new casks and cobbling old, &c., and in charge of coopers' stores. |
| 8 | Foremen coopers | £105 per annum | Stationed at the various departments for the purpose of surveying cargoes and goods generally, either before or after landing, and making out certificates of survey or damage as required. They have also the direction of the working coopers on the quays, &c. |
| 8 | Assistant coopers | 30s. weekly | |
| 1 | Rafter | 25s. weekly | Rafting timber from the river or other docks to the company's docks; rafting and arrangement of the same and of other timber discharged within the company's premises. |
| 5 | Assistants to rafter | 21s. do | |

## ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Engineers | £275 per annum each and residences | In charge of the whole of the buildings and works of company generally with reference to their repair and good order for working purposes. |
| 1 | Principal foreman | 48s. weekly | Under the direction of the preceding for general purposes. |
| 1 | Second foreman | 42s. do. | |
| 1 | Engine worker | 33s. do. | For steam tug. |
| 1 | Storekeeper | £90 per annum | In charge of the company's stores, receiving and delivering them to the respective departments as required. |

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Head constables | £165 each per annum and residences. | Under the immediate direction of the principal of police for general purposes connected with the police department. |
| 17 | Constables | 21s. to 40s. weekly and residences | |
| 2 | Day watchmen | 18s. and 21s. weekly | |
| 14 | Night watchmen | 18s. weekly | |
| | Extra watchmen, as required | | |

In addition to the permanent establishment connected with the docks and warehouses of the company, it has been always necessary to maintain an establishment in London, where the board meetings of the directors are held, in the vicinity of the commercial markets, and where the offices under the immediate direction and control of the Secretary are placed.

The duties of the Secretary will be conjectured to be such as appertain generally to the office of secretary to a large public company. He attends all meetings of the Board, and communicates their instructions to the servants of the company and to the public.

The offices immediately under his control are:

The secretary's office.

The accountant of the company.

The general office, where manifest books corresponding with the cargo legers at the docks are kept; where prime and landing rates are paid, and whence warrants and cheques are issued.

The receivers, to whom the dock and warehouse receivers transmit their cash balances and accounts.

The shipping office, where the correspondence with ship owners is conducted; and

The sample office, from which samples which have been sent up from the docks and warehouses are delivered to the brokers.

The dividend office, where dividends are paid to the proprietors of dock stock, and where transfers thereof are effected.

"10. The hours within which the warehouses are kept open; what articles are considered combustible or perishable; how or where the combustible or perishable articles are kept, and for what length of time?"

The hours of attendance are stated in the regulations prefixed to the table of rates, p. 16, (Appendix B.)

Of the goods ordinarily received at these docks, there are none which come under the denomination of combustible or perishable. If such should, however, be received, the combustible would be placed in some separate spot, and the perishable, when likely to become of less value than the amount of charges, would be so reported to the owners, and, if not cleared away, would be brought to sale on account of the company, under the authority of their act of Parliament.

"11. The actual expense of warehousing goods and of keeping them in warehouse, distinguishing the different kinds of goods, say dry goods, or hardware in packages, sugars, molasses, tea, coffee, spices, dye woods, hides, wines or spirits in cask or in bottle?"

The actual expense of warehousing different kinds of goods will be found detailed in the table of rates, (Appendix B,) that is to say, this table will show the charges which the company would demand of parties who may warehouse any particular description of goods with them.

If the question is meant to apply to the actual expense incurred by the company, there are no accounts kept from which such a computation could be made.

Many matters must be taken into consideration with respect to this,

viz: the cost of warehouse erection; the rates of wages, whether paid to the laborers or to the superintendents; the rate of insurance from fire; and the necessity of realizing a dividend on the private capital invested in the speculation.

It may be stated that the capital of the company is £2,065,668, and that the present rate of dividend arising from profits on the business of dock and warehouse conjoined, is £6 per cent. per annum.

"12. How far marine or other railways are used for placing goods in the warehouses; and the length of time occupied in warehousing cargoes, as well as in shipping them from the warehouses; together with the delay on this account and detention of vessels; and what portion of the time of a vessel is taken up in depositing and receiving goods from each warehouse?"

Railways have not yet been used in immediate connection with the docks.

The time occupied in landing cargoes of course varies according to the size of vessel, and the description and condition of the goods. The discharge of a ship from the West Indies, consisting of sugar in hogsheads, averages about 100 tons of goods daily; from the East Indies, about 150 tons; and of a ship laden with timber—mahogany and teak—about 50 tons. Under favorable circumstances, vessels are occasionally discharged with much greater despatch, as will be seen from the three examples in Appendix E.

The stowing away of the goods in the warehouse will proceed equally with the discharge of the vessel, except in cases where much coopering or mending of the packages may be required to enable them to retain in safety their contents while in the warehouse.

Ships loading goods outward, are in charge of their owners, and the time occupied in receiving and stowing cargoes cannot be determined by the company's officers.

"13. Packages in bad order, how repacked, &c., and how far the importer is allowed the control, direction, or supervision of such labor; whether the description of package can be altered, and under what restrictions?"

The repacking of goods is provided for by act of Parliament. See customs warehousing act, 8 & 9 Vic., c. 91.

The company's proceedings in the matter are explained in the table of rates. See regulations respecting merchandise, (page 29, Appendix B.)

The necessary mending and repair of the packages at landing to fit them for storing in the warehouse, is carried on by the company without the control, direction, or supervision of such labor, by the importer. But in some cases of wet goods, such as spirits landed in casks, which are not sufficiently strong to keep the contents in safety in the warehouse, notice is given to him of the necessity of racking, and he has the option of supplying a cask of sufficient strength, or of obtaining one from the company's store at their regulated price.

"14. What is the custom of importers in regard to insurance on mer-

chandise in the docks; what rates of premium are charged? Do the dock companies insure their warehouses; and if so, the premium paid thereon?"

The company is not quite cognizant of the custom of importers in regard to insurance of merchandise in the docks; but as the company insures their warehouses and premises in the Imperial Fire Office, at a general premium of 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. either for dock premises or up-town warehouses, they have inquired there as to the rates for goods in those warehouses, and they find them to be 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. for goods at the East India or West India docks, and 2*s.* per cent. for goods in the up-town warehouses.

It is, however, believed that different rates prevail with other insurance offices.

"15. What returns are made, statistical or otherwise, to the Government of the bonded goods in hand, and what data these returns are made from?"

No such returns are made to Government; but when goods have remained three years upon the customs books, the particulars are extracted, and a list of them delivered to the company for comparison with their books, and ultimately with the goods themselves in the warehouses.

"16. Please give blank forms of such returns, and of all forms connected with the warehousing of bonded articles, and plans of the different descriptions of hoisting apparatus used in your docks?"

The answer to the preceding question will have shown that no such statistical returns are furnished, and there are, therefore, no forms to supply.

Blank copies of all forms in use by the company are attached, (Appendix D,) and the use and application of them will be seen in the details of the consignments, (Appendix C.)

The hoisting apparatus is so fully described in answer to question No. 3, that it is supposed no drawn plans will be necessary.

"17. Please to give form of certificate issued to owner of goods in bond; the regulations concering the transfer of property under such certificates, and the laws governing the same; are such certificates used as security for obtaining loans from the Bank of England or other bankers; and how do they compare with other securities in the market?"

The certificates issued to the owners of goods are warrants and cheques, forms of which will be found in Appendix D, and the regulations which govern the issue of these documents will be found in the book of table of rates, see pages 25 to 32, (Appendix B.)

The dock company have no authority under their act of Parliament for issuing these warrants or cheques; but custom has sanctioned the use of them, and their validity is universally acknowledged in commercial circles.

But although the power of the company to issue such warrants or cheques has no direct parliamentary recognition in the acts whence the

company derive their general powers, it is to be stated, that in the act of Parliament for regulating the relations of principal and agent, (5 and 6. Vic., c. 39,) such recognition is fully established, as the 4th clause declares "that any bill of lading, India warrant, *dock warrant*, *warehouse keeper's certificate*, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any 'other documents used in the ordinary course of business, as proof of the 'possession or control of goods, or authorizing, or purporting to authorize, 'either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of such document 'to transfer or receive goods thereby represented, shall be deemed and 'taken to be a document of title within the meaning of this act."

The issue of such a document or symbol of the goods by the company is held to be a constructive delivery, entailing upon the company the necessity of making an actual delivery to a *bona fide* holder of such document; and therefore marks the limit of time within which the company consider themselves authorized to receive an arrest for freight under the provisions of the warehousing act.

The course of business has frequently made it known to the company that their warrants or cheques are used as securities for obtaining loans; indeed the acts of Parliament respecting principal and agent before quoted, recognize this practice; but the company are not in a position to estimate their commercial value in comparison with other securities.

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## H.

LONDON DOCK, *December* 20, 1847.

*Questions addressed to London Dock Company by the Commissioners, and their replies.*

"1. The number of warehouses in these docks where foreign imports are stowed, and how far separated into distinct stores by permanent wall, or by iron doors, or by other mode of separation?"

*Answer.* See memorandum marked A.

"2. The description of goods thus stored, and how far there are separate stores for different descriptions of goods?"

*Answer.* Tea, tobacco, wines and spirits, are kept separate from other goods by law. Other goods are also stowed, so far as practicable, such classification tending to the more convenient transaction of business.

"3. A full description of the warehouses or stores; how and of what material built; number of stores or floors and depths and extent of cellars; how far they are fire-proof and to what extent erected on arches without timber; how many of them are immediately upon the water and how many distant therefrom; and how far the conveniences of landing and of loading and unloading goods to and from them; the depth of water at the docks or basins; the nature and position of the hoisting apparatus at the place of landing and at the warehouse, either by steam or otherwise?"

*Answer.* See memorandum marked A.

The tobacco warehouse abuts on the quay side for revenue security.

Wines and spirits are kept on the quay one month before they are housed, consequently require considerable quay room.

To many other goods coopering and repairs are more conveniently done on the quays, and extensive quay and shed room saves the expense of housing on goods for immediate delivery.

"4. The means used to guard and protect the goods from combustion and the buildings from fire and accident; how and at what times fires are permitted or lights introduced, and in what manner, and the means for extinguishing fires?"

*Answer.* The principal warehouses in the dock for the deposit of goods are brick built, and divided into rooms and floors by thick partition walls communicating by double iron doors; the warehouses are situated at a considerable distance from the shipping, and separated from private buildings by a boundary wall having a space of thirty feet round outside.

Fires and lights are not allowed in the warehouses. The vaults are built with brick, stone and iron, no timber being used in their construction; open lamps are used in the wine vaults, no danger being apprehended therefrom; at the close of business the lamps are all brought forward and deposited in a rack, by which means it is instantly seen, by the person having charge thereof, if any are missing.

In the spirit vaults, open lights are not allowed—only lamps in locked lanterns.

Fires and lights are allowed on board ships under certain regulations, but never before 5 a. m., nor after 9 p. m. The proper times of lighting and extinguishing fires and lights on board ships, according to the season, are attended to by the police.

One powerful floating fire-engine, and four large land engines, with all necessary hose and gear, are kept in constant readiness, with a supply of water from the East London Water Works Company's mains by ten fire cocks, each of which are equal to a fire-engine of sixteen men; sixty of the company's servants residing within sound of the alarm bells, (of which there are four,) trained monthly in the use and management of the engines in the event of accidental fire. Firemen and police constables patrol the premises day and night.

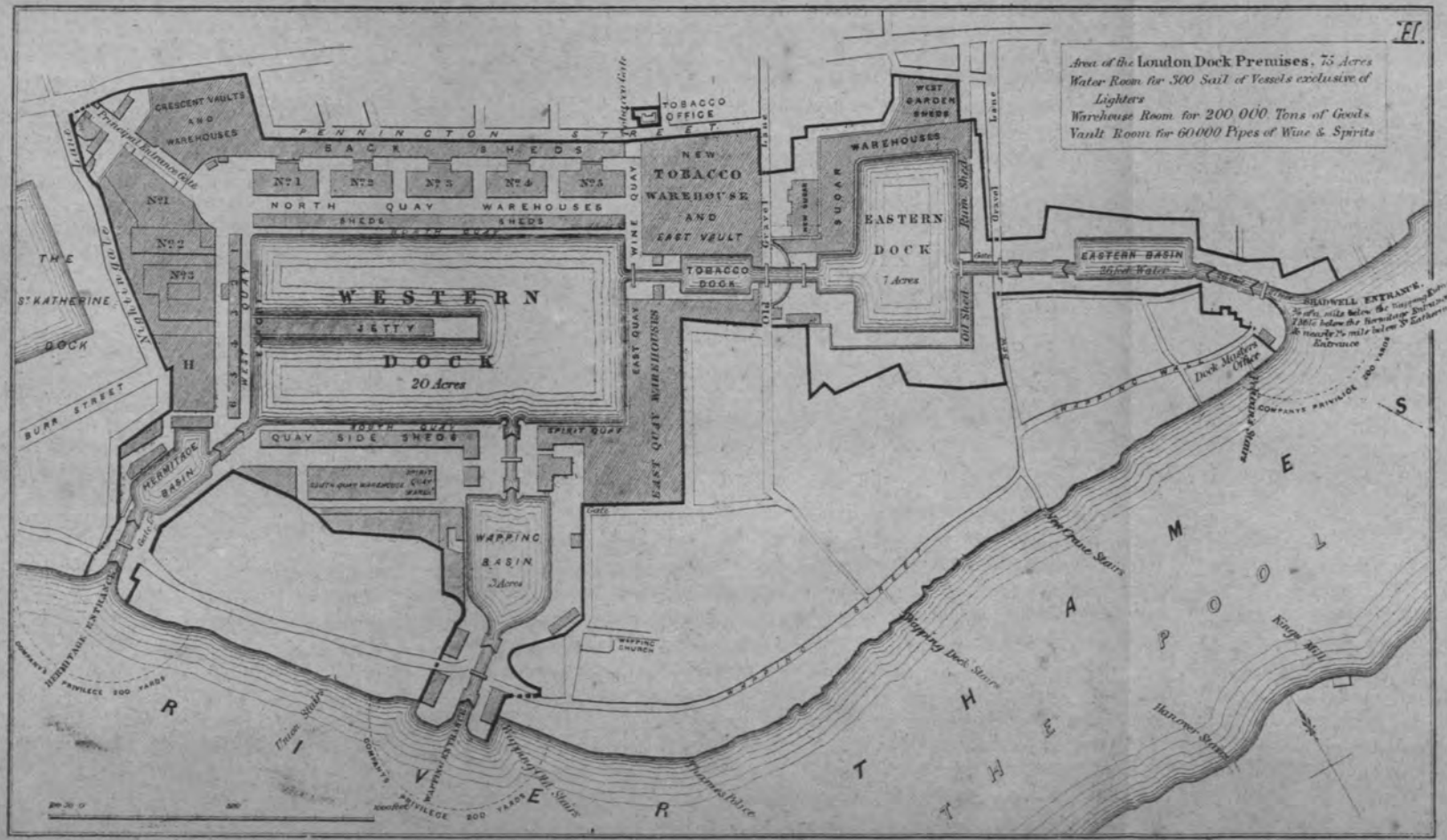
"5. How far and to what extent iron has been introduced in the construction of warehouses, either for roof, rafters, joists, or otherwise, as well as the materials for flooring, and the expense of building such warehouses, with, if practicable, a ground plan of the dock and warehouses attached thereto?"

*Answer.* See memorandum, marked A and B.

"7. The amount of goods stored, giving the description as far as practicable, and the quantity and character of each, the rate of storage; how far the charge is diminished for a longer period of storage?" (This question refers only to goods in bond.)

*Answer.* The capacity of the several warehouses is shown on the paper marked A, attached hereto; the quantity and character of goods varies according to circumstances.

# PLAN OF THE LONDON DOCKS.



The rate of storage is shown by the company's table of rates; there is no diminution of rent in consideration of the length of storage, excepting on wood, which will be seen by reference to the company's table; and which also shows that the rent on wine is increased after a certain length of storage.

"8. A full description of the books kept at such warehouses, and by what number and character of clerks and other officers; the checks on subordinate storekeepers to ascertain the disposition made of goods entrusted to their custody; the manner of keeping their accounts; how often examined to test their correctness, and by whom; how an examination is made of the goods on hand, and how often; the different blank forms for the receipt and delivery of merchandise, and the means to prevent adulteration of liquors and other articles?"

*Answer.* See memorandum, marked C, as to the books. Wines and spirits are imported by marks and brands, which generally denote the quality, and by which they are identified; these quality marks and brands are never allowed to be altered by the substitution of any others; neither is wine or spirits of other marks or brands allowed to be mixed without the erasure of all marks or brands on such mixed liquors, and the substitution of V or B, indicative of their having been vatted or blended; they are also under the joint lock of the Crown and the Company. Thus far the property is protected from being tampered with while under the company's charge.

The merchant generally samples at landing, and has access to his property at any time he thinks proper.

The rules and regulations for the guidance of the company's servants, with the general surveillance exercised for the due observance of these rules, is found sufficient to keep them from lending themselves to any malpractices.

"10. The hours within which the warehouses are kept open; what articles are considered combustible or perishable; and how or where the combustible or perishable articles are kept, and for what length of time?"

*Answer.* See book of rates and regulations, marked D. Spirits, tar, turpentine, pitch, hemp, flax, lucifer matches, acids, hay and straw, are considered combustible materials.

Brandy, rum, and Hollands are housed in the vaults. Spirits of turpentine, and the other articles as above, except hemp and flax, are not allowed to be housed.

There are very few, if any, perishable articles housed, or if housed, are not suffered to be long enough to perish.

There has never occurred a case of spontaneous combustion in the warehouses of these docks, although two cases have taken place on board ships, caused by bales of oiled clothing.

"12. How far marine or other railways are used for placing goods in the warehouses, and the length of time occupied in warehousing cargoes, as well as in shipping them from the warehouses, together with the delay on this account, and detention of vessels; and what portion of the time

of a vessel is taken up in depositing and receiving goods from each warehouse?"

*Answer.* The time occupied in the discharge of cargoes cannot be given with accuracy, as delay for lighters for overside goods entries at the custom-house frequently occurs; the latter cause is, to a certain extent, obviated by the law which empowers the London Dock Company to pass entries and land the goods after two days from the one on which the ship reported. Waiting for ballast is a delay of frequent occurrence. The time occupied in warehousing cargoes, &c., is dependent on circumstances, such as the nature of their goods, their being ready for unshipment and description of the stowage required; where there has been no impediment, vessels from two hundred to three hundred tons have been discharged in from one to two days.

"13. Packages in bad order, how repacked; how far the importer is allowed the control or supervision of such labor; whether the description of package can be altered, and under what restrictions?"

*Answer.* Repairs to packages are done according to the custom of the port.

The importer's attention is only called thereto where the repairs (being extensive) are likely to entail a heavy expense; his instructions are then obtained, but the work is always performed by the company.

Packages are frequently altered, and if they are in bond, such alteration does not take place except in the presence of a revenue officer.

"14. What is the custom among importers in regard to insurance on merchandise in the docks; what rates of premium are charged? Do the dock company insure their warehouses; and if so, the premiums paid thereon?"

*Answer.* Importers insure their goods in the dock warehouses, or not, as they please; the rates on merchandise are not known to the dock company.

The company insure their warehouses to a certain proportion of their value, the ordinary premium being 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum.

"15. What returns are made, statistical or otherwise, to the Government of the bonded goods on hand, and what data these returns are made from?"

*Answer.* A triennial comparison is made of the goods in store by the customs and company's books, and the customs officers satisfy themselves by inspection that the goods remain.

"16. Please give blank forms of such returns, and of all forms connected with the warehousing of bonded articles, and plans of the different descriptions of hoisting apparatus used in your docks?"

*Answer.* See forms marked E.

"17. Please give form of certificate issued to owner of goods in bond, the regulations concerning the transfer of property under such certificates, and the laws governing the same; are such certificates used as security for obtaining loans from the Bank of England or other bankers, and how do they compare with other securities in the markets?"

*Answer.* See forms marked F. The holder of a warrant duly endorsed

is the recognized proprietor of the goods described therein, and can claim them at any time. It is also a document on which money is raised the transfer of the document properly endorsed being made from one party to another, without the necessity for its lodgment at the dock for register or transfer, the warrant being only given to the company when delivery of the goods is required.

The certificate of transfer is merely what it professes, an acknowledgment that the London Dock Campany recognize the party named as the proprietor of goods lodged in their custody. It is not capable of being used for obtaining any advance of money.

THOMAS CHANDLER, *Superintendent.*

To CHARLES C. WALDEN,
D. P. BARHYDT, } *Commissioners.*

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## LONDON DOCKS

| Description of the several warehouses. | Cubic contents. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| *Crescent Warehouse.* | | |
| Has two floors above the ground; brick walls; timber floors trussed in some places; iron column supports for floors and roof; wood and iron roof slated; ordinary cranes for housing goods; vaults underneath, having brick and stone piers, and brick groins. Extent 2¼ acres | 847,352 | 8,473 |
| *North Quay Warehouses*—(Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.) | | |
| Four floors above the ground, divided into four compartments; walls of brick and iron doors; floors of wood and wood supports; vaults underneath, having brick and stone piers and brick groins; staircases of stone; walking wheels and common cranes used. (These particulars will also apply to the back sheds.) | 3,484,810 | 34,545 |
| *New Tobacco Warehouse.* | | |
| One story above ground; brick outside and division walls; roof of timber and slate; ordinary cranes used; vaulted underneath; brick and stone piers, and brick groins. Extent 3½ acres | 2,139,085 | 21,390 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Description of the several Warehouses. | Cubic contents. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| *New Sugar Warehouse.* | | |
| Three floors high above ground; walls of brick; floors of wood, supported by iron columns; roof of wood and iron and slate; vaulted underneath; iron columns and girders, and brick wagon-head arches ..... | 325,332 | 3,253 |
| *Sugar Warehouses.* | | |
| Two floors above ground; wall at one saide; wood partition next dock; roof of timber, and covered with copper; vaults underneath; brick and stone piers and brick groins; walking wheels used ..... | 1,365,210 | 13,652 |
| *West Garden Sheds.* | | |
| One floor above ground; brick walls outside; wood and brick next sugar warehouse. No vaults underneath ..... | 329,304 | 3,293 |
| *Rum and Oil Sheds.* | | |
| One story above ground; wall at back; iron corrugated next dock; brick and stone piers and groins. Roofs of wood and slate..... | 3,337,112 | 3,371 |
| *East Quay Warehouses.* | | |
| One story above ground, (3½ acres in extent;) wood and slate roof; brick walls and divisions, with iron doors; vaulted underneath; brick and stone piers and groins..... | 1,781,235 | 17,812 |
| *Spirit and South Quay Warehouses.* | | |
| Four floors above ground; brick walls and divisions, also iron doors; floors of wood, with iron columns; roof of wood and slate; vaulted underneath; brick groins..... | 2,167,247 | 21,671 |
| *West Quay Warehouse H.* | | |
| Two floors above ground; brick walls and wood floors, having wood supports; partly vaulted underneath; iron columns and brick arches ..... | 427,746 | 4,277 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Description of the several Warehouses. | Cubic contents. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| *West Quay Warehouse No. 1.* | | |
| Two stores above ground; brick walls; wood and slate roof; iron columns; vaults underneath; iron columns and brick arches; staircase of stone | 178,429 | 1,782 |
| *West Quay Warehouses Nos. 2 and 3.* | | |
| Five floors above ground; brick walls; wood, iron, and slate roof; wood floors, trussed; iron columns; vaults underneath, having brick arches and iron supports | 2,584,576 | 25,845 |
| *Quay Side Sheds.* | | |
| One story above ground; wood sides, and timber and slate roof; walking wheels and ordinary cranes used for housing goods | 2,484,359 | 24,843 |
| *Jetty Shed.* | | |
| One story high; wood sides; timber and iron roof, covered partly with slate and partly with zinc | 215,550 | 2,155 |

*An Account of Books kept at the several Warehouses.*

*Cargo Leger* contains an account, under the name of each ship, of all goods landed, when and to whom delivered, and the amount of charges paid thereon.

*Register Order Book* contains a record of all orders received for the delivery, &c., of goods.

*Register Order Book for Customs Orders* contains a record of all orders received from the customs for goods on which the duty has been paid or otherwise cleared.

*Register Order Book for Extra Operations* contains a record of all orders received from the proprietors of the goods for any operation to be performed thereon.

*Bill Book* contains a daily account of all bills made out and paid.

*Pass Book* contains a daily record of all passes issued for goods delivered.

[Kept by second class and apprentice clerks.]

*Foreman's Return* contains a daily account of book (warehouse) goods delivered, and other work performed.

[Kept by warehouse foreman.]

*Foreman's Return Book* contains an account of all goods delivered each day, the operations performed thereon, to whom delivered, and the amount of charges paid.

*Authority Book* contains a record of the names of all persons authorized to sign by procuration or otherwise.

[Kept by second class and apprentice clerks.]

*Landing Book.* A separate book kept for each vessel and every particular of the goods landed, inserted therein.

[Made out by check clerks.]

*Stowage Book* contains an account under the name of each vessel of all goods housed and when delivered.

*Re-weighing Book* contains an account of the separate weights of goods weighed for delivery or otherwise.

[Kept by the foremen in the warehouses.]

*Admeasurement Book* contains the particulars of goods measured for freight, &c.

[Made out by check clerk.]

*Lotting Book* contains the particulars of goods lotted for sale.

[Made up by colonial samplers.]

*Shipping Book for Exports.* A separate book kept for each vessel and the particulars of goods received inserted therein.

[Kept by clearing foreman.]

*Foreman's Shipping Book.* A record of all goods shipped on board vessels.

[Kept by shipping foreman.]

*Leger for Exports.* An account opened under the name of each vessel, and the amount inserted of all bills made out.

[Kept by second class or apprentice clerks.]

*Mate's Receipt Book* contains the particulars of goods shipped daily on board vessels, for which the signature of the captain or mate is obtained.

[Kept by shipping foreman.]

*Surveying Officer's Minute Book* contains the particulars of surveys made on board vessels.

[Kept by surveying officer.]

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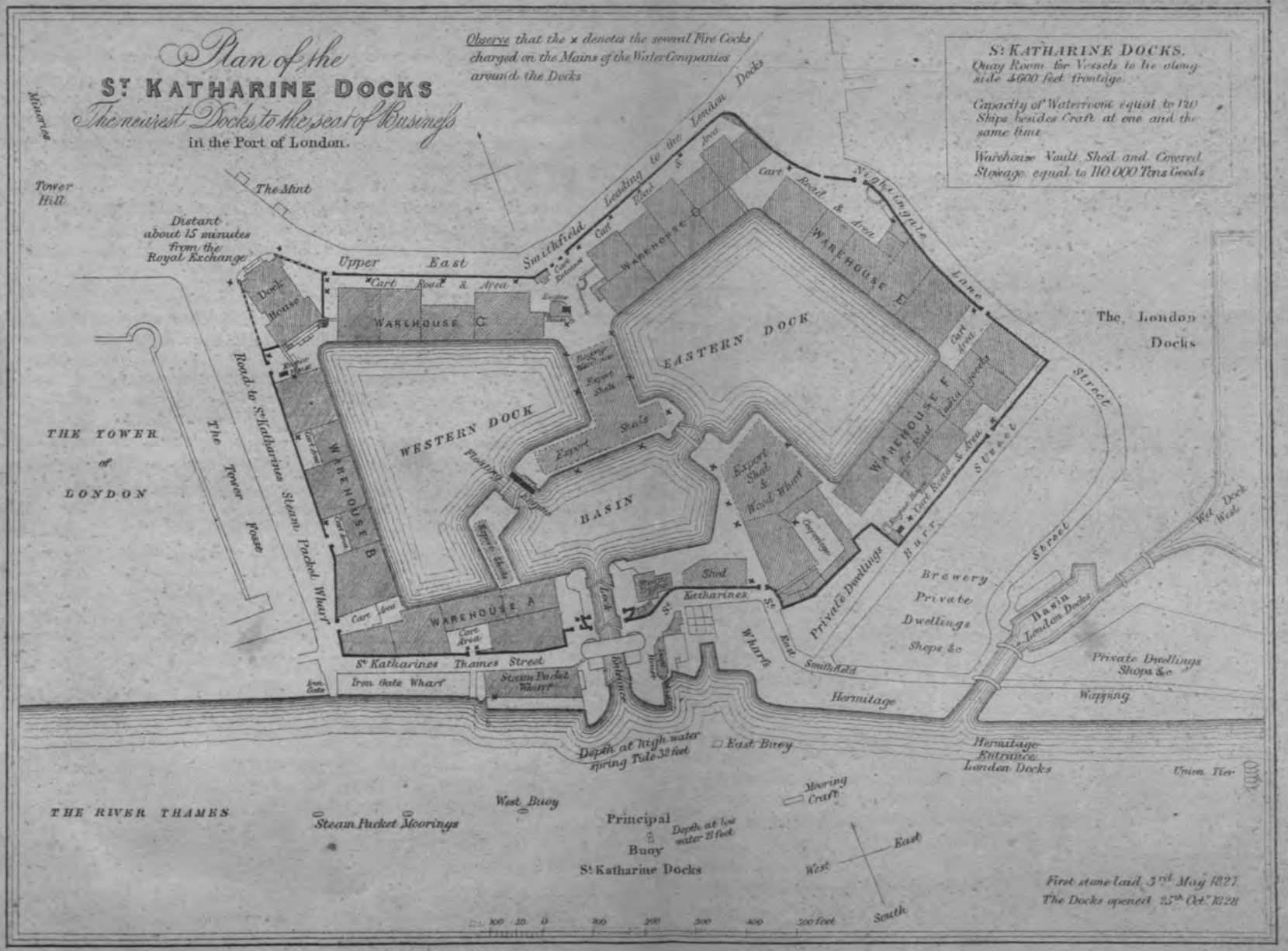
## I.

*Questions addressed to the St. Katharine's Dock Company, with their replies.*

1. How far the warehouses are separated into distinct stores; the character of the walls and separation, so as to prevent the extending of a fire from one to the other; the location with a view to air, light, and ventilation, &c.

2. How far marine or other railways are used for placing goods in the warehouses.

3. The length of time occupied in warehousing cargoes of goods, as well as in shipping them from the warehouse, together with the delay on this account and detention of vessels.


Plan of the
St KATHARINE DOCKS
The nearest Docks to the seat of Business
in the Port of London.
Observe that the x denotes the several Fire Cocks charged on the Mains of the Water Companies around the Docks
St KATHARINE DOCKS.
Quay Room for Vessels to lie along side 4600 feet frontage.
Capacity of Waterroom equal to 120 Ships besides Craft at one and the same time
Warehouse Vault Shed and Covered Stowage equal to 110 000 Tons Goods
Minories
Tower Hill
The Mint
Distant about 15 minutes from the Royal Exchange
Upper East Smithfield Leading to the London Docks
Cart Road & Area
Dock House
WAREHOUSE C
WAREHOUSE D
WAREHOUSE E
Nightingale Lane
EASTERN DOCK
The London Docks
WESTERN DOCK
BASIN
Floating Dolphin
Export Sheds
Export Shed & Wool Wharf
WAREHOUSE F
for East India Goods
St Katharines Street
Wet Dock West
THE TOWER of LONDON
The Tower Fosse
Road to St Katharines Steam Packet Wharf
WAREHOUSE B
WAREHOUSE A
Lock
Entrance Locks
Bridge
Shed
St Katharines
Private Dwellings
Brewery
Private Dwellings
Shops &c
Basin London Docks
Private Dwellings Shops &c
Wapping
St Katharines Thames Street
Iron Gate Wharf
Steam Packet Wharf
Iron Gate
Wharfs
East South Mid
Hermitage
Depth at high water spring Tide 32 feet
East Buoy
Hermitage Entrance London Docks
Union Tier
Mooring Craft
THE RIVER THAMES
West Buoy
Steam Packet Moorings
Principal Buoy
Depth at low water 21 feet
St Katharine Docks
West East South
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet
First stone laid 3rd May 1827
The Docks opened 25th Oct. 1828

4. What portion of the time of a vessel is taken up in depositing and receiving goods from such warehouses.

5. How far and for what time, at what place, and under what guards, a vessel is permitted to be used as a warehouse.

6. Packages in bad order, how repaired, repacked, &c., and how far the merchant is allowed control of such labor.

7. Whether liquors, grain in bags, sugar, &c., can have the description of packages altered; and liquors, how transported to secure the article from adulteration; if cased, and by whom.

8. The penalties to guard against violation of warehouse rules; are securities required from storekeepers, or those having custody of goods; if so, amount of such security, &c.

9. The guards against burglary, theft, &c.; checks on storekeepers, so as truly to ascertain the disposition of goods entrusted to their custody.

10. The manner of keeping their accounts; how often examined to test their correctness, and by whom.

11. How an examination is made of the goods on hand, and how often.

12. The forms of their accounts.

13. The expenses of storage, &c.; how paid and to whom.

14. The system used to secure accountability in the collecting agents.

15. What fees for bonds, certificates, and orders for receipt and delivery; their amount, and how collected.

16. The different forms for the receipt and delivery of merchandise, and the difference, if any, when for consumption, export, or interior transit.

17. What returns, statistical or otherwise, and statements are made up, and how often.

18. How far the warehouse is separated into distinct stores.

19. The description of goods stored.

20. How far there are separate *stores* for different descriptions of goods.

21. A description of the *stores;* how and of what material built; number of stories; depth and extent of cellars; how far fire-proof; to what extent erected on arches without timber; how many are immediately upon the water; how many are distant, and how far; the conveniences of landing, and of loading and unloading to and from them.

22. The depth of water at the docks or basins; the nature and position of the hoisting apparatus; whether by steam or otherwise.

23. Whether the goods are insured, and how, and at what rates.

24. The means used to protect the goods from combustion, and the buildings from fire and accident.

25. How, and at what time, fires are permitted, or lights introduced, and in what manner.

26. How far, and to what extent, iron has been introduced, either for roof, rafters, joists or otherwise, as well as the material for flooring; the expense of such buildings.

27. The insurance, if any, on such warehouses, and on the goods stored therein.

28. How, and for what terms, and at what rate of rent the warehouses are leased.

29. How far they are public, and how far private warehouses; if of both descriptions.

30. How far the merchants are permitted to have the custody of their own goods, and especially of dry goods, in their own warehouses.

31. How far the Government has the supervision, direction, or control of such warehouses or goods.

32. The amount of goods stored, with the description and the quantity and character of each.

33. The rate of storage.

34. The usual and average period of storage; how far the charge is diminished for a longer period.

35. The length of time goods are permitted to remain in warehouse without payment of duties.

36. The distinction and separation in location or otherwise, of warehouses designed for goods entered for consumption, or for reëxportation.

37. A full description of the books kept; by what number and character of clerks and other officers.

38. How the labor is performed, including truckage, drayage, loading and unloading, shipment and exhibition of goods, whether by sample or otherwise.

39. How, and to what extent, merchants using the warehouse have counting-houses only; and in what manner merchants and their clerks are admitted into the warehouses, and how far they are permitted to have access to the goods.

40. A full description of the official names and duties of all persons transacting public business in such warehouses, and the compensation paid each.

41. The hours within which the warehouses are kept open; their connection with the water used for extinguishing fires, and what articles are considered combustible or perishable, and excluded from the warehouses, and how or where the combustible or perishable articles are kept, and for what length of time.

42. The actual expense of warehousing goods, and of keeping them in warehouse; distinguishing the different kinds of goods, as dry goods, hardware, groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and what portion of the imports are not warehoused at all, either in public or private warehouses, under any supervision of the Government.

43. How the free goods are warehoused.

44. How unclaimed goods are warehoused.

45. The disposition made of unclaimed goods.

46. The disposition of goods that have paid the duties, after the payment has been made.

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*Answers to the questions propounded by the American Commissioners for inquiry into the warehousing and dock system in the port of London, August*, 1847.

1. The warehouses are constructed with party walls separating the floors in divisions, and with iron doors and stone staircases. There is a

suitable space reserved between each stack of warehouses; the light and ventilation is perfect; the windows of each of the warehouses secured by shutters, some of which wholly of iron, and others cased with iron. It will be observed, from the plan of the docks, that the site is very limited, not exceeding thirty-five acres, and that the construction of the buildings, wharves, quays, &c., has, therefore, been formed to suit the contracted space, the site being surrounded by two great public thoroughfares, which precluded an extension of the location.

2. No railways are used within the docks.

3. The period of time consumed in the discharge and housing of merchandise depends greatly upon circumstances. If great despatch be required, the celerity with which a cargo can be landed and housed in these docks, may be judged of by the following statement of a few instances, embracing varied articles of merchandise:

*Statement of the time expended in the discharge of the following goods by the St. Katharine Dock Company—eight hours' work—including half an hour for refreshment:*

| | Greatest despatch. | Ordinary despatch. |
|---|---|---|
| Tallow, casks | 1,006 | 550 |
| Flour, barrels | 4,568 | 2,000 |
| Cotton, E. I., bales | 1,203 | 500 |
| Hides, dried, Buenos Ayres | 3,800 | 2,500 |
| Sugar, bags | 7,400 | 3,000 |
| Sugar, Havana, chests | 1,500 | 500 |
| Sugar, hogsheads | 350 | 250 |
| Hemp, E. I., press-packed bales | 1,161 | 500 |
| Hemp and flax, Baltic, tons | 86 | 50 |
| Hemp only, tons | 65 | 45 |
| Flax only, tons | 92 | 55 |
| Oil in casks and butts | 290 | 100 |
| Brandy, puncheons and hogsheads | 336 | 200 |
| Wine, pipes, hhds. and quarter casks | 529 | 250 |
| Indigo, chests | 1,131 | 450 |
| Currants, butts and caroteels | 240 | 150 |
| Coffee, bags | 5,450 | 2,000 |

4. Part of this question is satisfied by the preceding answer; and, as respects the time a vessel is engaged in receiving on board her cargo from the warehouses, it is to be stated that the goods are delivered into the vessel as fast as the crew can stow the same away, it being the practice in the port of London for the captain and crew to receive and stow away the cargo. The time consumed in such case, therefore, is influenced by the activity or otherwise of the captain and crew.

5. No such practice exists in the port of London, but the time the vessel is detained by the consignee of the cargo, and during such period converted into a floating warehouse, depends upon the conditions of the charter party, or bill of lading, in which provision is generally made for

a certain number of laying days, and the exercise of the right of detention occasionally governed by the state of the markets.

6. The dock company perform all the operations required upon the merchandise; the expense of which is either provided for in the rates or extra charges, according to circumstances, which are made; see the tables of rates, &c., of which copies have been furnished. The merchant is at liberty to give special directions as to the nature of such operations; and in the absence of such instructions, the dock company, to avoid delay, proceed to make the goods merchantable, or execute such other operations upon the same according to the custom of the port. The management of goods is confined to the manipulations performed by the officers and servants of the company under whose superintendence and control the whole is executed; at the same time instructions of a special character from the owners of the goods would be obeyed, and charged for accordingly.

7. So long as goods are in bond, no alteration of the packages can be made without the sanction of the customs; the operations required would be, as in the previous cases quoted, performed by the dock company in their capacity of warehouse keepers.

8. See the provisions of the warehousing act and dock act; of which copies have been furnished.

9. The guards against plunderage depend chiefly upon the vigilance of the dock officers, servants, and the internal police in executing the regulations set forth in the code of instructions; regard being had to the security of the property, few instances of abstractions occur, although occasionally the extra laborers employed are detected in *pilfering* the dock company; and so, indeed, all bonding warehouse keepers are responsible to the Crown for the duties upon goods bonded in their warehouses.

Nos. 9 and 10. The customs require an examination of the warehousing accounts periodically, generally taken once in three years, and is usually performed by the officers of the revenue, jointly with those of the company; but from the unquestionable responsibility of the dock companies, who are incorporated by law as warehouse keepers, the examination as to them is not so rigid as it is with respect to private warehouse keepers.

