

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

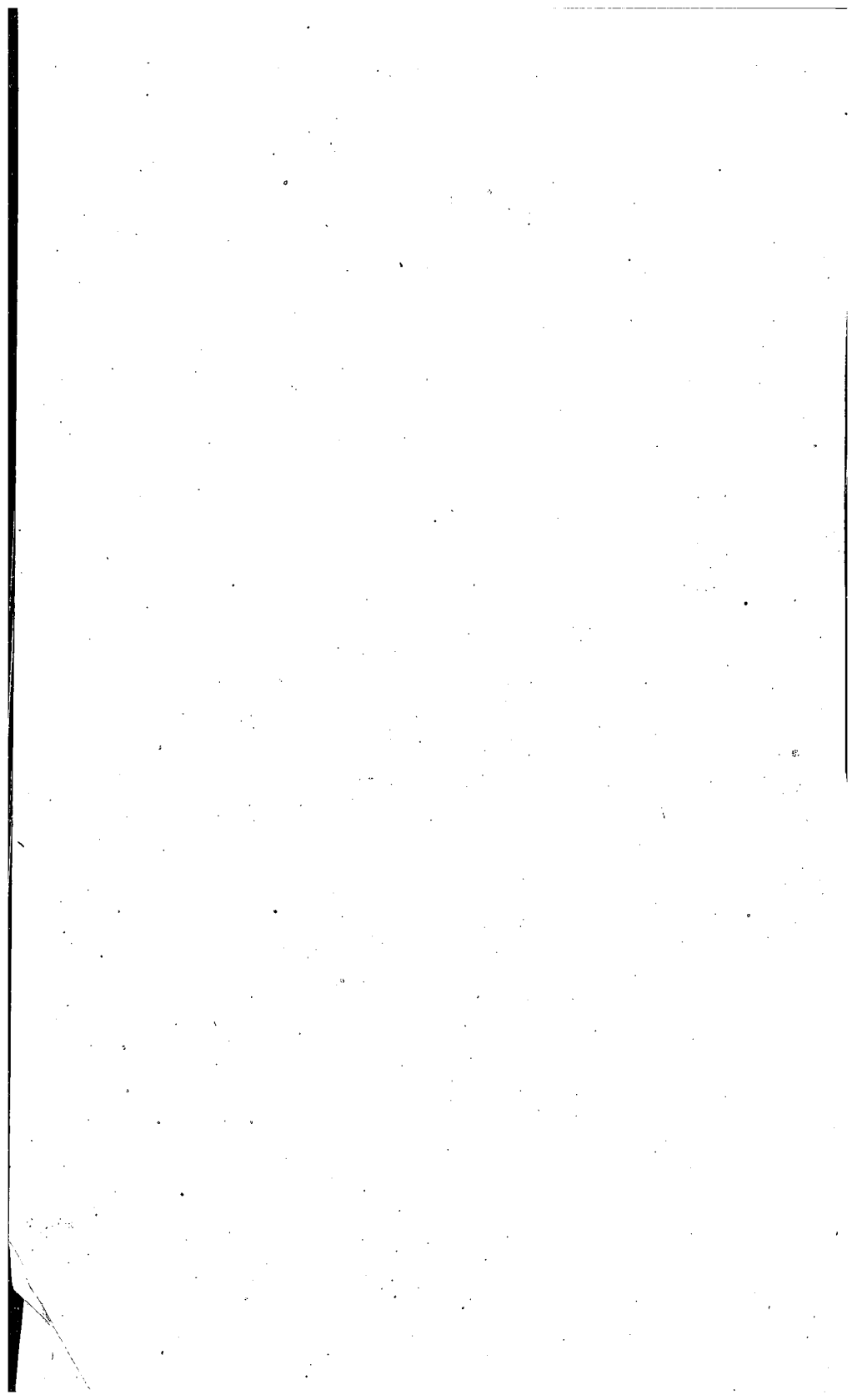
ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON:
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1860.



REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
ON
THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 5, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

DECEMBER 24, 1860.—*Resolved*, That 15,000 extra copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances be printed for the use of the House, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the first day of July, 1859, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1860, the balance in the treasury was..... \$4,339,275 54

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year 1860 were as follows:

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| For the quarter ending September 30, 1859— | | |
| From customs..... | \$15,947,670 62 | |
| From public lands..... | 470,244 62 | |
| From miscellaneous sources | 379,650 61 | |
| From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857..... | 3,611,300 00 | |
| From loan, per act June 14, 1858.... | 210,000 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 20,618,865 85 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| For the quarter ending December 31, 1859— | | |
| From customs..... | 10,785,849 93 | |
| From public lands..... | 445,535 36 | |
| From miscellaneous sources..... | 149,392 76 | |
| From treasury notes, per act December 23, 1857..... | 4,064,500 00 | |
| From loan, per act June 14, 1858.... | 60,000 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 15,505,278 05 |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| Carried forward..... | | 40,463,419 44 |
|----------------------|--|---------------|

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| | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|
| Brought forward | \$40,463,419 | 44 |
| For the quarter ending March 31, 1860— | | |
| From customs..... | \$14,962,783 | 68 |
| From public lands..... | 505,591 | 83 |
| From miscellaneous sources..... | 245,447 | 36 |
| From treasury notes, per act Decem- ber 23, 1857..... | 5,588,200 | 00 |
| From loan, per act June 14, 1858.... | 1,110,000 | 00 |
| | <u>22,412,022</u> | <u>87</u> |
| For the quarter ending June 30, 1860— | | |
| From customs..... | 11,491,207 | 64 |
| From public lands..... | 357,185 | 90 |
| From miscellaneous sources..... | 236,273 | 58 |
| From treasury notes, per act Decem- ber 23, 1857..... | 6,131,200 | 00 |
| | <u>18,215,867</u> | <u>12</u> |
| Making the aggregate means for the service of the fis- cal year ending June 30, 1860..... | <u>81,091,309</u> | <u>43</u> |
| The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows: | | |
| For the quarter ending September 30, 1859..... | 20,007,174 | 76 |
| For the quarter ending December 31, 1859..... | 16,025,526 | 69 |
| For the quarter ending March 31, 1860..... | 20,377,502 | 70 |
| For the quarter ending June 30, 1860 | 21,051,898 | 57 |
| | <u>77,462,102</u> | <u>72</u> |
| Which amount was applied to the respective branches of the public service as follows: | | |
| To civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous ser- vices | 27,969,870 | 84 |
| To service of Interior Department (Indians and pen- sions)..... | 3,955,686 | 59 |
| To service of War Department..... | 16,409,767 | 10 |
| To service of Navy Department. | 11,513,150 | 19 |
| To the public debt | 17,613,628 | 00 |
| As exhibited in detail in statement No. 1..... | <u>77,462,102</u> | <u>72</u> |
| Deducting the expenditures for the fiscal year 1860 from the aggregate receipts during that year, there remained in the treasury on the 1st July, 1860, the balance of..... | 3,629,206 | 71 |
| The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to September 30, 1860, were: | | |
| From customs..... | \$16,119,831 | 22 |
| Carried forward | <u>3,629,206</u> | <u>71</u> |

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| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Brought forward | \$16,119,831 22 | \$3,629,206 71 |
| From public lands | \$281,100 84 | |
| From miscellaneous sources | 318,857 98 | |
| | | <u>16,719,790 04</u> |

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, are :

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| From customs..... | \$40,000,000 00 | |
| From public lands | 2,250,000 00 | |
| From miscellaneous sources | 750,000 00 | |
| From loan authorized June 22, 1860.. | 21,000,000 00 | |
| | | <u>64,000,000 00</u> |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861..... | <u>84,348,996 75</u> |
|--|----------------------|

The expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, that ending 30th September, 1860, were as follows :

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| For civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services | \$6,440,003 77 | |
| For service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions) | 1,679,575 24 | |
| For service of War Department..... | 5,352,771 42 | |
| For service of Navy Department..... | 2,578,678 88 | |
| For payment of creditors of Texas, per act 28th February, 1855..... | 1,282 81 | |
| For redemption of treasury notes..... | 375,400 00 | |
| For interest on public debt..... | 115,560 47 | |
| | | <u>16,543,472 59</u> |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| The estimated expenditures from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according to the report of the Register, are..... | <u>46,935,232 58</u> |
|---|----------------------|

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| The loan of 22d June, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the fiscal year 1861, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of treasury notes; the amount of those notes and interest thereon, deducting \$375,400 redeemed during the first quarter, as stated in the expenditures of that quarter, is..... | <u>20,624,600 00</u> |
|---|----------------------|

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Making the aggregate expenditure ascertained and estimated for the current fiscal year 1861 | <u>84,103,105 17</u> |
| Which amount, deducted from the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of..... | <u>245,891 58</u> |

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, \$46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice, for many years past, the sums drawn from the treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be therefore fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, to that extent.

Estimates for the fiscal year from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Estimated receipts from customs..... | \$60,000,000 00 |
| Estimated receipts from public lands | 3,000,000 00 |
| Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources | 1,250,000 00 |
| Estimated balance in treasury on 1st July, 1861..... | 245,891 58 |
| <hr/> | |
| Aggregate estimated means for fiscal year 1862..... | 64,495,891 58 |
| <hr/> | |
| Estimated expenditures from permanent appropriations | 9,626,386 20 |
| Estimated expenditures from balance of former appropriations not before required..... | 12,198,112 62 |
| Estimates now submitted by the executive departments for appropriation by Congress..... | 46,539,227 29 |
| <hr/> | |
| Aggregate estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1862 | 68,363,726 11 |
| Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, of..... | 3,867,834 53 |
| <hr/> | |

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that instead of the above deficiency of \$3,867,834 53, there will probably remain the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about \$8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditures, for the present and next fiscal years, may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was \$59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included \$4,446,009 26, to meet a deficiency in the Post Office Department, produced by the failure of the post office appropriation bill at the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability

incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of \$59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed \$60,000,000 each, making the amount to be provided for \$120,000,000. The estimated means of the treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, \$63,348,996 75, and for the year ending the 30th June, 1862, \$64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of \$7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of \$400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were \$362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of \$53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal if not greater than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revolution will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things, leaves no data upon which to make calculations. All the elements of prosperity are in existence. Abundant crops, with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country. They are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future developments, that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed, each day, of an in-

creased proportion of treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case. Not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on the 30th of June, 1860, was \$45,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to \$19,690,500, as will appear by reference to table No. 3, hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion, in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the treasury notes that would fall due before the 1st of January, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of three per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d of November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of one per

cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bidders is \$1,099,000.

The question presents itself, What action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due—rapidly coming in for redemption—but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the 3d section of the act, are contained in statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold—in connexion with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par—render it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. The condition of the treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the finan-

cial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties, and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy, either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt, I can only refer them for the views of the department to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, prepared by the department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditure in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connexion the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the Harriet Lane, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country, that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain the same opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should, at all events, be adopted of substituting as rapidly as possible steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say, that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and in my opinion it should be promptly carried out as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857 on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports, that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when by a few simple modifications the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the director of the mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was \$22,673,192 21 in gold, and \$3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was \$23,447,283 35 in gold, and \$3,250,636 26 in silver, together with \$342,000 in cents.

The report of the acting engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction is herewith submitted. It furnishes full details of the progress of the public buildings in course of construction.

The policy adopted by the department in reference to works of this character, and presented in former reports to Congress, has been continued during the past year. My views in reference to these works, and especially on the subject of marine hospitals, have been so often urged upon Congress, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more at this time than to say that each year's observation and experience confirm and strengthen former convictions. Accompanying the report of this officer will be found the action of the department, under the act of March 3, 1857, authorizing the analysis of iron ores. It will be found to be an instructive document on this great material interest of our country.

On the 16th February, 1857, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the "Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiries to be made, by two competent commissioners, into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay, for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States." Under the authority of this law, Professors Henry, Vethake, and R. E. Rogers, were appointed to act as such commissioners. On the 22d June, 1860, an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to carry out the joint resolution of 1857. I herewith communicate the report of these commissioners, and the action of the department on the subject. If the objects which Dr. Barclay proposes to accomplish can be effected, it is difficult to estimate the advantage which would be derived by the government and the public from his discovery. The experiments already made have been attended with such results as to induce the opinion that it will prove entirely successful. Such is the strong conviction of my own mind to that effect, that I do not hesitate to recommend a sufficient appropriation be made to test fully the practicability of the measure, and at the same time to compensate Dr. Barclay liberally for his discovery. There should be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Congress at its last session authorized the appointment of delegates to represent this government in the International Statistical Congress, which met in London in July last. I had on two occasions called the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing uniform standards of weights and measures, a uniform unit of currency, and a uniform mode of preparing and keeping commercial statistics, among the commercial countries of the world. It was with a view to these results that the authority was given for the appointment of delegates to this International Congress. Its action was therefore looked to with much interest, and the most beneficial results were anticipated

from it. I regret to say that these expectations were all disappointed, and from a cause which it is not the province of this report to discuss. The honorable A. B. Longstreet, of South Carolina, was the only delegate from the United States who took his seat in the congress. I herewith submit his report, showing the reason of his withdrawal therefrom on the first day of its session. It is only necessary to say that the withdrawal of Judge Longstreet from the congress, and his refusal to return to its deliberations, received the entire approval of his government.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, presenting the operations of this service for the last year, will be submitted to Congress at an early day.

The accompanying reports from the various bureaus of the department, marked from A to L, contain a detailed statement of their operations during the last fiscal year.

The general operations of the Treasury Department since my last annual report have been of the most satisfactory character. The country had gradually recovered from the revulsion of 1857, and its healthy and prosperous condition was felt in the relief thereby afforded to the public finances. Until within a short period, I had confidently expected to present to Congress at its present session a gratifying statement of the financial condition of the government. A different result, however, has been brought about by causes which could not be foreseen, and if foreseen, could not have been averted by any action of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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No. 1.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows :

From customs, viz :

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|
| During the quarter ending September 30, 1859 | \$15,947,670 62 | |
| During the quarter ending December 31, 1859..... | 10,785,849 93 | |
| During the quarter ending March 31, 1860..... | 14,962,783 68 | |
| During the quarter ending June 30, 1860 | 11,491,207 64 | |
| | | <hr/> \$53,187,511 87 |

From sales of public land, viz :

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| During the quarter ending September 30, 1859 | 470,244 62 | |
| During the quarter ending December 31, 1859..... | 445,535 36 | |
| During the quarter ending March 31, 1860..... | 505,591 83 | |
| During the quarter ending June 30, 1860..... | 357,185 90 | |
| | | <hr/> 1,778,557 71 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources..... | 1,010,764 31 |
| From treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857..... | 19,395,200 00 |
| From loan under act of June 14, 1858..... | 1,380,000 00 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total receipts..... | 76,752,033 89 |
| Balance in the treasury July 1, 1859 | 4,339,275 54 |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Total means..... | <hr/> 81,091,309 43 <hr/> |
|------------------|---------------------------|

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows :

CIVIL.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Legislative, including books | \$2,619,529 43 |
| Executive | 1,826,804 58 |
| Judiciary | 1,181,667 93 |
| Governments in the Territories..... | 183,421 49 |
| Surveyors and their clerks..... | 109,080 24 |
| Officers of the mint and branches, and assay office in New York..... | 106,625 00 |
| Assistant treasurers and their clerks..... | 38,900 55 |
| Supervising and local inspectors, &c. | 82,626 19 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total civil list..... | 6,148,655 41 |

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Salaries of ministers | 276,527 68 |
| Salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation..... | 28,205 35 |
| Intercourse with the Barbary powers | 1,270 12 |
| Salaries of consuls | 252,304 01 |
| Salary of secretaries of legation to China and Turkey as interpreters..... | 9,009 89 |
| Interpreters to consuls in China..... | 3,300 64 |
| Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions..... | 2,878 22 |
| Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad..... | 40,802 74 |
| Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse | 25,545 00 |
| Loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial agents | 8,256 92 |
| Office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade .. | 22,247 77 |
| Purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls | 23,856 38 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Relief and protection of American seamen..... | \$212,023 29 |
| Expenses in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck | 5,000 00 |
| Salary of commissioner to China and consuls to five ports..... | 2,500 00 |
| Salary of commissioner of claims in China..... | 1,875 00 |
| Contingent expenses of the commissioner to China | 155 46 |
| To defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy | 50,000 00 |
| Adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay..... | 4,097 04 |
| Expenses under 1st article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain | 9,135 00 |
| Compensation to commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between the United States and British provinces bounding the Washington Territory..... | 150,000 00 |
| Expenses attendant in the execution of the neutrality act..... | 4,997 35 |
| Suppression of the slave trade..... | 28,303 42 |
| Awards under 15th article of treaty between the United States and Mexico | 1,000 00 |

1,163,291 28

| | |
|---|-------|
| From which deduct excess of repayments above expenditure in account of the appropriation for "preservation of the archives of the several consulates" | 83 77 |
|---|-------|

Total foreign intercourse..... \$1,163,207 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Mint establishment..... | 467,179 89 |
| Contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of the public revenue | 10,334 11 |
| Compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public moneys..... | 1,388 46 |
| Building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories | 3,594 01 |
| Preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States..... | 1,084 55 |
| Expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates of stock..... | 4,332 34 |
| Survey of the Gulf and Atlantic coast of the United States..... | 268,500 00 |
| Survey of the western coast of the United States | 159,500 00 |
| Survey of the Florida reefs and keys | 40,000 00 |
| Running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic with that on the Gulf of Mexico..... | 2,000 00 |
| Fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving in the Coast Survey | 5,000 00 |
| Publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States | 12,000 00 |
| Pay and rations of engineers of seven steamers used in the Coast Survey | 12,000 00 |
| Repairs of the Crawford, &c., used in the Coast Survey..... | 13,000 00 |
| Payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States..... | 42,022 29 |
| Claims not otherwise provided for | 743 86 |
| Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846 | 30,910 14 |
| Results and accounts of the exploring expedition..... | 4,320 00 |
| To replace the works of the exploring expedition destroyed by fire..... | 1,000 00 |
| Payment per act of July 4, 1848, on account of Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina..... | 20,484 46 |
| For mail services performed for the several departments of government, per section 12, act of March 3, 1847 | 200,000 00 |
| For further compensation to the Post Office Department for mail service performed for the two houses of Congress, &c., per act March 3, 1851..... | 500,000 00 |
| To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department | 8,196,009 26 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Interest due to contractors for carrying the mails, &c..... | \$150,000 00 |
| Transportation of mails from New Orleans, <i>via</i> Tehuantepec, to Ventoza and back..... | 120,914 86 |
| Transportation of mails between San Francisco and Olympia | 92,399 76 |
| Transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries..... | 431,096 84 |
| Transportation of mails from Panama to California and Oregon, and back..... | 174,125 00 |
| Transportation of mails across the isthmus of Panama.... | 25,000 00 |
| Expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter by the United States mail connected with the census, per 17th and 23d sections act May 23, 1850..... | 12,000 00 |
| For blanks and other printing, &c., required for taking the eighth census..... | 22,482 30 |
| Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art | 1,700 00 |
| Continuation of the Treasury building | 248,023 84 |
| Lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, &c..... | 3,568 00 |
| Building post offices, court-houses, &c..... | 110,307 35 |
| Public buildings in Territories..... | 16,745 05 |
| Settlement of the claims of the State of Maine, &c..... | 2,300 36 |
| Amount expended by State of Missouri in repelling an invasion of the Osage Indians..... | 19,084 08 |
| Payment of mortgage and interest on property in Pine street, New York | 10,362 40 |
| Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs..... | 3,324,430 53 |
| Repayment to importers of excess of deposits for unascertained duties..... | 814,826 87 |
| Debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances..... | 585,158 39 |
| Refunding duties on foreign merchandise imported..... | 3,275 35 |
| Refunding duties under act to extend the warehousing system..... | 463 84 |
| Refunding duties on fish and other articles under reciprocity treaty with Great Britain..... | 82 36 |
| Refunding duties collected in Mexico from military contributions | 3,902 00 |
| Debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837..... | 8,186 92 |
| Proceeds of the sales of goods, &c., per act of April 2, 1844..... | 843 05 |
| Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines..... | 5,916 57 |
| Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c..... | 5,467 28 |
| Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c..... | 835,373 52 |
| Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c..... | 138,165 79 |
| Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c..... | 36,953 29 |
| Marine hospital establishment..... | 455,593 10 |
| Building marine hospitals..... | 150,547 70 |
| Building custom-houses..... | 455,276 72 |
| Annual repairs of marine hospitals..... | 12,013 62 |
| Annual repairs of custom-houses..... | 6,875 06 |
| Relief of sundry individuals..... | 256,175 79 |
| Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands.. | 298,385 66 |
| Survey of the public lands..... | 287,273 97 |
| Survey of public and private land claims in California .. | 118,938 82 |
| Survey of such of the private claims in New Mexico as shall have been confirmed by Congress, &c..... | 13,070 35 |
| Resurvey of public lands in States where the offices are closed..... | 2,000 00 |
| Preparing unfinished records of public and private surveys..... | 11,038 13 |
| Rent of surveyors general's offices, &c..... | 19,079 22 |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold..... | 67,592 84 |
| Indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals..... | 59,080 43 |
| Three per centum to the State of Illinois | 3,927 12 |
| Five per centum to the State of Louisiana | 12,615 04 |
| Two and three per centum to the State of Alabama..... | 4,614 62 |
| Two and three per centum to the State of Missouri | 431,518 54 |
| Running and marking boundary line between the United States and Texas..... | 30,000 00 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Running and marking western boundary line of Minnesota | \$4,657 48 |
| Special council, &c., in defending the title to public property in California | 38,560 44 |
| Expenses preparatory to taking the eighth census | 8,000 00 |
| Expenses of packing and distributing Congressional journals | 12,000 00 |
| To purchase 2,000 copies of the 11th volume of Statutes at Large | 5,612 50 |
| Patent Office building, north front | 108,000 00 |
| Alterations and repairs of public buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c. | 30,157 00 |
| Compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers in public grounds, &c. | 16,731 50 |
| Compensation of auxiliary guard and policemen, &c. | 18,833 33 |
| Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c., with gas | 47,000 00 |
| Fuel for the President's House | 1,800 00 |
| Refurnishing the President's House | 7,950 98 |
| Making cases in Patent Office to receive books | 3,600 00 |
| Preservation of collections of exploring expeditions | 4,000 00 |
| Collections of agricultural statistics | 40,000 00 |
| Drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents | 6,000 00 |
| Equestrian statue of Washington | 19,000 00 |
| Transporting and placing statue of Washington on pedestal | 10,000 00 |
| Asylum for insane of District of Columbia, &c., purchase of site, &c. | 84,173 00 |
| Support, &c., of insane paupers of District of Columbia, army and navy of United States | 24,500 00 |
| Support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary | 6,000 00 |
| Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind of the District of Columbia | 5,671 56 |
| Penitentiary in the District of Columbia | 22,290 00 |
| Potomac and Eastern branch bridges, compensation to draw-keepers, &c. | 11,362 14 |
| Patent fund | 219,573 53 |
| Sundry items | 8,358 76 |
| Total miscellaneous | \$20,658,007 32 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Indian department | 2,727,655 28 |
| Pensions, military | 956,828 44 |
| Pensions, naval | 135,898 52 |
| Relief of sundry individuals | 135,304 35 |
| Total under the Interior Department | 3,955,686 59 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Army proper | 13,044,559 80 |
| Military Academy | 177,921 10 |
| Arming and equipping the militia | 194,324 92 |
| Armories, arsenals, &c. | 1,182,265 61 |
| Fortifications and other works of defence | 930,245 99 |
| Construction of roads, bridges, &c. | 163,933 44 |
| Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c. | 221,973 23 |
| Pay of militia and volunteers | 25,664 61 |
| Extension of the Capitol of the United States | 213,700 00 |
| Removing the dome of the Capitol | 140,000 00 |
| Continuation of General Post Office building | 55,000 00 |
| Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous | 60,178 40 |
| Total under the War Department | 16,409,767 10 |

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c. | \$5,126,547 20 |
| Increase, repairs, ordnance, and equipment | 1,390,041 23 |
| Contingent expenses | 853,100 34 |
| Navy yards | 634,005 46 |
| Magazines | 103,300 61 |
| Hospitals | 67,546 73 |
| Naval Academy | 51,334 41 |
| Steam mail service | 196,154 09 |
| Six steam frigates | 91,115 39 |
| Five sloops-of-war | 669,812 09 |
| Seven steam sloops and one steamer | 811,792 51 |
| Marine corps, including marine barracks | 609,651 77 |
| Relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous | 903,748 36 |

Total under the Navy Department\$11,513,150 19

PUBLIC DEBT.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Old public debt | 500 00 |
| Redemption of bounty land stock | 300 00 |
| Redemption of stock, loan of 1846 | 2,100 00 |
| Reimbursement of treasury notes issued prior to December 23, 1857, paid in specie | 150 00 |
| Payment to creditors of Texas, per act of September 9, 1850 | 6,563 38 |
| Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857 | 14,426,700 00 |
| Interest on public debt, including treasury notes | 3,177,314 62 |

Total public debt 17,613,628 00

Total expenditures 77,462,102 72

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1860 3,629,206 71

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 21, 1860.*

No. 2.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1 to September 30, 1860, exclusive of trust funds.