No. 11. It would not be practicable to make an accurate examination of the stock of goods in warehouse, without a total suspension of business during the time of so doing, seeing that housing and deliveries must be constantly going on. Should, however, reasonable suspicion of malversation at any time arise, the particular parcel of goods suspected to have been fraudulently dealt with would be required to be unpiled, inspected, and compared with the entries and documents. A private examination is sometimes made by the officers of the dock company in some cases, to test the accuracy of the records with the deposits.

No. 12. The forms of accounts generally accompany this statement.

No. 13. The expense of warehousing is reimbursed the dock company in the rates charged, which are defrayed by the owners of the goods, or of the ship, as the case may be. The only rates paid to the dock companies by the Crown are those upon tobacco, in the shape of rent

chargeable for warehouse room upon that article, the revenue being compelled by law to provide suitable places of deposit for the same, especially on account of the very high duties payable thereon, and with a view to encourage a deposit in transit by relief in the charges, considerations which, during the time of the late Mr. Pitt, led to this arrangement as an experiment, but has been continued since; doubts are, however, entertained whether this particular deviation from the general system of warehousing will not, ere long, undergo alteration, and the deposit of tobacco in places of special security, such as the docks surrounded with walls are, placed on a uniform footing with other goods.

No. 14. The system adopted by the dock companies of requiring payment of charges and rates prior to the delivery of goods from warehouse, relieves them from the accountability referred to. The principal collectors, not exceeding two or three in each establishment, give security, and their receipts and payments are checked daily.

No. 15. None; the expense included in the rates.

No. 16. See No. 12.

No. 17. The statistical returns prepared for the use of the dock company consist chiefly of the monthly and annual accounts of the number of ships and tonnage entered and departed, and of goods housed and delivered; the financial accounts are made up and balanced quarterly, and annual accounts (in the month of January in each year) presented for inspection to the proprietors of the docks.

Nos. 18 to 20. To a certain extent internal arrangements are made for classifying goods, and (as far as practicable, consistently with the interests of the company as warehouse keepers, and regard being had to economy of room) separate floors are specially assigned for particular goods; the stowage is regarded also according to the weight and bulk of the article, heavy goods being stowed in the lowest floors to diminish the expense of craneage. The description of goods is of all kinds; pitch, tar, rosin, and other combustible articles of great hazard *excepted*.

No. 21. The warehouses, vaults, &c., are constructed of brick, stone, and timber, but not fire-proof, *the vaults excepted*, which are all brick arched and without timber. The plan shows the distances from the dock water's edge. The convenience of landing, housing, and delivering of merchandise, may best be ascertained by personal examination during the operations and inspection of the machinery in use.

No. 22. The ship regulations, copy of which has been furnished, show the depth of water at the dock entrance, lock, &c., &c.

No. 23. The merchants insure their goods against the risk of fire. The premium paid upon the warehouses and merchandise deposited in the walled docks in London is 2*s.* 6*d.* per £100 per annum; private wharves and warehouses as high as 7*s.* 6*d.*

Nos. 24 and 25. See regulations fully explained in the code of instructions and ship regulations.

No. 26. See answer No. 21.

No. 27. See answer No. 23.

Nos. 28 and 29. The dock warehouses and buildings are the property of the company, and although private property, are constituted by law public places of deposit; none are let for other occupation.

Nos. 30 and 31. The custody of all goods deposited in the dock warehouses is vested in the company; the Government have no supervision except in so far as respects fiscal regulations, established with the view of securing the payment of duties on goods liable thereto.

No. 32. The quantity of goods lodged in the warehouses of the dock company, which include their up-town warehouses, (in Cutler street, Bishopsgate street, and Houndsditch, which latter are chiefly appropriated to the deposit of tea, China and India produce,) amounts at present to 75,000 tons; the description and character are almost of every kind.

No. 33. See tables of rates.

No. 34. The *rate* of charge is not influenced by the length of time of deposit. The period of deposit is so various, being governed by the state of markets and other circumstances, that no accurate returns can be made to satisfy this question in detail.

No. 35. See warehousing act, 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 91. It is not the practice for the Government to compel the merchant to export or pay duties on goods deposited in bond, although they have the power to limit the time within a given period; the necessary encouragement to the warehousing system would be affected by such a restrictive regulation.

No. 36. None in practice in the dock warehouses.

No. 37. See answer to No. 12.

No. 38. The nature and description of internal management of goods is so various that a knowledge thereof, beyond what may be obtained from a perusal of the code of instructions, can only be acquired by personal inspection and experience. Many goods are sold by sample, but followed generally by comparing the bulk with the same.

No. 39. No counting-houses or offices are occupied by merchants within the docks for the purpose of carrying on their business; they are all provided with such offices in various parts of the city and port. Owners of goods are allowed to have access to them in the presence of the officers and servants of the company.

No. 40. In so far as this information can be given, it will be found in the printed list of the establishment accompanying the printed forms. (See No. 12, question.)

No. 41. See the code of regulations and instructions.

No. 42. Goods which are *free from duty* are not usually deposited in the dock warehouses, but in various private warehouses, and at wharves, where the rent and charges, from the generally inferior description of accommodation, are less, and if duty free are not subject to the fiscal regulations. The proportion of merchandise so deposited cannot be stated, nor could the detailed particulars, further required by this question, being of so multifarious a character, be furnished without great clerical labor; whilst it is to be observed that the result must, in a great degree, depend upon the cost and maintenance of the description of buildings where deposited, and expense of the establishment.

No. 43. Free goods, foreign, are not WAREHOUSED, but merely entered at the time of landing at the custom-house, and placed in any warehouse, although not licensed for bonding.

No. 44. Unclaimed goods are entered within a given time by the dock companies under the authority of their acts. (See the acts.)

No. 45. Such goods, after a reasonable time remaining unclaimed, are sold by the dock companies under the provisions of the said acts.

No. 46. After the duties upon bonded goods have been paid, they are not required to be removed from the place of deposit until required for shipment or delivery for home use.

J. HALL.

ST. KATHARINE DOCK, 25*th August*, 1847.

To CHARLES C. WALDEN, D. P. BARHYDT, } *Commissioners.*

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## K.

### LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD DOCKS—REGULATIONS.

No person whatever can be allowed to remain in this dock after the established hours of business, except as hereinafter mentioned; nor can any person be permitted to have access to vessels therein, without a pass, excepting the owner, master, or chief officer.

Passes will be given on the application of the captain or chief mate, in the superintendent's office, to admit the ship's apprentices, or other persons, to prepare the ship for discharging, or to do any other work on board which may be unavoidably necessary.

The captains, officers, and crews of ships are requested not to give either wine, spirits, grog, or any other liquor to the dock servants, as by so doing they expose them to the certain and immediate forfeiture of their situations.

No fee, perquisite, or reward, of any kind or denomination whatsoever, is to be taken by the dock officers, or any persons who shall be employed in the service of the trustees, or for any act done within the dock walls. Persons giving, offering, or receiving such fee, perquisite, or reward, are thereby rendered liable to a penalty of twenty pounds for each offence.

Ships will not be allowed to retain their crews on board after the hour of business.

Preparatory to ships being discharged by the trustees, the decks must be cleared of articles which would impede the working out of the cargo.

Every master of a ship is required to deliver at the superintendent's office, and also at the dock office, revenue buildings, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel in the dock, or reporting at the custom-house, a true copy of the manifest or report of the cargo, signed by himself. Blank forms of manifest may be obtained on application at the superintendent's office.

No ships can receive their rotations, or be allowed to break bulk, until their cargoes are duly entered; and such cargoes will be landed in due succession, according to the strict order in which the manifests are delivered and entries completed.

The master, mate, or some person duly authorized by the owner, is to remain on board the vessel during the unloading.

It is desirable that all baggage or presents should be sent, as promptly as possible, to the baggage floor, where an authority from the master for the delivery thereof must be lodged.

Bullion, specie, jewels, or packages of extra value (whether cargo or private property) must be delivered by the captain, under his own responsibility, unless he is desirous of placing the same in the charge of the trustees; in which case such property must be particularly specified.

No person shall be allowed to be employed in the unloading or loading of vessels within the dock, except the crews thereof, and the servants of the trustees; or in any other work and labor to be performed within the dock premises, (stowers on board of ships loading outwards excepted,) without permission, in writing, from the superintendent.

Laborers may be hired of the trustees, to work under the direction and responsibility of the master of the ship. In cases where the number of men employed is not sufficient for the timely discharge of the cargo, additional hands will be provided by the trustees at the expense of the vessel.

Ship's provisions and stores cannot be permitted to pass the gates without an order signed either by the "captain or owner."

No fire nor light can be allowed on board any vessels within the dock walls.

The hours of attendance are, from 1st March to 30th September, both inclusive, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; from 1st October to last day of February, both inclusive, from 8½ a. m. to 4 p. m., and there is to be no intermission of business during these hours.

The trustees will not be responsible for any loss or injury sustained whilst goods are on board a vessel or craft, or in the breaking out, or slinging of the same on board, unless the whole of the work performed shall be executed by their servants.

Goods landed in the Albert dock, and lodged in the custody of the trustees, may be detained for freight, if stopped prior to transfer, or to the issue of dock warrants. Notice to stop such goods until the freight has been paid or deposit made, must be lodged at the manifest department, general office, Albert dock.

No stop for freight can be received after an order for transfer of the goods has been lodged, or a warrant issued for them.

Abstracts of cargoes, for the purpose of making up freight accounts, are supplied on application at the manifest office, at the following charges, viz:

If the goods have 10 marks or under. . . . 2*s.* 0*d.*
" " 11 " to 20 marks . 3*s.* 6*d.*
" " 21 " and upwards, 0*s.* 2*d.* each mark or parcel, but the total not to exceed 10*s.* 6*d.*, including an abstract of certificates of damage.

Information as to a vessel's lying in the dock may be obtained by reference to the "ship book," which is exhibited in the lobby of the superintendent's office during the hours of business.

# PLAN OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS

*Jesse Hartley Dock Surveyor*

1846

SCALE

C.H. Graham 11th. Wks. Islington D.C.

## TABLE OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS,

SHOWING THE AREA OF WATER, QUAY SPACE, WIDTH OF ENTRANCE AND DEPTH OF SILL FOR EACH DOCK, ALSO THE LENGTHS OF CRAVING DOCKS &c &c

LIVERPOOL 1846

The Old Dock (the sill of which is the Datum) contained on Area of 3 Acres 1890 Yards, and 337 Lineal Yards of Quay Space.
Its Passage do 675¼ do. do 90 do

| Names of Docks &c | | Width of Entrance | | Sill under Old Dock Datum | | Coping at Hollow Quoins above Sill | | | Water Areas | | Total Water Areas | | Quay Space | | Total Quay Space | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ft | Ins Pts | Ft | Ins Pts | Ft | Ins Pts | | Acres | Yards | Acres | Yards | Lineal Yards | | Miles | Yards |
| **DRY BASINS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prince's Basin | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1549 | | | 309 | | | |
| Toxteth Basin | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1803 | | | 188 | | | |
| George's Basin | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1832 | | | 455 | | | |
| George's Ferry Basin | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1344 | | | 169 | | | |
| Queen's Basin | | | | | | | | | 3 | 191 | | | 601 | | | |
| South Ferry Basin | | | | | | | | | 0 | 2937 | | | 203 | | | |
| Total Water Area and Quay Space of DRY BASINS | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 4828 | | | 1 | 358 |
| **WET DOCKS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clarence Dock: Passage | West Gates | 47 | 0 0 | 3 | 2 0 | 29 | 2 0 | | 5 | 3713 | | | 740 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1400 | | | 174 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 273 | | | 0 | 914 |
| Clarence Half Tide Dock | River Entrance | 50 | 0 0 | 5 | 6 0 | 34 | 0 0 | | | | 5 | 4300 | | | 0 | 645 |
| Graving Dock Basin | | 45 | 0 0 | 4 | 6 0 | 31 | 0 0 | | 0 | 3372 | | | 224 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 300 | | | 87 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 9072 | | | 0 | 291 |
| Trafalgar Dock | South Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 4 | 11 0 | 31 | 4 0 | | 5 | 4290 | | | 727 | | | |
| Lock North and South Gates | | 45 | 0 0 | 5 | 6 0 | 30 | 5 6 | | 0 | 2937 | | | 256 | | | |
| Half of Passage (South) | | | | | | | | | 0 | 286 | | | 37 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2643 | | | 681 | | 0 | 1020 |
| Victoria Dock | South Gates | 40 | 0 0 | 4 | 11 0 | 31 | 3 0 | | 5 | 5027 | | | 681 | | | |
| Half of Passages (North and South) | | | | | | | | | 0 | 532 | | | 74 | | 0 | 755 |
| | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5559 | | | 700 | | | |
| Waterloo Dock | North Gates | 40 | 0 0 | 4 | 11 0 | 31 | 3 0 | | 5 | 2790 | | | 256 | | | |
| Lock | North Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 3 0 | 33 | 0 0 | | 0 | 2957 | | | 37 | | | |
| Half of Passage (North) | South Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 8 0 | 33 | 3 0 | | 0 | 266 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1153 | | | 1187 | | 0 | 993 |
| Princes Dock | North Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 5 | 11 0 | 34 | 1 0 | | 11 | 614 | | | | | | |
| Locks | South Gates | 44 | 11 9 | 5 | 11 0 | 34 | 1 0 | | 0 | 3275 | | | 426 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 11 | 5889 | | | 645 | | 0 | 1615 |
| George's Dock | North Gates | 41 | 11 9 | 4 | 6 0 | 29 | 0 0 | | 5 | 154 | | | | | | |
| do Passage | South Gates | 40 | 1 0 | 4 | 6 0 | 28 | 11 3 | | 0 | 2439 | | | 356 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2593 | | | 0 | 1001 |
| Canning Dock | West Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 3 0 | 32 | 3 0 | | | | 4 | 376 | | | 0 | 583 |
| Canning Half Tide Basin | West Docks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Entrance from | the River | 43 | 0 0 | 6 | 4 0 | 34 | 6 0 | | | | 2 | 2688 | | | 0 | 429 |
| | East Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 5 0 | 32 | 3 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Albert Dock | East Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 7 | 2981 | | | 812 | | | |
| | North Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 4 0 | 31 | 4 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Passages | | | | | | | | | 0 | 561 | | | 73 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 7 | 3542 | | | | | 0 | 885 |
| Carried Forward | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 248 | | | 3 | 321 |
| Saltthouse Dock: North and West Gates | | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 4 | 3858 | | | 656 | | 3 | 521 |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 385 | | | 74 | | | |
| Kings Dock | | 42 | 0 6 | 5 | 0 0 | 31 | 1 7 | | 7 | 3536 | | | 800 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 340 | | | 73 | | 0 | 330 |
| | | | | | | | | | 7 | 3896 | | | | | 0 | 875 |
| Queen's Dock: North Gates | | 42 | 0 6 | 1 | 9 0 | 26 | 2 0 | | 10 | 1855 | | | 1022 | | | |
| South Gates | | 41 | 11 6 | 3 | 2 0 | 31 | 2 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Passages | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1248 | | | 173 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3101 | | | 407 | | 0 | 1255 |
| Union Dock: West Gates | | 42 | 0 0 | 1 | 9 5 | 30 | 10 3 | | 2 | 2858 | | | 90 | | | |
| Passages | | | | | | | | | 0 | 647 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3505 | | | 659 | | 0 | 497 |
| Coburg Dock: River Entrance | | 70 | 1 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 31 | 6 0 | | 4 | 1283 | | | 97 | | | |
| Passages | | | | | | | | | 0 | 816 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2198 | | | 1005 | | 0 | 747 |
| Brunswick Dock: North Gates | | 42 | 0 0 | 4 | 6 0 | 31 | 6 0 | | 12 | 2120 | | | 87 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 624 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 12 | 2744 | | | 318 | | 0 | 1092 |
| Brunswick Half Tide Basin | West Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 6 0 | | 1 | 2071 | | | | | | |
| | East Gates | 42 | 0 0 | 5 | 6 0 | 31 | 6 0 | | | | | | 173 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1317 | | | | | 0 | 491 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3388 | | | | | | |
| Toxteth Dock: | | 40 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 26 | 0 0 | | 1 | 367 | | | 377 | | | |
| Passage | | | | | | | | | 0 | 102 | | | 16 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 469 | | | | | 0 | 393 |
| Total Water Area and Quay Space of WET DOCKS | | | | | | | | | | | 106 | 5682 | | | 8 | 1121 |
| **NEW DOCKS &c IN COURSE OF FORMATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Names of Docks &c. | | Width of Entrance | | Sill under Old Dock Datum | | Coping at Hollow Quoins above Sill | | | Water Area. | | Total Water Area. | | Quay Space. | | Total Quay Space. | |
| | | Ft | Ins Pts | Ft | Ins Pts | Ft | Ins Pts | | Acres | Yards | Acres | Yards | Lineal Yards | | Miles | Yards |
| **NORTH** | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 904 | | | 0 | 702 |
| **WET DOCKS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No 9 Dry Basin | | 200 | 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No 8 Dock | West Gates | 65 | 0 0 | 6 | 6 0 | 32 | 6 0 | | 10 | 100 | | | 807 | | | |
| No 7 Dock | East Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 6 0 | 32 | 6 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | West Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 6 0 | 32 | 6 0 | | 3 | 815 | | | 400 | | | |
| No 6 Dock | West Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 7 | 4120 | | | 820 | | | |
| No 5 Dock | North Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | South Gates | 45 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 9 | 3106 | | | 955 | | | |
| No 4 Dock | South Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 6 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 7 | 4316 | | | 805 | | | |
| No 3 Dock | West Gates | 51 | 0 9 | 5 | 6 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 7 | 126 | | | 753 | | | |
| No 2 Dock | West Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 0 0 | 32 | 0 0 | | 5 | 244 | | | 558 | | | |
| No 1 Dock | North Gates | 60 | 0 0 | 6 | 9 0 | 32 | 9 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | South Gates | 50 | 0 0 | 6 | 9 0 | 32 | 9 0 | | 3 | 2146 | | | 406 | | | |
| **SOUTH** | | | | | | | | | | | 54 | 915 | | | 3 | 257 |
| No 1 Dock | South Gates | 50 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 31 | 0 0 | | 5 | 2298 | | | 446 | | | |
| | North Gates | 50 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 26 | 0 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Toxteth Dock | | | | | | | | | 1 | 469 | | | 205 | | | |
| No 2 Dock | | 45 | 0 0 | 5 | 0 0 | 31 | 0 0 | | | | 2 | 1529 | | | 0 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 1063 | | | 0 | 1143 |
| Total Water Area and Quay Space of Docks in course of Formation | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 3306 | | | 3 | 1458 |

## RECAPITULATION

| | Water Area. | | Quay Space. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Yards | Acres | Yards | Miles | Yards |
| Dry Basins | 13 | 4828 | | | 1 | 358 |
| Wet Docks | 106 | 5682 | | | 8 | 1121 |
| | | | 120 | 5670 | 9 | 1479 |
| Dry Basin in course of Formation | 6 | 904 | | | | |
| Wet Docks do do | 67 | 3306 | | | 0 | 702 |
| | | | | | 3 | 1458 |
| | | | 73 | 4710 | | |
| | | | | | 4 | 400 |
| Total | 194 | 5540 | | | 14 | 119 |

The extreme length of the River Wall, belonging to the Dock Estate is 5 Miles and 1715 Yards.

## CRAVING DOCKS

| | | Width of Entrance. | | | Sill par Old Dock Datum. Above. | | | Under | | | Opening at Hollow Quoins above Sill. | | | Length at Bottom. | Total Length at Bottom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ft | Ins | Pts | Ft | Ins | Pts | Ft | Ins | Pts | Ft | Ins | Pts | Lineal Yards | Lineal Yards |
| North | No 3 East | 60 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | | 165 | |
| | No 2 Middle | 45 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | | 165 | |
| | No 1 West | 45 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | | 165 | 495 |
| Clarence | No 1 Old Part | 45 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 6 | 0 | | | | 155 | |
| | No 1 New Part | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 0 | | | | 97 | |
| | No 2 Old Part | 45 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 6 | 0 | | | | 138 | |
| | No 2 New Part | 32 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 0 | | | | 96 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 486 |
| Canning | No 1 | 35 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 6 | 6 | | | | 147 | |
| | No 2 | 35 | 9 | 6 | | | | 23 | 4 | 0 | | | | 160 | |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | 307 |
| Queens | No 1 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 6 | | | | 146 | |
| | No 2 Bottom | 42 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 0 | | | | 145 | |
| | " " Top | 40 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | 291 |
| Brunswick | No 1 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | | 153½ | |
| | No 2 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | | | | 153½ | 269½ |
| | | Measured at the Bottom | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1825½ |

Manchester Dock: width of Entrance at Outer Gates 55 Feet 3 inches. Coping at Hollow Quoins above Sill, 28 Feet. 0½ inch.
ditto. ditto. Inner Gates 51 Feet 10 inches. 24 Feet. 6½ inches. Corporation Dock.
Rivercraft Dock ditto ditto 50 feet. ditto ditto 22 Feet. 1¼ inch. Duke of Bridgewaters Dock.
Bathurst Dock ditto ditto 23 Feet. 10 inches

## LEVELS OF THE TIDES OBSERVED AT LIVERPOOL

DATUM

| | Above. | | Under | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft | Ins. | Ft | Ins. |
| The Level of average High Watermark of Spring Tides in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821 is | 18 | 5 | | |
| The Level of do next do or Equinoctial Spring Tides | 20 | 0 | | |
| The Level of do next do or do | 22 | 0 | | |
| The Level of an extraordinary do do April 1821 | 25 | 0 | | |
| The Level of an extraordinary do do as marked on the Lanesowne Lighthouse | 23 | 0 | | |
| The Level of average High Watermark of Neap Tides in 1818 1819 1820 and 1821 is | 11 | 5 | | |
| The Level of highest do do | 15 | 6 to 16 | | |
| The Level of lowest do do | 9 | 5 | | |
| The Level of lowest Low Watermark of Spring Tides in 1818 1819 1820 and 1821 is | | | 11 | 0 |
| The Level of average do do | | | 8 | 9 |
| The Level of highest do do | | | 6 | 6 |
| The Level of lowest do Neap Tides in 1818 1819 1820 and 1821 is | | | 4 | 6 |
| The Level of average do do | | | 1 | 9 |
| The Level of highest do do | 1 | 0 | | |

### Reference to Streets

1 Gower Street
2 Wapping
3 Annfield Street
4 Charlotte Street
5 Saltthouse Lane
6 Orford Street
7 Runcorn Street
8 Garden Street
9 Mason Street
10 Tabley Street
11 Sparling Street
12 Goulbe Street
13 Blundell Street
14 Kitchen Street
15 Ironmonger Lane
16 Lower Sparling Street
17 Baxter Street
18 Nova Scotia

### Reference to Colours

Blue. The Docks now in use.
Light Green. The Docks now in course of formation.
Lake. The Proposed Docks as applied for by the present Bill
Yellow. The Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater.
Drab. The Corporation Dock.

A A. North & South Boundaries of the Dock Estate.

# PLAN OF DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES PROPOSED TO BE MADE AT BIRKENHEAD IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER

as designed by
J.M. RENDEL, F.R.S. ETC.
NOVEMBER 1844

C.E. Stukeley Sculp. Westminster

NOTE. The Land Tinted Red the Property of the Birkenhead Dock Company

RAILWAY FROM CHESTER, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON &c.

TRANMERE

Tranmere Church

ROCK FERRY

Town Works

Hotel

Duke's House

Slaugh

ROCK FERRY

ROYAL ROCK FERRY

NEW FERRY

NEW FERRY

LOW WATER SPRING TIDES

BIRKENHEAD

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY

Grand Lodge Station

Church

Hotel

WOODSIDE

Woodside Station

Woodside Hotel

Woodside Church

Woodside Ferry

Woodside Ferry

Woodside Ferry

*Conditions to be observed by ships taking in cargoes from the warehouses.*

1. The taking of the ship in and out of dock, or to and from the quay, to be performed by the master and crew, as directed by the dock master.

2. The goods to be taken from the slings, and to be stowed away by the crew, under the orders of the master.

3. If a sufficient crew be not on board to receive and stow away the goods as delivered, or to transport the vessel, a further number of men shall be provided by the trustees, at the charge of the vessel, to work under the direction and responsibility of the master and his officers.

4. To prevent delay in loading export vessels, the shippers should pay up the rent and charges upon the goods; or where the amount cannot be ascertained without weighing, &c., make a deposit to cover the same.

*Regulations, &c., regarding Merchandise.*

[The duties for home consumption upon the following articles, bonded in the Albert dock warehouses, will be chargeable on the delivery weight only, viz: sugar, currants, figs, raisins, hams, and cheese; wines, on the delivery gauge; spirits, on the delivery gauge and strengths. And no duties will be charged on deficiencies of goods exported from the bonding warehouses, vaults, &c.]

No ship is allowed to break bulk until her cargo is duly entered; it is therefore important that consignees should give directions for the entry of their respective consignments as soon as the ship is reported.

The trustees will proceed to pass warehousing entries for such goods as the owners or consignees may have neglected to enter within forty-eight hours, in cases where the discharge of the cargo of a vessel is impeded or obstructed by such neglect; the period to be computed from the date of the report.—4 *Vic., cap.* 30, *sec.* 75.

Goods remaining unentered after the expiration of three days from the date of the ship's report, will be forthwith landed and housed.—4 *Vic., cap.* 30, *sec.* 77.

Bills of lading, and other satisfactory proof of ownership, must be produced in all cases before goods can be delivered to any party claiming the same.

Particular attention is necessary to the regularity of the endorsements of bills of lading, as the dock officers cannot pass any bill on which the authority from the shipper to the holder is not deduced by an accurate chain of endorsement.

In all cases of informality in bills of lading, from want of endorsement, &c., or of their being lost, application must be made by letter, through the secretary to the dock committee, stating the circumstances, and enclosing any documents which will show the title to the goods. In every such case, the applicant must engage to indemnify the trustees, by bond or otherwise, as the committee may direct.

When bills of lading are produced, which are at variance with the manifest as to the original consignee, the trustees will not pass any delivery order founded thereon, until three clear days shall have elapsed, unless explained to their satisfaction.

Orders for transfer or delivery, (the forms of which may be obtained

at the general office,) cannot be accepted until the goods have been landed, unless the goods are to be delivered from the landing scale.

Parties holding orders for the delivery of goods from the landing scale, and requiring such goods to be housed, must lodge the order forthwith in the general office, with the necessary instructions endorsed thereon, and warrants will be granted accordingly.

Muscovado sugar, goods imported in bulk, and such other articles as are required to be reweighed on delivery, are deliverable by cheques or sub-orders; but with these exceptions, warrants will be issued, upon application, for all merchandise warehoused under the care of the trustees.

Warrants may be taken up by the proprietor for the whole quantity of a bulk as imported; or for any allotment of such bulk, on payment of the expense of separating it into distinct and corresponding parcels.

Warrants for goods which are usually sold without lotting, will be made out for such quantities as may be found generally convenient to the importers.

For goods which are lotted, made merchantable, &c., the warrants will be made out as soon as the operations are performed. When directions from the importer are required, notice will be given on the landing accounts, or otherwise.

The first warrants or cheques will be issued to the order of the importers, or their assigns, (provided there be no stop upon the goods for freight or otherwise,) upon payment of the landing charges.

Such payments must include all charges incurred to the time of passing the order, or issuing the warrants or cheques, excepting rent; charges accruing subsequently and the rent must be paid by the holders of the warrants before delivery of the goods. The proprietors of the goods may, however, clear the rent and incidental charges to any desired date, and have new warrants or cheques accordingly.

*Weight notes*, corresponding to the warrants, will be furnished, when required, at the charge of two pence each.

When the assignment or removal of part of the goods only is intended, the *warrants* or *cheques* should be divided at the warrant department, as hereafter provided. If the quantity to be assigned must be weighed or measured, to separate it from the bulk, the division cannot be made until the *whole quantity* has been reweighed or remeasured. If the delivery of the whole of the contents is directed, and the goods are not finally removed within *two days*, a new warrant or cheque, for the remainder of the parcel, must be taken out.

When the holders of *warrants* or *cheques* are desirous of assigning part of their contents, without delivery, reweighing, rehousing, &c., new documents will be given in exchange on lodging the originals, duly endorsed. The endorsements should specially direct the manner in which the contents are to be divided, and state the names of the parties in whose favor the new warrants or cheques are to be issued, in the following form:

"*Please to divide the within*," or when part is to be delivered, "*Deliver to bearer*," (state how many packages,) "*and grant new* ——— *one for* ——— (packages) *in favor of* ———; *one for*," *&c., &c.*

Warrants may be exchanged or divided, without assigning the goods, when desired by the holder, at the same rate of charge.

The original warrant is not charged for, but the charges for dividing or issuing *new documents or transferring*, are—

| | *For each warrant or transfer.* |
|---|---|
| 1 @ 4 packages or quantities | 1*d.* |
| 5 @ 10...do.....do. | 2 |
| 11 @ 15...do.....do. | 3 |
| 16 @ 20...do.....do. | 4 |
| 21 @ 25...do.....do. | 5 |
| 26 @ 30...do.....do. | 6 |
| 31 @ 35...do.....do. | 7 |
| 36 @ 40...do.....do. | 8 |
| 41 @ 45...do.....do. | 9 |
| 46 and upwards.....do. | 10 |
| Goods in bulk, per ton | 1 |
| For every new cheque granted | 2 |

If, from the nature of the contract between the seller and buyer, re-weighing, &c., may be necessary, new warrants will be issued, containing the landing and reweights, as soon as the operations are completed, and the original warrants deposited, with the necessary directions endorsed thereon.

When any alterations, such as repacking, &c., are to be made, (except when preparatory to immediate delivery,) the warrants must be lodged; and others, representing the goods correctly, issued in the same manner.

In the case of casks of liquids used to fill up others, the warrant must be lodged, and the proprietor may either have a new warrant for the remainder, or it may be delivered (if not required to be used again in the same way) to his order.

The warrants must likewise be lodged on giving orders to vat; but if immediate shipment be not intended, new warrants will be issued as soon as the casks are refilled.

In the four last-mentioned cases, the charges for performing the operations include the expense of new warrants.

When warrants or cheques are lost or mislaid, the trustees will require that they should be advertised in two Liverpool papers, a copy of each of which, containing the advertisement, and an engagement to indemnify the trustees, by bond or otherwise, to be enclosed with the application for duplicates. The new documents not to be issued (unless the original shall be found and delivered up) until seven clear days shall have elapsed from the date of notice by advertisement. Upon notice of the loss, the goods will be stopped, and the original document can on no account be acted upon unless first presented at the secretary's office.

Should any interlineation, erasure, or alteration have been made in an order, it can only be accepted with the name or initials of the party set against such alteration.

Proprietors of goods desirous of authorizing their clerks to sign orders on their behalf, must lodge an instruction, in writing, to that effect, with the principal of the general office, of whom printed forms for that purpose may be obtained.

Brokers possessing general authorities, in writing, from merchants, to

inspect or draw samples from their goods, must register the same with the principal of the general office.

Goods which require to be made merchantable for the purposes of sale, or from which samples can only be taken after the contents of the packages shall have been turned out, will await the specific directions of the owners.

Brimstone, cubic nitre, guano, oakum, pitch, rags, rosin, saltpetre, tar, turpentine, and any other articles which may be deemed objectionable by the trustees, will not be permitted to be housed in the warehouses.—4 *Vic., cap.* 30, *sec.* 95.

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*Deposit Accounts.*

To facilitate the passing of orders, and the payment of charges due upon goods, the trustees will open *deposit accounts*, upon request from merchants, with such deposits as they think proper. When the balance is reduced below ten pounds, a further deposite must be made. Ten pounds is the smallest sum which can be received at a time as a deposit.

Parties having deposit accounts with the trustees, must transmit a note of advice on the proper form with each deposit, and it will be necessary that they should invariably state on their orders or warrants, by whom the charges are to be paid, thus:

"Charges to the [*date*] to our account."

———————— (*Signature.*)

*or,*

"Charges to be paid by the holder."

———————— (*Signature.*)

By opening such accounts the business of merchants, particularly where goods are upon rent, will be much facilitated. The proper forms and pass books may be obtained on application at the general office.

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*Orders for Extra Work.*

The charges of repacking, preparing for exportation, making merchantable, and all work which can only be performed by the specific directions of the proprietors of the goods, or parties duly authorized by them, will be fixed from time to time, with reference to the cost of labor and materials. The charges under this head must be paid by the parties giving the order or clearing the goods.

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The trustees are not liable for deficiencies arising from natural causes, nor for any losses or deficiencies whatever, unless ascertained previously to the goods being removed from the dock premises.

With respect to goods subject to allowances for tares by the customs, with a view to prevent delay, importers may lodge a general order with

the trustees authorizing them to act on their behalf; but when this is not done, the merchant's clerk ought to make an immediate appointment with the landing surveyor of the customs to settle the tares, as the landing accounts cannot be furnished until they are adjusted.

Duplicate accounts of weights, &c., of goods, are furnished on certain conditions, on reasonable cause for requiring them being assigned.

Goods deposited in the Albert dock warehouses will be held by the trustees as general liens, in respect of all rent, charges, &c., that shall have been incurred thereon.—4 *Vic., cap.* 30, *sec.* 87.

*Goods brought by Land Carriage or Inland Navigation.*

Parties in charge thereof must apply at the superintendent's office, where instructions will be given as to the place of deposit. After being housed, the goods will be subject to the general regulations.

At Birkenhead 18 store-houses are erected in 3 rows of 6 stores each, 140 feet long by 47 feet wide, 2 stories high—1st, 20 feet, 2d 10 feet high. Walls all of brick and 2 feet thick to rafters. Lower floor of stone 9 inches thick, a thin bed of sand and brick laid over all.

Two drains underneath each store from front to rear; upper floor of wood. Roof wood rafters and slated. Iron pillars, 9 inches diameter, and two rows from front to rear, support 2d floor.

Doors all of iron, ¾ inch thick. In first story, two at each end, 12 feet by 6; and four windows 4 feet by 2.9. In second story, two doors 10 by 6 feet, and two windows in each end.

Window shutters of iron.

Stairs and railings all of iron to 2d story.

At one end of each store is an iron pipe four inches in diameter, to which hose is attached on each floor for extinguishing fire.

Each row of six buildings has a communication by double iron doors through the middle of each partition wall on each story.

At each end of each store are two cranes fixed in the loft for hoisting. Crank for hand, with cog-wheels and two wooden rollers, double and single purchase, lower iron cog-wheel 3 feet diameter, upper 5 inches.

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## L.

*Questions addressed to the Custom-House, London, with the replies and forms referred to.*

7. The forms for entering merchandise at the custom-house for consumption, warehouse, reëxportation and interior transit by land or water.—(See forms of entires, Nos. 1 to 8.)

The different forms for transporting inland, or for reëxporting, such as permits, certificates to cancel bonds, orders to receive and deliver.—(See forms of entries, No. 1 and 8.)

How far bonds are required for goods in warehouse?

On warehousing goods, warehouse keeper gives bond. See 8 sec., 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 91.

For transhipment, if for exportation.—(Bond No. 1.)

Whether duties are exacted if the goods should be consumed by fire?

The law does not provide for this case; but the Government have in many instances given relief.

If otherwise destroyed while in warehouse, or in custody of Government to or from thence?

See 17 and 18 sec., 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 91.

8. If on arrival at second port of warehousing, the difference in the preceding forms, if any, and if again shipped, is there any variation?

Forms of entries No 1 to 8 apply to these cases.

10. A list of fees for bonds and other papers issued officially from the custom-house.

There are no fees; amount of bond stamp 5*s*.

11. Whether the duty is assessed at the first port, or at the place where withdrawn for consumption?

At the place of withdrawal for consumption.

12. At whose risk the goods are during transit?

At the merchant's risk.

13. What deductions, if any, are made for leakage, breakage, or wastage, during transit?

If caused by stress of weather commissioners give relief, under the provisions of 28th sec. 8 and 9 Vic., ch 91.

Whether any on the voyage of importation, and under what restrictions, leakage, breakage, or loss by weight, is made a part of sea damage caused by stress of weather or stranding?

No deduction is made in this case beyond what is allowed by the 30th sec., and 52 sec., 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 86. See also 31st and 32d sections of the same act.

*Forms of entries, &c.*

1. For consumption from the vessel.
2. Ditto from the warehouse.
3. Warehousing from the vessel.
4. Withdrawal from the warehouse for shipment to a second place, "bond note instead of entry."
5. Warehousing from another port.
6. Export from bond.
7. Bill of sight and return thereon, part for consumption and part to be warehoused.
8. Bill of sight and return thereon, all for consumption.
9. Memorandum of the mode of passing entries.
10. Copy of ship's report.

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[Form No. 1.]

*Form of entry for consumption from the vessel.*

"Galley quay," Soho, Cullen, from Antwerp, *British ship N. Hammand.* "*Prime.*"

C A H $\frac{1}{12}$. Twelve cases containing ten hundred weight white win-

dow glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thickness. Duty £3 10*s.*

*August* 17, 1847.

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No. 2.

*Form of entry for consumption from the warehouse.*

London docks. North Carolina, Drummond, from New Orleans, American ship Grant & Hodgson, "home consumption."

C 26. One hogshead containing one thousand two hundred fifty-nine pounds leaf tobacco unmanufactured, the growth of the United States, warehoused by J. Gilbert, 31st October, 1846. Duty £198 7*s.* 10*d.*

*August* 17, 1847.

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No. 3.

*Form of entry for warehousing from vessel.*

St. Katharine docks, Matilda, Jones, from Cuba, British ship, John White.

E W $\frac{1}{100}$. One hundred casks of unrefined sugar, not being equal in quality to white clayed, of the growth and produce of Cuba, to be warehoused.

*August* 17, 1847.

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No. 4.

*Form of entry for withdrawal from the warehouse for shipment to a second place in bond.*

No entry is required in this case.

Bond is given for the removal of the goods to the second place, and a bond note is issued, in the annexed form, which is sent to the warehousing department where the goods are deposited.

Upon receipt of this, after due examination of the goods, the warehouse keeper transmits an account of the same to the proper officers at the port of destination, in the form of despatch annexed to No. 5.

As to removal of goods to other ports, see 25th section, 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 91.

[*To accompany form* 4.]

*Goods for removal.*

BOND OFFICE, CUSTOMS, LONDON,
*August* 25, 1847.

Mr. John Henry Field, merchant of Eastcheap, intends to remove the undermentioned goods, warehoused at Cutler street, by , the day of , 18 , ex the master, from , by railway, to the port of Liverpool, there to be rewarehoused, viz:

Twelve hundred pounds of tea.
Duty, £150.

This is to certify, that security is taken for the due arrival and rewarehousing thereof at the above port within ten days from the date hereof.

W. WYBROW, *Clerk of the Bonds.*

W. SMITH, *consignee.*

Security: JAMES PEEK, *Broker, Eastcheap.*

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No. 5.

*Form of entry for Warehousing from another Port.*

St. Katharine docks, by railway from Liverpool, ex Nagle, Jones, from Singapore, British ship Harbing & Son.

H 3. One case manufactured tobacco cigars, produce of Manilla; and coast despatch, warehoused at Liverpool by Murray, Syme & Co., 1st October, 1846, dated 21st August, 1847, now to be rewarehoused in the St. Katharine docks.

*August* 27, 1847.

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[*To accompany form* 5.]

[6,260.]

LIVERPOOL CUSTOM-HOUSE, *August* 21, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: On the other side are particulars of "one case manufactured tobacco cigars, produce of Manilla," imported here and warehoused under the act 8 & 9 Vic., ch. 91, and now removed to your port under bond given by "E. Samuelton," on the "20th day of August, 1847," in the "(railway,)" master, by virtue of the said act. "Ten days allowed."

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. M. HOLDEN, Jr., *Warehouse Keeper.*

"Consigned to Messrs. HARBING & SON."
The collector and comptroller, "London."
United Kingdom, No. 73, letters of advice for dry goods.

| Mark and number. | Gross landing quantity. | Tare. | Gross delivery quantity. | More. | Less. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H 3 | 2 1 23<br>2 25 | Tare. | | | |
| | 1 2 26<br>1 | Ties. | | | |
| | 1 2 25 | or | 193 pounds. | | |

Warehoused by Murray, Syme & Co., Oct. 1, 1846.
Ex "Nagle," from Singapore.

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No. 6.

*Form of Export Entry from Bond.*

COCKET,

Pro forma for foreign goods from the warehouse.

Custom-house,

London,

In the Batavia, D. Dunlop, for Rotterdam.
Know ye, that Henry Gray, jr., hath entered the following goods to be exported from the warehouse, for which bond is given, namely:

Five hundred gallons of Spanish wine.

Entered outwards,

J. W.

*August* 20, 1847.

Dated August 21, 1847.
H. WILLIRMOTT, *pro Collector.*

Tons 227.

J. D. SOPER, *pro Comptroller.*

47

*St. Katharine's Docks.*

G G $\frac{1}{8}$, 8 quarter casks, 160 gallons, Spanish wine.

Cleared eight.

H. GREY, *Lighterman.*

St. Katharine's Docks, *August* 21, 1847.
Ship off Tower.

*To accompany Form No. 6.*

*Shipping Bill.*

In the Batavia, D. Dunlap, for Rotterdam.

HENRY GREY, Jr.

47

*August* 21, 1847.

Foreign goods to be exported from the warehouse; bond given. 500 gallons Spanish wine.

*From the St. Katharine's Docks.*

G G ⅛, 8 quarter casks, 160 gallons, E. Edwards, Pearse & Cadizento, June 24, 1847, by Green & Co.

Eight quarter casks, 160 gallons, Spanish wine.

Cleared eight.

H. GREY, *Lighterman.*

St. Katharine's Docks, *August* 21, 1847.

Ship off Tower.

Signed by warehouse keeper for delivery, and searched for shipment.

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No. 7.

*Form of Bill of Sight and Return thereon, part for consumption, part to be warehoused.*

Custom-House Quay.

In the Jas. Watt, Ferguson, Havre.

Sight J. Harrison

British ship

Deposit fifty pounds

C+ Two cases of merchandise. Further particulars unknown.

I, Edw. Edwards, clerk to Messrs. Tanner & Co., the known agents of J. Harrison, importer of the goods above-mentioned, do hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has not received sufficient invoice, bill of lading, or other advice, from whence the quality, quantity, or value of the goods above-mentioned can be ascertained. And I further declare, that I have not any reason to believe that the duty on the above-mentioned goods will amount to more than the sum deposited.

EDW. EDWARDS.

Signed and declared this 20th day of August, 1847, in the presence of

J. J. JOHNSON, *pro Collector.*

Let this sight pass for the goods above mentioned, to be landed and examined by the importer in presence of the proper officer, previous to passing a perfect entry for the same.

Dated the 20th August, 1847.

34

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

Jas. Watt, Ferguson, Havre.
British ship J. Harrison
In part of sight
C+ One case of goods manufactured, not otherwise enumerated or described.
Value one hundred pounds—£100.
T. S. } Initials of computers to signify that the amount of duty is
J. T. } correct.
P. M. Initials of receiver's clerk that the duty is paid.
Duty £10.

J. MASON, *Receiver.*
T. SMITH, *Comptroller.*

Who are responsible to the Crown.

I, Edward Edwards, clerk to Messrs. Tanner & Co., of Beer Lane, do hereby declare, that I am authorized by the importer, and I do enter the above goods at the value of one hundred pounds.
Witness my hand, this 20th August, 1847.

EDW. EDWARDS.

199

In full of sight, No. 34. August 20, 1847. Deposit £50. To be returned.
C+ One case of silk manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, the produce of Europe, to be warehoused.
T. S. }
J. T. } Initials of computers to sanction the return of the deposit.

J. MASON, *Receiver.*
T. SMITH, *Comptroller.*

Endorsed by me,
EDW. EDWARDS, for Tanner & Co., Beer Lane.
*August* 20, 1847.
200

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*Form of a Bill of Sight, and Return thereon, all for immediate consumption.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

In the city of Boulogne, Time. Boulogne.
Sight M. Lawson
British ship.
Deposit £10; ten pounds.
ML. 64.—One case of silks, &c.
Further particulars unknown.

I, Henry Constantine, clerk to Scotney & Co., the known agents of Mr. Lawson, importer of the goods above-mentioned, do hereby declare, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has not received sufficient invoice, bill of lading, or other advice, from whence the quality, quantity, or value of the goods above-mentioned can be ascertained. And I further declare that I have not any reason to believe that the duty

on the above-mentioned goods will amount to more than the sum deposited.

HENRY CONSTANTINE.

Signed and declared this 20th day of August, 1847, in the presence of JOHN JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Let this sight pass for the goods above-mentioned, to be landed and examined by the importer in the presence of the proper officer, previous to passing a perfect entry for the same.

Dated the 20th August, 1847

46 9—12

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*Form of a Bill of Sight and Return thereon.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

City of Boulogne. Time. Boulogne.
British ship. M. Lawson
In full sight, 20th August, 1847. No. 46. Deposit £10.
ML. One case containing
64. Five pounds six ounces plain silk broad stuffs. Three pounds fifteen ounces plain silk crape broad stuffs. Silk manufactures, value ten pounds ..... £10
Cotton manufactures, not being articles made up, value forty pounds, duty free ..... 40
Woolen manufactures, not goat's wool, being articles made up, value seventeen pounds, duty free ..... 17
Goods manufactured, value twelve pounds ..... 12

£79

All not otherwise enumerated the produce of Europe.

P. M.
Initials of the revenue clerk that the duty is paid.
Duty, £5 16*s.*

T. S. } Initials of the computers to signify that the amount of duty is
J. T. } correct.

J. MASON, *Receiver,*
T. SMITH, *Comptroller,*
Who are responsible to the Crown.

Endorsed by me,
H. CONSTANTINE.
P. SCOTNEY & Co.,
8 WATER LANE, *August* 20, 1847.

I, Henry Constantine, clerk to Scotney & Co., of Water Lane, do hereby declare that I am duly authorized by the importers of the goods contained in this entry, and do enter those at value, at the sum of seventy-nine pounds.

384 H. CONSTANTINE.

Witness my hand, this 20th August, 1847.

No. 9.

*Mode of passing entries inwards.*

A warrant and two bills are necessary for each entry, and when numbered out, the reader places a bill before each of the computers and reads every particular contained in the warrant.

The comptroller's computer then makes his computation from the warrant, the receiver's computer calculating at the same time the amount of duty on one of the bills; and the two computers having agreed to the merchant's computation, the amount of duty is figured upon the second bill by the comptroller's computer, from the warrant which he has himself just computed.

The comptroller's bill being thus rendered a fac simile of the warrant, is the medium through which the comptroller's cash book is entered up, the warrant itself being by this arrangement much earlier despatched to the delivery stations.

The receiver's cash book is posted from the bill which his own computer has checked, and the cash books of the receiver and comptroller are compared and agreed on the morning following the close of each day's business.

There is an ulterior check in the office of principal comptroller of landing and warehousing accounts.

The comptroller keeps a balance book of each day's transactions.

*Receipt of Duties.*

The assistant to the receiver compares the bill with the warrant, and having entered the amount of the duty on his account paper, detains the warrant until he either receives the money or a voucher showing that it has been paid to the receiver general.

He then puts his initials on the warrant and hands it to the receiver, who signs it and passes it to the comptroller; after which it is forwarded by an official messenger to the station where the goods are deposited.

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No. 10.

*Copy of Ship's Report.*

LONDON, No. 10.

In the ship Deuvent, of Newcastle, British built, property all British, about two hundred and seventy-one tons, with nine men, of whom all are British, and are besides James Nash Marshall, a British man, master for this present voyage from Cronstadt.

1,830 quarters of wheat, in bulk, and in 250 linen and 110 mat bags, 480 damaged mats, consigned to order; 1,050 pieces lathwood, Perkins & Co.; 36 deals, 12 pair oars, the master.

For ship's use 2 spare lower yards, 2 spare topmasts.

Surplus stores—about 12 lbs. sugar, 6 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. tea, 6 gallons spirits, 5 bottles cherry brandy, 6 lbs. tobacco.

Pilots' names.—None employed.

Ship lying in London docks. E. & A. RULE, *Agents.*

I do hereby declare, that the entry above written, now tendered and subscribed by me, is a just report of the name of my ship, its burden, built, property, number, and country of mariners, the present master and voyage: And that it doth further contain a true account of my lading, with the particular marks, numbers, quantity and consignment of all the goods and merchandises in my said ship, to the best of my knowledge; and that I have not broken bulk or delivered any goods out of my said ship since her loading at Cronstadt, and that I have no foreign sails or cordage on board my said vessel.

JAMES NASH MARSHALL.

Signed and declared, this 17th day of August, 1847, in the presence of

J. J. JOHNSON.

19—22.

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I, James Nash Marshall, do declare that I have no aliens on board my ship, and that I have not passed any lights on the Irish coast, so as to receive benefit therefrom, since clearing last from England.

JAMES NASH MARSHALL.

Signed and declared, before me, this 17th August, 1847.

R. J. WILLIAMS, *Deputy Collector.*

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*This form of certificate is forwarded from the port of arrival to the port of removal, for the purpose of cancelling the bond:*

PORT OF LONDON.

These are to certify, that there have been received and warehoused at this port, under the authority of 8 and 9 Vic,, ch. 91, pursuant to entry, by Harbing & Son, on the 27th day of August, 1847, the following goods, viz: H 3 one case manufactured tobacco, segars, produce of Manilla, to be warehoused in St. Katharine's docks, removed from Liverpool, under bond given by E. Samuelton, on the 20th day of August, 1847, per railway, by virtue of the said act. And that the full duties will be charged on the deficiency upon the quantity delivered from the warehouses at St. Katharine's docks.

Dated at the custom-house, London, this 28th day of August, 1847.

COLE,

*Comptroller of Accounts in the St. Katharine's Docks.*

To the COLLECTOR AND COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS,

*At Liverpool.*

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*Forms of Bonds taken by the Collector and Comptroller for Warehoused Goods.*

No. 1*a*. Exportation from the warehouse.

2*a*. For removal to another port.
3*a*. Surplus stores removed to another port.
4*a*. Shipped as stores.
5*a*. Sugar removed to a bonded sugar-house to be refined.
6*a*. Goods to be bleached, &c.
7*a*. Stores for ships of war.

The penalty of these bonds being double the amount of duty to which the goods are subject.

The warehouse keeper gives a general bond for the security of the duties under the 8th sec. 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 91. This is a special bond, taken by the Solicitor for the Customs.

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No. 1 A.

*For exportation from the warehouse.—Bond note issued to the warehouse keeper annexed.*

Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, by himself, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

Whereas the above bounden hath given notice of his intention to export to in the ship master

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said goods, and every part thereof, shall be duly shipped and exported to, and shall be landed at , aforesaid, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first legally stamped)

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No. 8 A.

BOND OFFICE, CUSTOMS, LONDON,
*25th day of August*, 1847.

These are to certify, that Ruck, Son, & Fenwick, of No. St. Dunstan's Hill, have given security as required by law for the due exportation of one thousand gallons rum, two hundred and fifty gallons over proof foreign spirits, not sweetened.

Amount of duty seven hundred pounds, on board the Olinda, for Hobart Town.

W. WYBROW, *Clerk of the Bonds.*

The above goods warehoused by Ruck, Son, & Fenwick, the 21st day of June, 1847, ex the William, master, Jones, from St. Vincent's.

Security:

CHARLES LUCEY, *Lighterman Coxe's Quay.*

[John Ruck, Jr., will sign for the firm.]

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No. 2 A.

*For removal to another port.—Bond note annexed to entry No.* 4.

(See 25 section 8 and 9 Vic., ch. 91.)

Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound to her present Majesty Queen Victoria, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to her said Majesty, her heirs and successors; and for which payment to be well and faithfully made, we bind ourselves, and each and every of us, by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

Whereas the above bounden is the proprietor of the following goods, wares, and merchandise, that is to say, ; and which said goods, wares, and merchandise are now lodged and deposited in a warehouse or warehouses at , in the port of London, under the regulations of an act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the IV., entitled "An act for the warehousing of goods:"

And whereas the said intends to remove and convey the said goods, wares, and merchandise from the said port by to the port of subject to the rules, regulations, and restrictions in that behalf by law provided:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and every part thereof, shall be duly delivered, without alteration or diminution, into the custody and possession of the proper officer of customs at the said last-mentioned port; and if the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and every part thereof, shall be duly rewarehoused at the port of next following the date hereof, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force, vigor, and effect.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

No. 3 A.

*Bond for surplus Stores removed coastwise to another port.*

Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, by himself, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

Whereas the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have, by their order dated the 25th November, 1845, directed that surplus stores left on board any importing ship or vessel about to proceed coastwise only, be placed under the seal of office; and in addition thereto, that in all cases where the quantity of high duty goods left on board such ship or vessel may to the proper officer appear to be excessive, a special bond for the same be required:

And whereas, the ship hath on board the following excessive surplus stores, namely:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said goods, and every part thereof, shall be delivered without alteration or diminution, into the custody or possession of the proper officers of customs at the port of ; and if the duty on any deficiency of such stores shall be paid within the space of days next following from the date hereof to the collector and comptroller of such port, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first legally stamped.)

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No. 4 A.

*Goods on Victualling Bill, to be used as Stores.*

STORES.

Know all men by these presents, that I, , am held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto our said lady the Queen, her heirs or successors; to which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, for and in the whole, my heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with my seal. Dated this day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas, in pursuance of an act passed at a session of Parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the IV., entitled "An act for the warehousing of goods," certain goods now secured in a warehouse, without payment of duty, are about to be shipped as stores, on board , master, bound for ; and whereas, a victualling bill is about to be issued for the same by the proper officer of customs:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if all such goods enumerated in such victualling bill shall be used as stores for the said vessel, or be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, and if the packages containing the same shall not be opened, or any of the goods therein taken out or altered, until the said ship shall have left the port on her intended foreign voyage; then this obligation to be void, or otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

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No. 5 A.

*For Sugar removed from the Warehouse to a Bonded Sugar-House, for the purpose of Refining.*

Know all men by these presents, that held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment well and truly to be made, bind heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with seal. Dated this day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

Whereas, by an act passed in the third and fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the IV., entitled "An act to admit sugar with payment of duty to be refined for exportation," the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs are, upon application to them of any person actually carrying on the business of a sugar refiner in the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Greenock, or Glasgow, or any other port, to be approved of by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, authorized by their order to approve of premises as bonded sugar-houses for the refining of sugar for exportation only, on it being made appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that the said premises are fit in every respect for receiving such sugars, and wherein the same may be safely deposited:

And whereas the said Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs have, pursuant to the powers vested in them by the said recited act, approved of a sugar-house situate now in the occupation of the above bounden as a bonded sugar-house for the refining of sugar for exportation only:

And whereas the said hath entered to be refined in the said premises:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if all the deficiencies arising in the transit of the said sugar from the bonded warehouses to the said bonded sugar-house shall be duly paid to the collector of the customs at the port of London, within four months from the date of these presents, and if the whole of such sugar shall be actually subject to the process of refinement upon the said premises, and if within four months of the date of these presents the whole of the refined sugar and treacle produced by such process shall be either duly exported from the said premises, or delivered into an approved bonded warehouse under the locks of the Crown, for the purpose of being eventually exported to foreign parts, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first legally stamped) in the presence of

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No. 6 A.

*Goods may be taken out of Warehouse to be bleached, or for any other purpose the Commissioners may approve.* (39 *sec.* 8 *and* 9 *Vic.,ch.* 91, *bond note annexed.*)

Know all men by these presents, that we are held and firmly bound to our sovereign lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Whereas the above bounden hath in a warehouse at in the port of London , which he intends to take out of the said warehouse, in order to their being

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said shall truly return the above-mentioned goods, and every part thereof, into the said warehouse aforesaid, within the space of from the day of the date hereof, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered (being first legally stamped) in the presence of

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No. 9 A.

*Goods to be Bleached, Refreshed, Repaired, &c.*

Mr. Richard Walford, of 27 Lawrence lane, Cheapside, having in the

warehouse at New street the under-mentioned goods, viz: one thousand pieces Corahs, silk manufacture, of and from British possessions, duty one hundred pounds, which he intends taking out in order to be printed and made merchantable, on giving security for the due return thereof into the said warehouse within three months, conformably to the board's order of 31st day of January, 1846.

*Warehouse-keeper.*

*25th day of August*, 1847.

This is to certify, that security has been taken for the due return of the said goods in the period above stated.

Bond Office, *25th day of August*, 1847.

Security, William Austin Fossett, lighterman, 21 Water lane.

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No. 7 A.

*For goods sent on board ships of war from the bonded warehouses to be used as stores.*

Know all men by these presents, that we
are held and firmly bound to her present Majesty Queen Victoria in the sum of
pounds, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to her said Majesty, her heirs or successors; and for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves, and each and every of us, by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this day of , in the year of the reign of her said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

Whereas the above bounden
is the proprietor of the following goods, wares, and merchandise, that is to say:
and which said goods, wares, and merchandise, are now lodged and deposited in a warehouse or warehouses at
in the port of London, under the regulations of an act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An act for the warehousing of goods:"

And whereas the said intends to remove and convey the said goods, wares, and merchandise from the said port of to the port of , subject to the rules, regulations and restrictions in that behalf by law provided; and at the said port of to put the same on board the ship , being one of her Majesty's ships of war, for the use of certain officers of the said ship:

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and every part thereof, shall be duly delivered

without alteration or diminution, on board her Majesty's ship , , , lying at the port of and if a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the said ship shall be produced within from the date of the delivery from the warehouse, certifying that the said goods had been delivered on board such ship, then this obligation to be void, or else to be and remain in full force, vigor and effect.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the presence of

Bond for the removal of goods on board her Majesty's ships of war.

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## M.

*Duties of Customs Officers attached to the Docks in London, with list of Books and Returns.*

On the arrival from foreign parts of a ship at Gravesend, laden with merchandise, tide-waiters are put on board, and remain until she reaches the place of discharge. The goods being duly reported and entered at the custom-house, a warrant authorizing the warehousing of them is signed by the receiver of the duties under the collector, and other officers of the inward department and transmitted to the "registrar" at the docks where the vessel discharges her cargo, who issues an order to the tide-waiter on board for the landing of the goods according to the entry passed for the same, under the immediate care of a landing waiter specially appointed to each ship. The landing waiters examine and weigh the several packages containing dry goods, and officers denominated "gaugers" gauge and ascertain the contents of wet goods, and both officers enter an account thereof in two books delivered to them for that purpose by the registrar; one containing the particulars of goods to be warehoused, and the other contains the entries of goods not to be warehoused upon which duty is paid by a prime entry, subject to a further port entry if short paid. This second book also contains the *total* number of packages and quantity landed by each warehousing warrant, to enable the jerquer, to whose office this book is sent, to check the quantity of goods landed by the captain's report of the ship.

The landing waiters and gaugers, in the performance of their duty, are subject to the daily superintendence of the landing surveyors.

Immediately after the goods have been weighed, the tares, &c., adjusted, the marks, numbers, and other particulars entered in the landing waiter's books, the goods are deposited in a warehouse, and placed under the charge of the London Dock Company, and a receipt given on their part in the landing waiter's book, which relieves the latter from any further responsibility respecting them.

The landing waiter's book, containing an account of the warehoused goods, made up agreeable to each merchant's entry, is sent to the "Comptroller of Accounts," who enters the particulars into his book called a "register," and when the whole cargo has been delivered, the

landing book, warrants, and orders for delivery are given over to a clerk in his office for final examination; the other landing book, containing an account of the whole cargo in the manner before stated, is transmitted from the registrar's office to an officer denominated a "jerker," whose duty it is to examine into the correctness of such account by the ship's report, and with whom this book ultimately remains.

The goods are delivered from the warehouse for home consumption by authority of a warrant issued by the receiver of the duties under the collector, and forwarded by messengers every half hour to the several stations where the goods are deposited, certifying that the duties have been paid.

By virtue of this warrant, wherein is described the marks, numbers, and other particulars of the goods intended to be so taken out, an order is issued to the London Dock Company to deliver the same.

If the goods are intended for exportation or removal, to be warehoused at some other port in the United Kingdom, a certificate is given that bond has been taken for the due exportation or removal of the goods, as the case may be, also a document called a "cocket," and a "shipping bill," if the goods be for exportation, containing the particulars of the goods intended to be so taken out, whereon the necessary order is issued to the London Dock Company to deliver the same into the charge of the searcher, or for removal coastwise.

H. COLE, *Comptroller.*

To C. C. WALDEN, D. P. BARHYDT, } *Commissioners.*

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Form No. 1. Monthly return of imports furnished to the Inspector-General of imports and exports.

2. For return of duty overpaid.

3. Letter of advice for dry goods removed to an outport.

4. Do. do. wet do. do. do.

5. Certificate of receipt of goods from an outport.

6. Request for certificate of due arrival of goods at an outport.

7. Delivery order for wet goods to be removed coastwise.

8. do. do. dry do. do. do.

9. do. do. do. do. do. for the London Dock Company.

10. do. do. wet do. for exportation.

11. do. do. dry do. do.

12. do. do. do. do. do. for the London Dock Company.

13. Goods cleared for exportation but not shipped, and placed on the warehouse books again.

14. Note to accompany goods for exportation when removed for shipment by a licensed carman.

15. Request for an officer at the expense of the merchant, to attend to the removal of goods from one bonded warehouse to another in the same port, and also goods for exportation when not conveyed by a licensed carman.

16. Delivery order for dry goods, duty paid.
17. do. do. wet do. do.
18. Locker's return to the principal comptroller of accounts.
19. Gauger's return, prior to the landing book being completed.
20. For dry goods liable to duty on the re-weight.
21. Export book.
22. Warrant book.
23. Coastwise letter-book.
24. Numerical list of ships.
25. Warehousing register.

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## N.

*Extracts from replies made by the Officers of the Customs at Liverpool to the questions of the Commissioners relative to the forms used in that port.*

After a vessel, with foreign goods, has regularly reported her cargo inwards, and the merchant proceeds to enter his goods to be landed, he does so in two ways: either to pay the duty and land the goods, which is termed "duty paid from ship," or to enter the goods to be warehoused under bond; of which proceeding, and the regulations for ultimate transactions in this particular, the following is observed at this port:

An import bonded warehousing entry is passed, containing the particulars, as stated in the example given, and is signed by the collector and comptroller, in proof that bond is duly given, the form of which bond is herewith, (A.)

The entry is then sent to the registrar, who inserts it in the bonded landing-book for the use of the landing waiter; after which he sends the entry to the clerk of the comptroller of warehouse accounts, who enters it in the numerical list of ships inserting in the corner of the entry the ship's number, and the name of the country from whence the goods are brought.

The entry then goes to the warehouse keeper, who issues it in due course, and according to the disposal of the work amongst the clerks having charge of the general registers for dry and wet goods, to one of the clerks, who opens an account for the ship, and posts the entry, as per example of warehouse-keeper's register. The clerk then waits for the landing-book, with the account of the cargo, which, on being furnished by the landing-waiter, is returned to the registrar, who, after giving it the proper examination, sends it to the clerk to the comptroller of warehouse accounts, who keeps the numerical list, and he, after procuring the statement of the locker as to the goods being received in the warehouse, sends it to the clerk of the register, who posts on the warehousing side the particulars of the contents of each original import entry; thus he has a stock to deliver from, as seen hereafter.

The book is then forwarded to the office of the comptroller of warehouse accounts, where the clerk posts the totals of each description of goods in the R. R. D., as per example, and the book is then deposited in the room for such purpose, and is put away in alphabetical order,

according to years, a memorandum to that effect being first made in the numerical list of ships, and having deposited in the book the various import bonded entries.

The account is now in a position for delivery of the goods, and the first entry, for example, is one for "home consumption."

The merchant's clerk makes out the locker's order, as per example, with the numbers, weights, and tares, and shows the net for duty; at the same time he makes out a home consumption warrant, as per example, and two copies, one for the collector and one for the comptroller, on which the duty is computed. The clerk of the register examines the locker's order, as to the correctness of the weights, tare, and net, and sees that the warrant is correctly filled up. The merchant's clerk then proceeds with the warrant and copies to the long room, to have the duty computed, which, when done, he pays the same, and the warrant is signed by the collector and comptroller, the former retaining one of the copies, and the latter the other copy, the warrant being passed on to the clerk to the warehouse-keeper, who inserts it in a warrant-book, and passes it to the clerk to the comptroller of accounts, who, in the interim, has been furnished with the locker's order. This clerk then comptrols or examines the locker's order, with the body of the warrant, to see that the duty has been properly paid on the correct quantity, and that no alteration has been made in the warrant since it left the clerk of the register. He signs the locker's order as comptroller of accounts, and puts his initials to the warrant, in proof of the check, and passes both documents to the clerk to the warrant-book to sign them for the "warehouse-keeper." The locker's order is then issued for the delivery of the goods from the warehouse, and the warrant goes to the clerk of the register, to post finally, as a delivery, on the credit side of his register; and he, after giving the warrant the number of the ship and country, the reference letter, and number of the register and folio, they are returned to the clerk who keeps the cash book. He enters the number of the warrant and amount of cash, and passes the warrants to the clerk to the comptroller of accounts, who keeps the R. R. D. to post. After posting, the clerk the next morning calls over his R. R. D. with the register kept by the warehouse-keeper's clerk, and checks every particular as to date, number, ship, from whence, name of bonder, date of bond, and quantity. The warrants are then carefully put in consecutive order, and lodged with the comptroller of accounts in his private office until the close of the quarter. The locker's order was issued for the delivery of the goods, which, when delivered, is signed and dated by the locker, and returned to the clerk of the warrant-book, who examines it by the book to see that no alteration has been made since it was issued; and having ticked it off, it is put away in the bundles kept in consecutive order numerically, and deposited in a document room up stairs for that purpose. The warrant, at the close of the subsequent quarter, is placed in the ship's book, previously put away in alphabetical order according to years. So far for the home consumption transaction. The merchant, wishing to "export" a portion of the cargo, takes out a locker's order, with all the same particulars as that for home consumption, which is examined by the clerk of the register as before, and having produced a bond note to

the clerk in proof that bond has been given, as per form B, and made out the necessary documents, consisting of a red bill and cocket, for the searchers, the order is then entered in the export-book kept by the warehouse-keeper, and is issued for the delivery of the goods from the warehouse; which being done, the document is returned, duly signed by the searcher that the goods are shipped, and the clerk then posts the same in his register, and passes the order to the clerk of the R. R. D., who posts it; and the following morning, as before, calls over with the warehouse-keeper's register, and the export order and bond note are put away in the book, the same as the home-consumption warrant. Another species of delivery is "removal coastwise" under bond. A bond, as per form C, having been given, and a bond note, duly signed by the collector and comptroller, having been forwarded to the warehouse-keeper's clerk, the merchant makes a request to be allowed to "remove under bond," by a particular conveyance—either sailing vessel, steamer, or railway—certain goods, which he enumerates, stating quantity and description of goods, name of importing vessel, from whence, date of importing bond, and name of bonder; and also the name of the consignee at the port of destination.

This request is recorded in a book termed "Goods removed Coastwise under Bond," and passed to the despatch clerk in order when he has received the locker's order, which has been previously issued, under the usual form of being made out by the merchant's clerk, and examined by the clerk of the register, who passes it to the clerk who keeps the export book, and inserts it in the same as an export order. The coasting order is then issued for the delivery of the goods, which, when done and signed by the locker, is returned to the despatch clerk, who immediately proceeds to make out the letter of advice to the port whither the goods are sent, as per example, which is forwarded by the collector per post after being first entered in the book of "Goods removed Coastwise under Bond," and signed by the comptroller of accounts. To this letter, when the goods are duly landed and entered at the port of destination, a certificate is returned to this port to that effect, and thus cancels the removal bond.

The coasting locker's order is placed in the hands of the clerk of the register to be posted, and is afterwards posted by the clerk of the R. R. D., the account being called over the next morning, as before, with the warehouse-keeper's register. It is then put away with the bond note in the landing-book, where all documents relating to the cargo are all collected in due course until the whole cargo is delivered. The clerk of the register adds up his totals in his register, and balances the account with the quantity entered from the landing book on his debit side, and then closes the account. He then makes an entry of his having done so in a book called "Accounts Closed," from which the messenger selects the various books from the cupboards where they are alphabetically put away according to years, for the purpose of being finally "jerqued or examined." This consists of having the book and documents compared with the account in the warehouse-keeper's register and the totals all checked. The book and documents tied up and docketed, are put away forever.

The system of general bond is decidedly the most advantageous, inasmuch as one person gives bond for receiving and delivering all goods in that particular warehouse, and any deficiency on any goods that may appear, he alone is responsible and pays; he also employs his own men to do the work in the warehouse, and strangers are, therefore, not admitted, and less chance of pilfering. Separate bonds give much room for all kinds of irregularity; deficiencies are only paid by the separate bonder, also employs his own men. Thus the warehouse and the goods are exposed to all descriptions of persons who have no interest in any other than their own property, and so long as they get possession of the same, leave the warehouse in a state of confusion from unstowing other person's goods to get at their own. This is greatly the practice at this port, and much to be deplored, but in vain sought to be changed, as persons are bigoted to their old system.

The Government has the entire supervision of all bonded warehouses, and can enter them by their officers at any time, and order the stowage and other proper arrangements by their surveyor of warehouses, specially so appointed.

The portion of imports not warehoused at all is that which is free and that which is duty paid from ship on first reporting the vessels, and entering the goods.

The coastwise regulations are already stated, and the form of the return certificate is herewith, and relates either to a first, second, or third removal from port to port.

The stamp duty on bonds is 5*s.*; but 5*s.* 6*d.* is charged to the merchant by the clerk of the bonds, in consideration of paper and printing.

Goods for export are sent down under charge of an officer to be shipped, which officer is solely under the control of the customs.

The number of officers and clerks employed in the warehouse department is forty: consisting of comptroller of accounts, three warehouse-keepers, thirty-six clerks—twelve for comptroller of accounts, and twenty-four for warehouse-keepers.

Registrar's office, conducted by two registrars and two clerks.

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## O.

*Regulations prescribing the description of buildings, &c., which may be used as bonded warehouses in Great Britain; also, quantities of each article allowed to be taken as sample without payment of duties.*

1. That where bonded goods are allowed to be deposited in any part of a stack of warehouses, the whole stack be in the occupation and under the locks of the Crown, and in the custody of the revenue officers; that the tiles or slates of each roof be well pointed internally, the sky-lights stopped up and the rafters ceiled, and when the floors are continued over a gateway, that the same also be ceiled; that a sufficient number of windows be made in the building to supersede the necessity of using candles, such windows to be secured by stout hammered iron

bars, deeply fixed in the brick-work, and on the ground floor by shutters made to open internally, with strong hinges thereon, and a cross bar to each window, in addition to the iron bars already mentioned; that all windows opening into private yards, or over other buildings, and all superfluous windows, together with the fire-places or chimneys, be stoppped up with brick-work as solid as the walls themselves; that all the entrances into such warehouses have strong doors furnished with screw staples and hasps, each screw to be secured by a nut and riveted on the inside, to prevent the fastenings from being drawn, and that such entrance doors open into the street or other public way, so as to be at all times accessible for the easy examination of the locks and fastenings without passing through other doors or gates; that the capstans of such warehouses be separated from the rooms by well-boarded partitions, nailed on the inside; that when any such warehouse is submitted for approval, the officer, in addition to the foregoing particulars, do also report, whether there are any windows in the adjoining premises which overlook the roof of the warehouse proposed; and if so, that he do transmit a plan of the building, showing its relative situation with other premises, and state how far, in his opinion, the security of it is thereby diminished.

2. That warehouses, to be entitled to the privilege of extra security, be put in a perfect state of repair, and secured to the satisfaction of the proper officers of the revenue, in the manner following, viz: that a lock be placed on the inside of every working door, of every window on the ground floor, and of every window looking into a private yard; that the entrance door be of uniform thickness, and also the window-shutters and working doors on the ground floor; such doors and shutters to be likewise lined with sheet-iron, or strapped with iron; that in such warehouses, where the staircases are separated from the wooden partitions, the partitions to be strapped with iron in such a manner as to enable the officer to discover whether improper access has been had to the rooms; every aperture or window to have iron wire-work not exceeding two inches in the diameter or square affixed thereto, by being worked into the brick-work, in addition to the iron bars or shutters; and that no door be allowed to open into a private yard, unless the front or open street light be insufficient to light the room.

3. *Vaults.*—That a brick arch be continued to the entrance of such vaults; that there be strong doors at such entrances, furnished with screw staples and hasps, and secured in the same manner as the fastenings to the doors of the bonding warehouses; that such entrance doors be immediately from a public street or lane, so that the officers may at all times be enabled to approach the same for the purpose of examining the locks and fastenings thereon, without passing through any other door or gates; that the holes for the admission of air into such warehouses and vaults do not exceed nine inches in diameter, and be secured by two stout cross iron bars, deeply fixed in the brick-work; and that when such warehouses and vaults are offered for approval, the officers report whether there be any, and what air-holes or windows therein, and describe the size of them, and by what means they are secured.

4. *Yards.*—That such yards be surrounded by solid brick walls, of at

least twelve feet in height, coped with mortar and broken glass; or a close wooden fence, or an open wooden fence, with intervals not exceeding one inch, of the height of twelve feet; that the entrance gates into such yards open into a street or public way, and be always accessible to the officers, for the purpose of examining the locks and fastenings thereon, without passing through any other gates or doors whatever; that such entrance gates be strong, and the fastenings thereon secured in the same manner as the fastenings of the entrance doors to the bonding warehouses; that such yards be not overlooked by any windows in the adjoining premises so contiguous as to form any liability of danger to the revenue.

5. *Ponds for Timber.*—That such ponds have a strong wooden fence, ten feet in height, erected on the top of the banks as their boundary, and the entrance thereof secured by stout booms, with proper fastenings for the Queen's lock.

*Quantities allowed to be drawn as Samples.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alkali or Barilla | 5 | pounds | per five tons. | |
| Aloes | 2 | ounces | per package. | |
| Argol | 8 | do. | do. | |
| Arrow root | 8 | do. | do. | |
| Balsam copaiva | 2 | do. | do. | |
| Bark, Peruvian | 4 | do. | do. | |
| Bark, other | 8 | do. | do. | |
| Brimstone, rough | 2 | pounds | per five tons. | |
| Brimstone, in rolls | 1 | do. | per package. | |
| Cassia | 8 | ounces | do. | |
| Cantharides | 2 | do. | do. | |
| Capers | 4 | do. | do. | |
| Cochineal | 2 | do. | do. | |
| Cochineal dust | 2 | do. | do. | |
| Cocoa-nut oil | 0½ | pint | per cask. | |
| Coloquintida | 2 | ounces | per package. | |
| Coculus Indicus | 1 | do. | do. | |
| Cream tartar | 1 | pound | do. | |
| Currants | 8 | ounces | do. | |
| Essences | 1 | do. | do. | |
| Feathers | 4 | do. | per lot of six bags. | |
| Galls | 1 | pound | do. | do. |
| Gentian | 8 | ounces | do. | do. |
| Ginger | 8 | do. | do. | do. |
| Granilla, see cochineal. | | | | |
| Gum-Arabic | 1 | pound | per package. | |
| Gum-Senegal | 8 | ounces | do. | |
| Gum-tragacanth | 2 | do. | do. | |
| Gum, other | 4 | do. | do. | |
| Honey | 8 | do. | do. | |
| Jalap | 1 | ounce | do. | |
| Indigo | 4 | do. | do. | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isinglass | 4 | do. | per package. |
| Lemon juice | 0½ | pint | do. |
| Lac dye | 1 | ounce | do. |
| Lead, black | 1 | pound | do. |
| Lemon peel | 8 | ounces | each entry. |
| Liquorice juice | 4 | do. | per package. |
| Liquorice root | 4 | do. | do. |
| Madder, manufactured | 4 | do. | do. |
| Madder root | 4 | do. | do. |
| Oil, almonds | 1 | do. | do. |
| Oil, anise-seed | 1 | do. | do. |
| Oil, juniper | 1 | do. | do. |
| Oil, olive | 0½ | pint | per cask. |
| Oil, palm | 0½ | do. | do. |
| Oil, rosemary | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Oil, spike | 1 | do. | do. |
| Oil, thyme | 1 | do. | do. |
| Orange peel | 4 | do. | do. |
| Orchelia | 2 | do. | do. |
| Orris root | 4 | do. | do. |
| Oil of bay | 1 | do. | do. |
| Radix, Contrayurac | 1 | do. | do. |
| Radix, Galanga | 2 | pounds | per five tons. |
| Radix, Ipecacuanha | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Radix, Seneca | 1 | do. | do. |
| Pepper | 1 | do. | per bag. |
| Pimento | 2 | do. | do. |
| Raisins | 1 | do. | per mark. |
| Rhubarb | 1 | do. | per package. |
| Rice | 8 | do. | do. |
| Saffron | 0½ | do. | do. |
| Sage | 2 | pounds | per five tons. |
| Salep | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Sarsaparilla | 1 | do. | do. |
| Saltpetre | 56 | pounds | each mark. |
| Seed, anise | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Seed, clover | 2 | do. | do. |
| Seed, caraway | 2 | do. | do. |
| Seed, lac | 1 | do. | do. |
| Senna | 1 | do. | do. |
| Silk, raw | 2 | do. | do. |
| Silk, thrown | 1 | do. | do. |
| Silk, waste | 2 | do. | do. |
| Smalts | 1 | do. | do. |
| Sugar | 2 | do. | per bag. |
| | 4 | do. | per box not over 5 cwt. |
| | 8 | do. | per box not over 5 cwt. |
| | 1½ | do. | per hhd. or tierce. |
| | 8 | ounces | per chest. |
| | 12 | ounces | per barrel. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Molasses | 8 | ounces | per hhd. or cask. |
| Sumac | 1 | pound | per lot of 10 bags. |
| Seed, mustard | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Tallow | 4 | pounds | per lot of 10 pkgs. |
| Tapioca | 1 | ounce | per package. |
| Turmeric | 2 | pounds | per five tons. |
| Valerian | 3 | do. | per lot. |
| Wax, bees | 4 | ounces | per package. |
| Wine | 0½ | pint. | |
| Wool | 1 | pound | per package. |
| Mohair yarn | 8 | ounces | do. |
| Pearl shells | 7 | pounds | per lot of 10 pkgs. |
| Vermicelli | 1 | ounce | per package. |

Any article not enumerated, a quantity, in which the duty shall not exceed six pence sterling, may be allowed to be taken from each package.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar | chests under 5 cwt. | ¾ | pound. |
| | 5 and under 8 do. | 1 | pound. |
| | above 8 do. | 1½ | pound. |

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## P.

*Extracts from the Customs Laws of Belgium, relating to the warehousing of dutiable imports.*

LACKEN, *July* 7, 1847.

LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS—

To all present and to come, greeting:

Having seen the 67th article of the Constitution—having seen the law of the 4th of March, 1846, (Moniteur, No. 64,) concerning warehouses, and especially articles 15, 19, 22, 31, and 61—wishing to regulate the execution of this law upon the proposition of our Minister of Finance—we have decreed, and do decree:

The law of the 4th of March, 1846, concerning warehouses, shall be executed conformably with the provisions of the general regulations, the tenor whereof is as follows:

### CHAPTER I.

*Warehouses in general.*

ART. 1. A warehouse is a place of deposit for imported goods. It is like unto a foreign territory in respect to the indebtedness for duties.

There are four kinds of warehouses:

The free warehouse;

The public warehouse;

The private warehouse; (*particulier.*)

The constructive warehouse, (*fitlif.*)

The administration is not responsible, under any circumstances, for goods deposited, unless they be damaged or lost in consequence of the acknowledged negligence of its agents.