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|---------------------------|
| From customs | \$16,119,831 22 |
| From sales of public lands | 281,100 84 |
| From miscellaneous and incidental sources | 318,857 98 |
| | <hr/> 16,719,790 04 <hr/> |
| EXPENDITURES. | |
| Civil—foreign intercourse and miscellaneous | 6,440,003 77 |
| Interior, (pensions and Indian) | 1,679,575 24 |
| War | 5,352,771 42 |
| Navy | 2,578,678 88 |
| Payment to creditors of Texas | \$1,282 81 |
| Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857 | 375,400 00 |
| Interest on public debt, including treasury notes | 115,560 47 |
| | <hr/> 492,243 28 <hr/> |
| | 16,543,272 59 |

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 21, 1860.*

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of public debt of the United States on July 1, 1860.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Loan of 1842 | \$2,883,364 11 |
| Loan of 1847 | 9,415,250 00 |
| Loan of 1848 | 8,908,341 80 |
| Loan of 1858 | 20,000,000 00 |
| Texan indemnity | 3,461,000 00 |
| Loan of 1846 | 1,000 00 |
| Texas debt | 191,016 99 |
| Old funded and unfunded debt | 114,118 54 |
| Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857 | 105,111 64 |
| Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857 | 19,690,500 00 |
| | <hr/> 64,769,703 08 <hr/> |

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1860.*

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

| Articles. | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|--|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Bar iron .....cwt... | 2,163,449 | \$5,352,785 | 1,734,041 | \$4,423,935 | 1,314,626 | \$3,318,913 | 1,904,534 | \$4,184,331 | 2,116,575 | \$4,473,866 |
| Rod iron .....do... | 193,820 | 478,523 | 315,735 | 809,801 | 167,709 | 426,499 | 137,454 | 332,801 | 837,220 | 576,720 |
| Hoop iron .....pounds... | 13,223,639 | 345,094 | 12,070,543 | 324,675 | 9,519,581 | 373,326 | 13,765,795 | 387,198 | 19,222,984 | 518,087 |
| Sheet iron .....do... | 31,387,353 | 814,342 | 36,047,576 | 1,082,389 | 29,523,002 | 945,073 | 27,868,353 | 752,975 | 30,173,670 | 839,065 |
| Pig iron .....cwt... | 1,180,239 | 1,171,085 | 1,035,882 | 1,001,742 | 639,717 | 739,949 | 1,450,346 | 1,049,200 | 1,429,956 | 1,005,865 |
| Old and scrap iron .....do... | 247,769 | 135,112 | 165,006 | 111,680 | 145,153 | 87,113 | 203,372 | 107,702 | 182,782 | 108,227 |
| Railroad iron .....do... | 3,109,916 | 6,179,280 | 3,586,107 | 7,455,596 | 1,514,905 | 2,987,576 | 1,399,312 | 2,274,032 | 2,443,491 | 3,709,376 |
| Wire, cap and bonnet .....pounds... | 155,376 | 4,892 | 162,914 | 6,168 | 174,067 | 6,900 | 231,822 | 14,299 | 236,144 | 11,556 |
| Nails, spikes and tacks .....do... | 2,292,696 | 127,879 | 3,550,330 | 188,756 | 1,483,697 | 100,481 | 660,366 | 84,804 | 1,349,846 | 122,936 |
| Chain cables .....do... | 15,850,788 | 485,568 | 9,874,762 | 293,124 | 5,246,722 | 155,408 | 6,613,280 | 174,701 | 4,932,904 | 130,580 |
| Chain cables .....do... | 921,123 | 39,866 | 842,826 | 32,980 | 190,109 | 8,072 | 301,379 | 13,510 | 286,860 | 9,804 |
| Anchors and parts .....do... | 960,809 | 46,898 | 1,173,877 | 67,926 | 800,620 | 45,275 | 836,750 | 50,805 | 740,331 | 47,894 |
| Anvils and parts .....do... | | 6,810,685 | | 7,521,625 | | 5,360,343 | | 5,574,508 | | 7,248,265 |
| Manufactures of iron and steel .....cwt... | 271,079 | 2,538,323 | 292,154 | 2,633,614 | 214,317 | 1,873,111 | 284,108 | 2,047,730 | 409,966 | 2,724,353 |
| | | 24,580,262 | | 25,954,111 | | 16,328,039 | | 17,048,596 | | 21,526,594 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise imported during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856-'57-'58, and '59, respectively, with the duties accruing thereon; also, the value of articles imported free of duty during the same period, including those made free by the act of March 3, 1857.

FREE UNDER ACT OF 1846.

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| Animals for breed | \$99,263 | \$48,345 | \$81,331 | \$705,787 | \$1,441,665 |
| Bullion, gold | 114,289 | 151,585 | 2,286,099 | 741,608 | 493,187 |
| Bullion, silver | 103,951 | 335,114 | 408,879 | 323,478 | 499,943 |
| Specie, gold | 876,016 | 6,503,051 | 9,279,969 | 1,383,789 | 2,015,599 |
| Specie, silver | 3,113,376 | 5,472,049 | 7,299,549 | 4,985,914 | 5,541,406 |
| Cabinets of coins, medals, &c..... | 127 | 247 | 14 | 386 | 273 |
| Models of inventions and improvements in the arts | 1,953 | 2,997 | 3,866 | 762 | 6,895 |
| Teas | 6,893,891 | 5,757,860 | 6,777,295 | 7,306,916 | 8,803,771 |
| Coffee | 21,514,196 | 22,386,879 | 18,341,081 | 25,063,333 | 21,768,939 |
| Copper in plates suited to sheathing vessels | 377,655 | 351,311 | 111,698 | 156,891 | 87,577 |
| Copper ore | 695,740 | 1,440,314 | 1,131,362 | 1,346,501 | 1,031,493 |
| Cotton, unmanufactured..... | 71,335 | 62,172 | 41,356 | 52,045 | 140,387 |
| Adhesion felt, for sheathing vessels | 9,206 | 20,156 | 10,843 | 56,490 | 46,549 |
| Paintings and statuary of American artists..... | 94,385 | 93,002 | 504,634 | 363,816 | 554,754 |
| Specimens of natural history, &c..... | 3,801 | 3,240 | 2,092 | 4,420 | 9,405 |
| Sheathing metal..... | 646,984 | 748,372 | 183,394 | 376,996 | 345,151 |
| Platina, unmanufactured | 51,465 | 53,714 | 37,581 | 63,006 | 64,572 |
| Plaster, unground | 115,165 | 90,168 | 82,313 | 78,996 | 99,423 |
| Wearing apparel and other personal effects of emigrants and citizens dying abroad | 362,872 | 413,780 | 321,831 | 332,924 | 197,973 |
| Old junk and oakum..... | 37,012 | 85,459 | 62,331 | 32,332 | 112,203 |
| Garden seeds, trees, shrubs, plants, &c..... | 371,264 | 386,504 | 392,410 | 573,889 | 448,309 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Articles the produce of the United States brought back..... | 1,287,831 | 1,201,476 | 1,244,692 | 1,440,497 | 1,157,625 |
| Guano..... | 331,576 | 279,026 | 525,376 | 429,685 | 525,307 |
| Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, seminaries of learning, &c..... | 51,462 | 61,074 | 64,341 | 34,761 | 55,399 |
| All other articles not subject to duty..... | 19,730,891 | 20,781,411 | 15,225,696 | 16,915,925 | 20,934,364 |
| Oil, and products of American fisheries— | | | | | |
| Oils—spermaceti, whale, and other fish..... | | | 199,258 | 591,901 | 642,077 |
| Other products of fisheries..... | | | 137,654 | 139,817 | 112,040 |
| | 56,955,706 | 66,729,306 | 64,756,975 | 63,502,865 | 67,136,286 |

No. 5.—STATEMENT—Continued.

FREE UNDER ACT OF 1857.

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|-------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Value. | Value. | Value. |
| Argols or crude tartar..... | | | | | | | \$66,785 | \$144,999 | \$109,703 |
| Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning..... | | | | | | | 322,456 | 174,829 | 198,095 |
| Bark, Peruvian..... | 15 | \$402,925 | \$60,438 75 | 15 | \$386,252 | \$57,937 80 | 813,184 | 315,292 | 449,575 |
| Bells, old, and bell-metal..... | | | | | | | 473 | 109 | 289 |
| Berries, nuts, &c., including nutgalls, safflower, weld, &c., used in dyeing or composing dyes..... | | | | | | | 12,828 | 76,062 | 50,168 |
| Bismuth..... | | | | | | | 3,266 | 4,771 | 5,786 |
| Bitter apples..... | | | | | | | 1,575 | 1,606 | 1,518 |
| Bolting cloths..... | 25 | 70,146 | 17,536 50 | 25 | 57,602 | 14,400 50 | 107,612 | 76,257 | 89,554 |
| Bone-black..... | 20 | 145 | 29 00 | 20 | 239 | 57 80 | 619 | 960 | 834 |
| Bone, burnt..... | | | | | | | 9,296 | | 28,336 |
| Bone dust..... | | | | | | | | | 15,325 |
| Brass, old..... | } | 5 | 26,887 | 1,344 35 | 5 | 18,153 | 907,65 | { | 12,490 |
| Brass, pigs..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Burr-stones, unmanufactured..... | 10 | 86,979 | 8,697 90 | 10 | 111,211 | 11,121 10 | 65,423 | 56,738 | 67,247 |
| Copper, in bars or pigs..... | } | 5 | 1,388,812 | 69,440 60 | 5 | 1,659,513 | 82,975 65 | { | 745,932 |
| Copper, old..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Dragon's blood..... | | | | | | | 322,619 | 124,006 | 291,027 |
| Dyewood in sticks..... | 5 | 796,802 | 39,840 10 | 5 | 866,048 | 43,302 40 | 223 | 356 | 255 |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 15 | 132,461 | 19,869 15 | 15 | 220,738 | 33,110 70 | 887,486 | 729,596 | 838,186 |
| Glass, old, and fit only to be remanufactured..... | | | | | | | 197,934 | 146,707 | 213,687 |
| Hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal..... | | | | | | | 364 | 301 | 718 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured..... | 5 | 320,100 | 16,005 00 | 5 | 507,483 | 25,374 15 | 500 | | 14 |
| Linseed not embracing flaxseed..... | 20 | 1,741,260 | 348,252 00 | 20 | 3,003,824 | 600,764 80 | 401,387 | 374,037 | 413,421 |
| | | | | | | | 3,243,174 | 2,415,243 | 2,753,411 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|------------|--------------|----|------------|--------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Madder root | } | 5 | 1,671,805 | 83,590 25 | 5 | 1,375,472 | 68,773 60 | { | 78,144 | 44,138 | 35,911 |
| Madder, ground or prepared | | | | | | | | | 643,642 | 2,156,403 | 784,671 |
| Manures, substances expressly used for | | | | | | | | | 56 | 2,258 | 572 |
| Maps and charts | | | | | | | | | 6,562 | 6,969 | 7,150 |
| Palm-leaf, unmanufactured | | | | | | | | | 34,880 | 30,674 | 99,557 |
| Rags of every material except wool | | 5 | 1,239,168 | 61,958 40 | 5 | 1,448,125 | 72,406 25 | | 971,126 | 1,376,777 | 1,540,244 |
| Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured | | | | | | | | | 171,813 | 400,315 | 113,122 |
| Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts | | | | | | | | | 3,889 | 10,109 | 14,793 |
| Silk, raw, or reeled from the cocoon | | 15 | 991,234 | 148,685 10 | 15 | 953,734 | 143,060 10 | | 1,300,065 | 1,330,890 | 1,235,976 |
| Tin, bars | } | 5 | 1,163,735 | 58,186 75 | 5 | 1,023,210 | 51,160 50 | { | 228,426 | 457,032 | 90,594 |
| Tin, blocks | | | | | | | | | 470,023 | 415,303 | 3,228 |
| Tin, pigs | | | | | | | | | 594,258 | 167,446 | 1,036,777 |
| Wool, sheep's, unmanufactured, in value not exceeding 20 cents per pound | | 30 | 1,665,064 | 499,519 20 | 30 | 2,125,744 | 637,723 20 | | 3,843,320 | 4,363,121 | 4,450,658 |
| | | | 11,697,523 | 1,433,393 05 | | 13,757,398 | 1,843,076 20 | | 15,562,300 | 16,218,251 | 15,155,328 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|---|-------|--------------|----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Manufactures of wool— | | | | | | |
| Piece goods, including wool and cotton. | 30 | \$11,683,476 | \$3,505,042 80 | 30 | \$11,009,605 | \$3,302,881 50 |
| Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, silk, and silk and cotton. | 30 | 2,529,771 | 758,931 30 | 30 | 2,246,351 | 673,905 30 |
| Blankets. | 20 | 1,205,300 | 241,060 00 | 20 | 1,630,973 | 326,194 60 |
| Hosiery and articles made on frames. | 30 | 1,173,094 | 351,928 20 | 30 | 1,740,829 | 522,248 70 |
| Worsted piece goods, including cotton and worsted. | 25 | 12,236,275 | 3,059,068 75 | 25 | 11,365,669 | 2,841,417 25 |
| Woollen and worsted yarn. | 25 | 198,746 | 49,686 50 | 25 | 192,147 | 48,036 75 |
| Manufactures of, not specified. | 30 | 505,004 | 151,501 20 | 30 | 693,640 | 308,092 00 |
| Flauncels. | 25 | 100,248 | 25,062 00 | 25 | 105,779 | 26,444 75 |
| Baizes and bockings. | 25 | 117,561 | 29,390 25 | 25 | 119,835 | 29,958 75 |
| Carpeting— | | | | | | |
| Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Brussels, &c. | 30 | 1,929,196 | 578,758 80 | 30 | 1,784,196 | 535,958 80 |
| Not specified. | 30 | 283,122 | 84,936 60 | 30 | 397,094 | 119,128 20 |
| Manufactures of cotton— | | | | | | |
| Piece goods. | 25 | 19,110,752 | 4,777,688 00 | 25 | 21,441,082 | 5,360,270 50 |
| Velvets. | 20 | 565,883 | 113,176 60 | 20 | 678,294 | 135,658 80 |
| Cords, gimps, and galloons. | 30 | 194,005 | 58,201 50 | 30 | 213,824 | 64,147 20 |
| Hosiery and articles made on frames. | 20 | 2,516,848 | 503,369 60 | 20 | 3,210,267 | 642,057 40 |
| Twist, yarn, and thread. | 25 | 1,276,760 | 319,190 00 | 25 | 1,401,153 | 350,288 25 |
| Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton. | 20 | 26,468 | 5,293 60 | 20 | 11,473 | 2,294 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified. | 25 | 2,227,283 | 556,820 75 | 25 | 1,729,613 | 432,403 25 |
| Cottons bleached, printed, painted, or dyed— | | | | | | |
| Piece goods wholly of cotton. | | | | | | |
| All other manufactures wholly of cotton. | | | | | | |
| Silk and manufactures of silk— | | | | | | |
| Piece goods. | 25 | 25,200,651 | 6,300,162 75 | 25 | 22,067,369 | 5,516,842 25 |
| Hosiery and articles made on frames. | 30 | 611,298 | 183,389 40 | 30 | 839,299 | 251,789 70 |
| Sewing silk. | 30 | 250,138 | 75,041 40 | 30 | 211,723 | 63,516 90 |
| Twist. | | | | | | |
| Hats and bonnets. | 30 | 102,827 | 30,848 10 | 30 | 151,192 | 45,357 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified. | 25 | 3,974,974 | 993,743 50 | 25 | 4,442,522 | 1,110,630 50 |
| Floss. | 25 | 16,498 | 4,124 50 | 25 | 30,612 | 7,653 00 |
| Raw. | 15 | 991,234 | 148,685 10 | 15 | 953,734 | 143,060 10 |
| Bolting cloths. | 25 | 70,146 | 17,536 50 | 25 | 57,602 | 14,400 50 |
| Silk and worsted piece goods. | 25 | 1,335,247 | 333,811 75 | 25 | 1,580,246 | 395,061 50 |
| Goats' hair or mohair piece goods. | 25 | 307,328 | 76,832 00 | 25 | 503,993 | 125,998 25 |
| Manufactures of flax— | | | | | | |
| Linens bleached or unbleached. | 20 | 9,849,600 | 1,969,920 00 | 20 | 9,975,338 | 1,995,067 60 |
| Hosiery and articles made on frames. | 30 | 4,921 | 1,476 30 | 30 | 6,912 | 2,073 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified. | 20 | 1,334,942 | 266,986 40 | 20 | 1,459,292 | 291,858 40 |
| Manufactures of hemp— | | | | | | |
| Ticklenburgs, Osanburgs, and burlaps. | 20 | 88,051 | 17,610 20 | 20 | 130,864 | 26,172 80 |
| Articles not specified. | 20 | 124,833 | 24,966 60 | 20 | 360,469 | 72,093 80 |
| Sail duck, Russia, Holland, and ravens. | 20 | 12,850 | 2,570 00 | 20 | 14,180 | 2,836 00 |
| Cotton bagging. | 20 | 27,996 | 5,599 20 | 20 | 14,069 | 2,813 80 |
| Clothing— | | | | | | |
| Ready-made. | 30 | 404,133 | 121,239 90 | 30 | 347,471 | 104,421 30 |
| Articles of wear. | 30 | 1,574,211 | 472,263 30 | 30 | 1,571,517 | 471,455 10 |
| Laces— | | | | | | |
| Thread and insertings. | 20 | 410,591 | 82,118 20 | 20 | 321,961 | 64,392 20 |
| Cotton insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c. | 25 | 1,091,019 | 297,754 75 | 25 | 1,129,754 | 282,438 50 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen. | 30 | 4,664,353 | 1,399,305 90 | 30 | 4,443,175 | 1,332,952 50 |
| Floor cloth, patent painted, &c. | 30 | 8,091 | 2,427 30 | 30 | 9,524 | 2,857 20 |
| Oil-cloth of all kinds. | 30 | 30,050 | 9,015 00 | 30 | 34,761 | 10,428 30 |
| Lastings and mohair cloth for shoes and buttons. | 5 | 106,618 | 5,330 90 | 5 | 99,034 | 4,951 70 |
| Gunny cloth and gunny bags. | 20 | 1,249,167 | 249,833 40 | 20 | 2,139,793 | 427,958 60 |
| Matting, Chinese and other, of flags. | 25 | 221,795 | 55,448 75 | 25 | 207,587 | 51,896 75 |
| Hats, caps, bonnets, flats, braids, and plaits of leghorn, straw, chip, or grass, &c. | 30 | 1,935,254 | 580,576 20 | 30 | 2,246,928 | 674,078 40 |
| Ditto of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for. | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of iron and steel— | | | | | | |
| Muskets and rifles. | 30 | 40,946 | 12,283 80 | 30 | 61,170 | 18,351 00 |
| Fire-arms not specified. | 30 | 576,435 | 172,930 50 | 30 | 541,175 | 162,352 50 |
| Side-arms. | 30 | 3,015 | 904 50 | 30 | 5,294 | 1,588 20 |
| Needles. | 20 | 246,060 | 49,212 00 | 20 | 250,320 | 50,064 00 |
| Cutlery. | 30 | 1,698,094 | 509,428 20 | 30 | 2,140,824 | 642,247 20 |
| Other manufactures and wares of, not specified. | 30 | 4,191,147 | 1,257,344 10 | 30 | 4,475,545 | 1,342,663 50 |
| Cap or bonnet wire. | 30 | 4,892 | 1,467 60 | 30 | 6,168 | 1,850 40 |
| Nails, spikes, tacks, &c. | 30 | 127,879 | 38,363 70 | 30 | 168,756 | 56,626 80 |
| Chain cables. | 30 | 485,568 | 145,670 40 | 30 | 293,124 | 87,937 20 |

Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|-------------|----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 24 | \$7,626,830 | \$1,830,439 20 | 24 | \$11,259,693 | \$2,702,326 32 | 24 | \$12,788,074 | \$3,069,137 76 |
| 24 | 2,002,653 | 480,636 72 | 24 | 2,877,352 | 690,564 48 | 24 | 2,806,987 | 673,676 88 |
| 15 | 1,574,716 | 236,207 40 | 15 | 1,697,386 | 254,607 90 | 15 | 1,665,181 | 249,777 15 |
| 24 | 1,837,561 | 441,014 64 | 24 | 719,415 | 172,659 60 | 24 | 831,627 | 199,590 48 |
| 19 | 10,780,379 | 2,048,272 01 | 19 | 12,289,574 | 2,335,019 06 | 19 | 15,018,351 | 2,853,486 69 |
| 19 | 196,285 | 37,294 15 | 19 | 386,824 | 73,496 56 | 19 | 593,371 | 112,740 49 |
| 24 | 663,372 | 159,209 28 | 24 | 1,853,463 | 444,831 12 | 24 | 1,311,603 | 314,784 72 |
| 19 | 137,687 | 26,160 53 | 19 | 101,911 | 19,363 09 | 19 | 178,890 | 32,989 10 |
| 19 | 124,008 | 23,561 52 | 19 | 136,174 | 25,873 06 | 19 | 200,683 | 38,129 77 |
| 24 | 1,542,600 | 370,224 00 | 24 | 2,200,164 | 528,039 36 | 24 | 2,542,523 | 610,205 52 |
| 19 | 741,077 | 140,804 63 | 19 | 784,964 | 149,143 16 | 19 | 1,163,399 | 231,045 81 |
| 15 | 298,134 | 44,720 10 | 15 | 338,712 | 50,806 80 | 15 | 363,774 | 54,566 10 |
| 24 | 40,969 | 9,832 56 | 24 | 25,570 | 6,136 80 | 24 | 55,862 | 13,406 88 |
| 15 | 2,120,868 | 318,130 20 | 15 | 3,228,036 | 484,205 40 | 15 | 4,310,389 | 646,555 35 |
| 19 | 1,080,671 | 205,327 49 | 19 | 1,913,417 | 363,549 23 | 19 | 1,775,314 | 337,309 66 |
| 15 | 4,818 | 722 70 | 15 | 9,395 | 1,409 25 | 15 | 68,965 | 10,344 75 |
| 19 | 966,017 | 183,543 23 | 19 | 2,383,955 | 452,951 45 | 19 | 2,401,526 | 456,289 94 |
| 24 | 12,391,713 | 2,974,011 12 | 24 | 16,564,533 | 3,975,487 92 | 24 | 20,933,904 | 5,024,136 96 |
| 24 | 320,863 | 77,007 12 | 24 | 1,106,499 | 265,559 76 | 24 | 1,485,003 | 356,400 72 |
| 19 | 16,121,395 | 3,063,065 05 | 19 | 21,182,188 | 4,024,615 72 | 19 | 24,876,075 | 4,726,454 25 |
| 24 | 417,168 | 100,120 32 | 24 | 460,034 | 110,408 16 | 24 | 546,845 | 131,242 80 |
| 24 | 111,912 | 26,858 88 | 24 | 171,683 | 41,203 92 | 24 | 154,572 | 37,097 28 |
| 24 | 11,992 | 2,878 08 | 24 | 75,539 | 18,129 36 | 24 | 80,414 | 19,299 36 |
| 24 | 94,396 | 22,655 04 | 24 | 89,158 | 21,397 92 | 24 | 95,529 | 22,926 96 |
| 19 | 3,207,043 | 609,338 17 | 19 | 4,463,833 | 848,128 27 | 19 | 5,001,406 | 950,267 14 |
| 19 | 16,067 | 3,052 73 | 19 | 14,825 | 2,816 75 | 19 | 12,903 | 2,451 57 |
| 12 | 242,130 | 29,055 60 | 12 | 288,267 | 34,592 04 | 12 | 104,700 | 12,564 00 |
| 19 | 1,249,385 | 237,283 15 | 19 | 1,623,106 | 308,390 14 | 19 | 2,193,376 | 416,741 44 |
| 19 | 515,641 | 97,971 79 | 19 | 613,248 | 116,517 12 | 19 | 909,371 | 172,780 49 |
| 15 | 5,598,571 | 839,785 65 | 15 | 8,958,977 | 1,343,846 55 | 15 | 9,245,816 | 1,386,873 40 |
| 24 | 5,316 | 1,275 84 | 24 | 26,529 | 6,366 96 | 24 | 35,526 | 8,526 24 |
| 15 | 953,436 | 143,015 40 | 15 | 1,355,099 | 203,264 85 | 15 | 1,454,993 | 218,248 95 |
| 15 | 78,749 | 11,812 35 | 15 | 107,159 | 16,073 85 | 15 | 78,405 | 11,760 75 |
| 15 | 520,029 | 78,004 35 | 15 | 297,998 | 44,699 70 | 15 | 657,520 | 98,628 00 |
| 15 | 7,592 | 1,138 80 | 15 | 3,387 | 508 05 | 15 | 20,952 | 3,142 80 |
| 15 | 8,296 | 1,244 40 | 15 | 24,202 | 3,630 30 | 15 | 12,258 | 1,838 70 |
| 24 | 332,024 | 77,285 76 | 24 | 284,849 | 68,363 76 | 24 | 345,721 | 82,973 04 |
| 24 | 961,514 | 230,763 36 | 24 | 1,252,435 | 300,584 40 | 24 | 1,756,237 | 421,496 88 |
| 15 | 189,494 | 28,424 10 | 15 | 276,292 | 41,443 80 | 15 | 397,542 | 59,631 30 |
| 19 | 619,680 | 117,739 20 | 19 | 621,300 | 118,047 00 | 19 | 656,517 | 124,738 23 |
| 24 | 2,845,029 | 682,806 96 | 24 | 3,286,408 | 788,737 92 | 24 | 2,963,616 | 711,267 84 |
| 24 | 1,336 | 320 64 | 24 | 3,385 | 812 40 | 24 | 3,253 | 780 72 |
| 24 | 21,549 | 5,171 76 | 24 | 27,943 | 6,706 32 | 24 | 26,787 | 6,428 88 |
| 4 | 65,090 | 2,603 60 | 4 | 111,760 | 4,470 40 | 4 | 194,010 | 7,760 40 |
| 15 | 1,437,767 | 215,665 05 | 15 | 1,618,866 | 242,829 90 | 15 | 2,082,643 | 312,396 45 |
| 19 | 216,441 | 41,123 79 | 19 | 263,133 | 49,985 27 | 19 | 303,461 | 57,657 59 |
| 24 | 1,182,837 | 283,880 88 | 24 | 1,113,810 | 267,314 40 | 24 | 1,603,237 | 384,776 88 |
| 24 | 14,352 | 3,444 48 | 24 | 32,755 | 7,961 20 | 24 | 44,047 | 10,571 28 |
| 24 | 17,024 | 4,085 76 | 24 | 16,851 | 4,044 24 | 24 | 20,389 | 4,893 36 |
| 24 | 382,610 | 91,826 40 | 24 | 314,519 | 75,484 56 | 24 | 342,642 | 82,234 08 |
| 24 | 4,747 | 1,139 28 | 24 | 5,716 | 1,371 84 | 24 | 11,043 | 2,650 32 |
| 15 | 202,163 | 30,324 45 | 15 | 254,794 | 38,219 10 | 15 | 336,559 | 50,483 85 |
| 24 | 1,489,054 | 357,392 76 | 24 | 1,762,103 | 422,904 72 | 24 | 2,240,905 | 537,817 20 |
| 24 | 2,260,402 | 542,496 48 | 24 | 2,150,625 | 516,159 00 | 24 | 2,682,861 | 643,886 64 |
| 24 | 6,900 | 1,656 00 | 24 | 14,299 | 3,431 76 | 24 | 11,556 | 2,773 44 |
| 24 | 100,461 | 24,115 44 | 24 | 84,804 | 20,352 96 | 24 | 122,936 | 29,504 64 |
| 24 | 155,498 | 37,297 92 | 24 | 174,701 | 41,928 24 | 24 | 130,560 | 31,339 20 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|--|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Manufactures of iron and steel— | | | | | | |
| Mill saws, crosscut and pit saws..... | 30 | \$54,988 | \$16,496 40 | 30 | \$47,297 | \$14,189 10 |
| Anchors and parts thereof..... | 30 | 39,866 | 11,959 80 | 30 | 32,980 | 9,894 00 |
| Anvils and parts thereof..... | 30 | 46,898 | 14,048 40 | 30 | 67,926 | 30,377 80 |
| Bar iron..... | 30 | 5,352,785 | 1,605,835 50 | 30 | 4,423,935 | 1,327,180 50 |
| Rod..... | 30 | 478,593 | 143,556 90 | 30 | 809,901 | 242,970 30 |
| Hoop..... | 30 | 345,094 | 103,528 20 | 30 | 324,675 | 97,402 50 |
| Sheet..... | 30 | 814,342 | 244,302 60 | 30 | 1,082,389 | 324,716 70 |
| Pig..... | 30 | 1,171,085 | 351,325 50 | 30 | 1,001,742 | 300,522 60 |
| Old and scrap..... | 30 | 185,112 | 55,533 60 | 30 | 111,650 | 33,504 90 |
| Railroad..... | 30 | 6,179,280 | 1,853,784 00 | 30 | 7,455,596 | 2,236,678 80 |
| Steel, cast, shear, and German..... | 15 | 1,698,355 | 254,743 25 | 15 | 1,775,292 | 266,293 80 |
| All other..... | 20 | 839,968 | 167,993 60 | 20 | 858,322 | 171,664 40 |
| Manufactures of steel, all other | | | | | | |
| Copper and manufactures of copper— | | | | | | |
| In pigs, bars, and old..... | 5 | 1,388,812 | 69,440 60 | 5 | 1,659,513 | 82,975 65 |
| Wire..... | 30 | 130 | 39 00 | 30 | 681 | 204 30 |
| Braziers..... | 20 | 1,350 | 270 00 | 20 | 1,355 | 271 00 |
| Copper bottoms..... | 20 | 2,356 | 471 20 | 20 | 4,390 | 878 00 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 235,752 | 70,725 60 | 30 | 166,704 | 50,011 20 |
| Rods and bolts..... | 20 | | | 20 | 20 | 4 00 |
| Nails and spikes..... | 20 | 808 | 161 60 | 20 | 1,723 | 344 60 |
| Brass and manufactures of brass— | | | | | | |
| In pigs, bars, and old..... | 5 | 26,887 | 1,344 35 | 5 | 18,153 | 907 65 |
| Wire..... | 30 | 4,359 | 1,307 70 | 30 | 4,663 | 1,458 90 |
| Sheet and rolled..... | 30 | 71 | 21 30 | 30 | 68 | 20 40 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 192,892 | 57,867 60 | 30 | 199,928 | 59,978 40 |
| Tin and manufactures of tin— | | | | | | |
| In pigs and bars..... | 5 | 1,163,735 | 58,186 75 | 5 | 1,023,210 | 51,160 50 |
| In plates and sheets..... | 15 | 4,469,839 | 670,475 85 | 15 | 4,789,538 | 718,430 70 |
| Foil..... | 15 | 25,778 | 3,866 70 | 15 | 21,436 | 3,213 90 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 24,176 | 7,252 80 | 30 | 31,922 | 9,576 60 |
| Lead and manufactures of lead— | | | | | | |
| Pig, bar, sheet, and old..... | 20 | 2,528,014 | 505,602 80 | 20 | 2,305,768 | 461,153 60 |
| Shot..... | 20 | 24,056 | 4,811 20 | 20 | 15,437 | 3,087 40 |
| Pipes..... | 20 | 330 | 66 00 | 20 | 128 | 25 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 1,834 | 550 20 | 30 | 2,076 | 622 80 |
| Pewter, old..... | 5 | 7,739 | 386 95 | 5 | 3,874 | 193 70 |
| Manufactures of..... | 30 | 125 | 40 50 | 30 | 570 | 171 00 |
| Zinc and manufactures of— | | | | | | |
| In pigs..... | 5 | 10,158 | 507 90 | 5 | 44,764 | 2,238 20 |
| In sheet..... | 15 | 357,536 | 53,630 40 | 15 | 546,250 | 81,937 50 |
| In nails..... | 30 | 4,597 | 1,379 10 | 30 | 2,453 | 735 90 |
| Spelter..... | 5 | 527,024 | 265,351 20 | 5 | 447,812 | 22,390 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of gold and silver— | | | | | | |
| Epaulets, wings, lace, galloons, tresses, tassels, &c..... | 30 | 54,784 | 16,435 20 | 30 | 40,438 | 12,131 40 |
| Gold and silver leaf..... | 15 | 16,402 | 2,460 30 | 15 | 29,509 | 4,426 35 |
| Jewelry, real or imitations of..... | 30 | 475,685 | 142,705 50 | 30 | 503,553 | 151,095 90 |
| Gems, set..... | 30 | 7,263 | 2,178 90 | 30 | 4,487 | 1,331 10 |
| Gems, otherwise..... | 10 | 368,955 | 36,895 50 | 10 | 390,357 | 39,035 70 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 77,743 | 23,332 90 | 30 | 78,131 | 23,439 30 |
| Glaziers' diamonds..... | 15 | 1,251 | 187 65 | 15 | 898 | 134 70 |
| Clocks..... | 30 | 52,036 | 15,610 80 | 30 | 79,147 | 23,744 10 |
| Chronometers..... | 10 | 20,246 | 2,024 60 | 10 | 16,442 | 1,644 20 |
| Watches and parts of..... | 10 | 3,800,754 | 380,075 40 | 10 | 3,823,039 | 382,303 90 |
| Watch materials and unfinished parts of watches | | | | | | |
| Metallic pens..... | 30 | 116,155 | 34,846 50 | 30 | 108,661 | 32,598 30 |
| Pins in packs or otherwise..... | 30 | 40,255 | 12,076 50 | 30 | 56,110 | 16,833 00 |
| Buttons, metal..... | 25 | 24,672 | 6,168 00 | 25 | 13,178 | 3,294 50 |
| All other, and button moulds..... | 25 | 816,383 | 204,095 75 | 25 | 912,871 | 228,217 75 |
| Glass and manufactures of glass— | | | | | | |
| Silvered..... | 30 | 330,720 | 99,216 00 | 30 | 243,762 | 73,198 60 |
| Paintings on glass, porcelain and colored..... | 30 | 43,578 | 13,073 40 | 30 | 33,783 | 10,134 90 |
| Polished plate..... | 30 | 473,205 | 141,961 00 | 30 | 525,061 | 157,518 30 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 108,416 | 32,524 80 | 30 | 142,904 | 42,871 20 |
| Glassware, cut..... | 40 | 80,978 | 32,391 20 | 40 | 112,940 | 45,176 00 |
| Glassware, plain..... | 30 | 74,976 | 22,492 80 | 30 | 79,738 | 23,921 40 |
| Watch crystals..... | 30 | 30,036 | 9,010 80 | 30 | 32,170 | 9,651 00 |
| Bottles..... | 30 | 95,292 | 28,587 60 | 30 | 39,225 | 11,767 50 |
| Demijohns..... | 30 | 19,414 | 5,824 20 | 30 | 30,399 | 9,119 70 |
| Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinder | 20 | 488,437 | 97,687 40 | 20 | 641,093 | 128,218 60 |
| Paper and manufactures of paper— | | | | | | |
| Writing paper..... | 30 | 272,010 | 81,603 00 | 30 | 343,240 | 102,972 00 |
| Sheathing paper..... | 20 | 5,530 | 1,106 00 | 20 | | |
| Playing cards..... | 30 | 10,577 | 3,173 10 | 30 | 17,281 | 5,184 30 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

31

Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 24 | \$34,210 | \$8,210 40 | 24 | \$26,495 | \$6,358 80 | 24 | \$7,385 | \$1,772 40 |
| 24 | 8,072 | 1,937 28 | 24 | 13,510 | 3,242 40 | 24 | 9,804 | 2,352 96 |
| 24 | 45,275 | 10,866 00 | 24 | 50,805 | 12,193 20 | 24 | 47,894 | 11,494 56 |
| 24 | 3,318,913 | 796,539 12 | 24 | 4,184,331 | 1,004,229 44 | 24 | 4,473,866 | 1,073,727 84 |
| 24 | 426,499 | 102,359 76 | 24 | 332,801 | 79,872 24 | 24 | 576,720 | 138,412 80 |
| 24 | 273,326 | 65,598 24 | 24 | 387,198 | 92,927 52 | 24 | 518,087 | 124,340 88 |
| 24 | 945,073 | 226,817 52 | 24 | 752,975 | 137,514 00 | 24 | 839,065 | 201,375 60 |
| 24 | 739,949 | 177,587 76 | 24 | 1,049,200 | 251,808 00 | 24 | 1,005,865 | 241,407 60 |
| 24 | 87,113 | 20,907 12 | 24 | 107,702 | 25,848 48 | 24 | 108,227 | 25,974 48 |
| 24 | 2,987,576 | 717,018 24 | 24 | 2,274,032 | 545,767 68 | 24 | 3,769,376 | 890,250 24 |
| 12 | 1,147,773 | 137,732 76 | 12 | 1,141,871 | 137,024 52 | 12 | 1,530,897 | 183,707 64 |
| 15 | 725,338 | 108,800 70 | 15 | 905,859 | 135,878 85 | 15 | 1,193,456 | 179,018 40 |
| 24 | 970,133 | 231,831 92 | 24 | 1,043,405 | 250,417 20 | 24 | 1,606,481 | 385,555 44 |
| Free | 243 | 58 32 | 24 | 5,278 | 1,266 72 | 24 | 602 | 144 48 |
| 15 | 5,194 | 779 10 | 15 | 6,091 | 913 65 | 15 | 1,006 | 150 90 |
| 24 | 104,032 | 24,967 68 | 24 | 109,443 | 26,266 32 | 24 | 21,756 | 5,221 44 |
| 15 | 8 | 1 20 | 15 | | | | | |
| 15 | 68 | 10 20 | 15 | 358 | 53 70 | 15 | 187 | 28 05 |
| Free | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 2,136 | 512 64 | 24 | 160 | 38 40 | 24 | 2,877 | 570 48 |
| .... | 281 | 67 44 | | | | | | |
| .... | 166,935 | 40,064 40 | 24 | 136,139 | 32,673 36 | 24 | 180,191 | 43,245 84 |
| Free | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 3,842,968 | 307,437 44 | 8 | 5,331,147 | 426,491 76 | 8 | 4,630,655 | 370,452 40 |
| 12 | 25,317 | 3,038 04 | 12 | 26,401 | 3,168 12 | 12 | 37,003 | 4,440 36 |
| 24 | 27,675 | 6,642 00 | 24 | 28,638 | 6,873 12 | 24 | 26,939 | 6,465 36 |
| 15 | 1,972,243 | 295,836 45 | 15 | 2,617,770 | 392,665 50 | 15 | 1,835,868 | 275,380 20 |
| 15 | 8,132 | 1,219 80 | 15 | 2,677 | 401 55 | 15 | 6,231 | 934 45 |
| 15 | 1,501 | 225 15 | 15 | 350 | 52 50 | 15 | 4,148 | 622 20 |
| 24 | 855 | 205 20 | 24 | 844 | 202 56 | 24 | 730 | 175 20 |
| 4 | 2,543 | 101 72 | 4 | 784 | 31 36 | 4 | 641 | 25 64 |
| 24 | 2,062 | 494 88 | 24 | 1,605 | 385 20 | 24 | 604 | 144 96 |
| 4 | 28,701 | 1,148 04 | 4 | 117,420 | 4,696 80 | 4 | 20,873 | 834 92 |
| 12 | 209,736 | 25,168 32 | 12 | 556,155 | 66,738 60 | 12 | 504,744 | 60,569 28 |
| 24 | 1,156 | 277 44 | 24 | 878 | 210 72 | 24 | 1,602 | 320 48 |
| 4 | 212,823 | 8,512 92 | 4 | 657,986 | 26,319 44 | 4 | 276,352 | 11,054 08 |
| 24 | 4,865 | 1,167 60 | 24 | 673 | 161 52 | 24 | 787 | 188 88 |
| 24 | 35,294 | 8,470 56 | 24 | 54,417 | 13,060 08 | 24 | 62,283 | 14,947 92 |
| 12 | 40,087 | 4,810 44 | 12 | 73,290 | 8,794 80 | 12 | 75,688 | 9,010 56 |
| 24 | 385,945 | 92,626 80 | 24 | 460,358 | 115,281 12 | 24 | 526,956 | 126,469 44 |
| 24 | 3,915 | 939 60 | 24 | 12,822 | 3,077 28 | 24 | 19,221 | 4,613 04 |
| 4 | 339,241 | 13,569 64 | 4 | 862,985 | 34,519 40 | 4 | 929,869 | 37,194 76 |
| 24 | 55,282 | 13,267 68 | 24 | 41,501 | 9,960 24 | 24 | 48,213 | 11,571 12 |
| 12 | 1,523 | 183 96 | 12 | 2,247 | 269 64 | 12 | 908 | 108 96 |
| 24 | 54,058 | 12,973 92 | 24 | 71,365 | 17,132 40 | 24 | 96,529 | 23,166 96 |
| 8 | 9,090 | 727 20 | 8 | 7,921 | 433 68 | 8 | 4,084 | 326 72 |
| 8 | 2,118,838 | 169,507 04 | 8 | 2,309,337 | 184,746 96 | 8 | 2,788,671 | 223,093 68 |
| 4 | 44,139 | 1,765 56 | 4 | 86,845 | 3,473 80 | 4 | 101,221 | 4,048 84 |
| 24 | 83,630 | 20,071 20 | 24 | 114,817 | 27,566 08 | 24 | 106,147 | 7,475 28 |
| 24 | 33,132 | 7,951 68 | 24 | 50,161 | 12,038 64 | 24 | 49,294 | 11,813 76 |
| 19 | 12,788 | 2,429 72 | 19 | 15,462 | 2,937 78 | 19 | 25,402 | 4,826 38 |
| 19 | 483,141 | 91,796 79 | 19 | 715,670 | 135,977 30 | 19 | 640,229 | 121,643 51 |
| 24 | 198,109 | 47,646 16 | 24 | 290,198 | 69,647 52 | 24 | 427,290 | 102,549 60 |
| 24 | 36,379 | 8,730 96 | 24 | 44,625 | 10,710 00 | 24 | 69,476 | 16,674 24 |
| 24 | 397,310 | 95,354 40 | 24 | 350,561 | 84,134 64 | 24 | 440,129 | 105,630 96 |
| 24 | 138,249 | 33,179 76 | 24 | 135,941 | 32,625 84 | 24 | 166,043 | 39,850 32 |
| 30 | 101,496 | 30,448 80 | 30 | 99,823 | 29,946 90 | 30 | 115,530 | 34,659 00 |
| 24 | 63,681 | 15,253 44 | 24 | 66,006 | 15,841 44 | 24 | 94,769 | 22,744 56 |
| 24 | 35,141 | 8,433 84 | 24 | 26,944 | 6,466 56 | 24 | 33,885 | 8,132 40 |
| 24 | 29,841 | 7,161 84 | 24 | 38,730 | 9,295 20 | 24 | 37,185 | 8,924 40 |
| 24 | 32,016 | 7,683 84 | 24 | 34,262 | 8,222 88 | 24 | 33,479 | 8,034 96 |
| 15 | 626,747 | 94,012 05 | 15 | 696,586 | 104,487 90 | 15 | 755,107 | 113,261 05 |
| 24 | 256,322 | 61,517 28 | 24 | 164,929 | 39,582 96 | 24 | 299,915 | 71,979 20 |
| 15 | | | | | | | 256 | 38 40 |
| 24 | 18,595 | 4,462 80 | 24 | 18,105 | 4,345 20 | 24 | 19,238 | 4,617 16 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|---|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Paper and manufactures of paper— | | | | | | |
| Papier mache, articles and wares of.... | 30 | \$25,051 | \$7,515 30 | 30 | \$33,948 | \$10,184 40 |
| Paper hangings..... | 20 | 228,577 | 45,715 40 | 20 | 254,591 | 50,918 20 |
| Paper boxes and fancy boxes..... | 30 | 36,700 | 11,010 00 | 30 | 36,900 | 11,070 00 |
| Paper and manufactures of, not specified | 30 | 135,167 | 40,550 10 | 30 | 178,228 | 53,468 40 |
| Blank books..... | 20 | 12,940 | 2,568 00 | 20 | 18,884 | 3,776 80 |
| Parchment..... | 30 | 6,049 | 1,814 70 | 30 | 5,750 | 1,725 00 |
| Printed books, magazines, &c.— | | | | | | |
| In English..... | 10 | 560,147 | 56,014 70 | 10 | 663,597 | 66,359 70 |
| In other languages..... | 10 | 180,755 | 18,075 50 | 10 | 179,084 | 17,908 40 |
| Periodicals and illustrated newspapers.. | 10 | 26,263 | 2,626 30 | 10 | 30,497 | 3,049 70 |
| Periodicals and other works in course of republication..... | 20 | 143 | 28 60 | 20 | 326 | 65 20 |
| Engravings..... | 10 | 162,439 | 26,243 90 | 10 | 182,369 | 18,236 90 |
| Mathematical instruments..... | 30 | 38,826 | 11,647 80 | 30 | 34,925 | 10,477 50 |
| Musical instruments..... | 20 | 431,684 | 86,336 80 | 20 | 494,374 | 98,874 80 |
| Daguerreotype plates..... | 30 | 104,057 | 31,217 10 | 30 | 10,968 | 3,290 40 |
| Ink and ink powders..... | 30 | 26,793 | 8,037 90 | 30 | 47,734 | 14,320 20 |
| Leather and manufactures of leather— | | | | | | |
| Tanned, bend, sole, and upper..... | 20 | 1,913,987 | 382,797 40 | 20 | 1,606,458 | 321,291 60 |
| Skins tanned and dressed..... | 20 | 758,758 | 151,751 60 | 20 | 809,273 | 161,854 60 |
| Skivers..... | 20 | 69,212 | 13,842 40 | 20 | 68,194 | 13,638 80 |
| Boots and shoes..... | 30 | 138,372 | 41,511 60 | 30 | 127,651 | 38,295 30 |
| Gloves for men, women, and children.... | 30 | 1,344,550 | 403,365 00 | 30 | 1,559,332 | 467,799 60 |
| Manufactures of, not specified..... | 30 | 310,243 | 93,072 90 | 30 | 459,161 | 137,748 30 |
| Japanned leather or skins of all kinds.... | | | | | | |
| Wares— | | | | | | |
| China, porcelain, earthen and stone.... | 30 | 3,347,884 | 1,004,365 20 | 30 | 4,037,064 | 1,211,119 20 |
| Plated or gilt..... | 30 | 160,198 | 48,059 40 | 30 | 160,824 | 48,247 20 |
| Japanned..... | 30 | 39,605 | 11,881 50 | 30 | 46,333 | 13,899 90 |
| Britannia..... | 30 | 8,198 | 2,459 40 | 30 | 8,984 | 2,695 20 |
| Chemical earthen or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons..... | 15 | | | 15 | | |
| Silver plated metal..... | 30 | 2,218 | 665 40 | 30 | 1,993 | 597 90 |
| Silver plated wire..... | 30 | 7,064 | 2,125 20 | 30 | 2,948 | 884 40 |
| Saddlery— | | | | | | |
| Common tinned or japanned..... | 15 | 65,359 | 13,071 80 | 15 | 82,731 | 16,546 10 |
| Plated, brass, or polished steel..... | 30 | 154,054 | 46,216 20 | 30 | 195,164 | 58,549 20 |
| Furs— | | | | | | |
| Undressed on the skin..... | 10 | 665,607 | 66,560 70 | 10 | 518,792 | 51,879 20 |
| Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, upon the skin..... | 10 | 1,755,704 | 175,570 40 | 10 | 1,572,388 | 157,238 80 |
| Dressed on the skin..... | 20 | 157,200 | 31,440 00 | 20 | 214,405 | 42,881 00 |
| Manufactures of fur..... | 30 | 41,924 | 12,577 20 | 30 | 49,955 | 14,986 80 |
| Wood, manufactures of— | | | | | | |
| Cabinet and household furniture..... | 30 | 46,781 | 14,034 30 | 30 | 47,696 | 14,308 90 |
| Cedar, mahogany, rose, and satin wood.. | 40 | 22,307 | 8,932 80 | 40 | 15,185 | 6,074 00 |
| Willow..... | 30 | 125,608 | 37,742 40 | 30 | 175,484 | 52,645 20 |
| Other manufactures of..... | 30 | 429,915 | 128,974 50 | 30 | 391,179 | 117,353 70 |
| Wood, unmanufactured— | | | | | | |
| Cedar, granadilla, mahogany, &c..... | 20 | 440,246 | 88,049 20 | 20 | 518,251 | 103,650 20 |
| Willow..... | 20 | 36,554 | 7,310 80 | 20 | 41,773 | 8,354 60 |
| Fire-wood and other, not specified..... | 30 | 25,157 | 7,547 10 | 30 | 29,457 | 8,837 10 |
| Dye-wood in stick..... | 5 | 796,802 | 39,840 10 | 5 | 866,048 | 43,302 40 |
| Bark of the cork tree: corks..... | 30 | 202,567 | 60,770 10 | 30 | 209,572 | 62,871 60 |
| manufactures of unmanufactured. | 15 | 9,130 | 1,369 50 | 15 | 17,692 | 2,653 80 |
| Ivory— | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of..... | 30 | 18,520 | 5,556 00 | 30 | 17,239 | 5,171 70 |
| Unmanufactured..... | 5 | 320,100 | 16,005 00 | 5 | 507,483 | 25,374 15 |
| Marble— | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of..... | 30 | 38,054 | 11,416 20 | 30 | 25,253 | 7,575 90 |
| Unmanufactured..... | 20 | 177,967 | 35,593 40 | 20 | 201,978 | 40,395 60 |
| Burr-stones..... | 10 | 86,979 | 8,697 90 | 10 | 111,211 | 11,121 10 |
| Quicksilver..... | 20 | 3,625 | 725 00 | 20 | 961 | 192 20 |
| Brushes and brooms..... | 30 | 252,643 | 75,792 30 | 30 | 283,968 | 85,190 40 |
| Black lead pencils..... | 30 | 72,687 | 21,806 10 | 30 | 88,089 | 26,426 70 |
| Slates of all kinds..... | 25 | 86,248 | 21,562 00 | 25 | 96,176 | 24,044 00 |
| Raw hides and skins..... | 5 | 8,083,292 | 404,164 60 | 5 | 10,010,090 | 500,504 50 |
| Boots and shoes other than leather..... | 30 | 32,742 | 9,822 60 | 30 | 30,525 | 9,157 56 |
| India-rubber— | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of..... | 30 | 97,796 | 29,338 80 | 30 | 180,585 | 53,175 50 |
| Unmanufactured..... | 10 | 1,045,576 | 104,557 60 | 10 | 832,058 | 83,205 80 |
| Hair— | | | | | | |
| Manufactured..... | 30 | 129,860 | 38,958 00 | 30 | 129,571 | 38,871 30 |
| Unmanufactured..... | 10 | 427,870 | 42,787 00 | 10 | 453,705 | 45,370 50 |
| Grass cloth..... | 25 | 29,387 | 7,346 75 | 25 | 43,604 | 10,951 00 |

Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 24 | \$22,954 | \$5,508 96 | 24 | \$16,218 | \$3,892 32 | 24 | \$19,884 | \$4,772 16 |
| 15 | 104,758 | 15,713 70 | 15 | 143,722 | 21,558 30 | 15 | 144,400 | 21,660 00 |
| 24 | 33,523 | 8,045 52 | 24 | 29,505 | 7,081 20 | 24 | 29,968 | 7,193 32 |
| 24 | 123,169 | 29,560 56 | 24 | 232,676 | 55,890 24 | 24 | 191,332 | 45,919 68 |
| 15 | 18,343 | 2,751 45 | 15 | 13,465 | 2,019 75 | 15 | 18,770 | 2,815 50 |
| 24 | 4,340 | 1,041 60 | 24 | 5,150 | 1,236 00 | 24 | 5,528 | 1,326 72 |
| 8 | 456,450 | 36,516 00 | 8 | 427,280 | 34,182 40 | 8 | 599,675 | 47,774 00 |
| 8 | 175,508 | 14,040 64 | 8 | 261,925 | 20,954 00 | 8 | 295,811 | 23,664 88 |
| 8 | 21,964 | 1,757 12 | 8 | 25,565 | 2,045 20 | 8 | 31,449 | 2,415 92 |
| 15 | 158 | 23 70 | 15 | | | 15 | 36 | 5 40 |
| 8 | 133,059 | 10,644 72 | 8 | 132,844 | 10,627 52 | 8 | 120,790 | 9,663 20 |
| 24 | 21,437 | 5,144 88 | 24 | 18,975 | 4,554 00 | 24 | 13,950 | 3,348 00 |
| 15 | 378,928 | 56,839 20 | 15 | 393,715 | 59,057 15 | 15 | 489,952 | 73,492 80 |
| 24 | 1,828 | 438 72 | 24 | 14,168 | 3,400 32 | 24 | 15 | 3 60 |
| 24 | 23,410 | 5,618 40 | 24 | 36,773 | 8,825 52 | 24 | 49,113 | 5,787 12 |
| 15 | 1,259,711 | 188,956 65 | 15 | 2,358,794 | 353,819 10 | 15 | 1,454,687 | 218,203 05 |
| 15 | 806,412 | 120,961 80 | 15 | 1,994,777 | 299,216 55 | 15 | 1,120,481 | 168,072 15 |
| 15 | 35,976 | 5,396 40 | 15 | 120,978 | 18,146 70 | 15 | 157,762 | 23,664 30 |
| 24 | 87,101 | 20,904 24 | 24 | 123,666 | 29,679 84 | 24 | 134,520 | 32,984 80 |
| 24 | 1,449,672 | 347,921 28 | 24 | 1,337,993 | 321,118 32 | 24 | 1,543,429 | 370,421 96 |
| 24 | 278,946 | 66,947 04 | 24 | 386,722 | 92,813 28 | 24 | 551,605 | 132,385 20 |
| 19 | 226,142 | 42,966 98 | 19 | 226,022 | 42,944 18 | 19 | 149,208 | 28,349 52 |
| 24 | 3,215,236 | 771,656 64 | 24 | 3,416,714 | 820,011 36 | 24 | 4,387,838 | 1,053,081 12 |
| 24 | 95,991 | 23,037 84 | 24 | 122,078 | 29,298 72 | 24 | 131,728 | 31,614 72 |
| 24 | 29,863 | 7,167 12 | 24 | 25,673 | 6,161 52 | 24 | 30,125 | 7,230 00 |
| 24 | 4,275 | 1,026 00 | 24 | 7,966 | 1,911 84 | 24 | 1,353 | 324 72 |
| 15 | 18,959 | 2,843 85 | 15 | 17,318 | 2,597 70 | 15 | 19,974 | 2,992 05 |
| 24 | 6,731 | 1,615 44 | 24 | 1,296 | 311 04 | 24 | 329 | 78 96 |
| 24 | 8,439 | 2,025 36 | 24 | 26,203 | 6,288 72 | 24 | 43,188 | 11,365 12 |
| 15 | 56,669 | 8,500 35 | 15 | 59,653 | 8,947 95 | 15 | 78,419 | 11,762 85 |
| 24 | 138,490 | 33,237 60 | 24 | 138,814 | 33,315 36 | 24 | 177,083 | 42,499 92 |
| 8 | 321,935 | 25,754 80 | 8 | 366,722 | 29,377 76 | 8 | 297,414 | 23,791 12 |
| 8 | 876,156 | 70,092 48 | 8 | 2,448,127 | 195,850 16 | 8 | 195,171 | 15,613 68 |
| 15 | 199,714 | 29,957 10 | 15 | 150,076 | 22,511 40 | 15 | 195,171 | 29,295 65 |
| 24 | 54,412 | 13,058 88 | 24 | 91,996 | 22,079 04 | 24 | 122,437 | 29,384 88 |
| 24 | 51,958 | 12,469 92 | 24 | 43,171 | 10,361 04 | 24 | 50,680 | 12,163 20 |
| 30 | 25,348 | 7,604 40 | 30 | 28,846 | 8,653 80 | 30 | 17,872 | 5,361 60 |
| 24 | 112,725 | 27,054 00 | 24 | 125,677 | 30,162 48 | 24 | 143,495 | 34,438 80 |
| 24 | 288,334 | 69,200 16 | 24 | 239,057 | 57,373 68 | 24 | 297,708 | 71,464 32 |
| 8 | 384,274 | 30,741 92 | 8 | 485,912 | 38,872 96 | 8 | 658,834 | 52,706 72 |
| 15 | 35,141 | 5,271 15 | 15 | 38,359 | 5,753 85 | 15 | 39,556 | 5,933 45 |
| 24 | 5,057 | 1,213 68 | 24 | 758 | 181 92 | 24 | 3,634 | 920 16 |
| free | | | free | | | free | | |
| 24 | 167,181 | 40,122 44 | 24 | 167,892 | 40,294 08 | 24 | 260,924 | 62,622 72 |
| 24 | 86 | 20 64 | 24 | | | 24 | 59 | 14 16 |
| 4 | 13,922 | 656 88 | 4 | 34,174 | 1,366 96 | 4 | 52,357 | 2,094 28 |
| 24 | 15,094 | 3,622 56 | 24 | 15,456 | 3,709 44 | 24 | 14,071 | 3,377 04 |
| free | | | free | | | free | | |
| 24 | 16,491 | 3,957 84 | 24 | 27,750 | 6,660 00 | 24 | 33,808 | 8,113 92 |
| 15 | 167,634 | 25,145 10 | 15 | 171,753 | 25,762 95 | 15 | 223,436 | 33,515 40 |
| free | | | free | | | free | | |
| 15 | 1,029 | 154 35 | 15 | 93,217 | 13,982 55 | 15 | 16,742 | 2,511 30 |
| 24 | 170,078 | 40,818 72 | 24 | 231,781 | 55,627 44 | 24 | 323,322 | 77,597 28 |
| 24 | 33,779 | 22,506 96 | 24 | 129,312 | 31,034 88 | 24 | 132,399 | 31,775 76 |
| 19 | 85,775 | 16,297 25 | 19 | 92,088 | 17,496 72 | 19 | 205,244 | 38,989 36 |
| 4 | 9,884,358 | 395,374 32 | 4 | 13,011,326 | 520,453 04 | 4 | 9,524,706 | 380,988 24 |
| 24 | 30,754 | 7,380 96 | 24 | 22,077 | 5,298 48 | 24 | 29,764 | 7,143 36 |
| 24 | 89,245 | 21,418 80 | 24 | 190,314 | 45,675 36 | 24 | 243,296 | 58,391 04 |
| 4 | 666,583 | 26,663 32 | 4 | 971,489 | 38,859 56 | 4 | 1,426,326 | 57,053 04 |
| 24 | 67,725 | 16,254 00 | 24 | 111,958 | 26,869 92 | 24 | 97,615 | 23,427 60 |
| 8 | 268,472 | 21,477 76 | 8 | 378,050 | 30,244 00 | 8 | 381,764 | 31,341 12 |
| 19 | 32,144 | 6,107 36 | 19 | 9,917 | 1,884 23 | 19 | 7,441 | 1,413 79 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|---|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of silk and other | 30 | \$69,274 | \$20,782 20 | 30 | \$65,360 | \$19,608 00 |
| Flaxseed or linseed | 20 | 1,741,260 | 348,252 00 | 20 | 3,003,824 | 600,764 80 |
| Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, and mohair | 20 | 13,184 | 2,636 80 | 20 | 575 | 115 00 |
| Wool | 30 | 1,665,064 | 499,519 20 | 20 | 2,125,744 | 637,723 20 |
| Wines, in casks— | | | | | | |
| Burgundy | 40 | 5,863 | 2,345 20 | 40 | 21,637 | 8,650 80 |
| Madeira | 40 | 32,031 | 12,812 40 | 40 | 65,880 | 26,352 00 |
| Sherry and St. Lucar | 40 | 270,317 | 108,126 80 | 40 | 364,906 | 145,962 40 |
| Port | 40 | 158,729 | 63,491 60 | 40 | 407,564 | 163,025 60 |
| Claret | 40 | 561,440 | 224,576 00 | 40 | 669,403 | 267,761 20 |
| Teneriffe and other Canary | 40 | 3,389 | 1,352 00 | 40 | 565 | 226 00 |
| Fayal and other Azores | 40 | 7,795 | 3,118 00 | 40 | 4,704 | 1,881 60 |
| Sicily and other Mediterranean | 40 | 61,954 | 24,781 60 | 40 | 133,894 | 53,557 60 |
| Austria and other of Germany | 40 | 19,749 | 7,899 60 | 40 | 27,259 | 10,903 60 |
| Red wines not enumerated | 40 | 279,248 | 111,699 20 | 40 | 500,527 | 200,210 80 |
| White wines not enumerated | 40 | 158,575 | 63,430 00 | 40 | 252,584 | 101,033 60 |
| Wine, in bottles— | | | | | | |
| Burgundy | 40 | 5,715 | 2,286 00 | 40 | 7,064 | 2,825 60 |
| Madeira | 40 | 3,597 | 1,438 80 | 40 | 2,734 | 1,093 60 |
| Sherry | 40 | 16,893 | 6,757 20 | 40 | 11,139 | 4,455 60 |
| Port | 40 | 9,590 | 3,836 00 | 40 | 16,837 | 6,734 80 |
| Claret | 40 | 305,912 | 132,364 80 | 40 | 365,807 | 146,322 80 |
| Champagne | 40 | 970,706 | 386,282 40 | 40 | 1,148,469 | 459,387 60 |
| All other | 40 | 292,946 | 117,178 40 | 40 | 273,242 | 109,296 80 |
| Spirits, foreign distilled— | | | | | | |
| Brandy | 100 | 2,859,342 | 2,859,342 00 | 100 | 2,537,262 | 2,527,262 00 |
| From grain | 100 | 772,276 | 772,276 00 | 100 | 1,125,160 | 1,125,160 00 |
| From other materials | 100 | 288,494 | 288,494 00 | 100 | 218,907 | 218,907 00 |
| Cordials | 100 | 81,463 | 81,463 00 | 100 | 92,396 | 92,396 00 |
| Beer, ale, and porter— | | | | | | |
| In casks | 30 | 190,554 | 57,166 90 | 30 | 221,290 | 66,387 00 |
| In bottles | 30 | 520,343 | 156,102 90 | 30 | 628,550 | 188,565 00 |
| Honey | 30 | 169,643 | 50,892 90 | 30 | 202,436 | 60,730 80 |
| Molasses | 30 | 4,334,668 | 1,300,400 40 | 30 | 8,259,175 | 2,477,752 50 |
| Oil and bone of foreign fishing— | | | | | | |
| Spermaceti | 20 | 73 | 14 60 | 20 | 413 | 82 60 |
| Whale and other fish | 20 | 7,971 | 1,594 20 | 20 | 17,280 | 3,456 00 |
| Whalebone | 20 | 610 | 122 00 | 20 | 251 | 50 40 |
| Oil— | | | | | | |
| Olive, in casks | 30 | 94,163 | 28,249 90 | 30 | 74,028 | 22,202 40 |
| Olive, in bottles | 30 | 376,356 | 112,906 80 | 30 | 347,396 | 104,218 80 |
| Castor | 20 | 96,371 | 19,274 20 | 20 | 102,502 | 20,500 40 |
| Linseed | 20 | 1,063,771 | 212,734 20 | 20 | 958,200 | 191,640 00 |
| Rapeseed and hempseed | 20 | 26,156 | 5,231 20 | 20 | 11,601 | 2,320 20 |
| Palm | 10 | 416,317 | 41,631 70 | 10 | 337,881 | 33,788 10 |
| Neatsfoot and other animal | 20 | 276 | 55 20 | 20 | 153 | 30 60 |
| Essential oils | 30 | 119,438 | 35,831 40 | 30 | 146,872 | 44,061 60 |
| Tea and coffee from places other than those of their production, and not excepted by treaty stipulations— | | | | | | |
| Tea | 20 | 39,323 | 7,864 60 | 20 | 17,315 | 3,463 00 |
| Coffee | 20 | 59,362 | 11,872 40 | 20 | 39,879 | 7,975 80 |
| Cocoa | 10 | 116,076 | 11,607 60 | 10 | 187,016 | 18,701 60 |
| Sugars— | | | | | | |
| Brown | 30 | 22,400,353 | 6,720,105 90 | 30 | 42,614,604 | 12,784,381 20 |
| White, clayed or powdered | 30 | 61,504 | 18,451 20 | 30 | 86,820 | 26,046 00 |
| Loaf and other refined | 30 | 68,109 | 20,432 70 | 30 | 68,906 | 20,671 80 |
| Candy | 30 | 4,239 | 1,271 70 | 30 | 1,887 | 566 10 |
| Sirup of sugar cane | 30 | 4,448 | 1,334 40 | 30 | 4,284 | 1,285 20 |
| Fruits— | | | | | | |
| Almonds | 40 | 334,529 | 133,811 60 | 40 | 209,605 | 83,842 00 |
| Currants | 40 | 127,089 | 50,835 60 | 40 | 151,418 | 60,567 20 |
| Prunes | 40 | 56,494 | 22,597 60 | 40 | 108,994 | 43,597 60 |
| Plums | 30 | 64,873 | 25,461 90 | 30 | 118,059 | 35,417 70 |
| Figs | 40 | 233,181 | 92,272 40 | 40 | 212,207 | 84,882 80 |
| Dates | 40 | 21,399 | 8,559 60 | 40 | 17,046 | 6,819 20 |
| Raisins | 40 | 864,219 | 345,687 60 | 40 | 937,460 | 374,984 00 |
| Oranges, lemons, and limes | 20 | 640,670 | 126,134 00 | 20 | 640,544 | 128,108 80 |
| Other green fruit | 20 | 117,889 | 23,577 80 | 20 | 151,587 | 30,317 40 |
| Preserved fruit | 40 | 124,480 | 49,792 00 | 40 | 102,557 | 41,022 80 |
| Nuts not specified | 30 | 157,801 | 47,340 30 | 30 | 183,144 | 54,943 20 |
| Cocoanuts, (N. E.) | | | | | | |
| Spices— | | | | | | |
| Mace | 40 | 23,909 | 9,563 60 | 40 | 26,754 | 10,701 60 |
| Nutmegs | 40 | 326,133 | 120,453 20 | 40 | 254,637 | 101,854 80 |
| Cinnamon | 30 | 21,145 | 6,343 50 | 30 | 18,865 | 5,659 50 |

Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 24 | \$47,790 | \$11,469 60 | 24 | \$67,420 | \$16,180 80 | 24 | \$68,882 | \$16,531 68 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 549 | 82 35 | 15 | 649 | 97 35 |
| 15 | 1,371 | 205 65 | 15 | 52,892 | 7,933 80 | 15 | 1,219 | 182 85 |
| 24 | 179,315 | 43,035 60 | 24 | 81,833 | 19,639 92 | 24 | 391,494 | 93,958 56 |
| 30 | 10,864 | 3,259 20 | 30 | 17,782 | 5,334 60 | 30 | 23,881 | 7,164 30 |
| 30 | 72,429 | 21,728 70 | 30 | 52,902 | 15,870 60 | 30 | 63,338 | 18,001 40 |
| 30 | 343,100 | 192,930 00 | 30 | 262,849 | 78,854 70 | 30 | 430,799 | 129,239 70 |
| 30 | 226,781 | 68,034 30 | 30 | 88,217 | 26,465 10 | 30 | 214,925 | 64,477 50 |
| 30 | 385,750 | 115,725 00 | 30 | 524,023 | 157,206 90 | 30 | 809,757 | 242,927 10 |
| 30 | 3,377 | 1,013 10 | 30 | 173 | 51 90 | 30 | 280 | 84 00 |
| 30 | 10,409 | 3,122 70 | 30 | 28 | 26 40 | 30 | 2,404 | 721 20 |
| 30 | 56,612 | 16,983 60 | 30 | 37,699 | 11,129 70 | 30 | 36,395 | 10,918 50 |
| 30 | 46,733 | 14,019 80 | 30 | 116,478 | 34,941 90 | 30 | 118,935 | 35,680 50 |
| 30 | 421,368 | 126,410 40 | 30 | 288,677 | 86,603 10 | 30 | 486,999 | 146,099 70 |
| 30 | 285,125 | 85,537 50 | 30 | 299,121 | 89,736 30 | 30 | 462,415 | 138,724 50 |
| 30 | 2,714 | 814 20 | 30 | 3,788 | 1,136 40 | 30 | 7,043 | 2,112 90 |
| 30 | 1,600 | 480 00 | 30 | 1,702 | 510 60 | 30 | 7,275 | 2,182 50 |
| 30 | 10,059 | 3,017 70 | 30 | 11,743 | 3,522 90 | 30 | 9,496 | 2,848 80 |
| 30 | 7,901 | 2,370 30 | 30 | 14,453 | 4,335 90 | 30 | 15,072 | 4,521 60 |
| 30 | 227,246 | 68,173 80 | 30 | 262,682 | 78,804 60 | 30 | 419,983 | 125,994 90 |
| 30 | 860,942 | 258,282 60 | 30 | 1,385,760 | 415,728 00 | 30 | 1,345,812 | 403,743 60 |
| 30 | 273,378 | 82,013 40 | 30 | 240,616 | 72,184 80 | 30 | 320,310 | 96,093 00 |
| 30 | 2,232,452 | 669,735 60 | 30 | 3,262,058 | 978,617 40 | 30 | 3,937,698 | 1,181,309 40 |
| 30 | 1,158,517 | 347,555 10 | 30 | 1,465,243 | 439,572 90 | 30 | 1,211,335 | 363,400 50 |
| 30 | 324,905 | 97,471 50 | 30 | 444,207 | 133,262 10 | 30 | 350,209 | 105,062 70 |
| 30 | 104,269 | 31,280 70 | 30 | 138,173 | 41,451 90 | 30 | 169,071 | 50,721 30 |
| 24 | 146,095 | 35,062 80 | 24 | 138,224 | 33,173 76 | 24 | 102,541 | 24,609 84 |
| 24 | 485,039 | 116,409 36 | 24 | 632,975 | 151,914 00 | 24 | 688,229 | 165,174 96 |
| 24 | 149,915 | 35,979 60 | 24 | 196,751 | 47,220 24 | 24 | 163,027 | 40,126 48 |
| 24 | 4,116,759 | 988,022 16 | 24 | 5,062,850 | 1,215,084 00 | 24 | 5,214,321 | 1,251,437 04 |
| 15 | 157 | 23 55 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 144 | 21 60 |
| 15 | 18,470 | 2,770 50 | 15 | 3,504 | 525 60 | 15 | 41,759 | 6,263 85 |
| 15 | 13,475 | 2,021 25 | 15 | 888 | 133 20 | 15 | 345 | 51 75 |
| 24 | 110,172 | 26,441 28 | 24 | 146,485 | 35,156 40 | 24 | 75,530 | 18,137 20 |
| 24 | 199,615 | 47,907 60 | 24 | 389,490 | 93,477 60 | 24 | 373,141 | 59,553 84 |
| 15 | 143,458 | 21,518 70 | 15 | 133,135 | 19,970 40 | 15 | 139,647 | 29,047 05 |
| 15 | 164,757 | 24,713 55 | 15 | 695,172 | 104,275 80 | 15 | 402,908 | 60,436 20 |
| 15 | 14,531 | 2,179 65 | 15 | 18,343 | 2,751 45 | 15 | 28,866 | 4,389 90 |
| 4 | 405,681 | 16,227 24 | 4 | 453,538 | 18,141 52 | 4 | 599,355 | 23,974 20 |
| 15 | 4,127 | 619 05 | 15 | 656 | 98 40 | 15 | 152 | 22 80 |
| 24 | 231,736 | 55,616 64 | 24 | 308,126 | 73,950 24 | 24 | 258,815 | 62,115 60 |
| 15 | 484,520 | 72,678 00 | 15 | 81,825 | 12,273 75 | 15 | 111,556 | 16,733 40 |
| 15 | 28,759 | 4,313 85 | 15 | 22,696 | 3,404 40 | 15 | 114,858 | 17,228 70 |
| 4 | 213,644 | 8,545 76 | 4 | 389,839 | 15,593 56 | 4 | 333,242 | 13,329 68 |
| 24 | 23,317,435 | 5,596,184 40 | 24 | 30,471,309 | 7,313,112 48 | 24 | 30,959,985 | 7,430,396 40 |
| 24 | 109,887 | 26,372 88 | 24 | 78,329 | 18,774 96 | 24 | 59,816 | 14,355 84 |
| 24 | 1,001 | 240 24 | 24 | 8,087 | 1,940 88 | 24 | 53,580 | 12,859 20 |
| 24 | 2,205 | 529 20 | 24 | 1,243 | 298 32 | 24 | 3,035 | 728 40 |
| 24 | 6,185 | 1,484 40 | 24 | 19,717 | 4,732 08 | 24 | 5,589 | 1,341 36 |
| 30 | 213,145 | 63,943 50 | 30 | 444,757 | 133,427 10 | 30 | 247,025 | 74,107 50 |
| 8 | 342,869 | 27,429 52 | 8 | 319,386 | 25,540 08 | 8 | 284,642 | 22,771 36 |
| 8 | 133,524 | 10,681 92 | 8 | 193,297 | 15,463 76 | 8 | 276,939 | 22,154 12 |
| 8 | 158,580 | 12,686 40 | 8 | 169,197 | 13,535 76 | 8 | 220,284 | 17,622 72 |
| 8 | 308,472 | 24,677 76 | 8 | 140,382 | 11,232 56 | 8 | 362,369 | 28,989 52 |
| 8 | 31,567 | 2,525 36 | 8 | 91,060 | 7,384 80 | 8 | 241,305 | 19,304 40 |
| 8 | 1,441,471 | 115,317 68 | 8 | 1,420,980 | 113,678 40 | 8 | 1,475,880 | 118,070 40 |
| 8 | 780,210 | 62,416 80 | 8 | 959,431 | 76,754 48 | 8 | 1,183,267 | 94,661 36 |
| 8 | 236,086 | 18,686 88 | 8 | 227,381 | 18,190 48 | 8 | 234,138 | 18,731 04 |
| 30 | 191,058 | 36,317 40 | 30 | 130,977 | 36,293 10 | 30 | 169,771 | 50,931 32 |
| 24 | 236,907 | 56,857 68 | 24 | 177,349 | 42,563 76 | 24 | 236,568 | 56,676 32 |
| 4 | 42,656 | 1,706 24 | 4 | 43,564 | 1,742 56 | 4 | 45,706 | 1,828 24 |
| 4 | 99,923 | 1,196 92 | 4 | 16,473 | 658 92 | 4 | 12,895 | 515 80 |
| 4 | 378,257 | 15,130 28 | 4 | 365,480 | 14,619 20 | 4 | 186,212 | 7,448 48 |
| 4 | 18,419 | 736 76 | 4 | 15,336 | 613 44 | 4 | 8,727 | 349 08 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|---|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Spices— | | | | | | |
| Cloves | 40 | \$53,077 | \$21,230 80 | 40 | \$65,332 | \$26,132 80 |
| Pepper, black | 30 | 313,552 | 94,065 60 | 30 | 279,287 | 83,786 10 |
| Pepper, red | 30 | 5,849 | 1,754 70 | 30 | 2,460 | 738 00 |
| Pimento | 40 | 352,022 | 140,808 80 | 40 | 241,503 | 96,601 20 |
| Cassia | 40 | 169,705 | 67,882 00 | 40 | 201,853 | 80,753 20 |
| Ginger, in root | 40 | 22,713 | 9,085 20 | 40 | 44,123 | 17,649 20 |
| Ginger, ground | 30 | | | 30 | 32 | 9 60 |
| Camphor— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 25 | 50,611 | 12,652 75 | 25 | 56,314 | 14,078 50 |
| Refined | 40 | 694 | 277 60 | 40 | 34 | 13 60 |
| Candles— | | | | | | |
| Wax and spermaceti | 20 | 8,388 | 1,677 60 | 20 | 9,667 | 1,933 40 |
| Stearine | 20 | 50,811 | 10,162 20 | 20 | 62,187 | 12,437 40 |
| Cheese | 30 | 141,169 | 42,350 70 | 30 | 143,821 | 43,146 30 |
| Soap— | | | | | | |
| Perfumed | 30 | 42,177 | 12,653 10 | 30 | 51,597 | 15,452 10 |
| Other than perfumed | 30 | 221,778 | 66,533 40 | 30 | 139,926 | 41,977 80 |
| Tallow | 10 | 3,022 | 302 20 | 10 | 12,507 | 1,250 70 |
| Starch | 20 | 1,655 | 331 00 | 20 | 6,695 | 1,339 00 |
| Arrowroot | 20 | 17,490 | 3,498 00 | 20 | 25,751 | 5,150 20 |
| Butter | 20 | 16,443 | 3,288 60 | 20 | 18,654 | 3,730 80 |
| Lard | 20 | 109 | 21 80 | 20 | 420 | 84 00 |
| Beef and pork | 20 | 622 | 124 40 | 20 | 2,614 | 522 80 |
| Hams and other bacon | 20 | 9,551 | 1,910 20 | 20 | 7,204 | 1,440 80 |
| Bristles | 5 | 243,964 | 12,198 20 | 5 | 269,581 | 14,479 05 |
| Saltpetre— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 5 | 1,199,243 | 59,962 15 | 5 | 1,156,463 | 57,823 15 |
| Refined | 10 | 27,499 | 2,749 90 | 10 | 362 | 36 20 |
| Indigo | 10 | 1,063,743 | 106,374 30 | 10 | 1,010,509 | 101,050 90 |
| Wood or pastel | 10 | 682 | 68 20 | 10 | 1,201 | 120 10 |
| Cochineal | 10 | 249,057 | 24,905 70 | 10 | 440,707 | 44,070 70 |
| Madder | 5 | 1,671,805 | 83,590 25 | 5 | 1,375,472 | 68,773 60 |
| Gums— | | | | | | |
| Arabic, Senegal, &c. | 10 | 295,515 | 29,551 50 | 10 | 143,380 | 14,338 00 |
| Other gums | 20 | 233,016 | 46,603 20 | 20 | 456,432 | 91,286 40 |
| Gum benzoin, or benjamin, (N. E.) .. | 30 | | | 30 | | |
| Borax | 25 | 153,276 | 38,319 00 | 25 | 94,844 | 23,711 00 |
| Copperas | 20 | 2,628 | 525 60 | 20 | 6,446 | 1,289 20 |
| Verdigris | 20 | 57,939 | 11,587 80 | 20 | 9,690 | 1,938 00 |
| Brimstone— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 15 | 163,500 | 24,525 00 | 15 | 152,330 | 22,849 50 |
| Refined | 20 | 6,100 | 1,220 00 | 20 | 12,305 | 2,461 00 |
| Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder .. | 10 | 210,877 | 21,087 70 | 10 | 320,895 | 32,089 50 |
| Soda ash | 10 | 997,309 | 99,730 90 | 10 | 1,084,021 | 108,402 10 |
| Soda sal. | 20 | 143,936 | 28,787 20 | 20 | 26,483 | 17,296 60 |
| Soda carb. | 20 | 318,387 | 63,677 40 | 20 | 424,024 | 84,804 80 |
| Barilla | 10 | 14,575 | 1,457 50 | 10 | 31,018 | 3,101 80 |
| Sulphate of barytes | 20 | 86,193 | 17,238 60 | 20 | 48,567 | 9,713 40 |
| Acids, acetic, &c. | 20 | 190,049 | 38,009 80 | 20 | 78,271 | 15,654 20 |
| Acetous, chromic, nitric, &c., (N. E.) .. | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Nitriol— | | | | | | |
| Blue or Roman | 20 | 934 | 186 80 | 20 | 5,834 | 1,166 80 |
| Oil of | 10 | 39 | 3 90 | 10 | 98 | 9 80 |
| White, (sulphate of zinc), (N. E.) .. | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Sulphate of quinine | 20 | 253,771 | 50,754 20 | 20 | 249,964 | 49,992 80 |
| Licorice— | | | | | | |
| Root | 20 | 9,974 | 1,994 80 | 20 | 42,091 | 8,418 20 |
| Paste | 20 | 301,425 | 60,285 00 | 20 | 392,552 | 78,510 40 |
| Bark— | | | | | | |
| Peruvian* and Quilla | 15 | 402,925 | 60,438 75 | 15 | 386,252 | 57,937 80 |
| Other | 20 | 227,007 | 45,401 40 | 20 | 258,605 | 51,721 00 |
| Ivory and bone-black† | 20 | 145 | 29 00 | 20 | 289 | 57 50 |
| Opium | 20 | 485,846 | 97,169 20 | 20 | 463,452 | 92,690 40 |
| Glue | 20 | 30,745 | 6,149 00 | 20 | 23,571 | 4,714 20 |
| Gunpowder | 20 | 5,043 | 1,008 60 | 20 | 9,683 | 1,936 60 |
| Alum | 20 | 29,849 | 5,969 80 | 20 | 24,536 | 4,907 20 |
| Gutta-percha— | | | | | | |
| Manufactures of, (N. E.) | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Unmanufactured, (N. E.) | 10 | | | 10 | | |
| Tobacco— | | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured | 30 | 1,009,044 | 302,713 20 | 30 | 1,358,835 | 407,650 50 |
| Snuff | 40 | 4,078 | 1,631 20 | 40 | 2,626 | 1,050 40 |
| Cigars | 40 | 3,741,460 | 1,496,584 00 | 40 | 4,221,096 | 1,688,438 40 |
| Manufactured, other than snuff and cigars | 40 | 35,962 | 14,384 80 | 40 | 18,898 | 7,559 20 |
| Paints— | | | | | | |
| Dry ochre | 30 | 21,033 | 6,309 90 | 30 | 16,253 | 4,875 90 |