ART. 2. Duties arise from importation.

Except in the cases provided for by law, duties are determined only at the moment when the goods are declared on going out of the warehouse, either for consumption or for transit. The goods are subject to the laws and tariffs then in force.

While deposited, which may be for an unlimited period, the goods serve as a pledge for the eventual recovery of the duties.

ART. 3. The transportation of goods from abroad to the warehouse constitutes an importation, of which the termination is suspended during the duration of the deposit.

The importation is continued when the goods are removed from the warehouse.

ART. 4. No goods are admitted in the warehouse if, at the time of importation, they have not been declared for this destination.

In like manner, no goods are withdrawn from the warehouse without previous declaration.

Except in the cases provided for in articles 28, 33, 34, sec. 3, 37 and 39, sec. 2, of the law, the declaration is made conformable with chapter xiii. of the general law of the 26th of August, 1822, (Journal Officiel, No. 38.) It gives the administration the right to verify the goods, and, if necessary, to seize and pre-purchase them.

ART. 5. With the exception made by article 354, goods tariffed ad valorem are declared when they leave the warehouse, according to their then value in the kingdom.

ART. 6. Depositors may, on withdrawing their goods from the warehouse, claim the benefit of articles 125 and 150 of the general law.

They can also, but only in what concerns the free and public warehouses, demand the application of article 122 of the general law, and of articles 5 and 7 of the tariff law, dated the 26th of August, 1822, (Journal Officiel, No. 39.)

But the benefit of articles 5 and 7, aforesaid, is not accorded.

*a.* When verification has not been made of the whole quantity of goods making up the lot appraised on being entered in the warehouse, and when, as to liquids, the casks containing them have not suffered leakage.

*b.* When there has been change in the packing pending the deposit.

*c.* When the goods result from a partial cession in the same warehouse, or from transfer from another warehouse.

ART. 7. In the private and constructive warehouses, the appraisement serves as a basis for the eventual recovery of the duties. It is invariably fixed at the entry into the warehouse, and increased in case of overplus.

Duties are due upon articles entered and missing.

ART. 8. The rule established by the laws in force concerning importation, exportation, and transit, is applicable to the despatch of goods by warehouse.

Transit through the warehouse can take place only upon the offices of importation and exportation being cognizant of the transit.

On leaving the warehouse, the provisions of acts 128, § 2, and 137 of the general law are observed.

Also, the entry and removal of goods take place within the periods fixed by the documents, and without any other interruption than that occasioned by shutting up the storehouses.

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## CHAPTER II.

### *Of the Free Warehouse.*

### SECTION I.—*Definition.*

ART. 9. The free warehouse is an enclosure completely isolated, containing one or more docks for lading and unlading, and storehouses. It may be established at Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, and Ostend.

The localities and docks appropriated to this destination by the corporate authority, are appropriated according to the indications of the Minister, who prescribes the mode of walling in the enclosure, and determines the number and position of the issues.

The warehouse will be opened by royal decree, as soon as the enclosure and localities therein shall have been, by the corporate authority, put at the disposal of the administration in the conditions of security required.

### SECTION II.—*Administrative Committee; its Institution and its Functions.*

ART. 10. There is appointed by royal decree, an administrative committee, composed—

Of a member of the corporate authority;

Of two members of the chamber of commerce.

They are appointed by the King, upon the proposition of the Minister, and from a triple list of candidates presented by the Governor of the province.

The director of direct contributions, customs, and excise, or, at Ostend, the inspector of the residence, complete, with the superintendent, the number of the members of the committee.

ART. 11. The duration of the functions of the three members appointed by the King is fixed at three years.

Every year one member retires; he is replaced in the manner indicated in the preceding article, and may be reappointed. The retirement of the members comprised in the first appointment is determined by ballot.

Provision is also made, in the same manner, for places becoming vacated in consequence of death, resignation, or other cause; in this case, the member newly appointed takes the post of service of him whom he replaces.

ART. 12. The members of the committee exercise their functions gratuitously.

They meet regularly at least once every fortnight, and oftener if the exigencies of the service require it.

They appoint from among themselves a president and vice-president by a majority of votes.

The president and vice-president are appointed for one year only. They are reëligible.

The president regulates the special meetings, and issues the notices to that end.

The committee appoints, independent of its body, a secretary, charged with keeping the journal of its deliberations and the correspondence. He has only a consultative voice.

ART. 13. No resolution can be passed by the committee if there be not at least three members present.

Every resolution passed at a session in which the director, or, at Ostend, the inspector of the residence was not present, is communicated to him, and is not carried into execution unless, within twenty-four hours after the communication, it does not provoke a new deliberation upon the same object for the following session. The resolutions are signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

If there be a division of votes, that of the president is preponderative.

ART. 14. The committee submits to the Minister for his approval its regulations for interior order.

These regulations determine specially—

1st. The days and hours of the sessions.

2d. The number and the duties of the agents attached to the establishment by the committee.

3d. The order of interior labor for the custody and superintendence of the buildings and storehouses.

ART. 15. The committee delegates, for the period fixed by it, one or more of its members charged specially to coöperate with the superintendent in the daily surveillance of the warehouse.

ART. 16. The committee watches over the safe-keeping of the buildings and of the enclosure; it participates in the internal administration of the warehouse, in order to insure to commerce the advantages and facilities compatible with the action and surveillance of the custom-house.

It orders the special regulations of the warehouse, which determine within the limits of the law—

1st. The measures of police and interior order applicable in the enclosure and in the warehouse;

2d. The tariff of storage rates;

3d. The nomenclature of goods the entry of which into the warehouse is interdicted;

4th. The minimum, by kinds, of the quantities of goods permitted to go out for consumption;

5th. The storing and storage of the goods in the storehouses;

6th. The putting on and preservation of labels;

7th. The taking away of samples, and the mode of recovering the State duties upon those removed from the enclosure;

8th. The examination and assorting of goods;

9th. Interdiction to expose the goods;

10th. Changing the packing cases.

This regulation, clothed with the royal sanction, is published at the same time as the decree by which the warehouse is declared to be opened.

ART. 17. In cases where the resolutions of the committee which concern the storage rates, or which interest the treasury, commerce, or navigation, shall be contrary to the regulations in force, they shall not be carried into execution until they shall have been approved by royal decree.

They are submitted to the judgment of the Chamber of Commerce, and presented by the Minister for the approbation of the King.

ART. 18. The committee propose to the Minister the increase of the storehouse guard, and of the other necessary agents.

ART. 19. The storehouses of the free warehouse of Antwerp remain the property of the State.

The fixed or incidental expenses attendant on this establishment, and consequently those resulting therefrom, either for the safe-keeping of the vessels and of the enclosure, or for the improvements judged necessary, and decreed by the committee, are previously submitted to the Minister.

They are debited upon the credit opened for this object in the budget of the finance department, and liquidated by the court of accounts.

SECTION III.—*Guard and Surveillance of the Warehouse.*

ART. 20. The administration of direct contributions, customs, and excise, has in charge the protection of the warehouse. It exercises its surveillance with the concurrence of the administrative committee.

ART. 21. The committee has, concurrently with the superintendent, the direction and internal surveillance of the warehouse; exercises both in the limits of the administrative government. He gives the necessary effect to the resolutions of the committee, and suspends the execution of those to which the director, or, at Ostend, the inspector de la residence, was opposed in the council. In the latter case, the difficulty is submitted to the Minister in the ordinary manner.

The guard of the storehouse, and other agents attached to the establishment, are placed under the orders of the superintendent, and receive from him their instructions.

ART. 22. The superintendent authorizes specially—

1. Admission into and going out of the enclosure of persons foreign to the administration;

2. The taking away of samples;

3. Deviations from the regulations which particular circumstances may require for the interest of depositors.

ART. 23. The guard of the storehouse is specially charged to superintend the stowing, manipulation, and preservation of the goods, and the putting on and preservation of labels.

Some clerks of the custom-house are supplied to him as warehouse men, to assist in this service, and to guard especially each of the storehouses of the warehouse. They conform to the instructions he gives them, without, however, derogating from the orders emanating from the superintendent, or his superiors in rank.

ART. 24. The keys of the doors of the warehouse and of the enclosure are confided to the superintendent; those of the storehouses are confided to the storehouse guard.

ART. 25. The issues from the enclosure are guarded by the persons from the custom-house. The surveillance of the docks, ships, storehouses, as well as of all the operations effected within the limits of the enclosure and its dependencies, is confided to the persons from the custom-house. Sentinels, stationed outside around the enclosure, defend its approaches.

ART. 26. One or more police officers are attached to each free warehouse, in order to attest crimes and offences, and infringements of the laws of public order, which may be committed within the enclosure.

They may be chosen from among the custom-house clerks.

The decrees of delegation fix their place of residence.

They take, before the tribunal of first instance of the arrondissement of their residence, the following oath:

"I swear fidelity to the King, obedience to the constitution and laws of the Belgian people, and to execute faithfully the duties entrusted to me."

Their powers, however, are not circumscribed within the arrondissement of this tribunal.

In case of change of residence, the act of taking the oath shall be transcribed and signed in the record of the tribunal of the first instance, within whose jurisdiction is the place of his new residence.

ART. 27. The agents qualified in the preceding article exercise the functions of police officers, auxiliary to the King's attorney, within the enclosure of the warehouse.

They have, for the investigation of crimes and offences committed in this enclosure, equal and even superior authority to all other police officers, except the King's attorney and the judge of instruction.

SECTION IV.—*Designation of the Goods admitted or excluded.*

ART. 28. With the exception noted in the 11th article of the law, no goods are admitted into the warehouse if they are not sound and of merchantable quality.

ART. 29. The free warehouse, to the exclusion of all other warehouses, receives coarse salt, and the goods prohibited to entry and at the same time to transit.

The following articles are excluded from the free warehouse:

1. Gunpowder;
2. Living animals;
3. Goods specified on this point in the special regulation.

Arms and munitions of war are deposited only upon special authority from the Minister of Finance.

With regard to goods excluded, such action is taken as is prescribed in the 22d section of the present chapter.

SECTION V.—*Movement of Goods on Entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 30. The entry of goods into the warehouse takes place—

1. By direct entry importation by sea;

2. By direct entry importation by the State railroad;

3. By transfer from a public warehouse, attached to the State railroad by a branch, conformably with article 33.

ART. 31. Direct importation by sea, destined for a free warehouse, takes place without previous discharge on introduction into the enclosure, upon a general declaration made in the first office of entry, in conformity with the general law of the 26th August, 1822. The vessels are plumbed and conveyed into the enclosure, and no portion of the cargo can, up to that period, receive any other destination. Entries by the inland waters of Holland are similar to those made by sea.

ART. 32. Direct importation by the State railroad, destined for a free warehouse joined to this road by a branch, takes place in general without discharge or verification, previous to the introduction into the enclosure, upon the transmission to the first office of entry of the bill of lading, or the duplicate of the car lading, in conformity with the decree of the 5th June, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 158.) The cars are sent to the warehouse with the formalities prescribed by this decree, and no part of their lading can, up to this time, receive any other destination.

ART. 33. The transfer into a free warehouse of goods coming from a public warehouse joined to the State railroad by a branch, only takes place upon the special authority of the Minister. It is done by means of a cautionary passport delivered at the warehouse, whence it comes in the manner indicated in article 97.

On entering the enclosure, the provisions of article 44 are to be conformed with.

SECTION VI.—*Quantities admitted to entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 34. Custom-house goods are entered into the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 35. Excise goods are entered into the warehouse in quantities not less than—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. For coarse salt | | 2,500 kilog. |
| 2d. For wine | fine | 4 hectolitres. |
| | common | 9 " |
| 3d. For alcoholic liquors distilled abroad, whatever their strength, and liqueurs | | 3 " |
| 4th. For coarse cane sugar | | 500 kilog. |

Quantities less than these minimums are declared to be for consumption, with payment of duties in cash.

SECTION VII.—*Custom-House formalities on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 36. On entry into the enclosure, captains of vessels will deliver to the guards the triplicate of the general declaration. The comptroller

will proceed to visit the vessel and authorize its admission, if the plumbs are recognized to be intact.

In case of alteration of the plumbs, admission into the enclosure is refused; the cargo is subject to the ordinary importation rule, without prejudice to the eventual application of the penalties determined by the general law. Nevertheless, the director, or, at Ostend, the inspector de la residence, may authorize the entry into the enclosure, if there be no suspicion of fraud.

ART. 37. Ships admitted into the enclosure are moored to the places designated by the comptroller, in concert with the port captain. They remain under plumb, up to the time of unloading.

ART. 38. The duplicate of the general declaration is transmitted by the receiver of the first office of entry to the superintendent, who transcribes it upon the discount register of the general declaration which he keeps for this purpose.

The superintendent causes to be produced to him, when the time of payment arrives, the prescribed evidences of the flag, origin, direct or indirect transport. In like manner, the comptroller causes to be exhibited to him, in the cases prescribed, the ship's books and papers, and requires from the captain a sea report, proven by deposition, and, if necessary, by interrogation of the crew; he makes known to the superintendent the result of his investigations.

In case of doubt as to the sufficiency or as to the regularity of the evidence produced, the director, or, at Ostend, the inspector, decides provisionally and submits it to superior authority.

ART. 39. Except in the circumstances provided for in articles 119 and 126, the unlading takes place only in virtue of the declaration for entry into the warehouse prescribed by article 48. The superintendent, after being satisfied that it is conformable with the general declaration, endorses upon it the permission for unlading.

ART. 40. The declaration for entry, furnished with this permission, is sent to the comptroller, who appoints the proper persons to assist in unlading.

ART. 41. The persons designated to assist in unlading keep a memorandum book, in which they note the goods as fast as they are unladen.

Unless there be suspicion of fraud, they merely state summarily the quantities, by number of cases, and stating the marks and numbers. But when they have doubts as to the kind of goods, they open one or more of the cases.

The unlading being completed, they endorse the result upon the declaration of entry, which is sent to the storehouse-keeper charged with the reception of the goods. The latter, after having certified to their being stored, sends the declaration to the superintendent, that he may debit the warehouse charges.

ART. 42. Depositors who wish to reserve to themselves the right to remove free of duty, conformably to article 92, the lees arising from wines which have become clarified in the warehouse, must state in the declaration that the wines to be stored are muddy, and prove by the clerks the quantity of lees with the limits of the maximum fixed by the 9th article of the law of 12th May, 1819, (Journal Officiel, No. 22.)

ART. 43. After the superintendent has certified, by the production of the general declaration and the certificates of discharge endorsed by the clerks upon the declarations for entry, and the documents required in the cases prescribed in articles 119 and 126, that this declaration is regularly in order, he delivers a certificate thereof to the captain, in order that on this point nothing may prevent the receiver of the customs from executing the 138th article of the general law.

ART. 44. Upon entry into the enclosure by the State railroad, the clerks escorting the train deliver to the guard the precautionary passports received at the first office of entry. The comptroller verifies the condition of the plumbs or locks, and authorizes the admission, if they are recognized to be intact.

In case of alteration of the plumbs or locks, the cars upon which they have been placed are detached from the train; the entry into the enclosure is denied them, and the goods laden upon them are subject to the ordinary rules of importation, without prejudice to the eventful application of the penalties contemplated by the general law. They remain under the surveillance of the custom-house. Nevertheless, the director, or, at Ostend, the inspector de la residence, may authorize their entry into the enclosure, if there be no suspicion of fraud.

The cars introduced into the enclosure are placed where the comptroller may direct.

They remain plumbed or locked up until they are unladen.

ART. 45. The superintendent copies the precautionary passports sent to him into a register kept for this purpose. He causes to be exhibited to him, in cases requiring it, the proofs judged necessary.

ART. 46. The cars admitted into the enclosure are unladen as soon as authority therefor has been obtained, and the goods in them are deposited, while waiting for the documents necessary for their removal, in a storehouse specially appropriated to this object. They remain confided to the guardianship of the clerks of the custom-house.

The goods temporarily deposited in this storehouse are removed—

1st. To be definitively warehoused;

2d. To be shipped abroad;

3d. For consumption.

In the first case, admission into the warehouse takes place in virtue of the declaration of entry prescribed by article 48, clothed with the authority of the superintendent, and after compliance with the formalities required by articles 40 and 41. In the two other cases the declaration, the verification in the special storehouse, and the removal, take place in accordance with the formalities and under the conditions required by the laws in force.

ART. 47. After the superintendent has certified, by the production of the precautionary passports and the certificates of removal, that this document is regularly in order, he sends back to the receiver of the office of entry the extract from the precautionary passport, furnished with the formalities required by the law of transit.

SECTION VIII.—*Formalities on entry into the Storehouses.*

ART. 48. No goods are admissible into the storehouses of the ware-

house, unless a request has been made to that effect by means of a declaration of entry sent to the storehouse guard, who inscribes it upon a register kept for that purpose.

The declaration cannot be made until the goods which it relates to are introduced into the enclosure.

This declaration, which must comprise only articles imported in the same vessel or by the same train of cars, certifies—

1st. The mode of importation;

2d. The names of the vessel and captain;

3d. The flag;

4th. The place whence they came;

5th. The kinds of goods, and, if necessary, where produced;

6th. The number and marks of the cases;

7th. The weight, number, measure, value, &c., of the articles, according as these indications are necessary for the eventual application of duties;

8th. The indications required by the special regulations of the warehouse for the application of the tariff of storage rates.

In relation to goods subject to differential duties, the declaration must mention if the transportation has been direct, or if there has been any stoppage; in the latter case the place of stoppage is to be stated.

### SECTION IX.—*Dispensing with Storage.*

ART. 49. If, after having deposited the declaration for entry into the warehouse prescribed by the preceding article, the owner dispose of his goods, before they are stored, for one of the destinations mentioned in article 126, the superintendent may dispense with carrying the storage into effect, on the condition that the fees for fifteen days' storage be paid.

Removal of goods in such cases takes place in conformity with the formalities indicated in the aforesaid article 126.

### SECTION X.—*Position and stowage of Goods in the Storehouses.*

ART. 50. The storehouse guard designates upon the back of the declaration of entry the storehouse in which the goods must be deposited. At the time of the entry of the goods into the warehouse he prescribes the mode of stowage. Those of the same sort, but which are subject to different duties according to whence they came or their origin, the manner or the flag of importation are to be put in distinct storehouses, as far as the extent of room permits.

In case the storehouses are filled, the storehouse guard so certifies on the back for the declaration for entry, and the surplus is disposed of, as prescribed in the 21st section of the present chapter.

ART. 51. Goods damaged on the road are necessarily placed in the warehouse with the other sound goods; but they are carefully separated in the stowage, and, as far as possible, classified according to the various degrees of damage stated in the report of the appraisers.

ART. 52. No change in the stowage, of such a nature as to vary the

basis of the storehouse rates, can take place without authority of the superintendent.

This officer also authorizes transfers from one storehouse to another, and the transcription of goods to the name of another depositor with or without change of storehouse. When there has not been change of storehouse, the superintendent requires that the portion transferred shall be separated from the remainder, to be stowed apart.

ART. 53. The guard of the storehouse keeps a register in which is stated the entries and exits, and the changes arising from transfers or modifications in stowage or packing.

The storekeeper keeps a blotter for the storehouses under his care. This blotter furnishes the data necessary for the register of the guard of the storehouse.

The documents of entry and exit, the authorities for transfer, for change of storehouse, and for changes in stowage or packing, are subject to the inspection of the guard of the storehouse and of the storekeeper.

ART. 54. The depositor puts labels upon the goods and sees to their preservation.

The label, before being put on, is presented for inspection to the storekeeper, who puts upon it the number inscribed in his blotter. It is not modified so long as the goods it relates to remain in whole or in part in the same storehouse, and under the same name.

After the removal of the goods thus labeled, it is returned and preserved by the storekeeper.

## SECTION XI.—*Changes in Packing and Manipulation of Goods.*

ART. 55. Depositors who wish to make changes in the packing of goods, so declare in writing beforehand to the superintendent.

Goods which are subject by the custom-house tariff to different duties, according to the nature of the cases in which they are packed, cannot be packed in new cases the nature of which would change the basis of these duties.

The marks borne upon the original cases are replaced upon the new cases.

The clerks make a report of the operation, and state the gross weight and net weight of the new cases. The accounts and blotters are modified according to the statements in this report, and the net weight stated serves as the basis for the eventual liquidation of the duties.

ART. 56. The cases may be divided, and the goods unpacked in order to be picked, assorted, examined, &c. But manufactured articles cannot, under any circumstances, be displayed in order to be exposed for sale.

These operations fall under the application of the preceding article, and require the previous statement of the gross and net weight. This latter serves as the basis for the eventual liquidation of the duty. In case of the exit from the warehouse of a portion of the goods, the net weight of this portion is stated and deducted from the total weight of the quantity warehoused.

If the opening of the cases be merely temporary in order to examine

the goods or to take samples of them, the superintendent may authorize it without a statement of the net weight being made, but on the condition of its being done in the presence of the storekeeper.

ART. 57. It is forbidden to mix or confound in the same case goods of the same kind, subject to different duties.

ART. 58. Save the restriction established by the preceding article, depositors may water, mix, decant, &c., the liquids subject to excise.

SECTION XII.—*Transfer of Goods without change in the Warehouse.*

ART. 59. Transfer of goods without change in the warehouse is accomplished through the formalities indicated in article 53, upon the simple declaration of the party transferring them accepted by the new depositor.

SECTION XIII.—*Preservation of Goods.*

ART. 60. Depositors are required to watch over the good preservation of their merchandise. Should they neglect to do so, the superintendent invites their attention thereto in writing.

If necessary, the superintendent formally requires of the depositor to give to his goods, every week, the necessary care, under the penalty of being deprived of the benefit of the warehouse. If the depositor do not obey this requisition, the goods cease to be put under the regulations of the warehouse. They must be declared for consumption before the expiration of the following month, or removed from the warehouse by the application of the 23d article of the law.

ART. 61. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, deteriorated or weakened by evaporation below 45 degrees of the centesimal alcohol-hydrometer, at the temperature of 15 degrees of the centigrade thermometer, (59° Fahr.,) may, on the previous authority of the administration, be removed from the warehouse in order to be rectified under the superintendence of the clerks.

The removal takes place, after declaration and verification, in virtue of a precautionary passport.

Custom-house and excise duties are recovered upon the portions of liquors not returned into the warehouse within the period fixed by the document.

SECTION XIV.—*Goods damaged on the road.*

ART. 62. Goods damaged on the road are not admitted into the warehouse until the amount of damage they have sustained is stated conformably with article 126 of the general law.

The causes of the damage must be proven by means of the shipping papers, or other authentic documents which may serve as proof.

The verification of the damage, before admission into the warehouse, takes place in the enclosure.

ART. 63. The reduction of duties accorded on account of damage, conformably with article 126 of the general law, bears only upon the custom-house entry duties, and can be allowed only at the moment of

exposure for consumption, and according to the degree of damage then existing.

This reduction cannot, in any case, be calculated at the rate of a higher degree of damage than that stated on entry.

ART. 64. The degree of damage stated, as mentioned in article 62, is indicated in the declaration of entry into the warehouse. The report of the appraisers is held in support of this document, and remains annexed to the account.

ART. 65. The appraisement in the account, as well as the balancing thereof, takes place according to the provisions of the present regulation. But damaged goods may, on leaving the warehouse, be removed by transfer into another warehouse, or be declared for consumption reëxportation, free transit, or ordinary transit. When there is a transfer into another warehouse, reëxportation or transit, the amount of damage is again verified before removal, conformably to article 126 of the general law, and if it be less than the amount of damage recognized on entry, it alone is stated upon the declaration and upon the document required for the transportation. When exposed for consumption, the reduction of the custom-house duties is calculated according to the amount of damage stated upon entry into the warehouse, unless the superintendent consider that the real damage, at the time of exit, be less, in which case it must be stated *de novo*.

## SECTION XV.—*Searches.*

ART. 66. The warehouse is not searched unless the committee judge it necessary for the whole or a portion of the storehouses composing it.

The clerks proceed to make the search in the presence of the superintendent, the guard of the storehouse, and a member of the committee, by the enumeration of the cases, and a summary examination of the quantities, according to the weight or measurement, taken on entry; but this is done with more exactness if any notable difference appear, or if any question arise.

ART. 67. The articles found over and above are appraised, conformably with article 100.

Those not found are marked credited in the account.

The depositor has always the right to claim a search for the goods deposited in his name, in order to protect himself from the payment of storage fees upon the articles he may believe to be missing.

ART. 68. The clerks draw up a report of the search, and send it to the superintendent to be annexed to the account, after the supplementary appraisement, in case of excess, or the credit, in case of articles missing, has been made up.

## SECTION XVI.—*Movement of Goods on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 69. Warehoused goods are removed:

1st. By reëxportation;

2d. By free transit;

3d. By ordinary transit;

4th. By transfer into a public, private, or constructive warehouse;

5th. For consumption.

ART. 70. Reëxportation on exit from the free warehouse takes place only by sea and from the port of entry. This movement is effected in virtue of a general declaration, in the manner prescribed by article 93.

Exits by the inland waters of Holland are similar to those effected by sea.

ART. 71. Free transit takes place—

1st. By the State railroad;

2d. By sea and from the same port where the warehouse is located, for goods introduced there by the State railroad.

Free transit can be relinquished only at the warehouse itself, or at the last office of exit.

On leaving the warehouse, free transit takes place on the transmission to the superintendent of the duplicate bills of lading, or loading accounts, and according to the formalities prescribed by article 93 or 97, and 98.

ART. 72. The following articles are excluded from free transit:

1st. Coarse or refined salt, sea-water and brine;

2d. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquids and liquors;

3d. Refined sugars;

4th. Rags and shreds;

5th. Building stone;

6th. Vinegar of all kinds;

7th. Sea fish;

8th. Iron, namely: ore, castings unwrought, in pigs or in plates or other forms, beaten or drawn out, in bars, rods and *carillons*, including grooved bars called rails, and iron plates, cast and wrought anchors, old iron, clippings and refuse;

9th. Arms and munitions of war; (the transit of these is especially authorized by the director in the province, by the offices located upon the frontiers bordering upon countries at peace with Belgium;)

10th. Spun and woven flax and hemp bound for France, pending the duration of the convention of 13th December, 1845, with that country.

Goods to which transit is not prohibited may be removed from the warehouse exempt from duties, for free transit by the ways indicated in the preceding article, with the exception of slates and pit-coal, which remain subject to the rates fixed by article 36, (State letter D.,) of the law of 18th June, 1836.

But slates and pit-coal coming from or bound to the United States of America, are admitted to transit by the State railroad exempt from duties, conformably with the 18th article of the treaty of 10th November, 1845.

ART. 73. Ordinary transit takes place without specification of the ways adopted for arriving at or leaving the warehouse.

Exit from the warehouse takes place after declaration and verification, conformably with the law of 18th June, 1836, in virtue of a transit receipt.

Saving the prohibitions enumerated in the preceding article, and the exemptions from rates established by the laws in force, goods are

removed from the warehouse for ordinary transit upon payment of the rates.

ART. 74. Transfer from a free warehouse into a public warehouse attached to the State railroad by a branch, is effected in virtue of a precautionary passport delivered by the superintendent, in conformity with article 97.

The cars are sent to the warehouse according to the formalities prescribed by the decree of 5th June, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 158.)

Transfer into a public warehouse not attached to the railroad, and into a private or constructive warehouse, is effected conformably with the law relative to transit, in virtue of a precautionary passport.

ART. 75. Goods to which entry is not prohibited are removed from the warehouse for consumption after declaration in detail and verification, according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed by the laws in force.

The custom-house duties are in all cases paid in cash before the verification and removal; excise duties are paid or may be appraised upon permanent or limited credit, after verification.

Removal takes place—

1st. For custom-house goods;

*a.* In virtue of a receipt for payment, if they are declared according to the article 120 of the general law;

*b.* In virtue of a precautionary passport, if they are declared according to the art. 122 of said law;

2d. For excise goods, in virtue of a precautionary passport stating that the excise shall be paid in cash, or that it shall be appraised under permanent or limited credit, according to the kind of goods.

ART. 76. Samples, whatever may be their value, are removable from the warehouse only upon the payment of the rates in cash.

This payment may, however, be made monthly upon the authority of the superintendent.

In order to enjoy this benefit, the depositor states, on the removal from the warehouse, the number, weight, measurement, or value of the samples, the removal of which he acknowledges in writing. He, moreover, conforms to the provisions of the special regulation relative to this object.

## SECTION XVII.—*Quantities allowed to go out of the Warehouse.*

ART. 77. Upon going out of the warehouse for reëxportation, free transit or ordinary transit, or by transfer into a public, private, or constructive warehouse, custom-house goods are removed in all quantities, except cordage of all kinds, which cannot be shipped by sea, nor by the Scheldt, in less quantities than 1,000 kilogrammes.

ART. 78. The transfer into a public, private, or —— warehouse of wines, alcoholic liquors and liqueurs, and of coarse sugar, is made in the limit of the quantities stated in article 35.

ART. 79. The exit from the warehouse of excise goods, removed for reëxportation, free transit or ordinary transit, cannot occur in less quantities than—

1st. For coarse salt.....10,000 kilog.

Removal is only permitted for reëxportation in bulk, by vessels of at least 50 tons.

2d. For wine, { fine..... 1 hectol. common..... 4 hectol.

3d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever may be their strength, and liqueurs..... 3 hectol.

Removal is only permitted for reëxportation;

4th. For coarse cane sugar.....500 kilog.

ART. 80. On exit from the warehouse for consumption, the quantities of custom-house goods are limited, conformably with the provisions of the special regulation.

The minimum of the quantities regulated in virtue of the 19th article of the law, being also to be observed when the goods are exposed for consumption in consequence of transit being renounced, the rates are paid so as to equal this minimum, though the quantities stated in transit receipt do not come up to it.

ART. 81. Exit from the warehouse of excise goods removed for consumption, cannot take place in less quantities than—

1st. For coarse salt.....2,500 kilog.

2d. For wine, { fine..... 2 hectol. common..... 9 hectol.

3d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever may be their strength, and liqueurs..... 1 hectol.

4th. For coarse cane sugar..... 500 kilog.

In case of removal for consumption upon payment of the excise in cash, the minimum fixed by the present article is not observed, if the goods declared are the remainder of an appraisement. Moreover, as relates to salt and sugar, deliveries made to private individuals take place upon payment of the excise in cash, in quantities of fifty kilogrammes or upwards.

SECTION XVIII.—*Formalities on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 82. No goods can be removed from the storehouses unless a declaration of exit has been sent to the superintendent, with the certificate or reception mentioned in article 111. There must be as many distinct declarations as there are destinations and modes of removal.

This declaration recites, besides—

1st. The mode of transportation;

2d. The name of the vessel which imported the goods, and that of her captain;

3d. The flag;

4th. Whence they come and where bound;

5th. The kind of goods, and, if necessary, the place of production;

6th. The number and marks of the cases;

7th. The weight, number, measurement, value, &c., of the articles, according as these indications are necessary for the eventual application of the duties;

8th. The name of the party to whom sent, if the goods are to be

transferred to another warehouse or declared for consumption under the rule of credit for the excise.

In reference to goods subject to different duties, the declaration must mention if the transportation has been made directly, or if there has been any stoppage; in the latter case, the port of stoppage is to be indicated.

ART. 83. The declaration prescribed by the preceding article when it is made—

1st. For ordinary transit;

2d. For transit into a public warehouse not attached to the State railroad, or into a private or constructive warehouse;

3d. For consumption, is countersigned by the superintendent after he has verified its accordance with the account and the certificate of reception, in order that the collector of the customs of the place may be authorized to deliver the documents required by the general law, or, according to the case, by the law of transit. Under these circumstances, the declarations furnish the indications required by the said laws, and they are made of the same effect as if they had originated in the first office of entry.

ART. 84. When the declaration is made—

1st. For reëxportation;

2d. For free transit;

3d. For transfer by the State railroad into a public warehouse attached to this road by a branch, it is countersigned by the superintendent after he has verified its accordance with the account and certificate of reception, and he authorizes the removal and the lading of the goods upon the transport vehicles.

ART. 85. Under the circumstances provided for in the preceding article, the declaration for exit, clothed with the authority for removal, is sent to the comptroller who designates the clerks charged to assist in carrying out the goods from the storehouses, with embarking them or loading them in the cars.

ART. 86. The clerks designated for this duty keep a memorandum book in which they note the goods as fast as they are embarked or laden in the cars.

Unless there be suspicion of fraud, the clerks merely state summarily the quantities by enumeration of the cases and memorandum of the marks and numbers. But if they have any doubts as to the kind of goods, they are to open one or more cases.

The embarkation or lading being finished, they state the result thereof on the back of the declaration for exit, which they send to the superintendent. The latter credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks, makes the same credit upon the certificate of reception, which he then restores to the depositor, and he preserves in support of the account the declaration for exit.

ART. 87. After the documents required in the cases provided for by article 83 have been delivered by the collector of the customs, the comptroller designates the clerks charged with assisting in the removal from the storehouses, and transportation of the goods into the place specially appropriated to the business of verifications, and with proceeding to the verification of the said goods.

ART. 88. The place appropriated to verifications is composed of two storehouses, one of which, communicating directly with the interior of the warehouse, serves as a depôt for the goods presented for verification, and the other, opening immediately into the enclosure upon the wharf of the dock and near the gate of exit, serves as a depôt for the verified goods.

This place is entrusted to the special superintendence of the comptroller.

ART. 89. The totality of the goods comprised in each document is to be collected together in the place designated in the preceding article, before the verification can be commenced.

The result of the verification, which is always integral, is stated by the clerks upon the back of the custom-house documents. These papers are then sent to the superintendent, who credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks, and makes the same credit upon the certificate of reception, which he then returns to the depositor. This being done, the superintendent countersigns the documents to authorize the exit from the enclosure, and fixes the period within which this removal is to be accomplished.

ART. 90. Goods in bulk, as well as goods other than those mentioned in article 19, section 2, of the law, which are packed in cases of large size, may be laden upon the transportation vehicles without previous verification in the place indicated in article 88. In this case, the clerks designated by the comptroller make an integral verification of the goods as fast as laden, and the transportation vehicles, plumbed after each is finished lading, remain, until leaving the enclosure, subject to a special surveillance.

ART. 91. The exception, authorized by the preceding article, is accorded only when the depositor requests it in writing from the superintendent, engaging himself—

1st. To renounce the right of counter-verification;

2d. To cause to be weighed, measured, and integrally enumerated, the goods declared for exit.

ART. 92. The declarations made in order to obtain the exit free from custom-house and excise duties, of the lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, are countersigned by the superintendent, in order to authorize the collector of the customs of the place to deliver the document for exit. The superintendent previously satisfies himself whether the exit requested can take place within the limits of the charges on account of lees.

On exhibition of this document, the comptroller causes the transportation to be made to the place indicated in article 88, where the verification takes place. The lees, which are not recognized to be unfit for drinking, are seized as being declared under a false denomination.

The exit from the enclosure takes place after the accomplishment of the formalities prescribed by article 89.

ART. 93. When the lading of a vessel bound for a foreign port is finished, the captain sends to the superintendent, with duplicates of all the bills of lading, or, in failure thereof of the manifest, furnished with the same signature as the originals, a general declaration made in the manner prescribed for entry by the 8th article of the general law of the

26th August, 1822. This declaration is of the same effect as that made on entry.

The superintendent compares these documents with the declarations for exit, preserved in support of the account, conformably with article 86; and if they accord, he authorizes the sailing of the vessel, after having caused to be exhibited to him the clearance act mentioned in article 138 of the general law.

ART. 94. On leaving the enclosure, the guards at the gate examine the condition of the plumbs, visit the ship, and seize, as fraudulently imported, all goods found on board, and not mentioned in the general declaration.

This visit being finished, the vessel pursues her course, under the convoy of the guard. The triplicate of the general declaration serves to cover the transport.

A similar visit, and with the same effect, occurs at the last office of exit, when the triplicate of the general declaration is retired, in order to be sent back to the superintendent, furnished with an act of discharge, delivered by the clerks of the said office.

In case of suspicion of fraud, or if the plumbs are altered, the clerks of the last office proceed to make a thorough verification.

ART. 95. The general declaration is not made when vessels leave in ballast. Exit from the enclosure is authorized by the superintendent, after having caused to be exhibited to him the clearance act, conformably with article 93.

ART. 96. When a vessel not laden leaves the enclosure without going out of the kingdom, the superintendent authorizes the departure, after the production of the clearance act, and reserving the visit to be made at the gate of the enclosure. All goods found on board are seized as fraudulently imported.

ART. 97. When the loading of the cars composing a train is completed, the superintendent causes to be produced to him the duplicate bills of lading. After having compared these documents with the declarations for exit, preserved in support of the account, conformably with article 86, he affixes them by means of the administration seal, to a transit receipt, or to a precautionary passport, which he delivers to cover the transport to the last office of exit, or to the public warehouse.

ART. 98. The train, escorted by the clerks, pursues its route towards its destination, according to the formalities, and under the conditions prescribed by the royal decree of the 5th of June, 1845.—(Moniteu , No. 158.)

On arriving at the last office of exit, the clerks examine the state of the plumbs, and if they are intact, they credit the transit receipt, the return of which is made to the superintendent in the ordinary way.

In case of suspicion of fraud, or if the plumbs be altered, they proceed to make a thorough verification.

## SECTION XIX.—*Storehouse Fees.*

ART. 99. The tariff of storehouse rates is fixed by the special regulation.

These rates are paid into the office of the superintendent upon quittance.

ART. 100. The quantities enumerated in the storehousing certificates attached to the declarations for entry into the warehouse, deduction being made of the quantities regularly removed, serve as the basis for the storehouse rates.

Storehouse rates are to be exacted upon all missing goods, unless the depositor causes them to be reported by the clerks.

If, in consequence of a search, or in any other manner, a surplus of goods be discovered, a supplementary appraisement takes place, which takes date counting from the day of the last settlement of account for storehouse rates.

ART. 101. Storehouse rates are due upon all goods introduced into the warehouse, and into the temporary place of deposite mentioned in article 117.

Goods deposited in the name of the administration, as well as articles addressed to the Government, to the ambassadors or ministers of foreign powers accredited to the Belgian Government, are alone excepted.

ART. 102. Storehouse rates are charged by whole months, counting from the first of the month during which the storage has commenced.

But, as relates to goods introduced in the course of the month, and removed before the corresponding day of the following month, rates are not due for the month during which the removal took place.

When the goods enumerated in a document for removal cannot all be removed before the expiration of the month, rates are due upon the whole of them for the following month.

ART. 103. When, in the cases provided for by the 25th section of the present chapter, goods are deposited in the storehouses of the warehouse, storehouse rates are due at the rate of the real duration of the deposite, if it be for ten days or more.

ART. 104. In case of transcription, storehouse rates are due by the new depositor, counting from the expiration of the month during which the transcription took place.

ART. 105. Storehouse rates are to be exacted on the first day of each quarter, for the quarter expired.

But they may be exacted at the time of the removal or transcription of the goods, if the depositor has no longer in the warehouse any goods which might be pledged for the amount of rates due.

ART. 106. At the expiration of each quarter the superintendent sends to the depositor the account for the rates due by him.

This account must be paid within five days from its date; in failure whereof, proceedings are to be entered into, conformably with article 23 of the law.

Payment cannot be delayed on account of a claim. In case of error in the account, restitution will be made by order of the Minister.

ART. 107. Every three months the rates received are deposited in the corporate treasury (caisse communale.)

As respects the free warehouse at Antwerp, the receipts from storage rates are deposited as ordinary assets, to the profit of the State, in the manner prescribed by the Minister.

SECTION XX.—*Warehouse Accounts.*

ART. 108. The superintendent keeps a register stating, for each entry of goods into the warehouse, the data for the calculation of the storehouse rates, and eventually for the liquidation of the State duties, according to the place whence they come or the origin of the goods, or according to the mode or flag of importation.