* Peruvian free.

† Bone-black free.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 4 | \$63,978 | \$2,559 12 | 4 | \$45,807 | \$1,832 28 | 4 | \$26,970 | \$1,078 80 |
| 4 | 631,723 | 25,268 92 | 4 | 401,791 | 16,071 64 | 4 | 487,213 | 19,488 52 |
| 4 | 5,493 | 219 72 | 4 | 3,130 | 125 20 | 4 | 5,022 | 200 88 |
| 4 | 203,143 | 8,125 72 | 4 | 118,683 | 4,747 32 | 4 | 82,445 | 3,297 80 |
| 4 | 356,614 | 14,264 56 | 4 | 209,600 | 8,384 00 | 4 | 245,695 | 9,827 80 |
| 15 | 53,141 | 7,971 15 | 15 | 64,244 | 9,636 60 | 15 | 65,359 | 9,803 85 |
| 24 | | | 24 | 7,201 | 1,728 24 | 24 | 6,399 | 1,535 76 |
| 8 | 92,953 | 7,436 24 | 8 | 82,959 | 6,636 72 | 8 | 6,318 | 505 44 |
| 30 | 4 | 1 20 | 30 | 19 | 5 70 | 30 | 209 | 62 70 |
| 15 | 8,731 | 1,309 65 | 15 | 5,819 | 872 85 | 15 | 5,791 | 868 65 |
| 15 | 34,466 | 5,169 90 | 15 | 8,246 | 1,236 90 | 15 | 12,187 | 1,628 05 |
| 24 | 152,272 | 36,545 28 | 24 | 155,685 | 37,364 40 | 24 | 174,437 | 41,864 88 |
| 24 | 37,515 | 9,003 60 | 24 | 75,777 | 18,186 48 | 24 | 62,437 | 14,974 88 |
| 24 | 52,786 | 12,668 64 | 24 | 393,758 | 94,501 92 | 24 | 183,516 | 44,043 84 |
| 8 | 7,413 | 593 04 | 8 | 9,577 | 766 16 | 8 | 13,129 | 1,050 32 |
| 15 | 4,308 | 646 20 | 15 | 3,968 | 595 20 | 15 | 1,400 | 210 00 |
| 15 | 19,573 | 2,935 95 | 15 | 41,286 | 6,192 90 | 15 | 18,908 | 2,836 20 |
| 15 | 5,757 | 863 55 | 15 | 4,060 | 609 00 | 15 | 325 | 48 75 |
| 15 | 522 | 78 30 | 15 | 54 | 8 10 | 15 | 278 | 41 70 |
| 15 | 12,201 | 1,830 15 | 15 | 4,421 | 663 15 | 15 | 918 | 137 70 |
| 15 | 9,054 | 1,358 10 | 15 | 12,197 | 1,829 55 | 15 | 16,020 | 2,403 00 |
| 4 | 265,720 | 10,628 80 | 4 | 222,179 | 8,887 16 | 4 | 437,450 | 17,498 00 |
| 4 | 1,270,251 | 50,810 24 | 4 | 864,432 | 34,577 28 | 4 | 1,086,972 | 43,478 88 |
| 8 | 383 | 30 64 | 8 | 49,936 | 3,994 88 | 8 | 13,185 | 1,054 80 |
| 4 | 945,083 | 37,803 32 | 4 | 1,441,429 | 57,657 16 | 4 | 1,413,790 | 56,551 60 |
| 4 | 1,203 | 48 12 | 4 | 2,056 | 82 24 | 4 | 1,495 | 59 80 |
| 4 | 221,332 | 8,853 28 | 4 | 498,931 | 19,957 24 | 4 | 225,555 | 9,022 20 |
| free | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 389,402 | 31,152 15 | 8 | 371,876 | 29,750 08 | 8 | 297,674 | 23,813 92 |
| 8 | 118,277 | 9,462 16 | 8 | 277,290 | 22,183 20 | 8 | 186,209 | 14,896 72 |
| 24 | 6,803 | 1,632 72 | 24 | 4,895 | 1,174 80 | 24 | | |
| 4 | 67,890 | 2,715 60 | 4 | 101,515 | 4,060 60 | 4 | 57,162 | 2,286 48 |
| 15 | 2,414 | 362 10 | 15 | 9,268 | 1,390 20 | 15 | 19,077 | 2,861 55 |
| 15 | 21,142 | 3,171 30 | 15 | 39,478 | 5,921 70 | 15 | 32,320 | 4,484 00 |
| 4 | 249,317 | 9,972 68 | 4 | 324,176 | 12,967 04 | 4 | 394,896 | 15,795 84 |
| 15 | 9,639 | 1,445 85 | 15 | 10,741 | 1,611 15 | 15 | 12,549 | 1,882 35 |
| 4 | 387,101 | 15,484 04 | 4 | 365,963 | 14,638 52 | 4 | 437,707 | 1,748 28 |
| 4 | 1,211,305 | 48,452 20 | 4 | 1,708,444 | 68,337 76 | 4 | 1,801,980 | 72,079 20 |
| 8 | 373,599 | 29,887 92 | 8 | 218,140 | 17,451 20 | 8 | 170,305 | 13,624 40 |
| 8 | 123,083 | 9,846 64 | 8 | 823,464 | 65,877 12 | 8 | 569,001 | 45,520 08 |
| 4 | | | 4 | 9,341 | 373 64 | 4 | 10,038 | 401 52 |
| 15 | 39,958 | 5,993 70 | 15 | 22,502 | 3,375 30 | 15 | 40,017 | 6,002 55 |
| 4 | 113,736 | 4,549 44 | 4 | 237,302 | 9,492 08 | 4 | 235,271 | 9,410 84 |
| 15 | 592 | 88 60 | 15 | 14,040 | 2,106 00 | 15 | 16,943 | 2,541 45 |
| 15 | 5,438 | 815 70 | 15 | 5,399 | 809 85 | 15 | 8,220 | 1,233 00 |
| 4 | 25 | 1 00 | 4 | 53 | 2 12 | 4 | 27 | 1 08 |
| 15 | 1,515 | 227 25 | 15 | | | 15 | | |
| 15 | 54,166 | 8,124 90 | 15 | 6,542 | 981 30 | 15 | 3,617 | 542 55 |
| 15 | 18,217 | 2,732 55 | 15 | 41,569 | 6,235 35 | 15 | 74,722 | 11,208 30 |
| 15 | 477,995 | 71,699 25 | 15 | 512,529 | 76,879 35 | 15 | 561,312 | 84,196 80 |
| 12 | 600 | 72 00 | 12 | 759 | 91 08 | 12 | 50 | 6 00 |
| 8 | 26,983 | 2,157 04 | 8 | 1,845 | 147 60 | 8 | 3,822 | 289 76 |
| 15 | 45 | 6 75 | 15 | | | 15 | 359 | 53 85 |
| 15 | 447,534 | 67,130 10 | 15 | 304,910 | 45,736 50 | 15 | 540,543 | 81,081 45 |
| 15 | 14,637 | 2,195 55 | 15 | 21,873 | 3,280 95 | 15 | 26,539 | 3,980 85 |
| 15 | 4,458 | 668 70 | 15 | 4,042 | 606 30 | 15 | 2,140 | 321 00 |
| 15 | 3,514 | 527 10 | 15 | 34,808 | 5,221 20 | 15 | 54,308 | 8,146 20 |
| 15 | 586 | 87 90 | 15 | 1,688 | 253 20 | 15 | 494 | 7,410 00 |
| 4 | 41,648 | 1,665 92 | 4 | 12,455 | 498 20 | 4 | 916 | 36 64 |
| 24 | 1,255,831 | 301,399 44 | 24 | 1,686,113 | 404,667 12 | 24 | 1,365,625 | 327,750 60 |
| 30 | 5,153 | 1,545 90 | 30 | 5,006 | 1,501 80 | 30 | 7,110 | 2,133 00 |
| 30 | 4,123,308 | 1,236,962 40 | 30 | 4,581,742 | 1,374,522 60 | 30 | 4,581,559 | 1,374,467 70 |
| 30 | 22,898 | 6,869 40 | 30 | 46,712 | 14,013 60 | 30 | 125,615 | 37,684 50 |
| 15 | 12,534 | 1,880 10 | 15 | 17,578 | 2,636 70 | 15 | 26,465 | 3,969 75 |

| Species of merchandise. | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|---|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| Paints— | | | | | | |
| Red and white lead..... | 20 | \$174,125 | \$34,825 00 | 20 | \$113,075 | \$22,615 00 |
| Whiting and Paris white..... | 20 | 23,823 | 4,764 60 | 20 | 29,169 | 5,833 80 |
| Litharge..... | 20 | 17,052 | 3,411 60 | 20 | 17,721 | 3,544 20 |
| Sugar of lead..... | 20 | 45,312 | 9,062 40 | 20 | 55,795 | 11,159 00 |
| Water colors, (N. E.)..... | 30 | | | 30 | | |
| Paints not specified, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Cordage— | | | | | | |
| Tarred and caties..... | 25 | 79,122 | 19,780 50 | 25 | 92,099 | 23,024 75 |
| Untarred..... | 25 | 53,050 | 13,262 56 | 25 | 64,433 | 16,108 25 |
| Twine and seiles..... | 30 | 53,821 | 16,146 30 | 30 | 59,957 | 17,987 10 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 30 | 57,676 | 17,302 80 | 30 | 423,533 | 127,059 90 |
| Manilla sun, and other hemp of India..... | 25 | 1,945,044 | 486,261 00 | 25 | 2,353,891 | 588,472 75 |
| Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c..... | 25 | 205,889 | 51,472 25 | 25 | 334,328 | 83,582 00 |
| Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax..... | 15 | 11,271 | 1,690 65 | 15 | 92,520 | 13,878 00 |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 15 | 132,461 | 19,869 15 | 15 | 220,738 | 33,110 70 |
| Rags of all kinds..... | 5 | 1,239,168 | 61,958 40 | 5 | 1,448,125 | 72,406 25 |
| Salt..... | 20 | 1,991,065 | 398,213 00 | 20 | 2,032,583 | 406,516 60 |
| Coal..... | 30 | 604,187 | 181,256 10 | 30 | 772,663 | 231,798 90 |
| Coke, or culm..... | 30 | 2,535 | 760 50 | 30 | | |
| Breadstuffs— | | | | | | |
| Wheat..... | 20 | 2,546 | 509 20 | 20 | 909 | 181 80 |
| Barley..... | 20 | 2,054 | 410 80 | 20 | 3,068 | 613 60 |
| Oats..... | 20 | 538 | 107 60 | 20 | 110 | 22 00 |
| Rye, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Wheat flour..... | 20 | 3,772 | 754 40 | 20 | 477 | 95 40 |
| Rye meal..... | 20 | | | 20 | 2,070 | 414 00 |
| Oat meal..... | 20 | 900 | 180 00 | 20 | 559 | 111 80 |
| Indian corn and corn meal, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Potatoes..... | 30 | 71,218 | 21,365 40 | 30 | 87,572 | 26,271 60 |
| Meats, game, poultry, and vegetables, prepared in cans or otherwise, (N. E.)..... | 40 | | | 40 | | |
| Fish, dried, smoked or pickled— | | | | | | |
| Dried or smoked..... | 20 | 158,233 | 31,646 60 | 20 | 96,607 | 19,321 40 |
| Salmon..... | 20 | 3,106 | 621 20 | 20 | 3,949 | 789 80 |
| Mackerel..... | 20 | 138 | 27 60 | 20 | 144 | 28 80 |
| Herrings and shad..... | 20 | 22,898 | 4,561 60 | 20 | 49,213 | 9,842 60 |
| All other..... | 20 | 2,658 | 531 60 | 20 | 4,633 | 926 60 |
| Fish in oil—sardines and all other, (N. E.)..... | 40 | | | 40 | | |
| Extracts and decoctions of logwood & other dyewoods not otherwise provided for, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Extract of madder, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Extract of indigo, (N. E.)..... | 20 | | | 20 | | |
| Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental, (N. E.)..... | 30 | | | 30 | | |
| Dolls and toys of all kinds..... | 30 | | | 30 | | |
| Machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods..... | 30 | | | 30 | | |
| Value of merchandise not enumerated..... | 5 | 1,416,190 | 70,809 50 | 5 | 1,347,024 | 67,351 20 |
| Do.....do..... | 10 | 449,952 | 44,995 20 | 10 | 646,016 | 64,601 60 |
| Do.....do..... | 15 | 6,704 | 1,005 60 | 15 | 1,698 | 254 70 |
| Do.....do..... | 20 | 3,604,863 | 720,972 60 | 20 | 3,604,767 | 720,953 40 |
| Do.....do..... | 25 | 151,784 | 37,946 00 | 25 | 183,493 | 45,873 25 |
| Do.....do..... | 30 | 2,101,090 | 630,327 00 | 30 | 2,624,645 | 727,393 50 |
| Do.....do..... | 40 | 303,980 | 121,592 00 | 40 | 541,815 | 216,726 00 |
| ..... | .... | 257,684,226 | 65,341,510 40 | .... | 294,160,835 | 75,445,426 25 |

RECAPIT

| | 1856. | 1857. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Value. | Value. |
| Paying duties..... | \$257,684,226 | \$294,160,835 |
| Free under act of 1846..... | 56,955,706 | 66,729,306 |
| Free under act of 1857..... | | |
| Total..... | 314,639,942 | 360,890,141 |

Continued.

| 1858. | | | 1859. | | | 1860. | | |
|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|
| Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. | Rate. | Value. | Duty. |
| 15 | \$109,426 | \$16,413 90 | 15 | \$216,318 | \$32,447 70 | 15 | \$170,205 | \$25,530 75 |
| 15 | 25,770 | 3,865 50 | 15 | 26,678 | 4,001 70 | 15 | 29,884 | 4,482 60 |
| 15 | 7,539 | 1,130 85 | 15 | 10,665 | 1,599 75 | 15 | 7,573 | 1,135 95 |
| 15 | 12,642 | 1,896 30 | 15 | 88,310 | 13,246 50 | 15 | 92,623 | 3,393 45 |
| 24 | 29,013 | 6,962 88 | 24 | 35,417 | 8,507 28 | 24 | 25,544 | 6,130 56 |
| 15 | 227,508 | 34,126 20 | 15 | 362,233 | 54,424 80 | 15 | 459,476 | 68,921 40 |
| 19 | 73,627 | 13,989 13 | 19 | 49,135 | 9,336 22 | 19 | 98,386 | 18,693 34 |
| 19 | 96,632 | 18,360 08 | 19 | 12,079 | 2,295 01 | 19 | 34,541 | 6,562 79 |
| 24 | 73,989 | 17,757 36 | 24 | 55,956 | 13,429 44 | 24 | 49,968 | 11,992 32 |
| 24 | 331,307 | 79,513 68 | 24 | 405,173 | 97,241 52 | 24 | 325,846 | 78,203 04 |
| 19 | 2,298,709 | 436,754 71 | 19 | 2,157,895 | 410,000 05 | 19 | 1,820,137 | 354,826 03 |
| 12 | 70,622 | 8,474 64 | 12 | 13,698 | 1,667 76 | 12 | 8,315 | 1,117 80 |
| free | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| free | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 1,124,920 | 168,738 00 | 15 | 1,295,534 | 194,330 10 | 15 | 1,431,140 | 214,671 00 |
| 24 | 772,925 | 185,502 00 | 24 | 933,200 | 223,968 00 | 24 | 839,334 | 201,440 16 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 26,651 | 3,997 65 | 15 | 26,324 | 5,448 60 | 15 | 10,133 | 1,519 95 |
| 15 | 10,368 | 1,555 20 | 15 | 12,159 | 1,823 85 | 15 | 3,898 | 584 70 |
| 15 | 95 | 14 25 | 15 | 1,318 | 197 70 | 15 | 2,973 | 445 95 |
| 15 | 772 | 115 80 | 15 | 140 | 21 00 | 15 | 57 | 8 55 |
| 15 | 19,818 | 2,972 70 | 15 | 12,097 | 1,810 50 | 15 | 932 | 139 80 |
| 15 | 9 | 1 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 3,305 | 495 75 | 15 | 2,781 | 417 15 | 15 | 3,401 | 510 15 |
| 15 | 34,936 | 5,240 20 | 15 | 47,218 | 7,082 70 | 15 | 29,051 | 4,357 65 |
| 24 | 97,160 | 23,318 40 | 24 | 94,378 | 22,650 72 | 24 | 50,962 | 12,230 88 |
| 30 | 45,320 | 13,596 00 | 30 | 47,497 | 14,249 10 | 30 | 80,660 | 24,198 00 |
| 15 | 111,709 | 16,756 35 | 15 | 107,615 | 16,142 25 | 15 | 149,217 | 22,382 55 |
| 15 | 2,446 | 366 90 | 15 | 6,763 | 1,014 45 | 15 | 111 | 16 65 |
| 15 | 389 | 55 35 | 15 | 6,661 | 999 15 | 15 | 258 | 38 70 |
| 15 | 18,905 | 2,835 75 | 15 | 39,001 | 5,850 15 | 15 | 38,308 | 5,746 20 |
| 15 | 5,209 | 781 35 | 15 | 8,673 | 1,300 95 | 15 | 4,990 | 748 50 |
| 30 | 274,137 | 82,241 10 | 30 | 251,278 | 75,383 40 | 30 | 299,679 | 89,903 70 |
| 4 | 4,038 | 161 52 | 4 | 28,791 | 1,151 64 | 4 | 25,317 | 1,012 68 |
| 4 | 40,567 | 1,622 68 | 4 | 152,808 | 6,112 32 | 4 | 585,698 | 23,427 92 |
| 4 | 382 | 15 28 | 4 | 1,050 | 42 00 | 4 | 1,324 | 52 96 |
| 24 | 654,452 | 157,068 48 | 24 | 741,438 | 177,945 12 | 24 | 776,743 | 186,418 32 |
| 24 | 350,486 | 84,116 64 | 24 | 352,899 | 84,695 76 | 24 | 472,907 | 113,497 68 |
| 8 | 1,643 | 131 44 | 8 | 17,891 | 1,431 28 | 8 | 4,602 | 363 16 |
| 4 | 1,367,425 | 54,697 00 | 4 | 2,436,685 | 97,467 40 | 4 | 2,121,554 | 84,982 56 |
| 8 | 291,633 | 23,330 64 | 8 | 410,674 | 32,853 92 | 8 | 445,253 | 35,620 24 |
| 12 | 8,576 | 1,029 12 | 12 | 12,268 | 1,472 16 | 12 | 10,825 | 1,299 00 |
| 15 | 2,314,065 | 347,109 75 | 15 | 3,339,108 | 500,866 20 | 15 | 3,215,398 | 482,309 70 |
| 19 | 169,254 | 32,158 26 | 19 | 154,976 | 29,445 44 | 19 | 135,452 | 25,735 88 |
| 24 | 1,495,074 | 358,817 76 | 24 | 1,564,621 | 375,509 04 | 24 | 1,786,999 | 428,879 76 |
| 30 | 35,017 | 10,505 10 | 30 | 32,378 | 9,713 40 | 30 | 59,911 | 17,973 30 |
| .... | 202,293,875 | 38,671,242 10 | .... | 259,047,014 | 48,869,879 21 | .... | 279,872,327 | 53,979,570 09 |

ULATION.

| 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Value. | Value. | Value. |
| \$202,293,875 | \$259,047,014 | \$279,872,327 |
| 64,756,975 | 63,502,865 | 67,136,286 |
| 15,562,300 | 16,218,251 | 15,155,328 |
| 282,613,150 | 338,768,130 | 362,163,941 |

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Foreign merchandise. | | | Domestic produce. | Total foreign and domestic. |
| | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | | |
| Great Britain—England | \$3,850,089 | \$114,065,880 | \$117,915,969 | \$1,931,668 | \$775,850 | \$2,707,518 | \$166,078,734 | \$168,786,252 |
| Scotland | 23,201 | 7,056,704 | 7,079,905 | 14,168 | 33,281 | 47,449 | 2,704,596 | 2,752,045 |
| Ireland | 1,765 | 756,782 | 758,547 | ----- | 35,100 | 35,100 | 3,372,456 | 3,407,556 |
| Total Great Britain | 3,875,055 | 121,879,366 | 125,754,421 | 1,945,836 | 844,231 | 2,790,067 | 172,155,786 | 174,945,853 |
| France | 2,723,428 | 38,577,719 | 41,301,147 | 1,088,619 | 179,526 | 1,268,145 | 43,031,473 | 44,299,618 |
| British East Indies | 3,561,024 | 5,136,205 | 8,697,229 | 119,303 | 12,419 | 131,722 | 1,231,893 | 1,363,615 |
| Philippine Islands | 64,073 | 2,802,681 | 2,866,754 | 68,302 | ----- | 68,302 | ----- | 68,302 |
| Cuba | 1,959,509 | 32,094,915 | 34,054,424 | 674,335 | 376,599 | 1,050,934 | 11,217,268 | 12,268,202 |
| Porto Rico | 30,210 | 4,790,115 | 4,820,325 | 285,068 | 50,808 | 335,876 | 1,699,326 | 2,035,202 |
| Two Sicilies | 280,338 | 1,900,291 | 2,180,629 | 33,110 | 19,451 | 52,561 | 523,210 | 575,771 |
| Hayti | 2,441,205 | 225,041 | 2,666,246 | 5,908 | 223,201 | 229,109 | 2,255,655 | 2,484,764 |
| New Granada | 820,221 | 2,027,920 | 2,848,141 | 33,969 | 144,801 | 178,770 | 1,384,194 | 1,562,964 |
| Venezuela | 1,868,371 | 2,362,660 | 4,231,031 | 2,826 | 73,402 | 76,228 | 1,644,271 | 1,720,499 |
| Brazil | 18,443,466 | 3,996,376 | 22,439,842 | 199,561 | 128,411 | 327,972 | 5,929,004 | 6,256,976 |
| China | 7,963,028 | 2,828,353 | 10,791,381 | 2,724,572 | 169,611 | 2,894,183 | 4,233,016 | 7,127,199 |
| All other countries | 35,691,188 | 40,425,372 | 76,116,560 | 4,633,618 | 6,857,590 | 11,491,208 | 90,539,289 | 102,080,497 |
| Total | 79,721,116 | 259,047,014 | 338,768,130 | 11,815,027 | 9,080,050 | 20,895,077 | 335,894,385 | 356,789,462 |

tatement exhibitin the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | EXPORTS. | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Foreign merchandise. | | | Domestic produce. | Total foreign and domestic. |
| | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. | | |
| Great Britain—England..... | \$2,621,780 | \$130,442,933 | \$133,064,712 | \$3,906,368 | \$1,924,880 | \$5,831,248 | \$187,095,952 | \$192,927,200 |
| Scotland..... | 45,664 | 4,561,523 | 4,607,187 | 5,176 | 132,030 | 137,206 | 4,867,218 | 5,004,424 |
| Ireland..... | 9,171 | 914,555 | 923,726 | 12,490 | 99,221 | 111,711 | 4,297,586 | 4,409,297 |
| Total Great Britain..... | 2,676,615 | 135,919,011 | 138,595,626 | 3,924,034 | 2,156,131 | 6,080,165 | 196,260,756 | 202,340,921 |
| France..... | 1,526,875 | 41,691,219 | 43,218,094 | 2,561,165 | 596,882 | 3,158,047 | 58,048,231 | 61,206,278 |
| British East Indies..... | 4,147,109 | 6,545,233 | 10,692,342 | 91,051 | 37,902 | 128,953 | 1,111,697 | 1,240,650 |
| Philippine Islands..... | 90,427 | 2,795,739 | 2,886,166 | 70,552 | 2,713 | 73,265 | 368,209 | 441,474 |
| Cuba..... | 1,966,403 | 32,065,874 | 34,032,277 | 272,334 | 362,622 | 634,956 | 11,747,913 | 12,382,869 |
| Porto Rico..... | 47,438 | 4,464,750 | 4,512,188 | 242,875 | 21,038 | 263,913 | 1,517,837 | 1,781,750 |
| Two Sicilies..... | 193,497 | 2,191,080 | 2,384,577 | 25,314 | 1,144 | 26,458 | 484,190 | 510,648 |
| Hayti..... | 1,968,067 | 94,656 | 2,062,723 | 12,281 | 219,496 | 231,777 | 2,441,905 | 2,673,682 |
| New Granada..... | 1,589,763 | 2,253,805 | 3,843,568 | 14,877 | 137,822 | 152,699 | 1,642,800 | 1,795,499 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,398,336 | 1,485,128 | 2,883,464 | 50,888 | 40,762 | 91,650 | 1,056,250 | 1,147,900 |
| Brazil..... | 17,127,121 | 4,087,682 | 21,214,803 | 223,650 | 111,370 | 335,020 | 5,945,235 | 6,280,255 |
| China..... | 9,867,946 | 3,698,641 | 13,566,587 | 1,581,155 | 154,179 | 1,735,334 | 7,170,784 | 8,906,118 |
| All other countries..... | 39,692,017 | 42,579,509 | 82,271,526 | 5,879,653 | 8,141,132 | 14,020,785 | 85,393,467 | 99,414,252 |
| Total..... | 82,291,614 | 279,872,327 | 362,163,941 | 14,949,829 | 11,983,193 | 26,933,022 | 373,189,274 | 400,122,296 |

No. 7.

Statement showing the imports and exports of specie and bullion, the imports entered for consumption, and specie and bullion, the domestic exports and specie and bullion, the excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports, and the excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports.

| | Imports of specie and bullion. | Imports for consumption, and specie and bullion imports. | Exports of specie and bullion. | Domestic exports and specie and bullion exports. | Excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports | Excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports. |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1848..... | \$6,360,224 | \$147,012,126 | \$15,841,616 | \$154,032,131 | \$9,481,392 | ----- |
| 1849..... | 6,651,240 | 139,216,408 | 5,4 | 145,755,820 | ----- | \$1,246,592 |
| 1850..... | 4,628,792 | 168,660,625 | 7,522,994 | 151,898,720 | 2,894,202 | ----- |
| 1851..... | 5,453,592 | 205,929,811 | 29,472,252 | 218,387,511 | 24,018,660 | ----- |
| 1852..... | 5,505,044 | 200,577,739 | 42,674,135 | 209,658,366 | 37,169,091 | ----- |
| 1853..... | 4,201,382 | 255,272,740 | 27,486,875 | 230,976,157 | 32,285,493 | ----- |
| 1854..... | 6,958,184 | 282,914,077 | 41,436,456 | 278,241,064 | 34,478,272 | ----- |
| 1855..... | 3,659,812 | 235,310,152 | 56,247,343 | 275,156,846 | 52,587,531 | ----- |
| 1856..... | 4,207,632 | 299,858,570 | 45,745,485 | 326,964,908 | 41,537,853 | ----- |
| 1857..... | 12,461,799 | 345,973,724 | 69,136,922 | 362,960,682 | 56,675,123 | ----- |
| 1858..... | 19,274,496 | 261,952,909 | 52,633,147 | 324,644,421 | 33,358,651 | ----- |
| 1859..... | 7,434,789 | 324,258,421 | 63,887,411 | 342,279,491 | 56,452,622 | ----- |
| 1860..... | 8,550,135 | 335,230,919 | 66,546,239 | 382,788,662 | 57,996,104 | ----- |
| Total..... | 95,347,121 | 3,202,168,221 | 524,035,523 | 3,403,744,779 | 429,934,994 | 1,246,592 |

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | Free of duty. | | | Paying duty. | | | |
| | Coffee. | Tea. | Linseed, not embro- acing flax- seed. | Fruits. | Indigo. | Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c. | Nuts. |
| British East Indies..... | \$271,662 | \$24,873 | \$2,388,786 | \$1,982 | \$292,687 | | |
| Philippine Islands..... | 22,148 | | | | 41,045 | \$1,859,539 | |
| Cuba..... | 13,077 | | | 124,950 | 9,297 | | \$16,483 |
| Porto Rico..... | 25,552 | | | 8,094 | 3,146 | | 123 |
| Two Sicilies..... | | | 730 | 829,355 | | | 128,915 |
| Hayti..... | 2,120,627 | | | 1,191 | | 124 | |
| New Granada..... | 115,292 | | | 549 | 93,277 | | 13,657 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,727,523 | | | 226 | 66,890 | 18 | 1,840 |
| Brazil..... | 18,352,654 | | | 1,215 | | 25 | 44,354 |
| China..... | 759 | 7,227,960 | | 10,788 | 12 | 1,865 | 1,131 |
| Total..... | 22,649,294 | 7,252,833 | 2,389,516 | 978,350 | 506,354 | 1,861,571 | 206,503 |

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

44

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|----------|
| | Paying duty. | | | | | | |
| | Molasses. | Raw hides. | Saltpetre. | Sugar. | Spices. | Coffee. | Tea. |
| British East Indias..... | | | \$761,861 | \$148,074 | \$294,927 | \$18 | \$58,001 |
| Philippine Islands..... | | \$30,253 | | 527,425 | 14,593 | | |
| Cuba..... | \$3,961,503 | 36,193 | | 23,119,474 | 1,905 | 6,981 | 744 |
| Porto Rico..... | 791,255 | 36,376 | | 3,865,891 | 104 | 1,334 | |
| Two Sicilies..... | | | | | | | |
| Hayti..... | 4,430 | 83,044 | | 288 | 303 | | |
| New Granada..... | | 553,893 | | 41 | | 6,483 | |
| Venezuela..... | | 2,048,796 | | 32,737 | 44 | | |
| Brazil..... | | 1,568,953 | | 1,367,218 | 378 | | |
| China..... | 53 | | | 602,849 | 155,905 | 2,150 | |
| Total..... | 4,757,241 | 4,357,508 | 761,861 | 29,663,997 | 468,159 | 16,966 | 58,745 |

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | EXPORTS. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Paying duty. | | | Foreign ex- ports. | Domestic exports. | Total exports, including spe- cie. |
| | Tobacco, cigars, &c. | All other arti- cles imported. | Total imports. | | | |
| British East Indies | \$3,298 | \$4,451,060 | \$8,697,229 | \$131,722 | \$1,231,893 | \$1,363,615 |
| Philippine Islands | 93,480 | 278,271 | 2,866,754 | 68,302 | 68,302 | 68,302 |
| Cuba | 4,415,424 | 2,348,393 | 34,054,424 | 1,050,934 | 11,217,268 | 12,268,202 |
| Porto Rico | 6,453 | 81,997 | 4,820,325 | 335,876 | 1,699,326 | 2,035,202 |
| Two Sicilies | | 1,221,629 | 2,180,629 | 52,561 | 523,210 | 575,771 |
| Hayti | 2,046 | 454,193 | 2,666,246 | 229,109 | 2,255,655 | 2,484,764 |
| New Granada | 664,218 | 1,400,731 | 2,848,141 | 178,770 | 1,384,194 | 1,562,964 |
| Venezuela | 4,784 | 348,173 | 4,231,031 | 76,228 | 1,644,271 | 1,720,499 |
| Brazil | 211 | 1,104,834 | 22,439,842 | 327,972 | 5,929,004 | 6,256,976 |
| China | 35,041 | 2,752,868 | 10,791,381 | 2,894,183 | 4,233,016 | 7,127,199 |
| Total | 5,224,955 | 14,442,149 | 95,596,002 | 5,345,657 | 30,117,837 | 35,463,494 |

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Free of duty. | | | Paying duty. | | | |
| | Coffee. | Teas. | Linseed, not embracing flax-seed. | Fruits. | Indigo. | Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c. | Nuts. |
| British East Indies | \$245, 654 | \$400 | \$2, 753, 194 | \$73 | \$621, 449 | \$138, 157 | ----- |
| Philippine Islands | 49, 134 | 11 | ----- | ----- | 167, 092 | 1, 631, 984 | ----- |
| Cuba | 11, 491 | ----- | ----- | 126, 685 | 4, 896 | 43 | \$12, 146 |
| Porto Rico | 44, 958 | 91 | ----- | 12, 095 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Two Sicilies | ----- | ----- | ----- | 961, 562 | 253 | ----- | 170, 978 |
| Hayti | 12, 890 | ----- | ----- | 25 | ----- | 120 | 747 |
| New Granada | 206, 387 | ----- | ----- | 52 | 181, 754 | ----- | 16, 555 |
| Venezuela | 1, 291, 339 | ----- | ----- | 149 | 9, 065 | ----- | 16 |
| Brazil | 16, 984, 135 | ----- | ----- | 388 | ----- | 32 | 35, 385 |
| China | ----- | 8, 799, 141 | ----- | 7, 022 | 135 | 10, 435 | 934 |
| Total | 18, 845, 988 | 8, 799, 643 | 2, 753, 194 | 1, 108, 051 | 984, 644 | 1, 780, 771 | 236, 761 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Paying duty. | | | | | | |
| | Molasses. | Raw hides. | Saltpetre. | Sugar. | Spices. | Coffee. | Tea. |
| British East Indies..... | | \$1,288,482 | \$999,897 | \$126,810 | \$569,353 | \$30,301 | \$102,736 |
| Philippine Islands..... | | 44,318 | | 781,676 | 12,748 | | 20 |
| Cuba..... | \$4,063,021 | 615 | | 23,279,100 | 2,377 | | |
| Porto Rico..... | 767,932 | 8,354 | | 3,656,841 | 81 | | |
| Two Sicilies..... | | 289 | | | | | |
| Hayti..... | 13 | 22,690 | | 113 | 396 | | |
| New Granada..... | | 597,136 | | 921 | 16 | 1,946 | |
| Venezuela..... | | 1,218,508 | | 28,621 | | | |
| Brazil..... | 18 | 1,066,689 | | 1,104,205 | | | |
| China..... | | 3,677 | | 630,930 | 246,830 | 4,843 | 679 |
| Total..... | 4,830,984 | 4,250,753 | 999,897 | 29,609,217 | 831,801 | 37,090 | 103,435 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Countries. | IMPORTS. | | | EXPORTS. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Paying duty. | | | | | |
| | Tobacco, cigars, &c. | All other arti- cles imported. | Total imports. | Foreign ex- ports. | Domestic exports. | Total exports, including spe- cie. |
| British East Indies | \$1,078 | \$2,666,897 | \$6,545,233 | \$128,953 | \$1,111,697 | \$1,240,650 |
| Philippine Islands | 100,030 | 57,871 | 2,795,739 | 73,265 | 368,269 | 441,474 |
| Cuba | 4,120,834 | 456,157 | 32,065,874 | 634,956 | 11,747,913 | 12,382,869 |
| Porto Rico | 1,274 | 18,173 | 4,464,750 | 263,913 | 1,517,837 | 1,781,750 |
| Two Sicilies | | 1,057,998 | 2,191,080 | 26,458 | 484,190 | 510,648 |
| Hayti | 286 | 70,266 | 94,656 | 231,777 | 2,441,905 | 2,673,682 |
| New Granada | 612,533 | 842,892 | 2,253,805 | 152,699 | 1,642,800 | 1,795,499 |
| Venezuela | 1,698 | 227,071 | 1,485,128 | 91,650 | 1,056,250 | 1,147,900 |
| Brazil | 79 | 1,880,886 | 4,087,682 | 335,020 | 5,945,235 | 6,280,255 |
| China | 49,250 | 2,743,906 | 3,698,641 | 1,735,334 | 7,170,784 | 8,906,118 |
| Total | 4,887,062 | 10,022,117 | 59,682,588 | 3,674,025 | 33,486,820 | 37,160,845 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1860.F. BIGGER, *Register*.

No. 9.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, November 3, 1860.

SIR : I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches for the year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount of gold and silver received during the year, that is to say, from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive, was as follows: Gold deposits, \$22,673,192 21; silver deposits and purchases, \$3,152,437 15; total gold and silver bullion received, \$25,825,629 36. The coinage operations during the same period were as follows: Gold coins issued, \$16,445,476; fine gold bars, \$7,001,807 35; silver coins, \$2,769,920; silver issued in bars, \$480,716 26; cent coins, \$342,000. Total coinage operations, \$27,039,919 61, comprised in 43,885,721 pieces of all denominations of coins.

The operations during the year were distributed as follows: At the mint in Philadelphia the deposits of gold amounted to \$4,266,018 93; the gold coinage, including \$170,275 34 in fine bars, was \$4,354,576 84. Silver bullion received, \$756,505 41; silver coins struck, \$835,420; silver bars made and issued, \$21,656 30; cents coined, \$342,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$5,022,524 34. Total coinage, \$5,553,653 14, comprised in 38,099,348 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at New Orleans the amount of deposits of gold was \$153,731 71, and of silver, \$1,381,113 40. The coinage amounted to \$169,000 in gold, and \$1,598,422 33 in silver coins, including \$25,422 33 in bars. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$1,534,845 11. Total coinage, \$1,767,422 33, comprised in 4,322,550 pieces.

The branch mint at San Francisco received during the year gold deposits to the value of \$11,319,913 83, and deposits of silver of the value of \$480,139 75. The coinage amounted to \$11,889,000 in gold, and \$572,911 52 in silver, including \$211,411 52 in bars. Total deposits at this branch of the mint of gold and silver, \$11,800,053 58, and total coinage, \$12,461,911 52, composed of 1,417,475 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at Dahlonega the sum of \$67,085 21 in gold was deposited for coinage. The amount of coinage was \$69,477, comprised in 15,874 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the branch mint at Charlotte were as follows: gold deposits, \$134,491 17; gold coinage, \$133,697 50, comprised in 30,474 pieces.

The assay office at New York received during the year gold deposits to the amount of \$6,731,951 36, and silver bullion to the value of \$534,678 59. The same establishment melted and refined, and made into fine bars, gold bullion of the value of \$6,831,532 01; and silver bars of the value of \$222,226 11. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$7,266,629 95. Total amount of fine bars of gold and silver made during the year, \$7,053,758 12.

The amount of gold produced from the mines in the United States deposited during the year was \$18,971,041 75; and of silver the sum of \$293,797 05. The sources from whence these supplies of the precious metals have been obtained for the last year, as well as previous years, are stated in the statistical tables attached to this report.

Within the last year some new mines of silver have been brought to our notice, the most important of which are those situated in the Washoe region in the Territory of Utah, about three hundred and thirty miles northeast from San Francisco. At the branch mint in that city upwards of \$80,000 were received from those mines during the last fiscal, and they promise a considerable and increasing supply of silver for that institution and the other mints. It has, however, given some trouble when used as an agent or assistant for parting silver from native gold, on account of the presence of antimony; a very small portion of which induces brittleness in the gold. A similar annoyance has, we are informed, occurred in the British mint, in its operations upon Australian gold.

The gold mines in Kansas have produced during the year the sum of \$622,000, and there are indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. This enlargement in the production of gold from Kansas is interesting from the fact that the supply from the mines of California to the mints have been for years past declining. In 1853 the mints received deposits of California gold to the value of nearly fifty-six millions of dollars; during the last year the amount was somewhat below twenty millions.

In the gold producing regions of Kansas, namely, at Denver, a private minting establishment has been set in operation by Messrs. Clark, Graham & Co., from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued. They are of various grades of fineness; our assays show them to be from 815 to 838 thousandths, and the pieces are evidently made direct from native gold with its silver alloy, without any attempt to fix or maintain any exact standard. The weight is greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coinage, in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness. The ten dollar pieces vary from 273 to 283½ grains. On the average, and adding the value of the silver alloy, and deducting the mint charges, the pieces are found to be of professed value, or slightly over. The devices on the ten dollar piece are appropriate and distinctive; but on the five dollar piece they are made in close imitation to the legal coin, a reprehensible and illegal practice, countenanced by previous similar emissions in California.

Within the last year fraudulent practices upon our gold coins have greatly increased. The mint is giving the most earnest attention to devising the best remedies against these practices; and the same subject is undergoing a careful investigation by scientific men not connected with the mint, under an appropriation made by Congress.

The new cents have heretofore been issued in exchange for the fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar, and for the old copper cents. As the Spanish and Mexican pieces were received at their nominal values, large amounts of these coins have been brought to the melting pot, and thus the community has been relieved from an irregular and depreciated currency. But it has required the issue of

a large amount of cents, and induced a temporary redundancy of that coin in some of the eastern cities. They are gradually, however, being distributed to all parts of our country, including a portion of the southern States, where the copper cent was scarcely known as a circulating medium. Since the passage of the act of June 25, 1860, the issues have been limited to exchanges for the copper cents, except the supplying of the government offices with the new issues, and distant parts of the country in limited amounts. In order to accelerate the process of relieving the community from the cumbrous and inconvenient copper cents, the mint now pays the expenses of transportation on them, and will make returns in the new issues. This arrangement will tend to relieve the country from a burdensome currency without increasing the amount of circulation of that denomination of coins.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, makes it "the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value; and embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof." In previous reports I have presented the results of the assays which have been made of such foreign gold and silver coins as came within our notice, or could be procured for examination and assay. Since the last annual report several varieties of coins, not heretofore noticed, have been assayed. The result of these assays, together with those previously made, will be found in the tabular statements of the weight, fineness, and values of foreign gold and silver coins, which are attached to this report. Some remarks in reference to the coins not heretofore reported upon, may, however, be properly presented.

The coinage of Tunis has recently emerged from barbarism and assumed a civilized aspect. As late as 1839 there were no gold coins issued, and the professedly silver coins were nearly three-fourths copper. The new gold piece of twenty-five piastres, dated A. H. 1276—corresponding to A. D. 1859—weighs .161 ounce, or 77.3 grains, is 900 thousandths fine, and consequently very nearly of the value of three dollars; after deducting mint charges for re-coinage, \$2 98.5. The silver coin of five piastres, A. H. 1268, (1851) weighs .511 ounce, or 245.3 grains, is 898½ thousandths fine, (intended for 900,) and therefore worth 61.8 cents. These results make the gold piastre twelve cents, and the silver piastre nearly twelve cents and four-tenths of a cent for exchange calculations.

The eighty real gold piece of Spain, 1845, not received here until recently, will be found in the tabular statements above referred to. It has been superseded by the new series of Spanish coinage, but is still current.

The half and quarter of the silver 2,000 reis piece of Brazil have not hitherto been assayed at the mint. They prove to be of the same standards of the principal piece, and are proportional in value.

A new silver dollar has been issued in Bolivia, greatly reduced in weight and value as compared with the former issue. A number of the pieces of the date 1859 average .648 ounce, or 311 grains; and

being 992 thousandths fine, are worth 78.6 cents. They are closely adjusted to the depreciation of the half dollar, which has been issued by that government for a number of years past.