ART. 109. The account is debited:

1st. On importation by sea;

2d. On importation by the State railroad, with the quantities stated by the clerks on the back of the declaration for entry, furnished with the certificate for storage.

It is debited, upon the special authority of the Minister, with the goods not prohibited to transit, transferred from the public warehouse attached to the State railroad, in following this route without interruption into the enclosure of the free warehouse.

ART. 110. Goods are inscribed in the account in the name of the signer of the declaration for entry. They are delivered to him only, or to the person who has the transcription regularly made to his name.

ART. 111. The superintendent delivers to the owner, according to the inscriptions in the account and for each entry, a certificate of reception.

ART. 112. On exhibition of the declaration mentioned in article 59, the superintendent makes the transcription in the accounts and delivers a certificate of reception upon the return of the one of which the first depositor was the holder.

If the transcription comprise only a portion of the goods mentioned in the certificate of reception, the superintendent does not return this document, on the back of which he notes, in this case, the quantity comprising the transcription.

ART. 113. Respecting damaged goods, the account and the certificate of reception mention the degree of damage.

If the declaration for entry includes sound goods as well as damaged goods, the superintendent opens an account for each kind and delivers distinct certificates.

ART. 114. The account is credited with the quantities stated by the clerks, on exit from the warehouse:

1st. For reëxportation;

2d. For free transit;

3d. For ordinary transit;

4th. By transfer into a public, private, or constructive warehouse;

5th. For consumption.

It is credited, within the limit of the appraisement, with the quantities of lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, which are verified on going out for consumption, exempt from custom-house and excise duties.

ART. 115. The accounts are not closed in consequence of a search, unless this search show a quantity missing, or in excess giving rise to contest. In this case the quantity found is inscribed in a new account, and the superintendent delivers a certificate of reception in exchange for the one to which the excess or deficiency has relation.

On the matter being closed the accounts are drawn up. The inscriptions of the goods in hand are carried to a new account; the quantities inscribed in credit are added up and carried to the credit of the new account, without the necessity of exchanging the certificates of reception.

SECTION XXI.—*Destination of the Goods refused on account of the Storehouses being filled.*

ART. 116. Goods refused entry into the storehouses on account of their being filled, may, under the conditions, and saving the exceptions or prohibitions established by the laws by the present regulation, and by special regulation, be declared:

1st. For reëxportation, free transit, or ordinary transit;

2d. Destined for another public, private, or constructive warehouse;

3d. For consumption.

Owners, when they do not wish to avail themselves of the benefit granted them by the present article, claim from the corporate authority the designation of a temporary place of deposit, which is agreed to by the director in the province, after he is satisfied that the place indicated offers the guarantees required for security.

ART. 117. The temporary place of deposit should, as far as possible, be selected close to the warehouse. It is confided to the exclusive guardianship of the administration of direct contributions, customs and excise.

It is put under the same régime as the warehouse, except that the declaration and verification on entry and exit take place conformably with the provisions decreed in the present regulation, in what concerns the public warehouse not attached to the State railroad.

The temporary place of deposit receives no more goods when it is possible to stow them in the warehouse.

ART. 118. Except in the foregoing provisions, the director may, when the corporate authority and the owner claim it together, admit as a temporary place of deposit, a storehouse designated by the latter. In this case the following provisions are applicable:

1st. The temporary place of deposit is agreed to in compliance with the formalities and on the conditions prescribed for private warehouses;

2d. It is searched and superintended like these warehouses, and with the same effect;

3d. Custom-house and excise duties are paid immediately, in cash, upon missing goods found to be so missing on search or in any other manner;

4th. The expenses of opening and shutting are borne by the owner; they are fixed at 30 centimes per hour; the hour commenced is paid in full; one day's opening, free of charge, may be granted every five days, in order to air the storehouses holding grain, or to stir the grain; all other operations give rise to the payment of the expenses. The opening on requisition of the clerks, is effected without charge;

5th. The goods, on entry into and exit from the temporary place of deposit, are declared in detail and verified in the manner prescribed

for private warehouses; they are, besides, put under the régime regulated or the free warehouse;

6th. On failure of execution of one or other of these conditions, the temporary place of deposit is suppressed by the application of the 56th article of the law.

This temporary place of deposit receives no more goods when it is possible to stow them in the warehouse.

SECTION XXII.—*Destination of Goods excluded from the Warehouse on account of their character.*

ART. 119. Goods refused entry into the warehouse on account of their character, may, saving the established prohibitions, be declared:

1st. For reëxportation;

2d. For free transit;

3d. For ordinary transit;

4th. For consumption.

The declaration, unloading, verification, and removal of these goods, take place according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed for importation by the laws in force.

SECTION XXIII.—*Privilege of retaining Goods on board of Vessels in the Warehouse Docks.*

ART. 120. Belgian vessels, and those of the countries which have with Belgium treaties or conventions stipulating this privilege, may retain on board under plumb, for reëxportation, the whole or part of their cargo. In this case the captain must make the general declaration for exit prescribed by article 93.

Within the enclosure of the free warehouse of Antwerp and Ostend, this privilege is extended to all vessels.

ART. 121. The ship's provisions, as well as goods forming the cargo of vessels whose voyage is not completed, (en retache,) may be retained on board under plumb.

SECTION XXIV.—*Loan (emprunt) of the enclosure.*

ART. 122. Vessels and boats, cars, and other transportation vehicles, may be introduced empty into the enclosure to be there laden with goods, either for the interior or for abroad. They are visited on entering by the guards at the gate of the enclosure.

Boats laden with ballast are likewise admitted, but on condition that they go out empty.

ART. 123. Vessels lading for exportation may be introduced into the enclosure to complete their cargo there.

The custom-house or excise goods which they have on board, foreign or domestic, declared in transit or for exportation, with or without credit for duties, must first have been submitted to verification, after payment of the rates for transit or for exportation at the office designated for this object. The enclosure then becomes similar to the last exit office, and

the formalities required by the law at that office are complied with on entry into the enclosure by the clerks designated thereto by the comptroller.

The bills of lading, or, if they are wanting, the manifest of these goods, are recited in the general declaration to be made on going out, in conformity with article 93.

ART. 124. Custom-house or excise goods, foreign or domestic, destined for transit or far exportation, with or without credit for duties, may also be introduced into the enclosure by the railroad or otherwise, in order to be shipped immediately on board the vessels there lading. They are in this case subject to the formalities and conditions prescribed by the preceding article.

ART. 125. There may be established, with the consent of the Minister of Finance, a place of deposit attached by a railroad to the wharf and to the warehouse enclosure, for goods imported by the steamboats in regular service.

A procedure is adopted with respect to these depôts analogous to what is prescribed in articles 36, 37, 38, 40, 41 and 43. Unloading and storing take place in virtue of the triplicate of the general declaration, furnished with the authority of the superintendent.

The guarding of this place of deposit is confided exclusively to the custom-house clerks. Declaration and removal of goods take place, at the latest, within five days after their landing from the steamboat. If the goods have not been removed within the period prescribed, they are considered as being without consignees, and falling under the application of article 117 of the general law.

Goods temporarily deposited in this place are removed;

1. To enter definitively into the free warehouse;
2. To be sent by the railroad to a public warehouse;
3. For free transit;
4. For consumption.

The removal takes place in the first case, upon the declaration for entry prescribed by article 48, furnished with the authority of the superintendent, and after the accomplishment of the formalities required by articles 40 and 41; in the 2d and 3d cases, in virtue of a precautionary passport or of a transit receipt, delivered by the superintendent in conformity with article 97, after transmission of the bills of lading, and under the régime of the decree of June 5, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 158;) in the 4th case, according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed for importation by the laws in force.

ART. 126. When a portion of the cargo of vessels or of the cars coming from abroad is not destined for the warehouse, the declaration of it is made:

1. For reëxportation;
2. For free transit;
3. For ordinary transit;
4. For transfer into a public, private, or constructive warehouse,
5. For consumption.

The declaration, unloading, verification and removal of the goods not destined for the free warehouse, take place according to the formalities

and under the conditions prescribed for importation by the laws in force.

SECTION XXV.—*Temporary deposit in the Warehouse.*

ART. 127. The following articles are deposited in a special storehouse of the warehouse after declaration and verification, conformably to the general law, and on observing such other provisions as may be prescribed by the Minister:

1. Ship's provisions;
2. Wrecks, articles or goods saved from shipwreck;
3. Goods from vessels whose voyages are not completed, (navires en retache;
4. Goods of Belgian origin returned unsold from abroad, and those which, having been cleared for a country where they have not been permitted to be introduced, in consequence of a prohibition of which the exporter was not aware until after their departure, are reimported into Belgium;
5. Articles imported to be delivered free from duties;
6. Goods without consignees, or refused by the persons to whom addressed.

These several goods are reëxported, delivered free from duties, declared for consumption or exposed to public sale, according to the prescriptions of the general law.

ART. 128. Transit goods introduced by the railroad to be shipped, may, if the vessel cannot receive them, be deposited, conformably with article 16 of the law upon transit, in the storehouse designated in the preceding article.

## CHAPTER III.

## *Of the Public Warehouse.*

SECTION I.—*Definition.*

ART. 129. The public warehouse is a building wherein goods may be deposited, and is appropriated to this object by the communal authority. It may be established at any place where its utility is acknowledged.

The localities judged necessary are appropriated according to the indications of the Minister of Finance.

The public warehouse is opened, by royal decree, as soon as the localities have been put by the corporate authority at the disposal of the administration in the conditions of security requisite.

SECTION II.—*Administrative Committee—its institution and functions.*

ART. 130. If the corporate administration request it, and if the Government find it useful, an administrative committee may be instituted by royal decree, composed:

In the localities where there is a chamber of commerce, of one mem-

ber of the corporate authority, and two members of the chamber of commerce.

In the localities where there is no chamber of commerce, of three members of the corporate authority.

They are appointed by the King, upon the proposition of the Minister of Finance, and from a triple list of candidates presented by the Governor of the province.

The superior functionary of the administration of direct contributions, customs and excises de la residence, complete, with the superintendent, the number of the members of the committee.

ART. 131. The duration of the functions of the three members appointed by the King is fixed at three years.

Every year one member retires; he is replaced in the manner indicated in the preceding article, and may be reappointed. The retirement of the members comprised in the first appointment is determined by ballot.

Provision is also made in the same manner for places becoming vacated in consequence of death, resignation, or other cause; in this case the member newly appointed takes the post of service of him whom he replaces.

ART. 132. The members of the committee exercise their functions gratuitously.

They meet regularly at least once every three months, and oftener if the exigencies of the service require it.

They appoint, from among themselves, a president and vice president by a majority of votes.

The president and vice president are appointed for one year only. They are reëligible.

The president regulates the special meetings, and issues the notices to that end.

The committee appoints, independent of its body, a secretary, charged with keeping the journal of its deliberations and the correspondence. He has only a consultative voice.

ART. 133. No resolution can be passed by the committee if there be not at least three members present.

Every resolution, passed at a session in which the superior functionary of the administration of direct contributions, customs, and excises of the residence was not present, is communicated to him, and is not carried into execution unless, within twenty-four hours after the communication, it does not provoke a new deliberation upon the same object for the following session.

The resolutions are signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

If there be a division of votes, that of the president is preponderative.

ART. 134. The committee submits to the Minister of Finance for his approval its regulations for interior order.

These regulations determine specially:

1st. The days and hours of the sessions;

2d. The order for interior labor for the custody and surveillance of the buildings and storehouses.

ART. 135. The committee delegates, for the period fixed by it, one or more of its members, charged specially to coöperate with the superintendent in the surveillance of the buildings of the warehouse, as well as in the execution of the measures of police and of interior order decreed by the special regulations.

ART. 136. The committee orders the special regulations of the warehouse, which determine within the limits of law:

1st. The measures of police and interior order applicable in the warehouse;

2d. The tariff of storage rates;

3d. The nomenclature of goods, the entry of which into the warehouse is interdicted;

4th. The minimum, by kinds, of the quantities of goods permitted to go out for consumption;

5th. The storing and stowage of the goods in the storehouses;

6th. The putting on and preservation of labels;

7th. The taking away of samples and the mode of recovering the State duties upon those removed from the warehouse;

8th. The examination and assorting of goods;

9th. Interdiction to expose the goods;

10th. Changing the packing cases.

It also regulates the hours during which the private warehouses may be opened.

This regulation, clothed with the royal sanction, is published at the same time as the decree by which the warehouse is declared to be opened.

Where there is no committee, the regulation is decreed by the Government.

ART. 137. In cases where the resolutions of the committee which concern the storage rates, or which interest the treasury, commerce, or navigation, shall be contrary to the regulations in force, they shall not be carried into execution until they shall have been approved by royal decree.

They are submitted to the judgment of the chamber of commerce, or, where there is none, to the corporate authority, and presented by the Minister of Finance for the approbation of the King.

### SECTION III.—*Guard and surveillance of the Warehouse.*

ART. 138. The guard and surveillance of the warehouse are confided exclusively to the administration of direct contributions, customs and excise.

ART. 139. The superintendent gives effect to the resolutions of the committee. He suspends the execution of those to which the superior functionary of the residence making part of the committee was opposed in the council. In the latter case, the difficulty is submitted to the Minister of Finance in the ordinary manner.

ART. 140. The superintendent authorizes specially:

1st. Admission into the warehouse of persons foreign to the administration;

2d. The taking away of samples;

3d. Deviations from the regulations which particular circumstances may require for the interest of depositors.

ART. 141. The superintendent is charged to superintend the stowing, manipulation and preservation of the goods, and the putting on and preservation of labels.

Some clerks of the custom-house are supplied to him, as warehouse men, to assist in this service, and, as far as is necessary, to guard especially each of the storehouses of the warehouse.

ART. 142. The keys of the doors of the warehouse, and those of the storehouses, are confided to the superintendent.

ART. 143. The superintendent satisfies himself, if necessary, with the committee, that the localities and buildings of the warehouse are kept in good order, and present the necessary guarantees of security and preservation. He takes the necessary measures that repairs be made in time.

SECTION IV.—*Designation of the Goods admitted or excluded.*

ART. 144. With the exception noted in the 11th article of the law, no goods are admitted into the warehouse if they are not sound and of merchantable quality.

ART. 145. The following articles are excluded from the public warehouse:

1st. Goods prohibited entry as well as transit;

2d. Gunpowder;

3d. Living animals;

4th. Coarse salt;

5th. Goods specified on this point in the special regulation.

Arms and munitions of war are deposited only upon the special authority of the Minister of Finance.

With regard to goods excluded, such action will be taken as is prescribed in the 21st section of the present chapter.

SECTION V.—*Movement of Goods on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 146. The entry of the goods into the warehouse takes place:

1st. By direct entry importation by sea;

2d. By direct entry importation by the State railroad;

3d. By direct entry importation by land, canals, or rivers;

4th. By transfer from another public warehouse, or from a free warehouse.

ART. 147. Direct importation by sea takes place after unloading and verification at the office designated to that effect. Entry into the warehouse is effected by virtue of a precautionary passport.

Entries by the inland waters of Holland are similar to those made by sea.

ART. 148. Direct importation by the State railroad, destined for a public warehouse attached to this road by a branch, takes place in general without discharge or verification previous to the introduction into the warehouse, upon the transmission to the first office of entry of the

bill of lading or the duplicate of the car lading, in conformity with the decree of 5th June, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 158.) The cars are sent to the warehouse with the formalities prescribed by this decree, and no part of their lading can up to this time receive any other destination.

ART. 149. Importation by land, canals, or rivers, takes place after declaration and verification at the office of discharge designated to this effect. The entry into the warehouse is effected in virtue of a precautionary passport.

ART. 150. The transfer into the warehouse of goods coming from another warehouse, takes place in virtue of a precautionary passport on all the established routes in the interior of the kingdom.

When the transfer is effected by the State railroad, between two warehouses attached to this road by a branch, the movement takes place in the manner prescribed by articles 200 and 201.

SECTION VI.—*Quantities admitted to entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 151. Custom-house goods are entered into the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 152. Excise goods are entered into the warehouse in quantities not less than:

1st. For wine, { fine ..... 4 hectols.
common ..... 9 hectols.

2d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever their strength, and liqueurs ..... 3 hectols.

3d. For coarse cane sugar ..... 500 kilog.

Quantities less than these minimum are declared to be for consumption, with payment of duties in cash.

SECTION VII.—*Formalities on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 153. On entry into the warehouse by the State railroad, the escorts send to the guards the precautionary passports delivered at the first office of entry. The comptroller verifies the condition of the plumbs or locks, and authorizes the admission, if they are recognized to be intact.

In case of alteration of the plumbs or locks, the cars upon which they have been placed are detached from the train; entry into the warehouse is refused to them, and the goods they have on board are subject to the ordinary importation rule, without prejudice to the eventual application of the penalties determined by the general law. They remain in charge of the custom-house. Nevertheless, the superior functionary of the residence may authorize their entry into the warehouse, if there be no suspicion of fraud.

The cars introduced into the warehouse remain under plumb, or locked up until they are unladen.

ART. 154. The superintendent copies the precautionary passports sent to him into a register kept for this purpose. He causes to be exhibited to him, in cases requiring it, the proofs judged necessary.

ART. 155. The cars admitted into the warehouse are unladen as soo

as authority therefor has been obtained; and the goods in them are deposited, while waiting for the document necessary for their removal, in a storehouse specially appropriated to this object.

The goods temporarily deposited in this storehouse are removed:

1st. To be definitively warehoused;

2d. For consumption.

The declaration in detail, conformably with article 118 of the general law, is made, at the latest, within five days after the arrival of the goods. It gives rise to a detailed verification with the same effect as if this operation were done at the first office of unloading on entry.

If the declaration and removal are not effected within the period prescribed, the goods are considered as being without any consignee, and proceedings are gone into, conformably with article 117 of the general law.

ART. 156. The verification being completed, the clerks state the result upon the back of the precautionary passport, which is sent to the storehouse-keeper charged with the reception of the goods. The latter, after having certified to their being stored, sends the document to the superintendent, that he may debit the warehouse charges.

ART. 157. After the superintendent has certified, by the production of the precautionary passport and the certificates of removal, that this document is regularly in order, he sends back to the collector of the entry office the extract from the precautionary passport furnished, with the formalities required by the laws as to transit.

ART. 158. Entry into the warehouse by any other route than the State railroad takes place after verification and in conformity with the laws in force.

The clerks proceed to the admission according to article 156.

ART. 159. As respects wines declared to be muddy, the proportional quantity of lees stated on entry into the warehouse, within the limits of the maximum fixed by the 9th article of the law of the 12th of May, 1819, serves as the basis for the warehouse account.

ART. 160. The capacity of casks or bottles, stated on entry into the warehouse, of the liquors subject to excise, serves also as the basis for the warehouse account.

The transportation of these liquors towards the warehouse is furthermore subject to the following special regulations:

The clerks of the first office of unloading on entry, or those of the warehouse at the place of removal in case of transfer, are required—

*a.* To put into bottles at least two decilitres, a sample of each kind of liquor, according to their kind or their alcoholic strength.

*b.* To fasten these samples to the inside of the bung of the casks from which they have been taken, or to confide them to the conductor of the laden vehicle—taking care, in this latter case, to carefully seal the bottles—and to attach to each of them, with a string and a seal of the administration, a label showing the date and the number of the precautionary passport, and bearing their signature.

*c.* To endorse upon this document the number of samples handed to the conductor, and the numbers of the casks in which they are, as also the numbers of those to which each sample has reference, in order that it

may be proven, at the time of storing, whether the liquor presented is the same exhibited at the office of importation or at the warehouse of the place of departure.

*d.* To cause all the bungs of the casks to be cut off level with the staves, and to affix the seal of the administration in a cavity, made partly in the bung and partly in the stave.

*e.* To plumb the cases containing liquors transported in bottles; and if they are packed in baskets not furnished with wrappers, to cause these baskets to be wrapped in coarse bagging, or to be packed in any other manner to facilitate the plumbing.

*f.* To preserve a duplicate of the samples, duly sealed, and provided with the label mentioned under *b*, until the return of the extracts from the precautionary passports, in order to be able to compare them with those accompanying the transport, if any questions arise at the place of destination as to the kind of liquors, or as to their alcoholic strength.

### SECTION VIII.—*Dispensing with Storage.*

ART. 161. If, after having declared goods for public warehouse, the owner dispose of them before they are stored for any of the destinations authorized, the superintendent may dispense with carrying the storage into effect, on the condition that the fees for fifteen days' storage be paid.

Removal of goods in such cases takes place in conformity with the formalities indicated in article 225.

### SECTION IX.—*Position and Storage of Goods.*

ART. 162. Goods are put away and stowed in the manner indicated by the superintendent. Those of the same sort, but which are subject to different duties, according to whence they came, or their origin, the manner or the flag of importation, are put in distinct storehouses, as far as the extent of room permits.

In case the storehouses are filled, the superintendent so certifies on the back of the document for entry, and the surplus is disposed of as prescribed in the 20th section of the present chapter.

ART. 163. Goods damaged on the road are necessarily placed in the warehouse with the other sound goods; but they are carefully separated in the stowage, and, as far as possible, classified according to the various degrees of damage stated in the report of the appraisers.

ART. 164. No change in the storage, of such a nature as to vary the storehouse rates, can take place without the authority of the superintendent.

This officer also authorizes transfers from one storehouse to another, and the transcription of goods to the name of another depositor, with or without change of storehouse. When there has not been change of storehouse, the superintendent requires that the portion transferred shall be separated from the remainder, to be stowed apart.

ART. 165. If the number and extent of the storehouses render it necessary, a clerk doing the duty of a storehouse man, is charged to keep a memorandum book for the warehouse, or for certain storehouses only.

This memorandum book states the entries and exits, and the changes arising from transcriptions or changes occurring in the stowage or packing.

The documents of entry and exit, the authorities for transcription, for change of storehouse, and for changes in stowage or packing, are subject to the inspection of the storehouse man.

ART. 166. The depositor puts labels upor the goods, and sees to their preservation.

The label, before being put on, is presented for inspection to the storekeeper, who puts upon it the number inscribed in his memorandum book. It is not modified as long as the goods it relates to remain, in whole or in part, in the same storehouse and under the same name.

After the removal of the goods thus labeled, it is retired and preserved by the storekeeper.

If there be no storekeeper, the labels are countersigned by the superintendent.

SECTION X.—*Changes in packing, and manipulation of Goods.*

ART. 167. Depositors who wish to make changes in the packing of goods, so declare beforehand, in writing, to the superintendent.

Goods which are subject by the custom-house tariff to different duties, according to the nature of the cases in which they are packed, cannot be packed in new cases, the nature of which would change the basis of these duties.

The marks borne upon the original cases are replaced upon the new cases.

The clerks make a report of the operation, and state the gross weight and net weight of the new cases. The accounts and memorandum books are modified according to the statements in this report and the net weight stated serves as the basis for the eventual liquidation of the duties.

ART. 168. The cases may be divided, and the goods unpacked, in order to be picked, assorted, examined, &c. But manufactured articles cannot, under any circumstances be displayed, in order to be exposed for sale.

These operations fall under the application of the preceding article, and require the previous statement of the gross and net weight. This latter serves as the basis for the eventual liquidation of the duties. In case of the exit from the warehouse of a portion of the goods, the net weight of this portion is stated and deducted from the total weight of the quantity warehoused.

If the opening of the cases be merely temporary, in order to examine the goods, or to take samples, the superintendent may authorize it without a statement of the net weight being made; but on the condition of its being done in presence of the clerks.

ART. 169. It is forbidden to mix or confound in the same case goods of the same kind subject to different duties.

But wines, subject to different excise duties, may be mixed under the conditions to be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

ART. 170. Save the restriction established by the preceding article, depositors may water, mix, decant, &c., the liquors subject to excise.

SECTION XI.—*Transfer of Goods without change in the Warehouse.*

ART. 171. Transfer of goods without change in the warehouse is accomplished through the formalities indicated in article 165, upon the simple declaration of the party transferring them, accepted by the new depositor.

SECTION XII.—*Preservation of Goods.*

ART. 172. Depositors are required to watch over the good preservation of their merchandise.

Should they neglect to do so, the superintendent invites their attention thereto in writing.

If necessary, the superintendent formally requires of the depositor to give to his goods, every week, the necessary care, under the penalty of being deprived of the benefit of the warehouse. If the depositor does not obey this requisition, the goods cease to be put under the regulations of the warehouse. They must be declared for consumption before the expiration of the following month, or removed from the warehouse by the application of the 23d article of the law.

ART. 173. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, deteriorated or weakened by evaporation below 45° of the centesimal alcohol hydrometer, at the temperature of 15° of the centigrade thermometer, may, on the previous authority of the administration, be removed from the warehouse, in order to be rectified under the superintendence of the clerks.

The removal takes place after declaration and verification, in virtue of a precautionary passport.

Custom-house and excise duties are recovered upon the portions of liquors not returned into the warehouse within the period fixed by the document.

SECTION XIII.—*Goods damaged on the road.*

ART. 174. Goods damaged on the road are not admitted into the warehouse until the amount of damage they have sustained is stated, conformably with article 126 of the general law.

The causes of the damage must be proven by means of the shipping papers, or other authentic documents which may serve as proof.

The verification of the damage, before admission into the warehouse, takes places in the discharging office.

ART. 175. The reduction of duties accorded on account of damage, conformably with article 126 of the general law, bears only upon the custom-house entry duties, and can be allowed only at the moment of exposure for consumption, and according to the degree of damage then existing.

This reduction cannot, in any case, be calculated at the rate of a higher degree of damage than that stated at the discharging office.

ART. 176. The degree of damage stated, as mentioned in article 174, is indicated in the document for entry. The report of the appraisers is held in support of this document, and remains annexed to the account.

ART. 177. The appraisement in the account, as well as the balancing thereof, takes place according to the provisions of the present regulation. But damaged goods may, on leaving the warehouse, be removed by transfer into another warehouse, or be declared for consumption, free transit, or ordinary transit. When there is a transfer into another warehouse, or transit, the amount of damage is again verified before removal, according to article 126 of the general law, and, if it be less than the amount of damage recognized conformably with article 174, it alone is stated upon the document required for the transportation.

When exposed for consumption, the reduction of the custom-house duties is calculated according to the degree of damage stated at the office of unloading, unless the superintendent considers that the real damage at the time of exit be less, in which case it must be stated *de novo*.

## SECTION XIV.—*Searches.*

ART. 178. The public warehouse is searched at least once a year. If more than one search be judged necessary, the clerks proceed to make it in virtue of a written and special authority from the superior officer in the arrondissement.

The search of the whole, or of a portion of the storehouses, takes place by the enumeration of the cases, and a summary examination of the quantities according to the weight or measurement taken on entry; but this is done with more exactness, if any notable difference appear, or if any question arise. The superintendent assists in the search, and invites the depositor to be present at it.

ART. 179. The articles found over and above are appraised, and subjected to storage rates according to the rule laid down in article 206.

Those not found are marked credited in the account. For missing articles exceeding one per cent. of the appraisement, this credit is not definitive, in what concerns the State duties, until after having being approved by the director in the province.

ART. 180. The superintendent draws up a statement of the missing articles exceeding one per cent. of the appraisement found to be so missing after search, or in any other manner; he supports it with the testimony necessary to prove the fact of their being missing.

This statement being sent to the director, is furnished by him with the authority to credit the account, if no doubt exists that these diminutions are the result of natural wastage. If the director be not convinced of this, he orders an inquiry into the causes of the diminution, in order to obtain, if necessary, proof of the fraudulent removal of the goods. This proof being made, the superintendent prosecutes the recovery of the State duties from the owner of the missing articles.

The superintendent credits the account, without previous authority, with the missing articles, not exceeding one per cent. of the appraisement.

ART. 181. The depositor has always the right to claim a search for

the goods deposited in his name, in order to protect himself from the payment of storage fees upon the articles he may believe to be missing.

ART. 182. The clerks draw up a report of the search, and send it to the superintendent to be annexed to the account, after the supplementary appraisement, in case of excess, or the credit, in case of articles missing, has been made up.

SECTION XV.—*Movement of Goods on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 183. Warehoused goods are removed:
1st. By free transit;
2d. By ordinary transit;
3d. By transfer into another warehouse;
4th. For consumption.

ART. 184. Free transit takes place by the State railroad.

Free transit can be renounced only at the warehouse itself, or at the last office of exit.

On going out from the warehouse, free transit takes place upon sending to the superintendent the duplicates of the bills of lading, and according to the formalities prescribed in articles 200 and 201.

ART. 185. The following articles are excluded from free transit:
1st. Refined salt, sea-water, and brine;
2d. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquors and liqueurs;
3d. Refined sugars;
4th. Rags and shreds;
5th. Building stone;
6th. Vinegar of all kinds;
7th. Sea fish;
8th. Iron, namely: ore, castings, unwrought, in pigs or in plates, or other forms, beaten or drawn out, in bars, rods and *carillons*, including grooved bars called rails, and iron plates, cast and wrought anchors, old iron, clippings, and refuse;
9th. Arms and munitions of war; (the transit of these is specially authorized by the director in the province, by the offices located upon the frontiers bordering upon countries at peace with Belgium;)
10th. Spun and woven flax and hemp bound for France, pending the duration of the convention of 13th December, 1845, with that country.

Goods to which transit is not prohibited may be removed from the warehouse exempt from duties, for free transit, with the exception of slates and pit-coal, which remain subject to the duties fixed by article 36, (Slate, letter D.,) of the law of 18th June, 1836.

But slates and pit-coal coming from or bound to the United States of America, are admitted to transit by the State railroad exempt from duties, conformably to the 18th article of the treaty of 10th November, 1845.

ART. 186. Ordinary transit takes place without specification of the ways adopted for arriving at or leaving the warehouse.

Exit from the warehouse takes place after declaration and verification, conformably with the law of 18th June, 1836, in virtue of a transit receipt.

Saving the prohibitions enumerated in the preceding article, and the exemptions from duties established by the laws in force, goods are removed from the warehouse, for ordinary transit, upon payment of the duties.

ART. 187. Article 150 applies to exit from the warehouse by transfer to another warehouse.

ART. 188. Goods to which entry is not prohibited are removed from the warehouse for consumption, after declaration in detail and verification, and according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed by the laws in force.

The custom-house duties are, in all cases, paid in cash before the verification and removal. Excise duties are paid or may be appraised upon limited credit after verification.

Removal takes place:

1st. For custom-house goods;

*a.* In virtue of a receipt for payment, if they are declared according to article 122 of the general law;

*b.* In virtue of a precautionary passport, if they are declared according to article 122 of said law;

2d. For excise goods, in virtue of a precautionary passport, stating that the excise shall be paid in cash, or shall be appraised on limited credit.

ART. 189. Samples, whatever may be their value, are removable from the warehouse only upon payment of the duties in cash.

This payment may, however, be made monthly upon the authority of the superintendent.

In order to enjoy this benefit, the depositor states, on the removal from the warehouse, the number, weight, measurement, or value of the samples—the removal of which he acknowledges in writing. He moreover conforms to the provisions of the special regulation relative to this object.

SECTION XVI.—*Quantities allowed to go out of the Warehouse.*

ART. 190. Upon going out of the warehouse for free transit, or ordinary transit, or by transfer into another warehouse, custom-house goods are removed in all quantities, except cordage of all kinds, which cannot be shipped by the sea, nor by the Scheldt, in less quantities than 1,000 kilogrammes.

ART. 191. The transfer into another warehouse of wines, alcoholic liquors and liqueurs, and of coarse sugar, is made in the limit of the quantities stated in article 152.

ART. 192. The exit from the warehouse of excise goods, removed for free transit or ordinary transit, cannot occur in less quantities than:

1st. For wine, { fine ..... 1 hectol.
common ..... 4 hectols.

2d. For coarse cane sugar ..... 500 kilogrammes.

ART. 193. On exit from the warehouse for consumption, the quantities of custom-house goods are limited conformably with the provisions of the special regulation.

The minimum of the quantities regulated in virtue of the 19th article

of the law being also to be observed when the goods are exposed for consumption in consequence of transit being renounced, the rates are paid so as to equal this minimum, though the quantities stated in the transit receipt do not come up to it.

ART. 194. Exit from the warehouse of excise goods, removed for consumption, cannot take place in less quantities than:

1st. For wine, { fine..... 2 hectols.
common..... 9 hectols.

2d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever may be their strength, and liqueurs..... 1 hectol.

3d. For coarse cane sugar.....500 kilogrammes.

In case of removal for consumption upon payment of the excise in cash, the minimum fixed by the present article is not observed if the goods declared are the remainder of an appraisement. Moreover, as relates to sugar, deliveries made to private individuals take place upon payment of the excise in cash, in quantities of 50 kilogrammes or upwards.

SECTION XVII.—*Formalities on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 195. No goods can be removed from the warehouse unless a declaration for exit has been sent to the superintendent with the acknowledgment of reception mentioned in article 217. There must be as many distinct declarations as there are destinations and modes of removal.

This declaration recites, besides:

1st. The mode of transportation;

2d. The name of the vessel which imported the goods, and that of her captain;

3d. The flag;

4th. Whence they come and where bound;

5th. The kind of goods, and, if necessary, place of production;

6th. The number and marks of the cases;

7th. The weight, number, measurement, value, &c., of the articles, according as these indications are necessary for the eventual application of the duties;

8th. The name of the party to whom sent, if the goods are to be transferred to another warehouse or declared for consumption under the rule of credit for the excise.

In reference to goods subject to different duties, the declaration must mention if the transportation has been made directly, or if there has been any stoppage; in the latter case, the port of stoppage is to be indicated.

ART. 196. The declaration prescribed by the preceding article, when it is made:

1st. For ordinary transit;

2d. For transfer into a public warehouse not attached to the State railroad, or into a private or —— warehouse;

3d. For consumption;

is countersigned by the superintendent, after he has verified its accordance with the account and the acknowledgment of reception, in order that the collector of the customs of the place may be authorized to deliver

the documents required by the general law, or, according to the case, by the law of transit. Under these circumstances, the declarations furnish the indications required by the said laws, and they are made of the same effect as if they had originated in the first office of entry.

ART. 197. When the declaration is made:

1st. For free transit;

2d. For transfer by the State railroad into a warehouse attached to this road by a branch, it is countersigned by the superintendent, after he has verified its accordance with the account and acknowledgment of reception, and he authorizes the removal and the lading of the goods in the cars.

ART. 198. Under the circumstances provided for in the preceding article, the declaration for exit, clothed with the authority for removal, is sent to the comptroller, who designates the clerks charged to assist in carrying out the goods from the warehouse and loading them in the cars.

ART. 199. The clerks designated for this duty keep a memorandum book, in which they note the goods as fast as they are laden in the cars.

Unless there be suspicion of fraud, the clerks merely state summarily the quantities by enumeration of the cases and memorandum of the marks and numbers. But if they have any doubts as to the kind of goods, they are to open one or more cases.

The lading being finished, they state the result thereof on the back of the declaration for exit, which they send to the superintendent. The latter credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks, makes the same credit upon the certificate of reception, which he then restores to the depositor, and he preserves in support of the account the declaration for exit.

ART. 200. When the loading of the cars composing a train is completed, the superintendent causes to be produced to him the duplicate bills of lading. After having compared these documents with the declarations for exit, preserved in support of the account conformably with the preceding article, he affixes them, by means of the administration seal, to a transit receipt or to a precautionary passport, which he delivers to cover the transport to the last office of exit or to the warehouse of destination.

ART. 201. The train, escorted by the clerks, pursues its route towards its destination according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed by the royal decree of 5th June, 1845. (Moniteur, No. 158.)

On arriving at the last office of exit, the clerks examine the state of the plumbs, and if they are intact, they credit the transit receipt, the return of which is made to the superintendent in the ordinary way.

In case of suspicion of fraud, or if the plumbs are altered, they proceed to make a thorough verification.

ART. 202. After the documents required in the cases provided for by article 196 have been delivered by the collector of the customs, the comptroller designates the clerks charged with proceeding to the verification of the goods.

ART. 203. The totality of the goods comprised in each document is to be collected together before the verification can commence.

The result of the verification, which is always integral, is stated by

the clerks on the back of the documents. These papers are then sent to the superintendent, who credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks, and makes the same credit upon the acknowledgment of reception, which he then returns to the depositor. This being done, the superintendent countersigns the documents to authorize the exit from the warehouse.

ART. 204. The declarations made in order to obtain the exit, free from custom-house and excise duties, of the lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, are countersigned by the superintendent in order to authorize the collector of the customs of the place to deliver the document for exit. The superintendent previously satisfies himself whether the exit requested can take place within the limits of the charges on account of lees.

For the surplus, action is had according to the foregoing article.

## SECTION XVIII.—*Storehouse Fees.*

ART. 205. The tariff of storehouse rates is fixed by the special regulation.

These rates are paid into the office of the superintendent upon quittance.

ART. 206. The quantities enumerated in the storehousing certificates attached to the documents for entry into the warehouse, deduction being made of the quantities regularly removed, serve as the basis for the storehouse rates.

Storehouse rates are to be exacted upon all missing articles, unless the depositor causes them to be reported by the clerks.

If, in consequence of a search, or in any other manner, a surplus of goods be discovered, a supplementary appraisement takes place, which takes date counting from the day of the last settlement of account for storehouse rates.

ART. 207. Storehouse rates are due upon all goods introduced into the warehouse, and into the temporary place of deposit mentioned in article 223.

Goods deposited in the name of the administration, as well as articles addressed to the Government, to the ambassadors or ministers of foreign Powers accredited to the Belgian Government, are alone excepted.

ART. 208. Storehouse rates are charged by whole months, counting from the first of the month during which the storage has commenced.

But, as relates to goods introduced in the course of the month, and removed before the corresponding day of the following month, rates are not due for the month during which the removal took place.

When the goods enumerated in a document for removal cannot all be removed before the expiration of the month, rates are due upon the whole of them for the following month.

ART. 209. When, in the cases provided for by articles 226 to 230, goods are deposited in the storehouses of the warehouse, storehouse rates are due at the rate of the real duration of the deposit, if it be for ten days or more.

ART. 210. In case of transcription, storehouse rates are due, by the

new depositor, counting from the expiration of the month during which the transcription took place.

ART. 211. Storehouse rates are to be exacted on the first day of each quarter for the quarter expired.

But they may be exacted at the time of the removal or transcription of the goods, if the depositor has no longer in the warehouse any goods which might be pledged for the amount of rates due.

ART. 212. At the expiration of each quarter, the superintendent sends to the depositor the account for the rates due by him.

This account must be paid within five days from its date; in failure whereof, proceedings are to be entered into, conformably with article 23 of the law.

Payment cannot be delayed on account of a claim. In case of error in the account, restitution will be made by order of the Minister.

ART. 213. Every three months the rates received are deposited in the corporate treasury.

## SECTION XIX.—*Warehouse Accounts.*

ART. 214. The superintendent keeps a register stating, for each entry of goods into the warehouse, the data for the calculation of the storehouse rates, and eventually for the liquidation of the State duties, according to the place whence they come, or the origin of the goods, or according to the mode or flag of importation.

ART. 215. The account is debited:

1st. On importation by sea;

2d. On importation by the State railroad;

3d. On importation by land, canals, or rivers;

4th. By transfer from a free warehouse, or from another public warehouse;

With the quantities stated by the clerks on the back of the documents furnished with the certifiate for storage.

ART. 216. Goods are inscribed in the account in the name of the person, conductor, or consignee, who has presented them for verification on entry into the warehouse. They are delivered to him only, or to the person who has had the transcription regularly made to his name.

The consignee, in order to be recognized as such, must accept the goods by signing to this effect the certificate attached to the document for storage.

ART. 217. The superintendent delivers to the depositor, according to the inscriptions in the account and for each entry, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the goods.

ART. 218. On exhibition of the declaration of transcription mentioned in article 171, the superintendent makes the transcription in the accounts, and delivers an acknowledgment of receipt upon the return of the one of which the first depositor was the holder.

If the transcription comprise only a portion of the goods mentioned in the acknowledgment of reception, the superintendent does not retire this document, on the back of which he notes, in this case, the quantity comprising the transcription.

ART. 219. Respecting damaged goods, the account and the acknowledgment of reception mention the degree of damage.

If the document for entry includes sound goods at the same time with damaged goods, the superintendent opens an account for each kind, and delivers distinct acknowledgments.

ART. 220. The account is credited with the quantities stated by the clerks on exit from the warehouse:

1. Free transit;
2. For ordinary transit;
3. By transfer into a public, private, or constructive warehouse;
4. For consumption.

It is credited within the limit of the appraisement, with the quantity of lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, which are verified on going out for consumption, exempt from custom-house and excise duties.

It is also credited, upon the special authority of the Minister, with the goods not prohibited to transit, transferred from a public warehouse attached to the State railroad by a branch, into a free warehouse, in following this route without interruption from the public warehouse into the enclosure of the free warehouse.

ART. 221. The accounts are not closed in consequence of a search, unless this search show a quantity missing or in excess, giving rise to contest. In this case, the quantity found is inscribed in a new account, and the superintendent delivers an acknowledgment for reception in exchange for the one to which the excess or deficiency has relation.

On the matter being closed, the accounts are drawn up; the inscriptions of the goods on hand are carried to a new account; the quantities inscribed in credit are added up and carried to the credit of the new account, without the necessity of exchanging the certificates of reception.

SECTION XX.—*Destination of the Goods refused on account of the Warehouse being filled.*

ART. 222. Goods refused entry into the warehouse on account of its being filled, may, under the conditions and saving the exceptions or prohibitions established by the laws, by the present regulation, and by special regulation, be declared:

1. Free transit or ordinary transit;
2. Destined for another public, private, or constructive warehouse;
3. For consumption.

Owners, when they do not wish to avail themselves of the benefit granted them by the present article, claim from the corporate authority the designation of a temporary place of deposit, which is agreed to by the director in the province, after he is satisfied that the place indicated offers the guarantees required for security.

ART. 223. The temporary place of deposit should, as far as possible, be selected close to the warehouse. It is confided to the exclusive guardianship of the administration of direct contributions, customs, and excise.

It is put under the same regimé as the warehouse, except that the

declaration and verification on entry and exit take place conformably with the provisions decreed in the present regulation, in what concerns the public warehouse not attached to the State railroad.

The temporary place of deposit receives no more goods when it is possible to stow them in the warehouse.

ART. 224. Except in the foregoing provisions, the director may, when the corporate authority and the owner claim it together, admit as a temporary place of deposit, a storehouse designated by the latter. In this case, the following provisions are applicable:

1st. The temporary place of deposit is agreed to on compliance with the formalities, and on the conditions prescribed for private warehouses;

2d. It is searched and superintended like these warehouses, and with the same effect;

3d. Custom-house and excise duties are paid immediately in cash upon missing goods found to be so missing, on search or in any other manner;

4th. The expenses of opening and shutting are borne by the owner; they are fixed at thirty centimes per hour, the hour commenced is paid in full; one day's opening free of charge may be granted every five days, in order to air the storehouses holding grain, or to stir the grain; all other operations give rise to the payment of the expenses;

The opening on requisition of the clerks is effected without charge;

5th. The goods on entry into and exit from the temporary place of deposit, are declared in detail, and verified in the manner prescribed for private warehouses; they are besides put under the régime regulated for the free warehouse;

6th. On failure of execution of one or other of these conditions, the temporary place of deposit is suppressed by the application of the 56th article of the law.

This temporary place of deposit receives no more goods when it is possible to stow them in the warehouse.

SECTION XXI.—*Destination of Goods excluded from the Warehouse on account of their character.*

ART. 225. Goods refused entry into the warehouse on account of their character, may, according to the régime of the warehouse to which they are destined, be declared:

1st. For free transit;

2d. For ordinary transit;

3d. For consumption.

The declaration, unloading, verification, and removal of these goods take place according to the formalities, and under the conditions prescribed for importations by the laws in force.

SECTION XXII.—*Temporary deposit in the Warehouse.*

ART. 226. The following articles are deposited in the warehouse, after declaration and verification conformably to the general law, and on observing such other provisions as may be prescribed by the Minister:

1st. Ship's provisions;

2d. Goods from vessels whose voyages are not completed, (en retache;)

3d. Wrecks; articles or goods saved from shipwreck;

4th. Goods of Belgian origin returned unsold from abroad, and those which, having been cleared for a country where they have not been permitted to be introduced in consequence of a prohibition of which the exporter was not aware until after their departure, are reimported into Belgium;

5th. Articles imported to be delivered free from duties;

6th. Prohibited goods, those unknown, without consignee, or refused by the persons to whom addressed;

7th. Goods to which the administration has made application of articles 23 and 56, section 2, of the law.

These several goods are reëxported, delivered free from duties, declared for consumption, or exposed to public sale, according to the prescriptions of the general law.

ART. 227. Transit goods, the transportation of which is interrupted, may be deposited, conformably with article 16 of the law upon transit, in a storehouse of the warehouse.

ART. 228. Coarse or refined salt, derived from the national fishery, may be deposited in a special storehouse of the warehouse, in the place of fitting out of the fishing smacks which brought it in, exempt from excise.

This deposit takes place in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by the regulation of the 5th March, 1842, (Official Bulletin, No. 144,) relative to the fishery.

ART. 229. Refined sugars in loaves, *melis*, (?) and lumps, destined to be exported with credit of the excise, otherwise than in bulk, may be deposited in a special storehouse of the warehouse at the place of loading, to be there put into the boxes destined to receive them.

This deposit takes place in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by the 48th article of the law of 4th April, 1843, relative to sugars.

In like manner beer destined for exportation with credit of the excise, may be deposited in the public warehouse in virtue of the 3d article of the royal decree of 17th September, 1846, (Moniteur, No. 268,) and in conformity with the formalities prescribed, or to be prescribed, by the Minister.

ART. 230. Goods admitted, on giving security for the State duties, by the receivers and the superintendents, are deposited in a special storehouse of the warehouse.

This deposit takes place in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed by article 274 of the general law.

ART. 231. Goods seized, and those of which the preëmption is declared, may, while awaiting future decision, be deposited in the warehouse in the name of the administration.

This deposit takes place upon a written authority, to be delivered by the inspector of the arrondissement, or, in his absence, by the superintendent.

SECTION XXIII.—*Deposit of Excise Goods preserved for Exportation.*

ART. 232. The deposit of excise goods retained after the lapse of the periods of credit, to be exported with credit of the excise, takes place in the warehouse in virtue of a permit. It does not constitute an ordinary deposit.

It is effected in a special storehouse, upon the conditions determined by the excise laws, and after verification of the quantity and quality, for those goods only designated in the present article.

It cannot take place in less quantities than—

1st. For vinegar..... 40 hectols.
2d. For domestic brandy, of 50 degrees of the centesimal alcohol hydrometer, and at 15 degrees of the centigrade thermometer..... 10 hectols.
3d. For sugar, refined, in loaves, *melis*, or lumps, and sugar candy derived from coarse cane or beet sugar..... 500 kilogs.

The temporary public warehouse, created at Antwerp by royal decree of the 29th August, 1839, (Bulletin Officiel, No. 692,) for the deposit of refined sugars, is maintained on conditions to be fixed by the Minister. Similar establishments may be instituted in the cities of Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Liége, and Ostend.

ART. 233. The duration of the deposit is unlimited. It is effected in the name either of the manufacturer, whose credit account for the excise is discharged, or of the merchant who accepts the cession of the goods before or during the deposit.

ART. 234. Goods thus deposited cannot have their packing cases changed unless their preservation demand it, and then the authority of the superintendent is necessary.

But domestic vinegars may be decanted, watered, mixed, in conformity with article 60 of the law of 2d August, 1822, (Journal Officiel, No. 32,) relative to beer and vinegar.

In like manner domestic brandies, deteriorated or weakened below 45 degrees of the centesimal alcohol hydrometer, at the temperature of 15 degrees of the centigrade thermometer, may be removed to be rectified, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by article 173.

ART. 235. The superintendent keeps an account of the deposit of excise goods preserved for exportation. He delivers to the owner an acknowledgment of reception.

ART. 236. Transcription to the name of a third party without change of warehouse is authorized. It takes place conformably with article 171.

ART. 237. The object intended by the law as to the deposit of merchandise being to preserve it for exportation, the account mentioned in article 235 ought to be closed only by removal for exportation in virtue of a permit delivered by the excise collector at the place where the warehouse is located.

But goods may be delivered for consumption upon payment of the excise in cash. In this case the account is credited, and the goods removed in virtue of a receipt for the excise delivered by the collector.

The declaration for exit, made conformably to article 195, is countersigned by the superintendent after he has verified its accordance with the account and the acknowledgment of reception.

The verification and removal are effected according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed by the laws in force.

ART. 238. In exception to the principles laid down in the foregoing article, domestic vinegars may be removed by transfer into another public warehouse. The removal takes place, conformably with article 150, in virtue of a precautionary passport issued at the custom-house office of the place where the warehouse is located.

ART. 239. Goods deposited in virtue of article 232, unless they be the remainders of the several appraisements, are not removed in less quantities than—

1st. For domestic vinegar, 40 hectolitres;

2d. For domestic brandy, at 50 degrees of the centesimal alcohol hydrometer, at the temperature of 15 degrees of the centigrade thermometer, 10 hectolitres; but brandies making ships' stores may be exported in less quantities;

3d. For refined sugars, in loaves and lumps, 200 kilogrammes; in candy, 100 kilogrammes.

ART. 240. When sent out for consumption, and in case of being missing in the depôt, or of the non-production of the permits for exportation or for transfer, the excise duties and the additional centimes to be recovered are calculated according to the assessment in the permit for storing, and which is reported in the account and upon the acknowledgment of reception.

SECTION XXIV.—*Foreign Goods removed from the Warehouse, in order to be manufactured in the country.*

ART. 241. Special provisions regulate the cases for the application of the 40th article of the law, in proportion as the utility of it is recognized.

The provisions of the following decrees are provisionally maintained:

1. Of the 15th July, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 201,) concerning tissues of silk removed from the public warehouse, in order to be dyed or printed;

2. Of the 17th September, 1846, (Moniteur, No. 268,) concerning machines;

3. Of the 12th March, 1847, (Moniteur, No. 76,) concerning copper tubes for the furnaces of locomotives;

4. Of the 27th April, 1847, (Moniteur, No. 123,) concerning goat and sheep skins.

SECTION XXV.—*Warehouse for the Navigation of the Meuse.*

ART. 242. In execution of the 54th article of the treaty of 5th November, 1842, the public warehouse of Liége is opened to the commerce of the navigation of the Meuse.

This warehouse is subjected to the particular régime established by the convention of 20th May, 1843.

ART. 243. The boats belonging to the navigation of the Meuse pass freely, with their cargoes, in direct transit, save the exceptions indicated in article 246.

These cargoes, entire or partial, are received into the public ware-

house of Liége without any restriction as to character and quantity. On entry into the warehouse they are subjected to the formalities of declaration and verification prescribed by the laws in force.

ART. 244. In order to avoid all confusion with the goods derived from ordinary commerce, those which are imported into the public warehouse by the boats belonging to the navigation of the Meuse are put into a separate place belonging to this warehouse. But slates may be deposited in a special place, to be designated by the depositor, and subjected to the consent of the director in the province. In this case article 224 is applicable, save the provision in the last paragraph.

The duration of the deposit is unlimited.

ART. 245. Goods deposited in virtue of the preceding articles may be removed for consumption or for transit by the Meuse.

In the first case, the laws and tariffs then in force are applicable.

In the second case, the removal takes place according to the formalities prescribed by the law relative to transit; but the owner has the privilege of the option between the payment of the ordinary transit duty and the payment of the navigation duty fixed by the first article of the convention on navigation of the 20th May, 1843.

ART. 246. Transit, by the Meuse, of spun and woven flax or hemp, is prohibited. That of cast iron is subject to the special duty of five francs per 100 kilogrammes. This duty will be applied as long as the zone system (système des zones) shall be maintained in France for the importation of these productions from Belgium.

ART. 247. The special regulations of the public warehouse at Liége determine the storehouse rates for goods arising from the navigation of the Meuse. These rates, the receipt of which is effected in conformity with the present regulation, cannot be greater than the quota fixed as the maximum for the warehouses of the Rhine.

ART. 248. Save the exceptions determined by articles 242 to 247, the provisions of the present regulation concerning the public warehouse, are applicable to the warehouse for the navigation of the Meuse, opened in the city of Liége.

## CHAPTER IV.

### *Of the Private Warehouse, (particulier.)*

#### SECTION I.—*Definition.*

ART. 249. The private warehouse is a storehouse designated by the owners and agreed to by the administration. It may be conceded in the cities where there is a public warehouse. The collections of houses, which although dependents of cities, are separated from them by walls, ditches, or barriers, are not considered as forming part of the cities.

The concession is personal. The request for it is made to the director in the province, who ordains it after having been satisfied that the localities indicated offer the required guarantees for security, and that the conditions and formalities described by the law have been complied with.

The exception to the provisions of the 2d section of the 41st article of

the law, can only be granted by the Minister. If the Minister authorize the existence of several issues, he forbids the opening of more than one at a time.

The certificate mentioned in article 42, letter *d*, of the law, must state the sum at which the corporate authority recognizes the solvency of the owner.

The resolution conceding the warehouse describes exactly the storehouses of which it is composed, the number of issues, of vent holes, or openings found therein. It designates the goods which, to the exclusion of all others, may be introduced therein; wines subject to different excise duties may be deposited in the same warehouse, under the conditions which the Minister may determine.

SECTION II.—*Guard and Surveillance of the Warehouse.*

ART. 250. The warehouse is confided to the guard of the depositor, and of the administration of direct contributions, customs, and excise. It is locked with two keys, one of which is retained by the depositor and the other by the administration, so that neither can have access thereto without the other.

ART. 251. No person has access into the warehouse without the authority of the depositor, except the agents of the administration.

ART. 252. The warehouse must at all times be accessible to the clerks. The owner's key must always be kept at his place of residence, at the disposal of the person who represents him in case of absence, so that it may be yielded without delay on the requisition of the clerks.

ART. 253. The warehouse granted for wines cannot receive any other goods; but a portion of the locality may be appropriated to foreign distilled alcoholic liquors. In this case a separating partition is put up, if necessary, at a wide interval, which is closed by means of the administration locks, and such further action is had as if there were two warehouses.

ART. 254. The superintendent keeps the keys of the warehouses. During the hours of their being opened, the clerks charged with the surveillance keep them.

ART. 255. While opened, the warehouse is, as far as possible, guarded, without interruption by the clerks who superintend the stowing, manipulation, and preservation of the goods, and the putting on and preservation of the labels.

ART. 256. The depositor requests in writing the opening of his warehouse. He specifies the warehouse, the kinds of goods deposited therein, the object of the opening, and the hour at which he wishes to have access thereto.

The opening of the warehouse cannot be demanded for more than one day. If the operations require to be prolonged, the opening is claimed for each day.

ART. 257. The superintendent inscribes the demand upon a register kept for the purpose, and he authorizes the opening.

ART. 258. The clerk charged with the opening of the warehouse, states, by an entry in the memorandum book, the duration of the opening and the nature of the operations effected.

SECTION III.—*Designation of the Goods admitted or excluded.*

ART. 259. With the exception noted in the 11th article of the law, no goods are admitted into the warehouse if they are not sound and of merchantable quality.

ART. 260. The warehouse receives those goods only which are specified in the act of concession.

The following are alone admitted into the warehouse:

1st. Wines;

2d. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquors and liqueurs;

3d. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat.

SECTION IV.—*Movement of Goods on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 261. The entry of goods into the warehouse takes place:

1st. By direct importation;

2d. By transfer from a free, public or private warehouse.

ART. 262. Direct importation takes place after unloading and verification at the office designated to that effect. Entry into the warehouse is effected in virtue of a precautionary passport.

Entries by the inland waters of Holland are similar to those made by sea.

ART. 263. The transfer into a warehouse of goods coming from another warehouse, takes place in virtue of a precautionary passport on all the established routes in the interior of the kingdom.

SECTION V.—*Quantities admitted to entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 264. Custom-house goods are entered into the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 265. Excise goods are entered into the warehouse in quantities not less than:

1st. For wine, { fine..... 4 hectolitres.
common..... 9 hectolitres.

2d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever their strength, and liqueurs.....3 hectolitres.

Quantities less than these minimum are declared to be for consumption, with payment of the duties in cash.

SECTION VI.—*Formalities on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 266. Entry into the warehouse takes place after verification, and in conformity with the laws in force.

The verification and storing are stated by the clerks charged with the surveillance, who note it in the memorandum book. After having furnished the precautionary passports with the certificates required, they send this document to the superintendent, that he may debit the warehouse account.

ART. 267. As respects wines declared to be muddy, the proportiona quantity of lees stated on entry into the warehouse, within the limits o

the maximum fixed by the 9th article of the law of the 12th of May, 1819, serves as the basis for the warehouse account.

ART. 268. The capacity of casks or bottles, stated on entry into the warehouse of the liquors subject to excise, serves also as the basis for the warehouse account.

The transportation of these liquors towards the warehouse is, furthermore, subject to the following special regulations:

The clerks of the first office of unloading on entry, or those of the warehouse of the place of removal, are required:

*a.* To put into bottles holding at least two decilitres, a sample of each kind of liquor according to their kind, or their alcoholic strength;

*b.* To fasten these samples to the inside of the bung of the casks from which they have been taken, or to confide them to the conductor of the laden vehicle, taking care in this latter case to carefully seal the bottles, and to attach to each of them, with a string and the seal of the administration, a label showing the date and the number of the precautionary passport, and bearing their signature;

*c.* To endorse upon this document the number of samples handed to the conductor, and the numbers of the casks in which they are, as also the numbers of those to which each sample has reference, in order that it may be proven, at the time of storing, whether the liquor presented is the same exhibited at the office of importation or at the warehouse of the place of departure;

*d.* To cause all the bungs of the casks to be cut off level with the staves, and to affix the seal of the administration in a cavity made partly in the bung and partly in the stave;

*e.* To plumb the cases containing liquors transported in bottles, and if they are packed in baskets not furnished with wrappers, to cause these baskets to be wrapped in coarse bagging, or to be packed in any other manner to facilitate the plumbing;

*f.* To preserve a duplicate of the samples duly sealed and provided with the label mentioned under *b*, until the return of the extracts from the precautionary passports, in order to be able to compare them with those accompanying the transport, if any questions arise, at the place of destination, as to the kinds of liquors, or as to their alcoholic strength.

ART. 269. The verification prescribed in article 259 always takes place upon the entry into the warehouse conceded for wines. If it be stated that the wines are not of merchantable quality, admission is refused, and the duties secured at the office where the precautionary passport has been delivered are recovered at this office immediately after the expiration of the period fixed for the return of the document.

## SECTION VII.—*Position and Stowage of Goods.*

ART. 270. Goods are arranged in the warehouse according to the convenience of the depositor; but they are stowed in such a manner as to render at all times easy the enumeration of the cases, and unless the impossibility of it be shown, the examination of the condition of the walls.

ART. 271. The clerks charged with the superintendence keep a mem-

orandum book, which states the entries and exits, as also the changes made in the stowage. They countersign the documents of entry and of exit.

ART. 272. The depositor puts labels upon the goods, and sees to their preservation. They are countersigned by the clerks.

The superintendent may order that no labels be put upon liquors subject to excise.

SECTION VIII.—*Manipulation of Goods.*

ART. 273. With the exception of wines, subject to different excise duties, and deposited in the same warehouse, in virtue of article 249, it is forbidden to mix or to confound goods of the same kind, subject to different duties.

ART. 274. Save the restriction established by the preceding article, depositors may water, mix, decant, &c., the liquors subject to excise.

SECTION IX.—*Preservation of Goods.*

ART. 275. Depositors are required to watch over the good preservation of their merchandise.

Should they neglect to do so, the superintendent invites their attention thereto in writing.

If necessary, the superintendent formally requires the depositor to give to his goods, every week, the necessary care, under the penalty of being deprived of the benefit of the warehouse. If the depositor do not obey this requisition, the goods cease to be put under the regulations of the warehouse. They must be declared for consumption before the expiration of the following month, or removed from the warehouse by the application of article 23 of the law.

ART. 276. Foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, deteriorated or weakened by evaporation below forty-five degrees of the centesimal alcohol hydrometer, at the temperature of fifteen degrees of the centigrade thermometer, may, on the previous authority of the administration, be removed from the warehouse, in order to be rectified under the superintendence of the clerks.

The removal takes place after declaration and verification, in virtue of a precautionary passport.

Custom-house and excise duties are recovered upon the portions of liquors not returned into the warehouse within the period fixed by the document.

SECTION X.—*Goods damaged on the road.*

ART. 277. Goods damaged on the road are not admitted into the warehouse until the amount of damage they have sustained is stated conformably with article 126 of the general law.

The causes of the damage must be proven by means of the shipping papers, or other authentic documents which may serve as proof.

The verification of the damage, before admission into the warehouse, takes place in the discharging office.

ART. 278. The reduction of duties accorded on account of damage, conformably with article 126 of the general law, bears only upon the custom-house entry duties, and can be allowed only at the moment of exposure for consumption, and according to the degree of damage then existing.

This reduction cannot, in any case, be calculated at the rate of a higher degree of damage than that stated at the discharging office.

ART. 279. The degree of damage stated, as mentioned in article 277, is indicated in the document for entry. The report of the appraisers is held in support of this document, and remains annexed to the account.

ART. 280. The appraisement in the account, as well as the balancing thereof, take place according to the provisions of the present regulation. But damaged goods may, on leaving the warehouse, be removed by transfer into another private warehouse, or be declared for consumption or ordinary transit. When there is a transfer into another warehouse, the amount of damage is again verified before removal, according to article 126 of the general law; and, if it be less than the amount of damage recognized conformably with article 277, it alone is stated upon the document required for transportation.

When exposed for consumption, the reduction of the custom-house duties is calculated according to the degree of damage stated at the office of unloading, unless the superintendent consider that the real damage at the time of exit be less, in which case it must be stated *de novo*.

## SECTION XI.—*Searches.*

ART. 281. The warehouse is searched at least once a year. The depositor is invited to be present. The warehouse appropriated to liquors subject to excise is searched at least once every six months. The clerks are furnished with written and special authority to this effect from the superior officer in the arrondissement.

ART. 282. The search of the warehouse granted for custom-house goods takes place by enumeration of the cases and a summary examination of the quantities according to the weight or measurement taken on entry, but this is done with more exactness if any notable difference appears, or if any question arise.

ART. 283. In respect to liquors subject to excise, the clerks charged with the search of the warehouse, proceed constantly with a rigorous exactitude, and examine the whole of the quantities in store; they report—

1st. By tasting the quality of the liquors;

2d. By gauging the contents of the casks;

3d. By the hydrometer, the alcoholic strength of foreign distilled liquors.

The capacity of the casks, when they are full, may be taken according to the gauging recognized on entry into the warehouse. That of the bottle is taken by emptying some of each kind, designated by the clerks, which they taste at the same time.

ART. 284. Without proceeding to a search, the clerks often visit the

warehouses, and more especially those containing liquors subject to excise. At each visit they verify the state of the walls, door, locks, &c., and note summarily the quantities of goods.

ART. 285. The clerks draw up, in duplicate, a report of the search; one of the copies is sent to the depositor, the other to the superintendent. In respect to liquors subject to excise, they state on the back of this report the number and the capacity of the casks, the number and the capacity of the bottles, by kinds; the real volume of the liquors contained in them, according to their alcoholic richness, the degree of strength at the temperature of fifteen degrees of the centigrade thermometer, and the volume reclaimed per 100, or in pure alcohol.

ART. 286. The accounts are debited with the excess stated. With regard to those missing, the custom-house and excise duties are immediately paid in cash, according to the tariffs then in force. But, as respects liquors subject to excise, no attention is paid, at the time of search, to any difference less than one-half per cent. of the balance of the account, either in case of excess, or in case of deficiency.

ART. 287. The excess recognized in one warehouse cannot be carried to the credit of a deficiency stated in another warehouse, conceded to the same depositor.

Further: this compensation cannot be made between the excess and deficiencies recognized in alcoholic liquors and liqueurs deposited in the same warehouse.

ART. 288. The quantities of lees found in the warehouse beyond those with which the account is debited, are appraised like wine.

ART. 289. With respect to custom-house goods, the deficiency stated gives rise to the application of the penalty pronounced by the 55th article of the law, when it exceeds 10 per cent. of the stock resulting from each acknowledgment of reception.

As respects liquors subject to excise, the deficiency does not give rise to the penalty, except when it exceeds 10 per cent. of the balance of the account.

By balance of the account is understood the difference between the quantities forming the debit and those which are carried to the credit of the account, kept for the whole of the acknowledgments delivered during the process, or since the last search.

SECTION XII.—*Movement of Goods on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 290. The warehouse goods are removed:

1st. By ordinary transit;

2d. By transfer into another free warehouse;

3d. For consumption.

ART. 291. Ordinary transit takes place without distinction of the ways adopted for arriving at the warehouse, or for leaving it.

Going out from the warehouse takes place after declaration and verification, conformably with the law of 18th June, 1836, in virtue of a transit receipt.

Saving the prohibitions and the exemptions from rates established by the laws in force, goods are removed from the warehouse for ordinary transit upon payment of the rates.

ART. 292. Article 263 is applicable to exit from the warehouse by transfer to another private warehouse.

ART. 293. Goods to which entry is not prohibited are removed from the warehouse for consumption, after declaration in detail and verification, according to the formalities, and under the conditions prescribed by the laws in force.

The custom-house duties are, in all cases, paid in cash, before the verification and removal; excise duties are paid, or may be appraised, upon limited credit after verification.

Removal takes place:

1st. For custom-house goods, in virtue of a receipt for payment;

2d. For excise goods, in virtue of a precautionary passport, stating that the excise shall be paid in cash, or shall be appraised on limited credit.

ART. 294. Samples, whatever may be their importance, are removable from the warehouse only upon the payment of the duties in cash.

SECTION XIII.—*Quantities allowed to go out of the Warehouse.*

ART. 295. Custom-house goods are removed from the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 296. The transfer into another private warehouse of wines, alcoholic liquors and liqueurs, takes place in the limit of the quantities indicated in article 265.

ART. 297. On exit from the warehouse, wines cannot be removed for ordinary transit in less quantities than one hectolitre for fine wines, and four hectolitres for common wines.

Transit is not permitted to them, if the warehouse contain wines derived by transfer from another private warehouse, unless the depositor has furnished security for the duties eventually due upon the quantities deposited.

ART. 298. The exit from the warehouse of excise goods removed for consumption, cannot take place in less quantities than:

1st. For wine, { fine..... 2 hectols.
common..... 9 hectols.

2d. For foreign distilled alcoholic liquors, whatever may be their strength, and liqueurs.....1 hectol.

In case of removal for consumption, upon payment of the excise in cash, the minimum fixed by the present article is not observed, if the merchandise declared are the remainder of several appraisements.

SECTION XIV.—*Formalities on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 299. No goods can be removed from the warehouse, unless a declaration for exit has been sent to the superintendent with the acknowledgment of reception. There must be as many distinct declarations as there are destinations and modes of removal.

This declaration is made conformably with the laws in force, with the same effect as if it had been made at the first office of entry.

After having verified the accordance of the declaration with the

account and the acknowledgment, the superintendent countersigns it, in order to authorize the collector of the customs of the place to deliver the documents required.

ART. 300. The necessary documents being obtained, the comptroller designates the clerks charged with proceeding to the verification of the goods and to assist in their removal. They state the result of their labor upon the back of the documents; after which, these papers are sent to the superintendent, who credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks. He makes the same credit upon the acknowledgment of reception, which he then restores to the depositor.

ART. 301. The declarations made in order to obtain the exit, free from custom-house and excise duties, of the lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, are countersigned by the superintendent, in order to authorize the collector of the customs of the place to deliver the document for exit. The superintendent previously satisfies himself whether the exit requested can take place within the limits of the charge on account of lees.

For the surplus, action is had according to the foregoing article.

SECTION XV.—*Expenses of opening and closing the Warehouse.*

ART. 302. The expenses of opening and closing the warehouse are fixed at 30 centimes per hour. The hour commenced is paid in full.

One day's opening free of charge may be granted every five days for the purpose of airing the storehouses containing grain, or to stir this grain. Any other operation gives rise to the payment of the expense.

The opening of the warehouse, on the requisition of the clerks, takes place without expense to the depositor.

ART. 303. At the expiration of each month, the superintendent makes out the account for the expense of the opening, and sends it to the depositor, with a request to close it at his office by payment.

SECTION XVI.—*Warehouse Accounts.*

ART. 304. The superintendent keeps a register, in order to insure the eventual receipt of the State duties. Each entry forms the object of a special account, except for liquors subject to excise. In relation to these liquors, the account is held for the whole of the entries effected during the process.

The inscriptions relative to several warehouses conceded to the same depositor are not to be confounded in the same account.

ART. 305. The account is debited:

1st. On direct importation;

2d. By transfer from a free, public, or private warehouse, with the quantities stated by the clerks on the back of the documents furnished with the certificates of storage.

ART. 306. Goods are inscribed in the account in the name of the depositor, holder of the grant. He affixes to each document for storage an acknowledgment of the receipt of the goods. The superintendent delivers to him a duplicate thereof.

ART. 307. The account is credited with the quantities stated by the clerks on exit from the warehouse:

1st. For ordinary transit;

2d. By transfer into another private warehouse;

3d. For consumption.

ART. 308. The accounts of the warehouse granted for wines is credited, within the limit of the appraisement, with the quantities of lees arising from wines clarified in the warehouse, which are verified on going out for consumption, exempt from custom-house and excise duties.

ART. 309. No credit is allowed in the account for loss of wines, or of alcoholic liquors deposited in the warehouse. But there is allowed a deduction to the amount of four per cent. per annum for wines, and two per cent. per annum for alcoholic liquors, or liqueurs, for leakage, soakage, wastage, or any loss.

ART. 310. The assessment of the deduction of four per cent. per annum for leakage of wines is established according to the following rules:

1st. The year is reckoned 360 days; each month 30 days;

2d. The different quantities introduced into the warehouse are converted into an imaginary quantity, supposed to remain a single day.

For this object, each quantity entered is multiplied by the number of days which will elapse from the date of the entry exclusively, until the 31st of December, and the last three ciphers are thrown out.

The result is carried to the charge of the account.

3d. Each quantity that goes out is also multiplied by the number of days which will elapse from the date of exit exclusively, until the 31st December, and the last three *ciphers* are thrown out.

The result is carried to the credit of the account.

4th. At the expiration of the year, the imaginary quantities to the debit and to the credit are added up, and the difference represents a quantity which has remained only one day in the warehouse.

5th. To know, then, the assessment of the deduction, the result of the operation prescribed in the preceding paragraph is divided by nine.

6th. The deduction for leakage being allowed with the knowledge that the account will not be closed until the 31st December, it is necessary, in case of search, or of a settlement of account in the course of the year, to indemnify the Treasury for a deduction calculated upon the difference between the entries and exits, for the days that are to elapse until the expiration of the year. This deduction is inscribed in credit of the account before adding up the debit and credit, in conformity with section 4.

The same process is adopted to establish the assessment of the deduction of two per cent. per annum allowed for leakage of alcoholic liquors, except that only the half of the result of the division by nine must be taken.

ART. 311. For damaged goods, the account and the acknowledgment of reception mention the degree of damage.

ART. 312. Respecting the warehouses for custom-house goods, the accounts are not closed in consequence of a search, unless this search show a quantity in excess or missing, giving rise to contest. In this case

the quantity found is inscribed in the new account; and, after payment of the duties, if any there be, the superintendent delivers a new acknowledgment of receipt, in exchange for the one to which the excess or deficiency has relation.

Respecting warehouses for liquors subject to excise, the accounts are drawn up, and the acknowledgments of reception exchanged at each search.

The accounts of all the warehouses are drawn up at the close of the business.

Respecting custom-house goods, the inscriptions of appraisement are carried to a new account. The quantities inscribed in credit are added up and carried to the credit of the new account, without its being necessary to exchange the acknowledgments of reception.

Respecting liquors subject to excise, the inscriptions in the accounts are added up to the debit and to the credit; the difference, after deduction for leakage, is carried to the debit of the new account, and the acknowledgments of reception are exchanged.

The superintendent refuses all countersign for exit from the warehouses until the exchange of the acknowledgments of reception is effected.

### SECTION XVII.—*Special Regulations as to Wines.*

ART. 313. In the cities in which no constructive warehouse for the municipal tax (octroi) for wines has been granted, and where the corporate administration has appropriated the cellars of the public warehouse to being rented as warehouses, these cellars may be admitted as private warehouses for wines. The opening and shutting of them take place without expense.

Wines deposited in wood, and afterwards racked off into bottles, may be removed therefrom for consumption in quantities of twenty-five litres and upwards.

## CHAPTER V.

## *Of the Constructive (fictif) Warehouse.*

### SECTION I.—*Definition.*

ART. 314. The constructive warehouse is a storehouse designated by the owners and agreed to by the administration; with the exception provided for by the 38th article of the law of 4th April, 1843, relative to sugars, it can only be conceded in the cities where there is a public warehouse. The collections of houses which, although dependents of cities, are separated from them by walls, ditches or barriers, are not considered as forming part of the cities.

The concession is personal. The request for it is made to the director in the province, who ordains it after having been satisfied that the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law have been complied with.

The warehouse may be conceded for beet sugars in the localities where factories exist; if the warehouse do not comply with all the

conditions required by article 38 of the above recited law, it receives only the sugars derived from the factory upon which it depends.

The resolution conceding the warehouse describes exactly the storehouses of which it is composed, and designates the goods which, to the exclusion of all others, may be deposited therein.

SECTION II.—*Guard and Surveillance of the Warehouse.*

ART. 315. The warehouse is confided to the guard of the depositor. The clerks of the administration of direct contributions, customs and excise have access thereto at all times, to carry into effect their surveillance.

ART. 316. It is forbidden to deposit in the warehouse goods not declared for this destination.

In order to avoid all confusion, depositors take care that the doors of the storehouses serving as the warehouses are kept closed, except at the hours of opening necessary to effect the entry and exit of goods, or to give to these goods the attention that their preservation calls for.

ART. 317. The depositor keeps the key of the warehouse. It must be found constantly at his place of residence, at the disposal of the person who represents him in case of absence, so that it may be yielded without delay on the requisition of the clerk.

ART. 318. The clerks of the custom-house are charged to superintend the stowing of the goods, the putting on and preservation of the labels. For this object the visit to the storehouse serving as the warehouse.

SECTION III.—*Designation of the Goods admitted or excluded.*

ART. 319. With the exception noted in the 11th article of the law, no goods are admitted into the warehouse if they are not sound and of merchantable quality.

ART. 320. The warehouse receives those goods only which are specified in the act of concession.

The following are alone admitted into the warehouse:

1st. Coarse cane and beet sugars;

2d. Fruits of all kinds, provided they are packed in cases susceptible of being plumbed;

3d. Green or dry hides;

4th. Oleaginous seeds;

5th. Ashes;

6th. Guano.

As respects oleaginous seeds, hides, and fruits, the portions of these goods which are subject to different duties cannot be deposited in the same warehouse, unless the owner renounces the privilege of transit.

SECTION IV.—*Movement of Goods on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 321. The entry of goods into the warehouse takes place:

1st. By direct importation;

2d. By transfer from a free, public, or constructive warehouse.

ART. 322. Direct importation takes place after unloading and verification at the office designated to that effect. Entry into the warehouse is effected in virtue of a precautionary passport.

ART. 323. The transfer into a warehouse of goods coming from another warehouse takes place in virtue of a precautionary passport on all the established routes in the interior of the kingdom.

SECTION V.—*Quantities admitted to entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 324. Custom-house goods are entered into the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 325. The entry of coarse cane and beet sugars into the warehouse does not take place in less quantities than 500 kilogrammes.

Quantities less than this minimum are declared to be for consumption with payment of the duties in cash.

SECTION VI.—*Formalities on entry into the Warehouse.*

ART. 326. Entry into the warehouse takes place after verification and in conformity with the laws in force.

The verification and storing are stated by the clerks charged with the surveillance, who note it in the memorandum book. After having furnished the precautionary passports, with the certificates required, they send this document to the superintendent in order that he may debit the warehouse account.

ART. 327. The law respecting sugars not according any tare for beet sugars, the precautionary passports state the gross and net weight, the marks and numbers of the package. On entry into the warehouse, the clerks verify the net weight by the weight of the 20th part at least of the package.

SECTION VII.—*Position and Stowage of Goods.*

ART. 328. Goods are arranged in the warehouse according to the convenience of the depositor. But they are stowed in such a manner as to render at all times easy the enumeration of the cases.

ART. 329. The clerks charged with the superintendence keep a memorandum book, which states the entries and exits, as well as the changes made in the stowage, and, in case such there be, in the packages. They countersign the documents of entry and exit.

SECTION VIII.—*Change in the Packages.*

ART. 330. Excepting fruits, goods cannot have their packages changed except in exceptional cases, and upon the written authority of the superior officer in the arrondissement.

Those which are packed in cases other than those which are found mentioned in the accounts, and in the memorandum book, are considered as not regularly deposited. A report on this point is drawn up by application of the 57th article of the law.

SECTION IX.—*Preservation of Goods.*

ART. 331. Depositors are required to watch over the good preservation of their merchandise.

Should they neglect to do so, the superintendent invites their attention thereto in writing.

If necessary, the superintendent formally requires the depositor to give to his goods every week the necessary care, under the penalty of being deprived of the benefit of the warehouse. If the depositor do not obey this requisition, the goods cease to be put under the regulations of the warehouse. They must be declared for consumption before the expiration of the following month, or removed from the warehouse by the application of article 23 of the law.

SECTION X.—*Goods damaged on the road.*

ART. 332. Goods damaged on the road are not admitted into the warehouse until the amount of damage they have sustained is stated conformably with article 126 of the general law.

The causes of the damages must be proven by means of the shipping papers, or other authentic documents which may serve as proof.

The verification of the damage before admission into the warehouse takes place in the discharging office.

ART. 333. Fruits damaged on the road are admitted into the warehouse only after previous renunciation of the benefit of article 126 of the general law.

ART. 334. The reduction of duties accorded on account of damage, conformably with article 126 of the general law, bears only upon the custom-house entry duties, and can be allowed only at the moment of exposure for consumption, and according to the degree of damage then existing.

This reduction cannot, in any case, be calculated at the rate of a higher degree of damage than that stated at the discharging office.

ART. 335. The degree of damage stated, as mentioned in article 332, is indicated in the document for entry. The report of the appraisers is held in support of this document, and remains annexed to the account.

ART. 336. With the exception at article 334 as respects coarse cane sugars declared for the warehouse, the reduction upon the custom-house duties may be allowed before storing, upon previous payment of the said duties.

ART. 337. The appraisement of the account, as well as the balancing thereof, take place according to the provisions of the present regulation, save the following restrictions:

1st. Damaged goods go out of the warehouse for consumption only;

2d. Save the exception provided in the preceding article, at the time of exposure to consumption of damaged goods, the reduction upon the custom-house duties is calculated according to the degree of damage stated, in conformity with article 332, unless the superintendent consider that the real damages at the time of exit be less, in which case it must be stated *de novo*.

SECTION XI.—*Searches.*

ART. 338. The warehouse is searched at least once a year. The depositor is invited to be present. The warehouse granted for coarse cane or beet sugars is searched at least once every six months.

The clerks are furnished with written and special authority to this effect from the superior officer in the arrondissement.

ART. 339. The search of the warehouse takes place by enumeration of the cases, and a summary examination of the quantities according to the weight or measurement taken on entry; but this is done with more exactness if any notable difference appears, or if any question arise. The clerks cause some of the cases selected by them to be opened to verify the kind of goods.