The envoys from the empire of Japan who were accredited to the government of the United States visited the mint on the 13th and 14th of June last. In compliance with their wishes and your instructions, I caused several assays to be made in their presence of the coins of Japan and of our own issues, conforming to their request to have an entire cobang assayed, instead of a small piece as is our usual method. The annexed tables will show the result of these assays. The valuation there given of the cobang includes the silver contained as alloy. Although the new cobang does not quite come up to \$3 60, it was conceded to the embassy to make that valuation the basis of commercial rates. This makes the itzetu (the unit of Japan) 90 cents, which is a convenient figure and sufficiently exact. In order to present this subject more fully I have deemed it proper to annex to this report a copy of the certified statement, which was furnished to the envoys, of the result of the assays made in their presence, and also a copy of my communication to them, through the department, under date of the 20th of June last. Subsequently to these transactions we have obtained, and placed in the cabinet of the mint, a Japanese *oban*; it weighs 5.30 ounces; is 667 thousandths fine, and of the value of \$75 24, including the silver alloy. This piece does not appear to have any definite relation to the cobang, or to the itzetu. It is probably used as a commercial bar. It is, however, properly ranked among the coins, and is certainly the largest one which has come under our notice. It is of an oval shape, the larger diameter being six inches and one-eighth of an inch, the smaller three inches and three-fourths of an inch.

Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a recoinage by the order of the department of a portion of the thick gold dollars which had accumulated in the treasury of the United States. As there is some misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, a few remarks respecting it may not be inappropriate at this time. The first issues of the gold dollar, the coinage of which was commenced in 1849, were less in diameter than those issued since 1853, the latter being larger than the former to the extent of the one-tenth of an inch. This enlargement of the coin is a decided improvement, especially as it is more conveniently handled. But there is certainly an inconvenience in having two pieces in circulation of the same value but of different sizes and devices. In view of this inconvenience, and of the fact that a large amount of these gold dollars had accumulated at the assistant treasury in New York, and could not be used, the department directed the recoinage referred to. There are yet in circulation upwards of fifteen millions of gold dollars, of which \$9,590,000 are of the thick, or first issues, and \$5,440,000 are of the enlarged diameter.

It is to be regretted that the system of banking adopted in most of the States tends to exclude small gold coins from circulation. It is certainly the true policy of the country to extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it.

On this subject I beg to renew some suggestions which I presented in the mint report for the year 1855. There is one point connected with this subject and with the general management of the national coinage which, although left by law to the discretion of the director of the mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet it is of so much importance to the community generally that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law—act of January 18, 1837—provides that “in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the director.” In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coins previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coins the director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors, and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which it is to be presumed is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage in vaults. Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count, and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to be drawn out. Many who present their checks at these institutions would, doubtless, ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited, as, for example, in the State of California, because in such cases the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expenses of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars, whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half-eagle

in value. Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers—about eight dollars of our money—coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the North and South American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco, (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply,) to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and less. It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle, and in thus offering to make the smaller denominations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another—that the division of labor and the present efficiency of the mint establishments will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the assay office in New York, and the coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. On the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may in some emergencies be required to be coined at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half-eagle; and this upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point, at which this reform is to be begun or aided, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation. As our larger gold coins are the most exposed to the fraudulent practice of splitting and inserting other metals, a contrivance which has recently increased in our country, the suggestions herein made acquire additional importance. It may also be found useful, as a further means to prevent such nefarious practices, to increase the diameter and reduce the thickness of several of the denominations of our coins, as has been done in that of the gold dollar and three dollar piece.

The tabular statements attached to this report are as follows: A, the deposits and coinage at the mint and its branches and the assay office, during the year ending June 30, 1860; B, statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the institutions above named, during the same period; C, the coinage operations of all the minting establishments of the United States from their respective organizations to the 30th of June, 1860, numbered from one to seven inclusive; D, the entire deposits of domestic gold at these institutions for the same period, numbered from one to seven, inclusive; E, statement of the production of domestic silver from the 1st of January, 1841, to the close of the last fiscal year; F, the amount of silver of less denomination than one dollar, coined since the passage

of the act of February 21, 1853, reducing the weight of such coins ; G, the amount and denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint at Philadelphia, for the new cent ; H, a statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased for silver coinage, since the passage of the act of February 21, 1857, entitled " An act relating to foreign coins, and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States ;" I, the amount of cents of former issue deposited at the mint at Philadelphia for the new cent ; J, a statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins ; K, a similar statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mint.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury,*
Washington City.

COINAGE.

| Denomination. | Mint of the United States, Philadelphia. | | Branch mint, New Orleans. | | Branch mint, San Francisco. | | Branch mint, Dahlongega. | | Branch mint, Charlotte. | | Assay office, New York. | | Total. | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. | Pieces. | Value. |
| GOLD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Double eagles..... | 188,615 | \$3,772,300 00 | 4,350 | \$87,000 00 | 579,975 | \$11,599,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 772,940 | \$15,458,800 00 |
| Eagles..... | 16,013 | 160,130 00 | 8,200 | 82,000 00 | 10,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,213 | 342,130 00 |
| Half eagles..... | 19,734 | 98,620 00 | ..... | ..... | 16,700 | 83,500 00 | 12,800 | \$64,000 | 23,005 | 115,025 00 | ..... | ..... | 72,229 | 361,145 00 |
| Three dollars..... | 13,402 | 40,208 00 | ..... | ..... | 7,000 | 21,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,402 | 61,206 00 |
| Quarter eagles..... | 13,721 | 34,302 50 | ..... | ..... | 28,800 | 72,000 00 | 1,602 | 4,005 | 7,469 | 18,672 50 | ..... | ..... | 51,592 | 128,980 00 |
| Dollars..... | 78,743 | 78,743 00 | ..... | ..... | 13,000 | 13,000 00 | 1,472 | 1,472 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93,215 | 93,215 00 |
| Fine bars..... | ..... | 170,275 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$6,831,532 01 | ..... | 7,001,807 35 |
| Unparted bars..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total gold..... | 330,218 | 4,354,576 84 | 12,550 | 169,000 00 | 655,475 | 11,889,000 00 | 15,874 | 69,477 | 30,474 | 133,697 50 | ..... | 6,831,532 01 | 1,044,591 | 23,447,283 35 |
| SILVER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dollars..... | 315,530 | 315,530 00 | 280,000 | 280,000 00 | 5,000 | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600,530 | 600,530 00 |
| Half dollars..... | 349,800 | 174,900 00 | 2,212,000 | 1,106,000 00 | 693,000 | 346,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,254,800 | 1,627,400 00 |
| Quarter dollars..... | 909,800 | 227,450 00 | 388,000 | 97,000 00 | 24,000 | 6,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,321,800 | 330,450 00 |
| Dimes..... | 576,000 | 57,600 00 | 370,000 | 37,000 00 | 40,000 | 4,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 986,000 | 98,600 00 |
| Half dimes..... | 870,000 | 43,500 00 | 1,060,000 | 53,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,930,000 | 96,500 00 |
| Three-cent pieces..... | 548,000 | 16,440 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 548,000 | 16,440 00 |
| Bars..... | ..... | 21,656 30 | ..... | 25,422 33 | ..... | 211,411 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222,226 11 | ..... | 420,716 26 |
| Total silver..... | 3,569,130 | 857,076 30 | 4,310,000 | 1,598,422 33 | 762,000 | 572,911 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222,226 11 | 8,641,130 | 3,250,636 26 |
| COPPER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cents..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 |
| Half cents..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total copper..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total gold..... | 330,218 | 4,354,576 84 | 12,550 | 169,000 00 | 655,475 | 11,889,000 00 | 15,874 | 69,477 | 30,474 | 133,697 50 | ..... | 6,831,532 01 | 1,044,591 | 23,447,283 35 |
| Total silver..... | 3,569,130 | 857,076 30 | 4,310,000 | 1,598,422 33 | 762,000 | 572,911 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222,226 11 | 8,641,130 | 3,250,636 26 |
| Total copper..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,200,000 | 342,000 00 |
| Total coinage ... | 38,099,348 | 5,553,653 14 | 4,322,550 | 1,767,422 33 | 1,417,475 | 12,461,911 52 | 15,874 | 69,477 | 30,474 | 133,697 50 | ..... | 7,053,758 12 | 43,885,721 | 27,039,919 61 |

B.—Statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| From whence derived. | Mint U. States, Philadelphia. | Branch mint, San Francisco. | Branch mint, New Orleans. | Branch mint, Dahlonega. | Branch mint, Charlotte. | Assay office, New York. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| GOLD. | | | | | | | |
| California | \$663,389 02 | \$11,319,913 83 | \$87,135 00 | \$1,097 37 | ----- | \$6,023,628 36 | \$18,095,163 58 |
| Kansas | 346,604 05 | ----- | 1,770 39 | 24,908 86 | ----- | 248,981 00 | 622,264 30 |
| Virginia | 17,402 62 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 4,202 00 | 21,604 62 |
| Georgia | 7,556 41 | ----- | ----- | 35,588 92 | ----- | 19,368 00 | 62,513 33 |
| North Carolina | 8,450 11 | ----- | ----- | 3,485 70 | \$134,491 17 | 9,755 00 | 156,181 98 |
| South Carolina | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,004 36 | ----- | ----- | 2,004 36 |
| Tennessee | 595 88 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 595 88 |
| Oregon | 2,780 16 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,780 16 |
| Alabama | ----- | ----- | 661 53 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 661 53 |
| Utah | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 4,680 00 | 4,680 00 |
| Arizona | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,190 00 | 1,190 00 |
| Nebraska | 1,402 01 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,402 01 |
| Total | 1,048,180 26 | 11,319,913 83 | 89,566 92 | 67,085 21 | 134,491 17 | 6,311,804 36 | 18,971,041 75 |
| SILVER. | | | | | | | |
| California, (parted) | 12,201 66 | 63,226 12 | 701 32 | ----- | ----- | 62,432 60 | 138,561 70 |
| Utah, (Washoe) | ----- | 80,882 77 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 21,658 00 | 102,540 77 |
| Lake Superior | 10,206 58 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 15,674 00 | 25,880 58 |
| Arizona | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 13,357 00 | 13,357 00 |
| North Carolina | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 12,257 00 | 12,257 00 |
| Sonora | 1,200 00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,200 00 |
| Total | 23,608 24 | 144,108 89 | 701 32 | ----- | ----- | 125,378 60 | 293,797 05 |
| Total gold and silver | 1,071,788 50 | 11,464,022 72 | 90,268 24 | 67,085 21 | 134,491 17 | 6,437,182 96 | 19,264,838 80 |

C.

Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

| Period. | GOLD COINAGE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Double eagles. | Eagles. | Half eagles. | Three dollars | Quarter eagles. | Dollars. | Fine bars. |
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| 1793 to 1817..... | | 132,592 | 845,909 | | 22,197 | | |
| 1818 to 1837..... | | | 3,087,925 | | 879,903 | | |
| 1838 to 1847..... | | 1,227,759 | 3,269,921 | | 345,526 | | |
| 1848..... | | 145,484 | 260,775 | | 8,886 | | |
| 1849..... | | 653,618 | 133,070 | | 23,294 | 688,576 | |
| 1850..... | 1,170,261 | 291,451 | 64,491 | | 252,923 | 481,953 | |
| 1851..... | 2,087,155 | 176,328 | 377,505 | | 1,372,748 | 3,317,671 | |
| 1852..... | 2,053,026 | 263,106 | 573,901 | | 1,159,681 | 2,045,351 | |
| 1853..... | 1,261,326 | 201,253 | 305,770 | | 1,404,668 | 4,076,051 | \$15,835,997 94 |
| 1854..... | 757,899 | 54,250 | 160,675 | 138,618 | 596,258 | 1,639,445 | 17,643,270 58 |
| 1855..... | 364,666 | 121,701 | 117,098 | 50,555 | 235,480 | 758,269 | 16,298 14 |
| 1856..... | 329,878 | 60,490 | 197,990 | 26,010 | 384,240 | 1,762,936 | 80,412 12 |
| 1857..... | 98,315 | 2,916 | 69,115 | 7,832 | 106,722 | 578,356 | 36,161 68 |
| 1858..... | 468,504 | 13,690 | 32,633 | 13,059 | 113,097 | 208,724 | 21,088 10 |
| 1859..... | 98,196 | 8,600 | 20,718 | 11,524 | 76,562 | 231,873 | 49,286 59 |
| 1860..... | 188,615 | 16,013 | 19,724 | 13,402 | 13,721 | 78,743 | 170,275 34 |
| Total | 8,877,841 | 3,369,251 | 9,537,220 | 261,000 | 6,995,906 | 15,867,939 | 33,852,790 49 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

60

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

| Period. | SILVER COINAGE. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Dollars. | Half dollars. | Quarter dollars. | Dimes. | Half dimes. | Three cents. | Bars. |
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| 1793 to 1817..... | 1,439,517 | 13,104,433 | 650,280 | 1,007,151 | 265,543 | ----- | ----- |
| 1818 to 1837..... | 1,000 | 74,793,560 | 5,041,749 | 11,854,949 | 14,463,700 | ----- | ----- |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 879,873 | 20,203,333 | 4,952,073 | 11,387,995 | 11,093,235 | ----- | ----- |
| 1848..... | 15,000 | 580,000 | 146,000 | 451,500 | 668,000 | ----- | ----- |
| 1849..... | 62,600 | 1,252,000 | 340,000 | 839,000 | 1,309,000 | ----- | ----- |
| 1850..... | 7,500 | 227,000 | 190,800 | 1,931,500 | 955,000 | ----- | ----- |
| 1851..... | 1,300 | 200,750 | 160,000 | 1,026,500 | 781,000 | 5,447,400 | ----- |
| 1852..... | 1,100 | 77,130 | 177,060 | 1,535,500 | 1,000,500 | 18,663,500 | ----- |
| 1853..... | 46,110 | 3,532,708 | 15,254,220 | 12,173,010 | 13,345,020 | 11,400,000 | ----- |
| 1854..... | 33,140 | 2,982,000 | 12,380,000 | 4,470,000 | 5,740,000 | 671,000 | ----- |
| 1855..... | 26,000 | 759,500 | 2,857,000 | 2,075,000 | 1,750,000 | 139,000 | ----- |
| 1856..... | 63,500 | 938,000 | 7,264,000 | 5,780,000 | 4,880,000 | 1,458,000 | \$31,028 09 |
| 1857..... | 94,000 | 142,000 | 2,304,000 | 4,890,000 | 3,940,000 | ----- | 1,327 46 |
| 1858..... | ----- | 4,028,000 | 10,600,000 | 690,000 | 4,000,000 | 1,266,000 | 843 37 |
| 1859..... | 73,500 | 2,636,000 | 4,996,000 | 1,760,000 | 2,840,000 | 1,380,000 | 9,341 08 |
| 1860..... | 315,530 | 349,800 | 909,800 | 576,000 | 870,000 | 548,000 | 21,656 30 |
| Total | 3,059,670 | 125,806,214 | 68,222,982 | 62,448 105 | 67,900,998 | 40,972,900 | 64,196 30 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

| Period. | COPPER COINAGE. | | TOTAL COINAGE. | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Cents. | Half cents. | No. of pieces coined. | Value of gold. | Value of silver. | Value of copper. | Total value coined. |
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | | | | | |
| 1793 to 1817..... | 29,316,272 | 5,235,513 | 52,019,407 | \$5,610,957 50 | \$8,268,295 75 | \$319,340 28 | \$14,198,593 53 |
| 1818 to 1837..... | 46,554,830 | 2,205,200 | 158,882,816 | 17,639,382 50 | 40,566,897 15 | 476,574 30 | 58,682,853 95 |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 34,967,663 | ----- | 88,327,378 | 29,491,010 00 | 13,913,019 00 | 349,676 63 | 43,753,705 63 |
| 1848..... | 6,415,799 | ----- | 8,691,444 | 2,780,930 00 | 420,050 00 | 64,157 99 | 3,265,137 99 |
| 1849..... | 4,178,500 | 39,864 | 9,519,513 | 7,948,332 00 | 922,950 00 | 41,984 32 | 8,913,266 32 |
| 1850..... | 4,426,844 | 39,812 | 10,039,535 | 27,756,445 50 | 409,600 00 | 44,467 50 | 28,210,513 00 |
| 1851..... | 9,889,707 | 147,672 | 24,985,736 | 52,143,446 00 | 446,797 00 | 99,635 43 | 52,689,878 43 |
| 1852..... | 5,063,094 | ----- | 32,612,949 | 51,505,638 50 | 847,410 00 | 50,630 94 | 52,403,679 44 |
| 1853..... | 6,641,131 | 129,694 | 69,775,537 | 52,191,618 94 | 7,852,571 00 | 67,059 78 | 60,111,249 72 |
| 1854..... | 4,236,156 | 55,358 | 33,919,921 | 37,693,069 58 | 5,373,270 00 | 42,638 35 | 43,108,977 93 |
| 1855..... | 1,574,829 | 56,500 | 10,885,619 | 10,610,752 14 | 1,419,170 00 | 16,030 79 | 12,045,952 93 |
| 1856..... | 2,690,463 | 40,430 | 25,876,288 | 11,074,388 12 | 3,245,268 09 | 27,106 78 | 14,346,762 99 |
| 1857..... | 6,333,456 | 35,180 | 18,602,020 | 3,245,853 68 | 1,428,327 46 | 63,510 46 | 4,737,691 60 |
| 1858..... | 23,400,000 | ----- | 44,833,766 | 10,221,876 60 | 4,971,823 37 | 234,000 00 | 15,427,699 97 |
| 1859..... | 30,700,000 | ----- | 44,833,111 | 2,660,616 59 | 3,009,241 08 | 307,000 00 | 5,976,887 67 |
| 1860..... | 34,290,000 | ----- | 38,099,348 | 4,354,576 84 | 857,076 30 | 342,000 00 | 5,553,653 14 |
| Total | 250,588,744 | 7,985,223 | 671,904,388 | 326,928,924 49 | 93,951,766 20 | 2,545,813 55 | 423,426,504 24 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

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2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

| Period. | GOLD COINAGE. | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Double eagles. | Eagles. | Half eagles. | Three dollars. | Quart'reagles | Dollars. | Unparted bars. | Fine bars. |
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| 1854..... | 141,468 | 123,826 | 268 | ----- | 246 | 14,632 | \$5,641,504 05 | \$5,863 16 |
| 1855..... | 859,175 | 9,000 | 61,000 | 6,600 | ----- | ----- | 3,270,594 93 | 88,782 50 |
| 1856..... | 1,181,750 | 73,500 | 94,100 | 34,500 | 71,120 | 24,600 | 3,047,001 29 | 122,136 55 |
| 1857..... | 604,500 | 10,000 | 47,000 | 5,000 | 20,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1858..... | 885,940 | 27,800 | 58,600 | 9,000 | 49,200 | 20,000 | 816,295 65 | ----- |
| 1859..... | 689,140 | 2,000 | 9,720 | ----- | 8,000 | 15,000 | ----- | 19,871 68 |
| 1860..... | 579,975 | 10,000 | 16,700 | 7,000 | 28,800 | 13,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total..... | 4,941,948 | 256,126 | 287,388 | 62,100 | 177,366 | 87,232 | 12,775,395 92 | 236,653 89 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

| Period. | SILVER COINAGE. | | | | | TOTAL COINAGE. | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Dollars. | Half dolls. | Qr. dollars. | Dimes. | Bars. | No. of pieces. | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| 1854..... | | | | | | 282,712 | \$9,731,574 21 | | \$9,731,574 21 |
| 1855..... | | 121,950 | 412,400 | | | 1,471,272 | 20,957,677 43 | \$164,075 00 | 21,121,752 43 |
| 1856..... | | 211,000 | 286,000 | | \$23,609 45 | 1,977,559 | 28,315,537 84 | 200,609 45 | 28,516,147 29 |
| 1857..... | | 86,000 | 28,000 | | | 800,500 | 12,490,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 12,540,000 00 |
| 1858..... | | 218,000 | 63,000 | 30,000 | 19,752 61 | 1,362,028 | 19,276,095 65 | 147,502 61 | 19,423,598 26 |
| 1859..... | 15,000 | 463,000 | 172,000 | 90,000 | 29,469 87 | 1,463,893 | 13,906,271 68 | 327,969 87 | 14,234,241 55 |
| 1860..... | 5,000 | 693,000 | 24,000 | 40,000 | 211,411 52 | 1,417,475 | 11,889,000 00 | 572,911 52 | 12,461,911 52 |
| Total | 20,000 | 1,792,950 | 985,400 | 160,000 | 284,243 45 | 8,775,439 | 116,566,156 81 | 1,463,068 45 | 118,029,225 26 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

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3. BRANCH MINT NEW ORLEANS.

| Period. | GOLD COINAGE. | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Double eagles. | Eagles. | Half eagles. | Three dollars. | Quarter eagles. | Dollars. |
| 1838 to 1847 | | 1,026,342 | 709,925 | | 550,528 | |
| 1848 | | 35,850 | | | | |
| 1849 | | 23,900 | | | | 215,000 |
| 1850 | 141,000 | 57,500 | | | 84,000 | 14,000 |
| 1851 | 315,000 | 263,000 | 41,000 | | 148,000 | 290,000 |
| 1852 | 190,000 | 18,000 | | | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| 1853 | 71,000 | 51,000 | | | | 290,000 |
| 1854 | 3,250 | 52,500 | 46,000 | 24,000 | 153,000 | |
| 1855 | 8,000 | 18,000 | 11,100 | | | 55,000 |
| 1856 | 2,250 | 14,500 | 10,000 | | 21,100 | |
| 1857 | | | | | | |
| 1858 | 47,500 | 21,500 | 13,000 | | 34,000 | |
| 1859 | 24,500 | 4,000 | | | | |
| 1860 | 4,350 | 8,200 | | | | |
| Total | 806,850 | 1,594,292 | 831,025 | 24,000 | 1,130,628 | 1,004,000 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

| Period. | SILVER COINAGE. | | | | | | | TOTAL COINAGE. | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Dollars. | Half dollars. | Quarter dollars. | Dimes. | Half dimes. | Three-cent pieces. | Bars. | Number of pieces. | Value of gold. | Value of silver. | Total value coined. |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 59,000 | 13,509,000 | 3,273,600 | 6,473,500 | 2,789,000 | ..... | ..... | 28,390,895 | \$15,189,365 00 | \$8,418,700 00 | \$23,608,065 00 |
| 1848..... | ..... | 3,180,000 | ..... | ..... | 600,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,815,850 | 358,500 00 | 1,620,000 00 | 1,978,500 00 |
| 1849..... | ..... | 2,310,000 | ..... | 300,000 | 140,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,985,900 | 454,000 00 | 1,192,000 00 | 1,646,000 00 |
| 1850..... | 40,000 | 2,456,000 | 412,000 | 510,000 | 690,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,404,500 | 3,619,000 00 | 1,456,500 00 | 5,075,500 00 |
| 1851..... | ..... | 402,000 | 88,000 | 400,000 | 860,000 | 720,000 | ..... | 3,527,000 | 9,795,000 00 | 327,600 00 | 10,122,600 00 |
| 1852..... | ..... | 144,000 | 96,000 | 430,000 | 260,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,418,000 | 4,470,600 00 | 152,000 00 | 4,622,600 00 |
| 1853..... | ..... | 1,328,000 | 1,332,000 | 1,100,000 | 2,360,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,532,000 | 2,220,000 00 | 1,225,000 00 | 3,445,000 00 |
| 1854..... | ..... | 5,240,000 | 1,484,000 | 1,770,000 | 1,560,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,332,750 | 1,274,500 00 | 3,246,000 00 | 4,520,500 00 |
| 1855..... | ..... | 3,688,000 | 176,000 | ..... | 600,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,566,100 | 450,500 00 | 1,918,000 00 | 2,368,500 00 |
| 1856..... | ..... | 2,658,000 | 968,000 | 1,180,000 | 1,100,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,953,850 | 292,750 00 | 1,744,000 00 | 2,036,750 00 |
| 1857..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1858..... | ..... | 4,614,000 | 1,416,000 | 1,540,000 | 2,540,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,226,000 | 1,315,000 00 | 2,942,000 00 | 4,257,000 00 |
| 1859..... | 200,000 | 4,912,000 | 544,000 | 440,000 | 1,660,000 | ..... | \$334,996 47 | 7,184,500 | 530,000 00 | 3,223,996 47 | 3,753,996 47 |
| 1860..... | 280,000 | 2,212,600 | 388,000 | 370,000 | 1,060,000 | ..... | 25,422 33 | 4,322,550 | 169,000 00 | 1,598,422 33 | 1,767,422 33 |
| Total..... | 579,600 | 46,653,000 | 10,177,600 | 14,513,500 | 15,619,000 | 720,000 | 360,418 80 | 93,652,895 | 40,137,615 00 | 29,064,218 80 | 69,201,833 80 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