ART. 340. Without proceeding to a search, the clerks often visit the warehouse, and more especially the one containing sugars. At each visit they satisfy themselves if the doors of the warehouse are kept closed, whether there has been any change of cases without authority, and whether there have been deposited in the warehouse any goods not declared for this destination. They note summarily the quantities of goods found.

ART. 341. The clerks draw up in duplicate a report of the search; one of the copies is sent to the superintendent, the other to the depositor.

The accounts are debited with the excess stated. With regard to those missing, the custom-house and excise duties are immediately paid in cash, according to the tariffs then in force.

ART. 342. The excess recognized in one warehouse cannot be carried to the credit of a deficiency stated in another warehouse conceded to the same depositor.

ART. 343. The deficiency stated gives rise to the application of the penalty pronounced by article 35 of the law, when it exceeds 10 per cent. of the account resulting from each acknowledgment of reception.

SECTION XII.—*Movement of Goods on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 344. Warehouse goods are removed:

1st. By ordinary transit;

2d. By transfer into another constructive warehouse;

3d. For consumption.

ART. 345. Ordinary transit takes place without distinction of the ways adopted for arriving at the warehouse, or for leaving it.

Exit from the warehouse takes place after declaration and verification, conformably with the law of 18th of June, 1836, in virtue of a transit receipt.

Saving the prohibitions and the exemption from rates established by the laws in force, goods are removed from the warehouse for ordinary transit upon payment of the rates.

ART. 346. Article 323 is applicable to exit from the warehouse by transfer to another constructive warehouse.

ART. 347. Goods, to which entry is not prohibited, are removed from the warehouse for consumption, after declaration in detail and verifica-

tion, according to the formalities and under the conditions prescribed by the laws in force.

The custom-house duties are, in all cases, paid in cash, before the verification and removal; excise duties are paid, or may be appraised upon limited credit, after verification.

Removal takes place:

1st. For custom-house goods in virtue of a receipt for payment;

2d. For excise goods in virtue of a precautionary passport, stating that the excise shall be paid in cash, or shall be appraised on limited credit.

ART. 348. Samples, whatever may be their value, are removable from the warehouse only upon payment of the duties in cash.

SECTION XIII.—*Quantities allowed to go out of the Warehouse.*

ART. 349. Custom-house goods are removed from the warehouse in all quantities.

ART. 350. The transfer into another constructive warehouse of coarse sugar, does not take place in less quantities than 500 kilogrammes.

ART. 351. The exit from the warehouse of coarse sugar removed for consumption, cannot take place in less quantities than 500 kilogrammes.

In case of removal for consumption upon payment of the excise in cash, this minimum is not observed if the goods declared are the remainder of several appraisements. Moreover the deliveries made to individuals take place upon payment of the excise in cash, in quantities of 50 kilogrammes or upwards.

SECTION XIV.—*Formalities on exit from the Warehouse.*

ART. 352. No goods can be removed from the warehouse unless a declaration for exit has been sent to the superintendent with the acknowledgment of reception. There must be as many distinct declarations as there are destinations and modes of removal. This declaration is made conformably with the laws in force, with the same effect as if it had been made at the first office of entry.

After having verified the accordance of the declaration with the account and the acknowledgment, the superintendent countersigns it, in order to authorize the collector of the customs of the place to deliver the documents required.

ART. 353. The necessary documents being obtained, the comptroller designates the clerks charged with proceeding to the verification of the goods, and to assist in their removal. They state the result of their labor upon the back of the documents; after which these papers are sent to the superintendent, who credits the account with the quantities stated in the certificate of the clerks. He makes the same credit upon the acknowledgment of reception, which he then restores to the depositor.

The quantities removed from the warehouse in the absence of the clerks constitute a deficiency in the warehouse. But, in exceptionable cases, the comptroller may authorize the removals, in spite of the absence of the clerks, provided that the totality of the goods declared for exit shall have previously been submitted to verification.

ART. 354. In exception to the principle stated in article 5, the value of fruits declared for exit from the constructive warehouse cannot be less than that mentioned in the declaration for entry.

SECTION XV.—*Warehouse Accounts.*

ART. 335. The superintendent keeps a register in order to insure the eventual receipt of the State duties. Each entry forms the object of a special account.

The inscriptions relative to several warehouses conceded to the same depositor are not to be confounded in the same account.

ART. 356. The account is debited:

1st. On direct importation;

2d. By transfer from a free, public, or constructive warehouse, with the quantities stated by the clerks on the back of the documents furnished with certificates of storage.

The account of the warehouse conceded for coarse beet sugars is debited only with the sugars of the factory to which it is annexed, if the warehouse is not established in the conditions required by the 38th article of the law of 4th April, 1843, relative to sugars.

ART. 357. Goods are inscribed on the account in the name of the depositor, holder of the grant. He affixes to each document for storage an acknowledgment of the receipt of the goods. The superintendent delivers to him a duplicate thereof.

ART. 358. The account is credited with the quantities stated by the clerks on exit from the warehouse:

1st. For ordinary transit;

2d. By transfer into another constructive warehouse;

3d. For consumption.

The account of the warehouse conceded for coarse beet sugars is credited only by removal for consumption, if the warehouse is not established in the conditions required by the 38th article of the law of 4th April, 1843, relative to sugars.

ART. 359. For damaged goods, the account and the acknowledgment of reception mention the degree of damage.

When, in the case provided for by article 336, the custom-house duties have been paid before the storage of damaged sugars, the account, the acknowledgment of reception, and the documents for exit, all make mention of this circumstance.

ART. 360. The accounts are not closed in consequence of a search, unless this search show a quantity in excess or missing giving rise to contest. In this case the quantity found is inscribed in the new account, and after payment of the duties, if any there be, the superintendent delivers a new acknowledgment of receipt, in exchange for the one to which the excess or deficiency has relation.

The superintendent refuses all countersign for exit from the warehouse until the exchange of the acknowledgments of reception is effected.

At the close of the process the accounts are drawn up. The inscriptions of appraisement are carried to the new account; the quantities inscribed in credit are added up and carried to the credit of the new

account, without it being necessary to exchange the acknowledgments of reception.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *General Provisions.*

ART. 361. The laborers, porters, and workmen employed in the free warehouse or in its enclosure, and in the public warehouse, are accepted by the director in the province, who has always the right to revoke them.

The acceptance takes place on the presentation of the administrative committee, or if there be no committee, on the presentation of the superintendent.

But the owners may, on their personal responsibility, authorize their workmen, not previously accepted by the director, to work for their account in the free warehouse and in its enclosure, or in the public warehouse.

This authority is nominative and given in writing. It cannot be given to workmen previously revoked by the director.

The comptroller, if he think it necessary, causes the application of article 33 of the law of 6th April, 1843, (Bulletin Officiel, No. 156,) to the workmen, porters, and laborers employed in the private or constructive warehouses.

ART. 362. The expense of unloading, reloading, unpacking, and of plumbs, caused by the provisions of the present regulation, either in the different warehouses, or at the entry into, or exit from, these establishments, are at the cost of the owners. They are required to furnish the workmen, porters, and laborers, whose services are necessary.

ART. 363. In the free and public warehouses the administration furnishes, at the cost of the corporate authority, the scales, weights, measures, and other utensils necessary in the operations of verification, either in the enclosure or in the storehouses.

The superintendent keeps an inventory of these articles, sees that they are taken care of, and causes the necessary repairs to be made at the expense of the authority.

In the private and constructive warehouses, these utensils are furnished by the depositors.

ART. 364. The comptroller sees that the utensils employed in the verifications, as well in the private and constructive warehouses, as in the free and public ones, are constantly in good order.

The weights and measures must annually be subjected to sealing. From time to time the comptroller verifies their exactness, and, if necessary, causes them to be submitted to the sealer of weights and measures.

ART. 365. The locks put upon private warehouses are furnished by the administration and remain its property.

Each concession of a private warehouse, issued by the director, gives rise to the payment of a sum of ten francs, by which the administration engages to keep the locks in order as long as the concession lasts.

The depositor is required to pay this sum, upon a receipt, into the hands of the receiver charged with the custody of the fines in the arron-

dissement, before being able to introduce goods into the warehouse conceded to him.

ART. 366. The Minister decrees the form of the declarations, registers, and other documents, of which the use is prescribed by the present regulations.

Captains of vessels, conductors of goods, depositors, and others interested, are required to conform thereto exactly.

ART. 367. Infractions of the provisions of the present regulations are punished by the fine fixed by the article 58, section 1, of the law, without prejudice to the eventual application of the penalties contemplated by general or special laws.

The penalties fixed by the laws for false or inexact declarations are applicable to the general declarations and other documents mentioned in articles 28, 33, 37, and 39, section 2, of the law.

ART. 368. The plans of the free or public warehouses to be opened are submitted to the Minister. The localities must contain offices for the comptroller, the superintendent, the collector, and the examiners and clerks, as well as a suitable residence for the superintendent and the guard of the storehouse.

This provision is applicable to the present warehouses.

ART. 369. All provisions contrary to the present regulations are abrogated, and especially the following decrees, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Of the | 6th June, | 1819, No. | 4; |
| " | 8th February, | 1823, No. | 79; |
| " | 31st December, | 1827, No. | 100; |
| " | 14th November, | 1833, No. | 1; |
| " | 18th June, | 1836, No. | 6; |
| " | 11th November, | 1840, No. | 2; |
| " | 3d December, | 1844, No. | 2. |

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Temporary Provisions.*

ART. 370. The present warehouses for free reëxportation, being in suitable locations, are maintained in the cities admitted to open a free warehouse, and until the latter shall be there established.

These warehouses shall be governed by the provisions of the present regulation relative to public warehouses; they shall continue besides:

1st. To reëxport by sea;

2d. To receive coarse salt.

The reëxportation shall be made certain by means of a transit receipt issued in conformity with the laws in force.

ART. 371. The superintendence of the warehouse for free reëxportation at Antwerp shall be exercised while awaiting the erection of the free warehouse, with the assistance of the committee instituted by the royal decree of the 8th November, 1841, No. 1.

The committee will conform to the 2d section of chapter 2 of the present regulation.

ART. 372. While awaiting the erection of the free warehouse, the pro-

visions of article 125 will be applicable to the ports where there are warehouses for free reëxportation.

Nevertheless, the removal of goods from the special locality for the warehouse for free reëxportation shall take place conformably with the provisions in force.

ART. 373. The temporary places of deposit for warehouses established by the royal decree of 5th June, 1845, (Moniteur, No. 158,) are maintained, while awaiting the leveling to the State railroad of the free or public warehouses of which they are dependencies; and by extension of the 1st section of article 11 of that decree, goods can be declared on exit from the temporary places of deposit for transit by the State railroad.

The conditions and formalities prescribed by the said decree will continue to be observed.

ART. 374. The private or constructive warehouses now conceded for goods not denominated in articles 260 and 320, are suppressed from the 1st January, 1848. But the removal of the goods then lying in these warehouses shall only take place according to the declarations for exit made by the depositors, according to one of the modes indicated in articles 307 and 358.

The concessions of the private or constructive warehouses actually existing, for the goods designated in articles 260 and 320, shall be renewed by the directors, after the formalities and conditions prescribed by articles 249 and 314 shall have been complied with.

The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of the present regulation, which shall be published in the Moniteur, and rendered obligatory from the 1st January, 1848.

LEOPOLD.

By the King:

J. MALON,

*The Minister of Finance.*

[Translation of No. 14.]

CUSTOMS.—*Models determined upon for the Entrepôt service.*

BRUSSELS, *August* 5, 1847.

The Minister of Finance, having examined article 366 of the general regulation for the service of entrepôts, approved by royal decree of the 7th July, 1847, No. 1, (Monitor, No. 217,) conceived in the following terms:

"The Minister of Finance orders the model of declarations, registers, "and other documents, the use of which is prescribed by the present "law.

"Captains of vessels, conductors of merchandise, interpositors, and "others concerned, are bound to conform exactly thereto."

The Director General of Direct Taxes, Customs, and Excise, having been heard,

*Orders:* The models of registers, and other documents of the series *entrepôts* now in use, shall be suppressed from and after the 1st January, 1848, and those the nomenclature of which follows substituted therefor:

| Designation of models. | No. of the series of entrepôts granted. | Indication of articles under the general regulation applicable to each model for entrepôt. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Free. | Public. | Private. | Fictitious. |
| Demand for grant of entrepôt, private or fictitious (*) | 1 | ..... | ..... | 249, 563 | 314 |
| Register of discount of general declarations on entry by sea | 2 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Register of inscriptions of permits for goods arriving by railroad | 3 | 45 | 154 | ..... | ..... |
| Declaration of entry at free entrepôt (*) | 4 | 48, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 49, 50, 55, 64, 125. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Register of inscriptions of declarations of entry remitted to the storekeeper of the free entrepôt. | 5 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Register of warehouse for merchandise deposited in the free entrepôts | 6 | 53, 55, 56, 59, 67. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Memorandum book to be kept by the officers designated to be present at the unloading of vessels or wagons in the enclosure of the entrepôt. | 7 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Postative to be kept by the officers performing the duty of warehouse men in the free and public entrepôts. | 8 | 53, 54, 55, 56, 59. | 165, 166, 167, 168, 171. | ..... | ..... |
| Postative to be kept by the officers engaged in superintending private entrepôts. | 9 | ..... | ..... | 271, 258, 266 | ..... |
| Postative to be kept by the officer engaged in superintending fictitious entrepôts. | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 329, 326 |
| Ticket (*) | 11 | 54, 23 | 166, 141 | 272, 255 | ..... |
| Register of accompts of free entrepôts, public, private, (other than for wines and alcoholic liquors,) and fictitious. | 12 | 108, 41, 55, 56, 59, 67, 68, 86, 89, 100, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115. | 214, 156, 158, 159, 160, 167, 168, 171, 179, 180, 182, 199, 203, 206, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 235, 237, 240. | 304, 266, 267, 280, 286, 300, 305, 306, 307, 311, 312. | 355, 326, 337, 344, 353, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Register of accompts of private entrepôts for wines and alcoholic liquors..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 304, 266, 268, 286, 288, 300, 301, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312. | ..... |
| Register of certificates of receipt of merchandise deposited in free entrepôt... | 14 | 111, 82, 86, 89, 112, 113, 115. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Register of acknowledgments of receipt of merchandise deposited in public entrepôts. | 15 | ..... | 217, 195, 199, 203, 218, 219, 221, 235, 240. | ..... | ..... |
| Register of acknowledgments of receipt of merchandise deposited in private and fictitious entrepôts. | 16 | ..... | ..... | 306, 299, 300, 311, 312. | 357, 352, 353, 359, 360. |
| Register of certificates of settlement of general declarations..... | 17 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Notice to take care of merchandise..... | 18 | 60 | 172 | 275 | 331 |
| Verbal process of change of balement..... | 19 | 55, 56 | 167, 168 | ..... | ..... |
| Verbal process of new examination..... | 20 | 68. | 182 | 285 | 341 |
| State of deficiencies proved in the public entrepôts..... | 21 | ..... | 180 | ..... | ..... |
| Quarterly accompt of warehouse fees..... | 22 | 106 | 212 | ..... | ..... |
| Register of acquittances for warehouse fees of merchandise deposited in free and public entrepôts. | 23 | 99 | 205 | ..... | ..... |
| Declaration of departure from free and public entrepôts (*)..... | 24 | 82, 53, 85, 84, 85, 86, 92, 117. | 195, 165, 196, 197, 198, 199, 203, 204, 223, 237. | ..... | ..... |
| Memorandum to be kept by officers designated to attend the lading of merchandise in wagons, or its embarkation on board of vessels. | 25 | 861 | 199 | ..... | ..... |
| Register of inscriptions of demands for opening private entrepôts..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | 251, 256 | ..... |

NOTE.—The models marked with an asterisk (*) must be furnished by the interpositors; the others are furnished by the administration.

The Director General of Direct Taxes, Customs, and Excise, is charged with the execution of the penal order.

The Minister of Finance: J. MALON.

## Q.

*Series of Questions addressed to the Customs Authorities at Havre, with their Replies.*

What merchandise is required to be stowed in the customs warehouses, and what in private warehouses?

Is the importer or owner authorized to examine his merchandise when it is stored in the Government warehouses, in order to renew or alter the description of packages?

To take samples, and on what conditions?

Is merchandise declared to be for exportation subject to verification?

What security is required for the safe-keeping of merchandise in private warehouses, and in what cases is security required from owners or importers?

What are the penalties or fines incurred for disposing of the merchandise in the warehouse without the previous authority of the customs?

The guarantees against fire, burglary, &c., of merchandise in the Government warehouses?

A copy of the French tariff, with the expenses of storage, salaries of the workmen in the warehouses, and the expense of leading for transportation.

Are all goods sent from one port to another in France subject to be sealed or leaded?

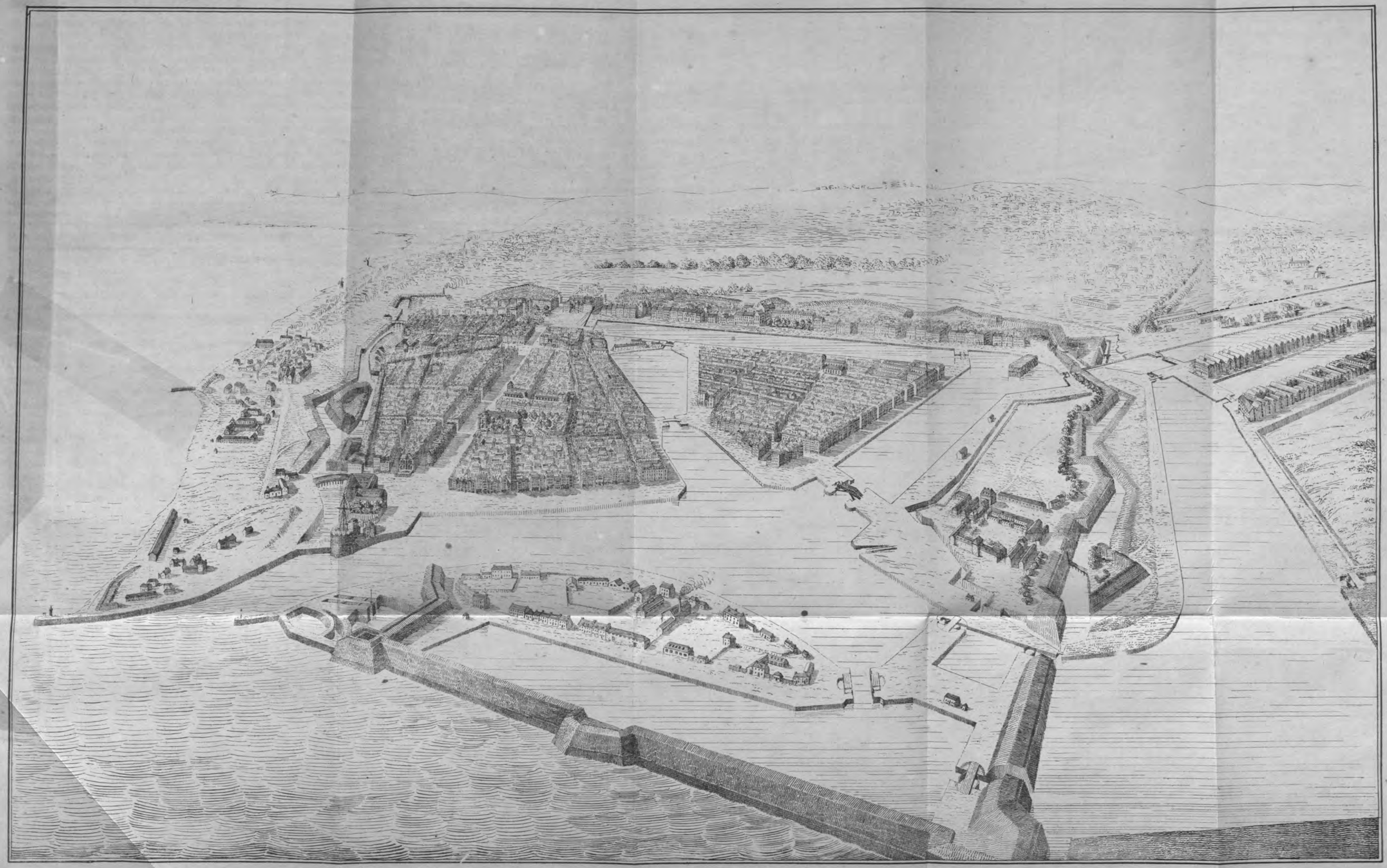
The penalties or fines incurred for deficit in the delivery of goods embarked or sent by land from one port to another?

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There are two sorts of entrepôt—the *fictitious* and the *real* entrepôt.

The fictitious entrepôt is established in the warehouses of private individuals, who alone keep the key. They enter into bonds, with security approved by the customs, to exhibit the packages in identical number and sort at every requisition of the inspectors, and either to pay the duties on them or reëxport them within the space of a year, which time is almost always prolonged, at their request, by the Government. The merchandise admissible into the fictitious entrepôt is designated in the work of Bourgat, vol. 1, page 298, in a note; and vol. 2, pages 6 and 7. Royal ordinances have subsequently added coals and cottons.

The real entrepôt is established in warehouses belonging to cities, to boards of trade, or to private companies. The customs has a key of it. It limits itself to guarding the two issues, the one for the entry of the merchandise, the other for its exit, and to keeping accounts (as for the fictitious entrepôt) with the depositors by *debit* and *credit*. The collection of storage is made by special agents belonging to the company, [or proprietors,] who alone are responsible to the concerned for any loss of packages, either by robbery or incendiarism, &c. The warehouses being closed with two keys, one of which is in the hands of the representative of the company and the other in the hands of the customs, the latter has no occasion to require security. The duration of the real



ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF HAVRE WITH A PLAN OF THE DOCKS

entrepôt is for three years; but the administration almost always allows an extension to five, six, seven, eight, and even to ten years, for the customs regards the real entrepôt as a continuation of the foreign soil. All handling, all alteration of the packages, either by converting several into a single one, or a single one into several, is prohibited in the fictitious entrepôt, and permitted in the real entrepôt; only it is necessary previously to obtain the authority of the customs, which requires nothing more than that a simple inspector be present at the operation, who afterwards modifies the writings accordingly. All merchandise whatever is admitted into the real entrepôt, even what is admissible into the fictitious entrepôt. Samples may be previously taken, but upon condition of immediate payment of the duties upon them. If the depositor wishes to pay duties upon all the merchandise charged in one account, he is at liberty to have it verified or not. In the first case (though in principle the duty is due upon the quantities entered into the real entrepôt, without regard to leakage or desiccation) he pays, nevertheless, only upon the ascertained weight, and the administration remits the duty on the deficit whenever the local authorities certify that this deficit does not proceed either from robbery or abstraction. In the second case, he pays according to the weight recognized on entry.

But if the depositor wishes to pay only for a part of a single account, without verification, he can only do so upon condition of renouncing the right of verification for the other part. This is prescribed especially to fix exactly the quantities remaining in France and the quantities which may be sent to foreign countries. Merchandise reëxported, whether from the fictitious or the real entrepôt, is *always* weighed, to the end that the exact quantities may be known which remain liable to duty.

I have already said that security is required only for the merchandise lodged in the fictitious entrepôt; but if it be desired to transport this merchandise either from one French port to another, or from a French to a foreign port, security is required. In the first case a clearance is granted, called a discharge, in which the customs at the port of departure designates the number, kind and mark of the packages, their contents and their weight. This clearance accompanies the merchandise to the port of destination. There the customs affixes to the discharge a certificate of reception. Penalties vary according as there may be a deficit or excess, or differences in the kinds of merchandise according as it may be prohibited from entry or export. Generally speaking, the penalty is double the duty, or the payment of the value of the quantities wanting, with a fine of 100 to 500 francs. In the second case a nearly similar clearance is granted; and the discharge is granted only upon returning this clearance with two certificates of inspectors upon it, proving, the one, the embarkation of the packages; the other, the departure from port of the vessel with the said packages. There is yet another security for the transportation of foreign merchandise entering at a land office, and departing from a port, or entering at a French port and departing from a land office or from another French port, land carriage being understood, is what we call *transit*. Merchandise of this description is placed (without exception) under one leading and one packing, or under two leadings and two packings, at the discretion of the mer-

chant, except a small number of articles of merchandise which are of necessity placed under two leadings.

The penalties vary according to the differences, more or less, admitted by the collector at the office of arrival. The transit may always be suspended in the course of transportation, and the duties paid at any office of customs whatever, or the goods even put into warehouse. Merchandise despatched in continuation from entrepôt—that is to say, from one French port to another French port—is leaded in the cases pointed out in the work of Bourgat, vol. 1, page 292. As to French goods, they circulate by land at the distance of four leagues from the frontier by means of simple permits, and within that distance free.

The administration never allows an exemption of duty for the deficit of the fictitious entrepôt, as the goods there are always at the free disposition of the owners. If a depositor dispose of goods lodged in a fictitious entrepôt before the duties on them are paid, he subjects himself to pay double duties, and a fine, moreover, which may amount to double the value of the goods.

I forgot to say that goods subject to plumbage, and which are not in packages—as irons, for example—are tied together by a ligature fastened by a lead, or marked with an iron stamp, or sealed with wax, according to the nature of the goods.

AUTIE,
*Inspector of the Customs.*

Messrs. C. C. WALDEN, D. P. BARHYDT, } *Commissioners from United States.*

HAVRE, *September* 30, 1847.

# LETTER OF CLEARANCE,

OR

# ACCOUNTS OF PARTICULARS.

# LETTER OF CLEARANCE, OR ACCOUNT OF PARTICULARS.

[CUSTOMS.] TRANSIT OF GOODS NOT PROHIBITED.

## DISCHARGE No. 675.

Inspectors of customs will permit to pass, for Messrs. Mallkey, Barloa & Co., residing at Havre, the goods hereinafter named, coming from Charleston and sent in transit for reëxportation by the custom-house of St. Louis.

| Direction of Rouen.<br>Havre office.<br>Name and flag of the importing vessel: Herculean—American.<br>Country of origin, according to the nomenclature joined to circular No. 1840: The United States.<br>First office of entry: Havre.<br>First entry into entrepôt: December 26, 1846.<br>The permit of storage has been prolonged to the ———. | Kind, marks, and number of packages. | Description of goods. |
|---|---|---|
| NOTE.—The conductor of the goods is obliged to present this clearance for examination at the customs office of the second line, two myriameters from the frontier of the territory into which he is entering or from which he is departing. In default of such examination, the conductor will be liable, jointly and severally with the sureties, to a fine of 500 fr. (Law of February 9, 1832, art. 12.)<br>If the goods do not pass the frontier line, the general regulations require an examination at all the offices on the road.<br>The sureties cannot be released from their bail on pretence of the loss of their goods; but, in case of loss proved by *proces verbal* drawn up on the spot by a judge or other public | XX<br>31 to 60 | Cotton in the wool—thirty bales, weighing together, gross, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four kilogrammes—4,894 k.<br>Importation direct and certificate regular. } Lawful tare.<br>The which goods, after being sealed with simple leads at this custom-house, were loaded upon a dray under the charge of Mr. ———; and the forwarders, together with Messrs. Ch. Latham & Co., entered into bonds to have them presented at the office herein named, and to cause them to be reexported, to be replaced in store, or declared to be for consumption, within |

officer, and presented within the legal period of the clearance, nothing more will be exacted but the simple entrance duty.—(Law of December 17, 1814, art. 8.)

All deficit over and above a tenth of the weight set forth in the clearance, if proved at the departure, incurs the application of the penalties under the 54th article of the law of the 8 Florial, year XI. If the deficit amount to less than a tenth, or to the tenth only, no more than the simple duty is collected.—(Same article.)

In case of averages above two per cent., not proved at the departure, the clearance presented within the legal time, with the goods, at the office of export, will be discharged on payment of the simple duty of entry, which leaves to the owners the right of disposing of the goods within the country.—(Same law, art. 9.)

The slightest alteration, either in the lead affixed to unbaled goods, or in that on the covering of packages, will be cause on the part of the office of reëxportation for refusing a certificate of discharge, and for prosecuting the sureties to the full extent of the law.—(Same law, art. 12.)

the period of sixty days, and to return within twenty days thereafter the present discharge, furnished with the *visa* [certificate that it has been examined] required by the regulations, as well as certificates of discharge and reëxportation, of consumption or restoration to store, delivered at the office of St. Louis—the whole, under the conditions and penalties resulting from the law of the 17th December, 1814, and other laws relative to transit.

Done at the custom-house at Hâvre, the 28th June, 1847.

The sub-inspector F. COLLET.

By the receiver general, the comptroller. ETIENNE.

## NOTES.

(1) Embark or dispose of for consumption. In the latter case, what relates to the embarkation will be erased.

(2) Declare whether the cords and leads of the packages were intact. In cases where the goods are subjected to double plumbage, point out the condition of the plumbage affixed to the wrappings as well as of that upon unwrapped packages.

(3) Designate the names in cases of embarkation.

(4) Where there is no embarkation, the words underscored will be erased, and the number of the storage account, or that of the receipt of the duties, inserted.

(5) This formula must be filled up in the ports of Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Rouen.

## DECLARATION No. —.

The undersigned declares his willingness the merchandise elsewhere, upon the vessel , Captain , bound to

This 184 .

Examined at the office of the second line on leaving the frontiers

Examined by us at the office of where was presented This 184 .

## PERMIT (1)

It is permitted to (1) upon the vessel named in the margin, the merchandise herein mentioned, on condition of its being previously verified.

This 184 .

Examined at the office of the second line on entering the frontiers.

Examined by us, clerks in the office at Guenger, where the 30 bales mentioned on the opposite page were presented.

This 10th July, 1847.

PRUDHOMME,
GALLIER,
KOCK.

## LETTER OF CLEARANCE—*Continued.*

The results, as to weights, of the verifications of entry and exit will be detailed, package by package, as in the following table:

| Marks and No. of packages. | Gross weight. | | Net weight. | | Excess. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At entry. | At departure. | At entry. | At departure. | | |
| XX | Killogs. | | | | | |
| 31 | 164 | | | | | |
| 32 | 155 | | | | | |
| 33 | 151 | 151 | | | | |
| 34 | 170 | | | | | |
| 35 | 155 | | | | | |
| 36 | 163 | | | | | |
| 37 | 166 | | | | | |
| 38 | 169 | | | | | |
| 39 | 188 | 188 | | | | |
| 40 | 165 | | | | | |
| 41 | 184 | | | | | |
| 42 | 157 | | | | | |
| 43 | 172 | | | | | |
| 44 | 158 | | | | | |
| 45 | 151 | | | | | |
| 46 | 154 | 154 | | | | |
| 47 | 150 | | | | | |
| 48 | 156 | | | | | |
| 49 | 174 | 174 | | | | |
| 50 | 163 | | | | | |
| 51 | 158 | | | | | |
| 52 | 157 | | | | | |
| 53 | 155 | 155 | | | | |
| 54 | 161 | | | | | |
| 55 | 159 | | | | | |

*Certificate of examination at the office of destination.*

We, the examiners at the office at St. Louis, certify, that the merchandise herein mentioned was presented before us; that we found the number of thirty bales, upon which the cords and leads were intact (2), and that the contents thereof were as set forth, conformable

The which merchandise we have transmitted to the inspectors (3) charged with superintending the embarkation.

This 184 .

*Certificate of embarkation, of entry into warehouse, or of disposal for consumption.*

We, , of the customs at , certify that the merchandise here above mentioned has been *embarked upon the* vessel named in the permit. (4)

This 184 .

Examined and certified the departure of the vessel , Captain , having on board the merchandise set forth in this present.

This 184 .

We, the undersigned, certify that the vessel here above named has put to sea, having

The which merchandise we have transmitted at 11 a. m., under the escort of inspectors Subert and Godart, charged with conducting it abroad.

This 12th July, 1847.

BROON.
GARCIA NESTOLALE.

*Certificate of escort abroad.*

We, sub-brigadier and inspector of the brigade of St. Louis, certify that we have conducted to the extreme frontier, and seen pass into a foreign territory, the merchandise herein above mentioned, at 2 p. m.

This 12th July, 1847.

GODART.
SUBERT.

*Certificate of discharge.*

We, receiver and clerk in the office of St. Louis, certify that, in consequence of the certificates here above and here contra, this

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 146 | | | | | | on board the merchandise constituting the subject of this present. (5) | present clearance has been discharged in this office under No. 3032. |
| 57 | 187 | | | | | | | This 13th July, 1847. |
| 58 | 181 | | | | | | At the 184 | Principal Receiver, BRUNNS. |
| 59 | 159 | 159 | | | | | | LAURANINNEY. |
| 60 | 168 | | | | | | | |
| 30 bales. | 4,894 kilogs. | | | | | | The present clearance duly discharged is returned. | |

Examined by the sub-inspector. MURAY.

# LETTER OF CLEARANCE, OR ACCOUNT OF PARTICULARS.

[CUSTOMS.] TRANSIT OF MERCHANDISE NOT PROHIBITED.

## CLEARANCE OF No. 285.

The custom-house officer will let pass, for Messrs. D'Albert & Co., residing at Havre, the merchandise hereinafter detailed, shipped at London the 21st June, 1847, and sent in transit, for the purpose of reëxportation from the entrepôt of Paris by the custom-house thereof.

| Direction of Rouen.<br>Office of Havre.<br>Name and flag of the importing vessel: English—James Wate, Captain Ferguson.<br>Country of production, according to the nomenclature subjoined to circular No. 1840: England.<br>First office of entry: Havre.<br>Primary entry into entrepôt: The period of entrepôt has been prolonged to the ———. | Kind, marks, and number of the packages. | Description of merchandise. |
|---|---|---|
| | F & C<br>E<br>5 c 8 | Common binding.<br>Forwarded on landing.<br>Four cases, weighing together gross, with packings and double lead, two thousand four hundred and fifteen kilogrammes .....2,415 kils.<br>Net: Two thousand four hundred and ten kilogrammes. .....2,410 kils.<br>Containing:<br>A machine for spinning flax, net weight declared two thousand one hundred and fifty kilogrammes.....2,150 kils.<br>[The net weight to be proved at the entrepôt in Paris.]<br>Value.....5,000 fr.<br>Cast iron.....1,600 kils.<br>Wrought iron..... 380 kils.<br>Steel..... 150 kils.<br>Copper..... 15 kils.<br>Wood..... 5 kils.<br>2,150 kils. |

The which merchandise, after having been sealed with double lead at this custom-house, has been laden on a dray under charge of the master, and the forwarder entered into bonds with M. Leger as bail jointly and severally, binding themselves to cause the same to be presented at the office above-named, and to have it reëxported, restored to entrepôt, or declared for consumption, within the space of twenty days, and to return, within the space of twenty days, in addition thereto, this present clearance furnished with the *visas* required by the regulations, as well as with certificates of discharge and of reëxportation, of disposal for consumption or of restoration to entrepôt, delivered at the office of entrepôt in Paris; the whole under the conditions and penalties prescribed in the law of the 17th December, 1814, and other laws relative to transit.

Done at the custom-house at Havre, the 26th June, 1847.

Resident sub-inspector, FALAIN.

By the principal receiver, DIVET.

DUFOUR.

NOTES.

(1) Embark or dispose of for consumption. In the latter case, what relates to embarkation will be erased.

(2) Declare whether the cords and leads of the packages were intact. In cases where the goods are subjected to double plumb-

DECLARATION No. —.

The undersigned declares himself willing (1) the merchandise elsewhere upon the vessel , Captain , bound to

This 184 .

PERMIT.

It is permitted to (1) upon the vessel designated *e contra*, the merchandise herein mentioned, on condition of its being previously verified.

This 184 .

## LETTER OF CLEARANCE—Continued.

age, point out the condition of the leads on the wrappings as well as those on unwrapped packages.

(3) Designate the names in cases of embarkation.

(4) Where there is no embarkation, the words in italics will be erased, and the number of the storage bill or that of the receipt of the duties inserted.

(5) This formula ought to be filled up in the seaports of Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Rouen.

The results, as to weights, of the examinations at entry and departure must be detailed, package by package, as in the following table:

| Marks and No. of packages. | Gross weight. | | Net weight. | | Excess. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At entry. | At departure. | At entry. | At departure. | | |
| F & C E | | | | | | |
| 5 | 592 | 591 | 592 | 470 | | |
| 6 | 631 | 630 | 631 | 517 | | |
| 7 | 1,017 | 1,015 | 1,017 | 884 | | |
| 8 | 175 | 174 | 175 | 160 | | |
| Totals. | 2,415 | 2,410 | 2,415 | 2,031 | | |

Examined at the office of the 2d line on leaving the frontiers.
Examined by us
at the office of
where was presented
This 184 .

Examined at the office of the 2d line upon entering the frontiers.
Examined by us
at the office of
where was presented
This 184 .

*Certificate of examination at the office of destination.*

We, the examiners at the office of entrepôt , certify that the merchandise herein mentioned was presented to us; that we have found the number of four cases upon which the cords and leads were (2) intact, and of which the contents were as follows:

One machine for spinning flax, weighing, net weight, two thousand and thirty-one kilogrammes.

PARIS, 6*th July*, 1847. DODEBERG.

The which merchandise we have put into the hands of inspectors (3) charged with superintending the embarkation.
This 184 .

The which merchandise we have at o'clock, M., under the escort of inspectors charged with conducting it aboard.
This 184 .

*Certificate of embarkation of entry into entrepôt, or of disposal for consumption.*

We, clerks of the customs at Paris, certify that the merchandise herein above-mentioned has been *put on board the vessel mentioned in the permit* (4)
Liquidated under the No. 5310.
This 9th July, 1847.

RAVAL.

*Certificate of escort to foreign jurisdiction.*

We, , of the brigade of , certify that we have conducted to the extreme frontier and seen pass to foreign jurisdiction, the merchandise above mentioned.
This 184 .

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Examined and proved the departure of the vessel , Captain , having on board the merchandise herein mentioned.<br>This 184 .<br><br>We, the undersigned, certify that the vessel above-mentioned has put to sea, having on board the merchandise constituting the subject of this present (5) at the<br><br>The present clearance duly discharged is returned. | *Certificate of discharge.*<br>We, the receiver and clerk at the office of Marais, certify that, in consequence of the certificates above and opposite, this present clearance has been discharged in this office under the No. 2426.<br>This 12th July, 1847.<br>BIZOT.<br>UBUSI. |

# LETTER OF CLEARANCE, OR ACCOUNT OF PARTICULARS.

DATE OF RECOGNIZANCE: June 5, 1847.

CLEARANCE, No. 94.

FOR MERCHANDISE FORWARDED BY SEA FROM ONE ENTREPOT TO ANOTHER.

DIRECTION OF ROUEN, Office of Havre.

The undersigned, receiver and officers of the customs at Havre, certify that Messrs. Guillaceme & Mourmant, residing at Havre, forward from this port to Dunkirk and by continuation of entrepôt by sea, the merchandise hereinafter mentioned, shipped at Guadaloupe on board the French vessel Nerea, Captain Enge, and placed in entrepôt the 17th May, 1847, videlicet:

FICTITIOUS ENTREPOT.

| B. P. | |
|---|---|
| 1 c 8 | Sugar, of first quality—eight barrels, weighing together, gross, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-four kilogrammes—4,764 kilogs.<br>Admitted to colonial privilege.<br>Legal tare. |

Note.—With respect to merchandise on which an abatement of duty is claimed, whether on account of its origin or its privileged production, or in virtue of a treaty of commerce and navigation, it should be mentioned as well in the recognizance as in the clearance, whether the conditions to which such abatement of duty is subjected have been fulfilled.

In cases where the merchandise comes under the conditional prohibition resulting from the treaty with England of the 26th January, 1826, express mention of this prohibition should be made.

The said Messrs. Guillaceme & Mourmant binding themselves, severally and jointly with Mr. Wilbien, residing at Havre, bail, to cause to be conveyed by the French vessel Dunkirker, Captain Salomes, upon which it has been embarked, the merchandise above-mentioned to the destination named, and not elsewhere, within the space of one month, saving in case of superior force, legally proved, and to return to this office within four months at furthest the present clearance, furnished with a certificate of the officers of the customs at Dunkirk, verifying that it has been found conformable in weight, kind, and quality, number or measure, and that it has been replaced in entrepôt, according to custom in such case. In default of complying with these conditions, the said Messrs. Guillaceme & Mourmant and their bail are liable to the penalties prescribed by article 21 of the 17th May, 1826.

Done at the office of customs at Havre, the 8th of June, 1847.

Sub-inspector: F. Collet.

For the principal receiver: Allen, *Coatrothe.*

ETIENNE.

| Marks and number of the packages. | Gross weight. At departure. | Gross weight. At entry. | Excess. | Deficit. | Marks and number of the packages. | Gross weight. At departure. | Gross weight. At entry. | Excess. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. P. | Kils. | Kils. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 602 | 602 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 590 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 551 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 574 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 588 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 584 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 616 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 659 | 659 | | | | | | | |
| | 4,764 Kils. | | | | | | | | |

(1) NOTE.—Make known whether the cords and leads were or not intact.

## DECLARATION.

The undersigned declares, under the penalties of law, that he is willing to debark from the French vessel Dunkirker, Captain Salomes, the merchandise mentioned in another part of this paper, destined for consumption, and acknowledges that he has delivered up the present clearance as voucher of the declaration.

At Dunkirk, the 10th June, 1847.

For H. Debayser: PINSEL.

No. 36.

## PERMIT TO UNLOAD.

Verification. Mr. Vandeville. 74 fr.

Inspectors in active service.

Permit for Mr. ——— to cause to be unloaded from the vessel herein above-mentioned, in presence of the inspectors named opposite hereto, the merchandise here mentioned to be forthwith verified, and then admitted for consumption.

By wholesale, 24.
retail, 36.

PINSEL.

*Certificate of landing.*

We, the undersigned, inspectors, certify that the merchandise mentioned in another part of this paper has been landed in our presence and carried for examination.

This 10th June, 1847.

LANDRIN.

*Certificate of examination.*

The undersigned, examiner, certifies that the merchandise mentioned in the present clearance has been presented; that he has found the number of eight barrels, upon which the cords and leads were (1) intact; and that he has proved the kinds, qualities, and weights thereof as follows: Eight barrels of sugar, weighing together, gross, four thousand seven hundred and thirty-four kilogrammes.

This 11th June, 1847.

VANDEVILLE.

*Certificate of discharge.*

We, the receiver and clerk in the office at Dunkirk, certify that, in consequence of the above certificates, the clearance on the opposite page has been discharged in this office under the No. 284.

This 12th June, 1847.

OTTIFFA.

Principal receiver: BALLERIN.

[Extracts from the French Customs and Warehousing Laws.]

## BOOK VII.—TRANSIT.

### CHAPTER I.

*Transit of non-prohibited Goods—Description of Goods—Bureaus.*

488. All goods, stuffs, or articles of manufacture subject to duties on their entrance into the kingdom, with the exception only of those designated in the catalogue No. 1, (1) may, by the conditions prescribed by this present law—and by those of the 17th of December, 1814, 21st of April, 1818, 27th of July, 1822, and 17th May, 1826—be despatched in transit from all the ports where Government warehouses are established (2) to issue through the bureaus on the frontier enumerated in catalogue No. 2. (3)—(See law of the 9th of February, 1832, article 1st.)

489. All non-prohibited goods, not excluded by the catalogue No. 1, may be forwarded in transit, under the same conditions, from one of the bureaus of the land frontier to any other indicated in the catalogue No. 2. (4) They may likewise—but to the exclusion of those which are comprised in article 22 of the law of the 28th of April, 1816, (5)—be forwarded in transit from these bureaus to the ports where Government warehouses are established. (6)—(Same law, article 2.)

490. Transitable goods may be forwarded from one warehouse to another by land, (7) under the conditions and securities of transit. (8)—(Same law, article 25.)

They may under the same conditions be forwarded to the warehouses of the interior. (9)—(Law of the 27th of February, 1832, article 2.)

*Inventories.*

491. Those who are desirous of enjoying the advantages of the transit, either on the arrival of the goods (10) or on withdrawing them from the real warehouse, (11) shall be obliged to make a declaration at the custom-house, stating the quantities, kinds, and qualities, and to have them examined, plumbed, and forwarded with a custom-house discharge. (12)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814, article 5.)

492. False statements made at the bureau of entry, for the purpose of obtaining irregularly the transit, shall be liable, according to their nature, to the penalties set forth in articles 18, 20, 21, and 22, record 2, of the general regulations of the 22d of August, 1791, the same as if the goods entered under a false declaration were intended for home consumption. (13)—(Same law, article 6.)

*Examination.*

493. Whenever the number of packages of the same species of merchandise, comprised in one declaration or a custom-house discharge, shall be five or less, the examination shall be made on one package

only. When more than this number, only a fifth of the packages shall be examined, and even fewer whenever the chief examiner shall judge proper. (14)—(Dec. Min. of the 24th September, 1839; Circular of the 28th, No. 1776.)

The officers at the bureau of entry shall have the right to ascertain the net weight, as well as the gross weight, in order to prevent misunderstandings at the bureau of issue as to the real quantity of the goods and their tare. (15)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814.)

*Pressed Packages.*

494. All regulations relative to the transit of prohibited goods, presented and forwarded in pressed packages, may, at the option of the forwarding parties, be rendered applicable to threads and tissues not prohibited. (16)—(Law of the 2d July, 1836, article 11.)

*Species and volume of Packages.*

495. The King may by decree annul or modify the list of manufactured goods which shall not be admitted to transit, unless they are presented in packages in good condition, of which they will designate the species and the size according to the nature of their contents and the usages of commerce.—(Law of the 9th of February, 1832, article 11.)

Manufactures of which the transit is permitted must be put up in packages of the kind indicated in table A, annexed to the ordinance. (17) As to the dimensions of the packages, they will be hereafter fixed should it be necessary. (18)—(Ordinance of the 11th February, 1832, article 1st.)

*Repairs to Packages.*

496. The overseers at the bureaus of entry shall insist, before they are forwarded, upon the complete reparation of damaged casks, cases, and bales, and those which are in such a condition that articles might be removed from them in spite of the plumbing.—(Law of the 17th December, 1816, article 7.)

*Samples.*

497. Ordinances of the King will designate the goods of every kind, (19) of which the identity must be more specially guarantied by taking samples of them, (20) which shall be placed in separate boxes (21) sealed with the plumbs of the custom-house, and which the conductor of the merchandise shall deliver at the bureau of issue. (22)—(Law of the 9th of February, 1832, article 11.)

*Separation of Goods.*

498. Goods destined for transit must be presented separately as to kind and quality, according to the distinctions of the tariff, in such a

manner that the contents of a package shall be all of one kind; provided, that the inside of the cases be divided with partitions in such a manner as to separate goods of a different nature or quality, or that in the bales each species of goods be put up in a separate package. (23)—(Law of 9th of February, 1832, article 13.)

*Plumbing.*

499. Packages, whether containing prohibited articles or otherwise, (24) shall be examined and plumbed, as required by the article 31 of the law of the 21st of April, 1818, except in the case provided for by article 5 of this law, No. 517.—(Law of the 9th February, 1832, article 14.)

500. These packages shall, after a careful examination, be subjected to double plumbage; the first on the contents themselves, which shall be pierced so that the cord shall traverse their angles; (25) the second over the covering, in the usual manner.—(Law of the 21st of April, 1818, article 31.)

Other goods shall be plumbed with only one plumb. (26)—(Law of the 17th of December, 1814, article 5.)

501. It is allowable to unite in one bale two sacks or bales of merchandise forwarded in transit. When united by a cord, the two sacks or bales may be weighed together, and, instead of being plumbed separately, one plumb shall suffice for the two; the load they then make shall be considered as one package. (27)—(Circular of the 24th of July, 1836, No. 1555.)

*Recognizance and Custom-House Discharge.*

502. Those who send goods in transit shall enter into recognizances at the office or bureau of entry, and give satisfactory security that the goods are to be sent out of the kingdom, which they will prove by presenting the custom-house discharge duly certified at the office of issue, under the penalties of the law as mentioned in article 54 of the 8th of Florial, year 11, No. 510.

The custom-house discharges and recognizances shall indicate the office of issue, and shall limit, according to the distance, the time in which the goods shall be transported to it and exported abroad. (28) To this delay shall be added twenty days as the time requisite to bring back the custom-house discharge acquitted. (29)—(Law of the 17th of December, 1814, article 5.)

Goods that are not susceptible of being plumbed, such as leather and hides, pig-lead, mahogany, and dye-woods in logs, are examined and entered in the custom-house discharge by the piece, weight and value. (30) The dimension of the logs of mahogany shall likewise be stated.—(Law of the 17th of December, 1814, article 7.)

An abstract of the custom-house discharge shall be immediately forwarded to the office of issue, to enable the officer at the latter place to compare it with the original and to ascertain that no change has been made in the latter. (31)—(Circular of the 28th of December, 1814.)

*Transit Duty.*

503. The duty on transit goods shall be uniformly of 25 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, gross weight, not including, however, the second covering; or of 15 centimes per 100 francs, at the option of the party forwarding the goods.—(Law of the 9th of February, 1832, article 15.)

*Risk of the Transit.*

504. The transit shall be entirely at the risk of the owners or forwarders of the goods, and they shall not be exempted from the payment of the duties by alleging the total or partial loss of their merchandise; only, when a loss is certified in a verbal process, and depositions made before a justice of the peace or other public officer, committed to writing on the spot, and delivered within a reasonable time, with the custom-house discharge, the custom-house cannot exact more than the duty of importation. (32)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814, article 8.)

*Damaged Goods.*

505. Goods forwarded in transit shall be considered as in good condition, unless their owner shall have made known the amount or degree of their damage and stated it in the custom-house discharge. (33) In default of this formality, goods presented at the office of issue in a damaged condition shall lose the right of transit. (34) The custom-house discharge may, however, be discharged by paying immediately at this office import duties on these goods; which will give their owners the right to dispose of them in the interior. Damages not exceeding 2 per 100 ad valorem are excepted from this rule. (35)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814, article 9.)

*Certificates to the Custom-House Discharge.*

506. The conductor of goods forwarded in transit shall present them at the custom-house office of the second line, (36) by which he shall enter on the territory of the two myriameter frontiers, or by which he shall issue, to have the custom-house discharge certified after it has been ascertained that the load or cargo is entire, as well as the coverings of the packages, the ropes and the plumbs.

In case only that a deficiency or alteration is discovered in the packages, the cords or plumbs, the custom-house officers may then proceed in making a thorough examination, and shall ascertain and state the deficiency or substitution they have discovered.

Should the conductor not fulfill this obligation, or should he pass the office without requiring and obtaining the certificate of the custom-house, he, as well as the subscriber to the recognizance, will be liable to a fine of 500 francs. (37)—(Law of the 9th of February, 1832, article 12.)

*Entry for Home Consumption.*

(Mise en consommation.)

507. Goods forwarded in transit may remain in the kingdom by pay-

ing import dues, when, after an examination at the office designated by the custom-house discharge, they shall be declared for home consumption, and when they are of a nature to be admissible by paying the duty on them at this same office.—(Dec. of the 22d of September, 1818.)

Besides the certificate prescribed by the forementioned article 12—the custom-house discharges of the transit being considered as permits [passavans] for the goods to pass through the kingdom—may also be certified at the other offices along the route; but this latter certificate is not obligatory on the custom-house officers—they may require to affix it when they think proper.—(Circular of the 13th of February, 1832, No. 1304.)

In this case the transit duty will be repaid. (38)—(Law of the 17th of May, article 13.)

*Warehousing Goods.*

508. Goods forwarded in transit from the land frontiers to those ports where *real warehouses* [entrepôts réels] are established, may be admitted into them as if they had come by sea. (39)—(Law of the 17th of May, 1836, article 13.)

*Examination of the Goods when going out of Transit.*

509. The overseers of the office of issue (40) shall not grant certificates of discharge to the custom-house discharges of transit until after a careful examination of the condition of the plumbs, (41) and also as to the species, quality, number, and weight of the goods. (42) They shall moreover require that the goods be exported out of the country under the escort of the overseers. (43)

The discharge will not be legal unless the examination, the transportation under escort and the exportation (44) have all been certified on the custom-house discharge by the examiners and the overseers of the escort, and that the act of discharge be signed by a receiver and another clerk. (45)—(Law of the 17th of December, 1814, article 12.)

510. Should the goods (46) declared in transit have been purloined, or others substituted, the quadruple of the duties of consumption shall be charged, and a fine of 500 francs be inflicted on the offenders.—(Laws of the 8th Florial, year 11, article 54, and of the 17th December, 1814, article 5.)

The articles substituted shall be seized and confiscated, and a fine of from 100 to 500 francs imposed, according to whether they are or not prohibited to exportation; in the former case in virtue of article 9, statute 3, of the law of the 22d of August, 1791; and in the second, in virtue of article 3, statute 5, of the same law. (47)—(Circular of the 24th of January, 1828, No. 1082.)

511. All deficiencies discovered in the weight of the boxes, bales and casks, when they are exported, and which do not exceed one-tenth of the weight stated in the custom-house discharge, shall only be subjected to the customary duties. (48)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814, article 8.)

Deficiencies discovered in olive oil forwarded in transit are subject to import duties.—(Law of the 17th of May, 1826, article 12.)

In regard to liquors or liquids admitted to transit, the deficiencies discovered on exportation to be occasioned by breakage shall only pay import duties; or, if the liquor or liquid is prohibited, to the payment of its value. (49.)—(Law of the 2d of July, 1836, article 10.)

*Local Transits.*

512. The regulations of the general laws are applicable to the divers local and special transits already authorized by the custom-house, or which may hereafter be allowed. (50)—(Law of the 17th December, 1814, article 14.)

*Forfeiture of the Right of Transit.*

513. Any merchant who has been convicted of having, by means of the transit, effected subtractions, substitutions, or smuggled goods, may forfeit the right of transit.—(Law of the 8th of Flórial, year 11, article 83.)

## NOTES TO THE FOREGOING EXTRACTS.

(1) See the catalogue at the end of this book.

In virtue of article 4, record 5, of the law of the 22d of August, 1791, goods which by law do not enjoy the advantage of the transit, must, whether they be prohibited or not for home consumption, be immediately reëxported to a foreign country, where, having been presented in good faith and under their true denomination, they are declared to be for transit.

(2) See the nomenclature of these ports, No. 412.

(3) See the catalogue at the end of this book.

(4) It is the same catalogue, No. 2, referred to in the preceding article. The King has power to determine which bureaux shall be open to transit, (No. 96.)

(5) See this article, No. 280.)

(6) See No. 509 for the forms to go through at the port of shipping.

(7) This article, reproduced textually at No. 438 permits, in reality, transit from *sea* to *sea*. Therefore, on departing, whether the merchandise comes from the ship or from the warehouse, which is considered in the same light as a foreign country, the custom-house receives a *declaration of transit* and delivers a custom-house discharge, according to whether the merchandise is permitted or prohibited; only it abstains from charging the transit duty, from which this sort of transactions are free. Hence, in seaports custom-house discharges are no longer used in changes of warehouse, except for goods withdrawn from one warehouse to be forwarded to another in the interior. At the port where the vessel arrives, the transit forms are the same as if the goods had come from one of the bureaux on the land frontier.

(8) Transit goods must be conveyed directly *through the interior* to the bureau designated for the exportation. Water carriage *by sea* is forbidden in the most absolute manner. If, notwithstanding this prohibition, the goods were presented at a port of entry accompanied by a coasting manifest, and plumbed with the stamp peculiar to the transit service, the custom-house still retain them until the custom-house discharge of transit is presented, whose existence must, in

such cases, be presumed. It will then proceed to a complete verification of the cargo; and, after having corrected the custom-house discharge according as will be found necessary, it will issue a new one, the same as if the goods had just arrived from a foreign country.

(9) See in book VI., Nos. 457, and sequel.

(10) In the land offices, the transit must be effected immediately. However, declarations of transit being regulated by the general law, it follows that the goods which might in certain cases be detained, continue to have the right of transit as long as the deposit in custom-house.

(11) Or fictitious.

(12) See, for the declaration and examination of goods not liable to be plumbed, No. 502.

(13) See, for the general laws relative to declarations, (or affidavits,) book II., chap. 11. According to these regulations, goods on which the duty is ad valorem are entitled to preemption. (A. of C. of the 30th of August, 1836; Circular No. 1, 574.)

(14) It is to be understood that this arrangement does not prevent the custom-house officers from proceeding to a complete examination. It is even their duty to act thus whenever the first packages examined, *on entry*, show a considerable discrepancy with the declaration, or causes it to be apprehended that there is an attempt at fraud; and, *on issue*, whenever the deficit discovered in the fifth of the cases, bales, and packages examined, exceeds that which might reasonably be attributed to desiccation of the goods in course of transportation, or to the slight differences of results that are sometimes inevitable in using different instruments.

This mode of examination implies the necessity of remitting separately, for each package, the weight, the contents, and other information required by law.—(Circular of the 28th September, 1839, No. 1,776.)

The right to examine only one-fifth of the packages is applicable equally to all the operations that constitute the examination; that is to say, to the weighing of the packages, as well as to the examination of their contents.—(Circular of the 28th November, 1840.)

It is desirable to see, as to what relates to examinations, the general rules set forth in book II, chapter 6.

If the examination should lead to the discovery of an excess of weight to what is set forth in the declaration, and should this excess be upwards of one-twentieth for metals, or one-tenth for other goods, it is immediately subjected to the payment of duty by way of a fine; after which the excess, as well as the quantities declared, are forwarded in transit under similar conditions.—(Law of the 22d August, 1791.)

(15) This precaution must be taken as frequently as possible without subjecting commerce to too much inconvenience; more particularly when there is reason to presume that there is too great disproportion between the legal tare and the actual tare; in this case the net weight is mentioned or stated on the custom-house discharge.

But the interested parties are only obliged to declare the gross weight; they are not obliged to state the net weight, either real or legal, of unprohibited goods.—(Dec. Adm. of the 31st January, 1834.)

(16) The forwarding party who is desirous of enjoying this right, must state it in his affidavit, and also the value of his goods; then the examination, plumbing and forwarding are proceeded with under the forms and conditions prescribed in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the law of the 9th of February, 1832. Thus, though non-prohibited goods are in question, the penalties incurred in case of abuse or fraud are not those stated in the law of the 17th December, 1814, for the latter presumes a thorough investigation, which does not take place in these sort of transactions. The value of the goods is taken as a basis for the price; this value may always be estimated by the officers, either by examination of the goods, or else by means of the invoices, which the law of the 4th Germinal, year 2, statute 6, article 5, authorizes them to enforce the exhibition; and in every case, should they consider it insufficient or incorrect, they may, by the article 4, of the law of the 9th of February, 1832, issue from the office a more correct one.

As regards threads and tissues of linen forwarded in pressed packages, as the verifications of the number of threads for the tissues, and for the threads the number of metres to the kilogramme, would require the rupture of the fastenings by which the merchandise is held and compressed, it will be sufficient that the declarations should express, independently of the weight and value, the number and the measure of the pieces of tissues; if they are plain, plaided, worked, or damasked; if the threads are flat or twisted; and if they (both tissues and threads) are unbleached, bleached, or dyed.—(Dec. Adm. of the 9th July, 1841.)

(17) See the table at the end of this book.

(18) That has not yet been done.

(19) See at the end of this book the nomenclature of those goods which it is necessary to accompany with samples.

(20) The samples may be taken from each piece before it is packed by the consignee from abroad. These latter must fix them on a card or book, indicating by number from what piece it has been taken, in such a manner that all that will be required for the custom-house officer to do will be to ascertain the conformity of the piece to the samples.

This mode of taking a sample of each piece is preferable to every other, not only to the custom-house, but to commerce likewise; for it is rare that several pieces of the same tissue offer a perfect resemblance together; and it is only where the sample has been taken from the same piece with which it is compared, that difficulties, resulting from a slight dissimilarity, can be prevented.

However, the custom-house only exacts one sample for all pieces which, in its estimation, offers no difference, either in the quality of the tissue or in the pattern. On it must be inscribed, as just stated, the numbers of the pieces with which it is to be compared.

But when, although perfectly similar in quality, the pieces are different in regard to their patterns, or being of the same pattern, their tissues differ in quality, a sample must always be taken from each of them.

In order not to damage or injure the goods, the samples need not be of greater breadth than 6 @ 7 centimetres, even when they are taken from embroidered tissues, whatever may be the size of the pattern. If the embroidery is so extensive that a sample of this size cannot include any portion of it, it is taken from the ground of the stuff, at the same time making a note of the existence of the embroidery, with some description of its distinctive characteristics.—(Circular of the 13th February, 1832, No. 1,304.)

When the samples are of a less size than 6 @ 7 centimetres, they may be received, provided that they are sufficient to indicate their identity with the pieces to which they pertain. In all cases the comparison only takes place with packages subject to be examined.—(Circular of the 28th September, 1839, No. 1,776.)

Tissues are not to be represented by samples except when they are in the piece, by which is understood only those without division which are sold by the ell, and not handkerchiefs, cravats, &c. With respect to the latter, it is necessary to give a more minute description instead of a sample; and when it relates to valuable stuffs, whose fraudulent entry is the most to be apprehended—the cashmere of India, for instance—the fullest description must be given that they may be recognized.

Thus, in such a case, the custom-house discharge must express, independently of the dimensions of shawls or scarfs, both in length and in breadth, the color of the ground, the nature and arrangement of its ornaments, such as single borders, flowers, bouquets, rosettes, palms, &c., with or without borders.—(Circular of the 13th February, 1832, No. 1,304.)

(21) The boxes that are intended to hold the samples must always be square, and each side must be made of a single piece. The samples are placed in it, after having been carefully put up in a package, and sealed with the seal of the custom-house. The box is then plumbed, for which purpose it is pierced in such a manner that the cord passes through its angles; that is, through the two pannels which meet at the edge of the box.—(Circular of the 22d March, 1832, No. 1,312.)

This operation shall be done in the presence of the examiners.—(Circular No. 1,304.)

The samples are given to the conductor separately, it not being allowed to place them in the same package with the goods.—(Dec. Adm. of the 28th November, 1837.)

The boxes containing samples, whatever the nature of the merchandise may be, shall be plumbed but once only.—(Dec. Adm. of the 21st March, 1834.)

(22) When the packages and their plumbs are in good condition, and the merchandise corresponds in every respect with the manifest, the loss of the sample must not be an obstacle to the completion of the transit. The custom-house shall then take new samples, (No. 209,) and shall require good recognizances, to secure itself in case of any fraudulent change being subsequently discovered by legal means. For this purpose, the new samples are addressed to the administration, post-paid, and are submitted to the examination of experienced persons commissioned by the Government. Simple samples, fastened on cards, will suffice if they are *fancy goods;* but as regards plain goods, an entire piece, chosen by the custom-house, must always be deducted as a sample. After this examination, this piece is sent back to the bureau of issue, and the expenses of this transportation, as well as those of sending it to Paris, are defrayed by the owner or consignee of the merchandise.—(Circular Manuscript of the 18th January, 1837.)

(23) The Minister of Finance has decided, the 3d of August, 1839, that the effect of the article 13, of the law of the 9th of February, 1832, should be temporarily suspended, with the understanding that it shall be again put in force if experience should show its necessity. Thus, commerce has the right to unite in one package merchandise of different kinds and qualities, whether they be prohibited or not, or whether they pertain to one or the other category. Only when there is in the same package dutiable articles and prohibited articles, the whole are forwarded under the regulations, formalities, and general conditions applicable to prohibited articles. The quittance specifies the different kinds and qualities of merchandise of which the consignment is composed, and indicate with exactness the quantity of each kind of merchandise united in the same package.—(Circular of the 10th of August, 1839, No. 1,762. Dec. Adm. of the 15th July, 1841.)

In regard to the transit of dutiable and prohibited articles in the same package, false affidavits at the bureau of entry will give cause to the application of the article 4 of the law of the 9th of February, 1832, (No. 516,) only when the discrepancies bear on the prohibited goods. At the bureau of issue, on the contrary, the recognized differences, whatever may be the nature of the merchandise, always incur the penalties of the laws in relation to prohibited articles, because the forwarding party has engaged himself to undergo, *for the whole*, the conditions of these laws.—(Dec. Adm. of the 19th of August, 1841.)

(24) The articles of manufacture that are subject to be plumbed in the manner prescribed in the above article, are those designated in catalogue A, annexed to the ordinance of the 11th of February, 1832.—(Dec. Adm. of the 29th of November, 1838.)

Vide this catalogue at the end of this book.

Vide, for liquids and transitable fluids, article 10, of the law of the 2d of July, 1836, included in table No. 1, annexed to this book.

(25) To complete the security of this first plumbing, it is wrapped in paper and sealed with the signet of the custom-house, wherever there is a possibility of an article being abstracted. It is also requisite to wrap the first plumb in a paper, which is then sealed to the package. These precautions are practicable by means of the covering which wraps up the whole.—(Circular of the 5th of May, 1818, No. 390.)

To *pack*, signifies to *wrap up*, to *bind*, to cover on every side. It is, therefore, requisite that the first as well as the second wrapper should wrap up and cover completely the merchandise; simple *strips* of linen strapped across cannot be considered as wrappers.—(Dec. Adm. of the 3d of March, 1839.)

It is expressly recommended to pierce holes in the angles of the packages, and to pass through them the string of the plumb. The importance of plumbing is such that all these precautions must be attended to with the greatest care, and the whole operation must be performed with the most rigorous attention.—(Circular of the 22d March, 1832, No. 1,312.)

(26) For the price of the plumbs, and for the general rules on the subject, vide No. 216.

And for goods not susceptible of being plumbed, see article 7, of the law of the 17th of December, 1814, No. 502.

(27) Thus, a load of goods that by law was liable to double plumbs, only receives two plumbs instead of three, as was often done.—(Circular No. 1,555.)

(28) The delay is regulated according to distances, at the rate of one day per two myriametres and a half; and this rate is increased whenever it is known that there exist unavoidable delays in the interior navigation or transportation.—(Circular of the 20th of December, 1814.)

However, whenever the causes of the delay are satisfactorily accounted for, the chief of the office of issue may, notwithstanding the expiration of the period fixed in the custom-house discharge, permit the immediate consummation of the transit; he must then account to his superior for the motives which influenced his decision.—(Circular of the 24th of July, 1836, No. 1,555.)

(29) The custom-house discharge makes known, first, the origin of the merchandise; second, under what flag imported; third, if it is taken out of warehouse, the first office of entry, also the date of its entry on the register; fourth, if, in consequence of its mode of importation, or the country from whence imported, it is or is not entitled to a reduction of duty; fifth, whether by virtue of the treaty with England of the 26th of July, 1826, it is prohibited to home consumption.—(Circular of the 6th of March, 1824, No. 856.)

Besides stating under which denomination of tariff the goods come, they must insert at the office, on the custom-house discharge, all particulars which will facilitate the recognition of the merchandise.—(Dec. Adm. of the 27th of March, 1832.)

(30) Unmanufactured sulphur may be forwarded in *vrac*, accompanying it, however, with a plumbed sample.—(Dec. Minist. of the 10th of July, 1832; Circular Manuscript of the 16th of the same month.)

(31) The forwarding of abstracts in regard to custom-house discharge, must be through the administration.—(Circular of the 19th of January, 1829, No. 1,139.)

It is, however, allowed to the receivers to address these abstracts directly to the office for which they are destined, when the situation of this office or the facilities of transportation are such as to render it likely that the abstracts would reach their address two late by passing through Paris. But in this case, a duplicate is sent to the administration.—(Circular of the 31st May, 1832, No. 1,322.)

The mailing of the abstract must be done the same day that the custom-house discharge is delivered.—(Circular of the 28th of December, 1811.)

Should the abstract not reach the office of issue before the original manifest is presented, it must not be made an obstacle to the consummation of the transit, or to the admission of the merchandise in the warehouse, only the custom-house discharge is not to receive the certificate

of discharge until it has been compared with the abstract.—(Dec. Adm. of the 10th of September, 1833.)

Vide, for the franking of the correspondence, book X., chapter 29.

(32) The principle of the responsibility of the owners has been established by a decision of the court of repeal of the 17th of March, 1835, which decided, moreover, that it is always by the office from whence the goods were despatched that legal proceedings must come.—(Circular of the 25th May, 1835, No. 1,487.)

No tribunals have power, even when the loss is legally certified, to exempt the owners from the payment of the duties of entry.—(Act of Congress of the 21st of January, 1839; Circular No. 1,744.)

The first paragraph of the 4th article of the law of the 9th of February, 1832, (No. 516,) that the 8th article of the law of the 17th of December, 1814, is equally applicable to prohibited goods; only, instead of exacting the duty in case of certified loss, the custom-house shall claim the value only of the lost article.—(Dec. Adm. of the 11th of March, 1839.)

(33) Goods are not acknowledged as damaged unless the damage has been really ascertained by the officers of the custom-house, and valued by a board of examiners in the usual manner, to wit:

1st. The examination must be expressly demanded by the forwarding party, who is interested in obtaining it, and who must beforehand make a declaration of the existence of the damage, and to what amount.

2d. The examination shall be made by two experienced persons, appointed, one by the custom-house and the other by the forwarding party; and in case of need, the casting vote shall be given by a third experienced person, (expert,) appointed by the tribunal of commerce, designated in article 3, statute 8, of the law of the 22d of August, 1791, for an analogous case.

3d. The permanent under inspector and the examiner designated shall assist at the proceedings of the board of examiners, without the right of giving an opinion but as supervisors, and to be able to testify to the administration as to regularity of the proceedings.

4th. Should the decision of the board considerably reduce—say more than one-tenth—the amount of damage stated by the owner of the property, it is proof of an attempt to defraud the revenue, which must be duly stated, in order to institute legal proceedings.

5th. The result of the examination must be inserted in the custom-house discharge, as well as in the abstract.—(Circular of the 18th of July, 1828, No. 1,111.)

(34) Should damaged goods be presented at the office of issue without any mention being made of the damage on the custom-house discharge, the officers must first endeavor to discover the origin of the damage, and then to examine with great care whether it could have occurred during the transit. If, after this examination, they are perfectly convinced that the goods are the same from the office of departure, (*bureau de depart*,) they will then limit themselves to exactly the duty of entry only. But should circumstances and the character of the damage lead them to believe that there has been effected a substitution of other goods, the fraud must then be certified and prosecuted.—(Dec. Adm. of the 11th of October, 1832.)

(35) Article 9 of the law of the 17th of December, 1814, is applicable to prohibited goods in, virtue of article 4 of the law of the 9th of February, 1832; but its application never takes place in any case without the special instructions of the administration.—(Dec. Adm. of the 16th of September, 1839.)

(36) The custom-house discharge must not designate this office; it is sufficient that the conductor should present himself at an office of the second line situated on the road he is traveling.—(Dec. Adm. of the 22d of May, 1839.)

Should the administration have authorized the issue of the merchandise by another point than that indicated on the custom-house discharge, the receiver at the office of the second line must not refuse to recognize the identity of the cargo or load, and to affix his certificate to the custom-house discharge, when the conductor does not happen to be on the road which leads to the point of issue from the kingdom indicated on the manifest.—(Dec. Adm. of the 29th of September, 1841.)

The delay in receiving the custom-house discharge is not sufficient cause to refuse the certificate prescribed by article 12 of the law of the 9th of February, 1832.—(Dec. Adm. of the 16th of November, 1841.)

All the goods comprised in one custom-house discharge must be presented together.—(Dec. Adm. of the 1st of September, 1841.)

(37) When a custom-house discharge has not been certified (*vize*) at an office of the second line, this omission is not verified by process verbal, (*proces verbal*,) and no direct action is brought against the conductor; only the clerk shall insert in the certificate of discharge the following set form: *Under reservation of all the rights of the administration resulting from the omission of the certificate to the present custom-house discharge at the office of the second line.* This custom-house discharge is then sent in the usual manner to the office of departure, when proceedings are instituted, in virtue of the recognizance, against the forwarding merchant and his security, to

enforce the payment of the 500 francs, though the merchant may bring an action against the conductor of the goods.—(Circular of the 23d of March and 9th of August, 1832, Nos. 1,313 and 1,338.)

When the clerks of the office of issue notice that the custom-house discharge is not certified, they inform the consignee of the fact, and the latter, being duly informed, may bring an action against the carrier.—(Circular of the 15th of December, 1832, No. 1,361.)

The certificate of the custom-house discharge must always be signed by two persons; therefore, in those offices where there is no other officer than the receiver, it will be required to have, in addition to his own, the signature of the brigadier, of the under brigadier, or of an overseer of the brigade.

(38) The receiver of the custom-house where the goods are entered for consumption gives credit for the import duties, and reimburses, by a separate and distinct operation, the transit duty, which he charges immediately to the Treasury, without it being required of him to ask authority beforehand for the reimbursement, nor to furnish any other voucher than the receipt of the creditor.—(Circular of the 17th of June, 1834, No. 1,444.)

(39) Vide the complete text of this article at No. 417.

(40) The custom-house of issue is the one indicated on the custom-house discharge. It is expressly forbidden to the clerks of all other offices, under penalty of immediate removal, to deliver certificates of discharge unless the administration should have granted a particular permission to change the office of issue or destination.—(Circulars of the 7th of May, 1815, No. 21, and of the 15th of February, 1832, No. 1,304.)

(41) The cord of the outside plumb may break by accident; but when the *inside* plumb is also broken, it is to be presumed that there has been tampering with or substitution of the goods. Should the officers, in this case, have any doubt as to the origin of the goods, the transit is suspended, and a double sample is forwarded to the administration, to be submitted to the government board of examiners.—(Dec. Adm. of the 12th of June, 1826.)

The completion of the transit may, however, be permitted under the same conditions which are particularly applicable to lost supplies.—(No. 497.)

(42) The examination takes place on the receipt of the custom-house discharge, and the reëxportation is consummated in virtue of the engagements subscribed to at the custom-house of departure; only it is required by the consignee, at seaports, that he should state by what vessel and to what country the goods are to be exported.—(Circular of the 11th of March, 1846, No. 1,534.)

All the goods comprised in the same custom-house discharge must be presented *together* at the office of issue.—(Dec. Adm. of the 1st of September, 1841.)

(43) This removal or transportation must be made by the direct route, and by day.—(Circular of the 20th of December, 1814.)

All the facilities relative to the smuggling trade are absolutely forbidden to the manifests of transit.—(Circular Manuscript of the 19th of January, 1838.)

(44) At seaports the custom-house discharge stands in lieu of a shipping permit; and it is on this document that the overseers, appointed for this purpose, certify to the embarkation of the goods, as well as to their final departure on the high sea.—(Circular of the 11th of March, 1836, No. 1,534.)

(45) Vide, for the security to certificates of discharge, No. 207; and for the mode of examination, No. 493. See also No. 216, for the plumbing at the offices of issue which are not immediately on a foreign frontier.

(46) Should there be any purloining, with or without substitution, the fraud, however trifling it may be, is stated in a verbal process. A copy of this act and the custom-house discharge are forwarded to the administration under the *transit* stamp. It is for the office of departure to prosecute.—(Circular of the 10th of October, 1832, No. 1,351.)

The replacing of an article of merchandise abstracted, by another of the same nature and liable to the same duty, is as liable to penalty as any other substitution.—(Dec. Adm. of the 17th of June, 1829.)

Vide No. 505 for the damaged merchandise.

In order to furnish the parties forwarding and the consignees with the means of prosecuting the carriers, the clerks of the office of issue inscribe and certify on the way-bills, which they have a right to examine, the result of their examination, whenever they are of a nature to be prosecuted at the office of departure.—(Circular of the 25th of September, 1829, No. 1,181.)

(47) By the terms of article 9, statute 3, of the law of the 22d of August, 1791, and of the article 54 of the law of the 8th Florial, year 11, goods presented at the office of issue are liable to seizure if they are not identically the same as those described on the custom-house discharge. (A. of C. of the 19th of November, 1834.)

It occurred, for instance, that twelve boxes of crushed sugar were forwarded in transit. It was stated on the custom-house discharge that the sugar was white; when it reached its destination it was discovered that the sugar was brown. The custom-house made an attachment. The first board assembled to judge the case granted a replevy, as the statement that the sugar was white being superabundant, evinced no fraudulent design; that the species and quality were alone to be stated, according to the rules of the tariff, to make the declaration valid; and that the requirements of the law were fulfilled by stating the sugar to be crushed. But the court of repeal has decided that the recognizance signed by the interested party, and the custom-house discharge delivered to him in consequence, are correlative documents, which being legally binding on the administration, and that it cannot withdraw itself from its responsibility.—(Circular of the 21st of December, 1834.)

(48) Or if the articles are prohibited, their simple value.—(Dec. Adm. of the 11th of March, 1839.)

The payment of the duty, or the value, is made at the office of departure, in consequence of the recognizance entered into there. But the administration has the right to remit the duty where the deficit does not amount to much, and that it is occasioned by the natural desiccation occurring during the transportation, and particularly in certain seasons.—(Circular of the 10th of March, 1818, No. 373.)

The proportion of the deficiency is ascertained by weighing each package separately.—(Same circular.)

Deficiencies that are evidently not owing to any fraudulent intentions, are simply entered on the custom-house discharge and on the act of discharge. But when there has been any subtraction, even when less than one-tenth, it must be verified by a process verbal, and will render liable the application of the pains and penalties predicated in article 5 of the law of the 17th of December, 1814, or in article 6 of the law of the 9th of February, 1832, according to whether the articles in question are dutiable or prohibited.—(Circulars of the 16th of May, 1818, No. 396, or of the 10th of October, 1832, No. 1,351.)

(49) Vide, in table No. 1, the enumeration of transitable liquids.

Should the deficiencies in oil or in other liquids be discovered to be owing to illicit subtractions effected in the course of their transportation, the pains and penalties predicated in the general laws become applicable.—(Circular of the 24th of July, 1836, No. 1,555.)

(50) The transit of slates is authorized through the *river* offices at St. Menges and Givet, (*Ardennes.*)—(Law of the 2d of July, 1836, article 10.)

Each of these offices have the right to transmit in transit to one of the two others, slates for transit.—(Dec. Adm. of the 12th of November, 1835.)

It being impossible to plumb slates, by virtue of the 7th article of the law of the 17th of December, 1814, it is required that they be entered, examined and enumerated on the custom-house discharge by number, value, and according to the dimensions admitted by the tariff in regard to slates imported by sea.—(Dec. Adm. of the 26th of October, 1835.)

Cordon Office, (*Bureau de cordon.*)—By a decision of the Minister of Finance of the 21st of August, 1839, the cordon office is open to the transit of the following goods:

Silk in cocoons;
Silk, unbleached, raw, and dressed;
Silk wadding, unbleached, dyed and carded;
Copper ore;
Pure copper of the first melting, flattened and hammered;
Copper, with zinc alloy, of the first melting, flattened and hammered;
Lead;
Zinc, with the exception of that which is worked;
Pewter, flattened or hammered;
Iron ore;
Iron castings, (sows,) not excepting those that are prohibited;
Iron bars;
Steel, natural or cast;
Hard and crushed sugars;
Coffee;
Cocoa;
Indigo;
Pepper and pimento;
Cloves;
Cinnamon;
Dye and cabinet woods;
Cotton wool;
Gum;
Resin;
Raw hides;
Raw wool;

Horns;
Table fruits, and oleaginous fruits;
Olive oil;
Tow and hemp.

The transit of these goods is effected under the usual general regulations; only goods entering or issuing through the *cordon* can only use the route of the river Rhone; and their transportation on that part of the river comprised within the radius of the custom-houses, must be by steamboat.—(Circular Manuscript of the 10th of October, 1939.)

END OF VOLUME VI.

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