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4. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

| Period. | GOLD COINAGE. | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| | Half eagles. | Three dollars. | Quarter eagles. | Dollars. | Total pieces. | Total value. |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 576,553 | ----- | 134,101 | ----- | 710,654 | \$3,218,017 50 |
| 1848..... | 47,465 | ----- | 13,771 | ----- | 61,236 | 271,752 50 |
| 1849..... | 39,036 | ----- | 10,945 | 21,588 | 71,569 | 244,130 50 |
| 1850..... | 43,950 | ----- | 12,148 | 8,382 | 64,480 | 258,502 00 |
| 1851..... | 62,710 | ----- | 11,264 | 9,882 | 83,856 | 351,592 00 |
| 1852..... | 91,452 | ----- | 4,078 | 6,360 | 101,890 | 473,815 00 |
| 1853..... | 89,678 | ----- | 3,178 | 6,583 | 99,439 | 462,918 00 |
| 1854..... | 56,413 | 1,120 | 1,760 | 2,935 | 62,228 | 292,760 00 |
| 1855..... | 22,432 | ----- | 1,123 | 1,811 | 25,366 | 116,778 50 |
| 1856..... | 19,786 | ----- | 874 | 1,460 | 22,120 | 102,575 00 |
| 1857..... | 5,470 | ----- | 1,464 | 1,896 | 8,830 | 32,906 00 |
| 1858..... | 19,256 | ----- | 900 | 1,637 | 21,793 | 100,167 00 |
| 1859..... | 11,404 | ----- | 642 | 6,957 | 19,003 | 65,582 00 |
| 1860..... | 12,800 | ----- | 1,602 | 1,472 | 15,847 | 69,477 00 |
| Total | 1,098,405 | 1,120 | 197,850 | 70,963 | 1,368,338 | 6,060,973 00 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

| Period. | GOLD COINAGE. | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Half eagles. | Quarter eagles. | Dollars. | Total pieces. | Total value. |
| | <i>Pieces</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | | |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 269,424 | 123,576 | ----- | 393,000 | \$1,656,060 00 |
| 1848..... | 64,742 | 16,788 | ----- | 81,260 | 364,330 00 |
| 1849..... | 64,823 | 10,220 | 11,634 | 86,677 | 361,299 00 |
| 1850..... | 63,591 | 9,148 | 6,966 | 79,705 | 347,791 00. |
| 1851..... | 49,176 | 14,923 | 41,267 | 105,366 | 324,454 50 |
| 1852..... | 72,574 | 9,772 | 9,434 | 91,780 | 396,734 00. |
| 1853..... | 65,571 | ----- | 11,515 | 77,086 | 339,370 00 |
| 1854..... | 39,283 | 7,295 | ----- | 46,578 | 214,652 50 |
| 1855..... | 39,788 | 3,677 | 9,803 | 53,268 | 217,935 50 |
| 1856..... | 28,457 | 7,913 | ----- | 36,370 | 162,067 50 |
| 1857..... | 13,137 | ----- | 13,280 | 26,417 | 78,965 00 |
| 1858..... | 31,066 | 9,056 | ----- | 40,122 | 177,970 00 |
| 1859..... | 39,500 | ----- | 5,235 | 44,735 | 202,735 00 |
| 1860..... | 23,005 | 7,469 | ----- | 30,474 | 133,697 50 |
| Total | 863,867 | 219,837 | 109,134 | 1,192,838 | 4,978,061 50 |

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

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6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

| Period. | Fine gold bars. | Value. | Silver bars. | Value. | Total pieces. | Total value. |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>Pieces.</i> | | <i>Pieces.</i> | | | |
| 1854..... | 822 | \$2,888,059 18 | | | 822 | \$2,888,059 18 |
| 1855..... | 6,182 | 20,441,813 63 | | | 6,182 | 20,441,813 63 |
| 1856..... | 4,727 | 19,396,046 89 | 52 | \$6,792 63 | 4,779 | 19,402,839 52 |
| 1857..... | 2,230 | 9,335,414 00 | 550 | 123,317 00 | 2,780 | 9,458,731 00 |
| 1858..... | 7,052 | 21,798,691 04 | 894 | 171,961 79 | 7,946 | 21,970,652 83 |
| 1859..... | 3,295 | 13,044,718 43 | 1,985 | 272,424 05 | 5,280 | 13,317,142 48 |
| 1860..... | | 6,831,532 01 | | 222,226 11 | | 7,053,758 12 |
| Total | 24,308 | 93,736,275 18 | 3,481 | 796,721 58 | 27,789 | 94,532,996 76 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

| Mints. | Commencement of coinage. | Gold coinage. | Silver coinage. | Copper coinage. | Entire coinage. | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Value.</i> | <i>Pieces.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |
| Philadelphia | 1793 | \$326,928,924 49 | \$93,951,766 20 | \$2,545,813 55 | 671,904,388 | \$423,426,504 24 |
| San Francisco | 1854 | 116,566,156 81 | 1,463,068 45 | ----- | 8,775,439 | 118,029,225 26 |
| New Orleans | 1838 | 40,137,615 00 | 29,064,218 80 | ----- | 93,652,895 | 69,201,833 80 |
| Charlotte | 1838 | 4,978,061 50 | ----- | ----- | 1,192,838 | 4,978,061 50 |
| Dahlonega | 1838 | 6,060,973 00 | ----- | ----- | 1,368,338 | 6,060,973 00 |
| Assay office, New York | 1854 | 93,736,275 18 | 796,721 58 | ----- | 27,789 | 94,532,996 76 |
| Total | ----- | 588,408,005 98 | 125,275,775 03 | 2,545,813 55 | 776,921,687 | 716,229,594 56 |

D.

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1860.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

| Period. | Virginia. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Georgia. | Tennessee. | Alabama. | New Mexico. |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1804 to 1827..... | | \$110,000 00 | | | | | |
| 1828 to 1837..... | \$427,000 00 | 2,519,500 00 | \$327,500 00 | \$1,763,900 00 | \$12,400 00 | | |
| 1838 to 1847..... | 518,294 00 | 1,303,636 00 | 152,366 00 | 566,316 00 | 16,499 00 | \$45,493 00 | |
| 1848..... | 57,886 00 | 109,034 00 | 19,228 00 | 3,370 00 | 3,497 00 | 3,670 00 | \$682 00 |
| 1849..... | 129,382 00 | 102,688 00 | 4,309 00 | 10,525 00 | 2,739 00 | 2,977 00 | 32,889 00 |
| 1850..... | 65,991 00 | 43,734 00 | 759 00 | 5,114 00 | 307 00 | 1,178 00 | 5,392 00 |
| 1851..... | 69,052 00 | 49,440 00 | 12,338 00 | 2,490 00 | 126 00 | 817 00 | 890 00 |
| 1852..... | 83,626 00 | 65,248 00 | 4,505 00 | 3,420 00 | | 254 00 | 814 00 |
| 1853..... | 52,200 00 | 45,690 00 | 3,522 00 | 1,912 00 | | | 3,632 00 |
| 1854..... | 23,347 00 | 9,062 00 | 1,220 00 | 7,561 00 | | 245 00 | 738 00 |
| 1855..... | 28,895 50 | 22,626 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,733 50 | | 310 00 | 900 00 |
| 1856..... | 21,607 00 | 12,910 00 | 5,980 00 | 4,910 00 | | | 2,460 00 |
| 1857..... | 2,505 00 | 6,805 00 | 2,565 00 | 3,542 00 | | | |
| 1858..... | 18,377 00 | 15,175 00 | 300 00 | 18,365 00 | | | |
| 1859..... | 15,720 00 | 9,305 00 | 4,675 00 | 20,190 00 | 240 00 | | 275 00 |
| 1860..... | 17,402 62 | 8,450 11 | | 7,556 41 | 595 88 | | |
| Total..... | 1,531,285 12 | 4,433,303 11 | 540,467 00 | 2,420,904 91 | 36,403 88 | 54,944 00 | 48,672 00 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

| Period. | California. | Oregon. | Kansas. | Nebraska. | Utah. | Arizona. | Other sources. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1804 to 1827..... | | | | | | | | \$110,000 00 |
| 1828 to 1837..... | | | | | | | \$13,200 00 | 5,063,500 00 |
| 1838 to 1847..... | | | | | | | 21,037 00 | 2,623,641 00 |
| 1848..... | \$44,177 00 | | | | | | | 241,544 00 |
| 1849..... | 5,481,439 00 | | | | | | 144 00 | 5,767,092 00 |
| 1850..... | 31,667,505 00 | | | | | | 326 00 | 31,790,306 00 |
| 1851..... | 46,939,367 00 | | | | | | | 47,074,520 00 |
| 1852..... | 49,663,623 00 | | | | | | | 49,821,490 00 |
| 1853..... | 52,732,227 00 | \$13,535 00 | | | | | 5,213 00 | 52,857,931 00 |
| 1854..... | 35,671,185 00 | | | | | | | 35,713,358 00 |
| 1855..... | 2,634,297 63 | | | | | | 1,535 00 | 2,691,497 63 |
| 1856..... | 1,440,134 58 | 40,750 00 | | | | | | 1,528,751 58 |
| 1857..... | 565,566 41 | | | | | | | 580,983 41 |
| 1858..... | 1,372,506 07 | 3,600 00 | | | | | | 1,428,323 07 |
| 1859..... | 959,191 79 | 2,960 00 | \$145 00 | | | | | 1,012,701 79 |
| 1860..... | 663,389 02 | 2,780 16 | 346,604 05 | \$1,402 01 | | | | 1,048,180 26 |
| Total..... | 229,834,608 50 | 63,625 16 | 346,749 05 | 1,402 01 | | | 41,455 00 | 239,353,819 74 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

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2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

| Period. | California. | Total. |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1854 | \$10,842,281 23 | \$10,842,281 23 |
| 1855 | 20,860,437 20 | 20,860,437 20 |
| 1856 | 29,209,218 24 | 29,209,218 24 |
| 1857 | 12,526,826 93 | 12,526,826 93 |
| 1858 | 19,104,369 99 | 19,104,369 99 |
| 1859 | 14,098,564 14 | 14,098,564 14 |
| 1860 | 11,319,913 83 | 11,319,913 83 |
| Total | 117,961,611 56 | 117,961,611 56 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

| Period. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Georgia. | Tennessee. | Alabama. | California. | Kansas. | Other sources. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1838 to 1847 | \$741 00 | \$14,306 00 | \$37,364 00 | \$1,772 00 | \$61,903 00 | ..... | ..... | \$3,613 00 | \$119,699 00 |
| 1848 | | 1,488 00 | 2,317 00 | 947 00 | 6,717 00 | \$1,124 00 | ..... | ..... | 12,593 00 |
| 1849 | | 423 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,062 00 | 669,921 00 | ..... | 2,783 00 | 677,189 00 |
| 1850 | | | | | 3,560 00 | 4,575,576 00 | ..... | 894 00 | 4,580,030 00 |
| 1851 | | | | | 1,040 00 | 8,769,682 00 | ..... | ..... | 8,770,732 00 |
| 1852 | | | | | | 3,777,784 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,777,784 00 |
| 1853 | | | | | | 2,006,673 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,006,673 00 |
| 1854 | | | | | | 981,511 00 | ..... | ..... | 981,511 00 |
| 1855 | | | | | | 411,517 24 | ..... | ..... | 411,517 24 |
| 1856 | | | | | | 283,344 91 | ..... | ..... | 283,344 91 |
| 1857 | | | | | | 129,328 39 | ..... | ..... | 129,328 39 |
| 1858 | | | 1,560 00 | 164 12 | ..... | 448,439 84 | ..... | ..... | 450,163 96 |
| 1859 | | | | | | 93,272 41 | ..... | ..... | 93,272 41 |
| 1860 | | | | | 661 53 | 87,135 00 | \$1,770 39 | ..... | 89,566 92 |
| Total | 741 00 | 16,217 00 | 41,241 00 | 2,883 12 | 77,943 53 | 22,235,308 79 | 1,770 39 | 7,290 00 | 22,383,394 83 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

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4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.

| Period. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | California. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1838 to 1847..... | \$1,529,777 00 | \$143,941 00 | ----- | \$1,673,718 00 |
| 1848..... | 359,075 00 | 11,710 00 | ----- | 370,785 00 |
| 1849..... | 378,223 00 | 12,509 00 | ----- | 390,732 00 |
| 1850..... | 307,289 00 | 13,000 00 | ----- | 320,289 00 |
| 1851..... | 275,472 00 | 25,478 00 | \$15,111 00 | 316,061 00 |
| 1852..... | 337,604 00 | 64,934 00 | 28,362 00 | 430,900 00 |
| 1853..... | 227,847 00 | 61,845 00 | 15,465 00 | 305,157 00 |
| 1854..... | 188,277 00 | 19,061 00 | 6,328 00 | 213,606 00 |
| 1855..... | 196,894 03 | 14,277 17 | 5,817 66 | 216,988 86 |
| 1856..... | 157,355 18 | ----- | 16,237 35 | 173,592 53 |
| 1857..... | 75,376 47 | ----- | ----- | 75,376 47 |
| 1858..... | 170,560 33 | 5,507 16 | ----- | 176,067 49 |
| 1859..... | 182,489 61 | 22,762 71 | ----- | 205,252 32 |
| 1860..... | 134,491 17 | ----- | ----- | 134,491 17 |
| Total..... | 4,520,730 79 | 394,965 04 | 87,321 01 | 5,003,016 84 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

| Period. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Georgia. | Tennessee. | Alabama. | California. | Kansas. | Other sources. | Total. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1838 to 1847..... | \$64,351 00 | \$95,427 00 | \$2,978,353 00 | \$32,175 00 | \$47,711 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$3,218,017 00 |
| 1848..... | 5,434 00 | 8,151 00 | 251,376 00 | 2,717 00 | 4,075 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 271,753 00 |
| 1849..... | 4,882 00 | 7,323 00 | 225,824 00 | 2,441 00 | 3,661 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 244,131 00 |
| 1850..... | 4,500 00 | 5,700 00 | 204,473 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,800 00 | \$30,025 00 | ..... | ..... | 247,698 00 |
| 1851..... | 1,971 00 | 3,236 00 | 154,723 00 | 2,251 00 | 2,105 00 | 214,072 00 | ..... | \$951 00 | 379,309 00 |
| 1852..... | 443 00 | 57,543 00 | 93,122 00 | 750 00 | ..... | 324,931 00 | ..... | ..... | 476,789 00 |
| 1853..... | 2,085 00 | 33,950 00 | 56,984 00 | 149 00 | ..... | 359,122 00 | ..... | ..... | 452,290 00 |
| 1854..... | 5,818 00 | 15,988 00 | 47,027 00 | 223 00 | ..... | 211,169 00 | ..... | ..... | 380,225 00 |
| 1855..... | 3,145 82 | 9,113 27 | 56,686 36 | ..... | 277 92 | 47,428 70 | ..... | ..... | 116,652 07 |
| 1856..... | ..... | 25,723 75 | 44,107 99 | 106 42 | ..... | 31,467 10 | ..... | ..... | 101,405 26 |
| 1857..... | ..... | 8,083 89 | 25,097 03 | ..... | ..... | 6,498 02 | ..... | ..... | 39,679 54 |
| 1858..... | ..... | 32,322 28 | 57,891 45 | 107 33 | ..... | 5,293 52 | ..... | ..... | 95,614 58 |
| 1859..... | 2,656 88 | 4,610 35 | 57,023 12 | ..... | ..... | 699 19 | \$82 70 | ..... | 65,072 24 |
| 1860..... | 3,485 70 | 2,004 36 | 35,588 92 | ..... | ..... | 1,097 37 | 24,908 86 | ..... | 67,085 21 |
| Total..... | 98,772 40 | 309,175 90 | 4,288,277 47 | 42,119 75 | 59,629 92 | 1,231,502 90 | 24,991 56 | 951 00 | 6,055,720 90 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

| Period. | Virginia. | N. Carolina. | S. Carolina. | Georgia. | Alabama. | California. | Kansas. | Utah. | Arizona. | Oregon. | Other sources. | Total. |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1854..... | \$167 00 | \$3,916 00 | \$395 00 | \$1,242 00 | ..... | \$9,221,457 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$9,227,177 00 |
| 1855..... | 2,370 00 | 3,750 00 | 7,620 00 | 13,100 00 | \$350 00 | 25,025,896 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$1,600 00 | 25,054,686 11 |
| 1856..... | 6,928 00 | 805 07 | 4,052 29 | 41,101 28 | 233 62 | 16,529,008 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,582,129 16 |
| 1857..... | 1,531 00 | 1,689 00 | 2,663 00 | 10,451 00 | 1,545 00 | 9,899,957 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,917,836 00 |
| 1858..... | 501 00 | 7,007 00 | 6,354 00 | 12,951 00 | 2,181 00 | 19,660,531 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,732,629 46 |
| 1859..... | 436 00 | 20,122 00 | 700 00 | 14,756 00 | 593 00 | 11,694,872 25 | \$3,944 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,866 00 | 11,738,694 25 |
| 1860..... | 4,202 00 | 9,755 00 | ..... | 19,368 00 | ..... | 6,033,638 36 | 248,981 00 | \$4,680 00 | \$1,190 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,311,604 36 |
| Total..... | 16,135 00 | 47,044 07 | 21,784 29 | 112,969 28 | 4,902 62 | 98,055,351 08 | 252,925 00 | 4,680 00 | 1,190 00 | 8,447 00 | 29,528 00 | 98,554,956 34 |

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860.

| Mint. | Virginia. | North Carolina. | South Carolina. | Georgia. | Alabama. | Tennessee. | California. |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Philadelphia..... | \$1,531,285 12 | \$4,433,303 11 | \$540,467 00 | \$2,420,904 91 | \$54,944 00 | \$36,403 88 | \$229,834,608 50 |
| San Francisco..... | | | | | | | 117,961,611 56 |
| New Orleans..... | | 741 00 | 16,217 00 | 41,241 00 | 77,943 53 | 2,883 12 | 22,235,308 79 |
| Charlotte..... | | 4,520,730 79 | 394,965 04 | | | | 87,321 01 |
| Dahlongega..... | | 98,772 40 | 389,175 90 | 4,288,277 47 | 59,639 92 | 42,119 75 | 1,231,802 90 |
| Assay office..... | 16,135 00 | 47,044 07 | 21,784 29 | 112,969 28 | 4,902 62 | | 98,055,351 08 |
| Total..... | 1,547,420 12 | 9,100,591 37 | 1,282,609 23 | 6,863,392 66 | 197,420 07 | 81,406 75 | 469,406,003 84 |

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860—Continued.

| Mint. | Kansas. | Utah. | Arizona. | Nebraska. | New Mexico. | Oregon. | Other sources. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Philadelphia..... | \$346,749 05 | | | \$1,402 01 | \$48,672 00 | \$63,625 16 | \$41,455 00 | \$239,353,819 74 |
| San Francisco..... | | | | | | | | 117,961,611 56 |
| New Orleans..... | 1,770 39 | | | | | | 7,290 00 | 22,383,394 83 |
| Charlotte..... | | | | | | | | 5,003,016 84 |
| Dahlongega..... | 24,991 56 | | | | | | 951 00 | 6,005,720 90 |
| Assay office..... | 252,925 00 | \$4,680 00 | \$1,190 00 | | | 8,447 00 | 29,528 00 | 98,554,956 34 |
| Total..... | 626,436 00 | 4,680 00 | 1,190 00 | 1,402 01 | 48,672 00 | 72,072 16 | 79,224 00 | 469,312,520 21 |

E.

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from January, 1841, to June 30, 1860.

| Year. | Parted from California gold. | Utah. (Washoe.) | Arizona. | Sonora. | North Carolina. | Lake Superior. | Total. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1841 to 1851..... | \$768,509 00 | | | | | | \$768,509 00 |
| 1852..... | 404,494 00 | | | | | | 404,494 00 |
| 1853..... | 417,279 00 | | | | | | 417,279 00 |
| 1854..... | 328,199 00 | | | | | | 328,199 00 |
| 1855..... | 333,053 00 | | | | | | 333,053 00 |
| 1856..... | 321,938 38 | | | | | | 321,938 38 |
| 1857..... | 127,256 12 | | | | | | 127,256 12 |
| 1858..... | 300,849 36 | | | | | \$15,623 00 | 316,472 36 |
| 1859..... | 219,647 34 | | | | \$23,398 00 | 30,122 13 | 273,167 47 |
| 1860..... | 138,561 70 | \$102,540 77 | \$13,357 00 | \$1,200 00 | 12,257 00 | 25,800 58 | 293,797 05 |
| Total..... | 3,359,786 90 | 102,540 77 | 13,357 00 | 1,200 00 | 35,655 00 | 71,625 71 | 3,584,165 38 |

F.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and the branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

| Year. | Mint U. States, Philadelphia. | Branch mint, San Francisco. | Branch mint, New Orleans. | Total. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1853 | \$7,806,461 | ----- | \$1,225,000 | \$9,031,461 |
| 1854 | 5,340,130 | ----- | 3,246,000 | 8,586,130 |
| 1855 | 1,393,170 | \$164,075 | 1,918,000 | 3,475,245 |
| 1856 | 3,150,740 | 177,000 | 1,744,000 | 5,071,740 |
| 1857 | 1,333,000 | 50,000 | ----- | 1,383,000 |
| 1858 | 4,970,980 | 127,750 | 2,942,000 | 8,040,730 |
| 1859 | 2,926,400 | 283,500 | 2,689,000 | 5,898,900 |
| 1860 | 519,890 | 356,500 | 1,293,000 | 2,169,390 |
| Total | 27,440,771 | 1,158,825 | 15,057,000 | 43,656,596 |

G.

Statement of the amount and denomination of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

| Year. | Quarters. | Eighths. | Sixteenths. | Value by tale. |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1857 | \$78,295 | \$33,148 | \$16,602 | \$128,045 |
| 1858 | 68,644 | 64,472 | 32,085 | 165,201 |
| 1859 | 111,589 | 100,080 | 41,390 | 263,059 |
| 1860 | 182,330 | 51,630 | 24,105 | 258,065 |
| Total | 441,858 | 249,330 | 114,182 | 814,370 |

H.

Statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, New Orleans, and the assay office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1860.

| Year. | Mint U. States, Philadelphia. | Branch mint, New Orleans. | Assay office. | Total. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1857 | \$174,485 00 | \$1,360 00 | \$112,502 00 | \$288,347 00 |
| 1858 | 326,033 00 | 17,355 00 | 147,453 00 | 490,841 00 |
| 1859 | 165,115 00 | 19,825 00 | 110,564 00 | 295,504 00 |
| 1860 | 58,353 74 | 9,075 00 | 62,072 00 | 129,500 74 |
| Total | 723,986 74 | 47,615 00 | 432,591 00 | 1,204,192 74 |

O

I.

Statement of cents of former issue deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for cents of the new issue to June 30, 1860.

| Year. | Value by tale. |
|------------|----------------|
| 1857 | \$16,602 |
| 1858 | 31,404 |
| 1859 | 47,235 |
| 1860 | 37,500 |
| Total..... | <u>132,741</u> |

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins, prepared by the director of the mint to accompany the annual report, in pursuance of the act of February 21, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the Troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains, for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths; *i. e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal content, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 121 cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

J.

Gold coins.

| Country. | Denominations. | Weight. | Fineness. | Value. | Value after deduction. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|
| | | <i>Oz. dec.</i> | <i>Thous.</i> | | |
| Australia | Pound of 1852 | 0.281 | 916.5 | \$5 32.0 | \$5 29.3 |
| Do | Pound of 1856 | 0.256 | 916.5 | 4 85.0 | 4 82.6 |
| Austria | Ducat | 0.112 | 986 | 2 28.0 | 2 26.9 |
| Do | Souverain | 0.363 | 900 | 6 77.0 | 6 73.6 |
| Belgium | Twenty-five francs | 0.254 | 899 | 4 72.0 | 4 69.7 |
| Bolivia | Doubloon | 0.867 | 870 | 15 58.0 | 15 50.2 |
| Brazil | 20,000 reis | 0.575 | 917.5 | 10 90.5 | 10 85.1 |
| Central America | Two escudos | 0.209 | 853.5 | 3 68.0 | 3 66.2 |
| Chili | Old doubloon | 0.867 | 870 | 15 57.0 | 15 49.2 |
| Do | Ten pesos | 0.492 | 900 | 9 15.3 | 9 10.7 |
| Denmark | Ten thaler | 0.427 | 895 | 7 90.0 | 7 86.1 |
| Ecuador | Four escudos | 0.433 | 844 | 7 60.0 | 7 56.2 |
| England | Pound or sovereign, new | 0.256.7 | 916.5 | 4 86.3 | 4 83.9 |
| Do | Pound or sovereign, average | 0.256 | 915.5 | 4 84.8 | 4 82.4 |
| France | Twenty francs, new | 0.207.5 | 899.5 | 3 86.0 | 3 84.1 |
| Do | Twenty francs, average | 0.207 | 899 | 3 84.5 | 3 82.6 |
| Germany, north. | Ten thaler | 0.427 | 895 | 7 90.5 | 7 86.1 |
| Do | Ten thaler, Prussian | 0.427 | 903 | 8 00.0 | 7 96.0 |
| Do | Do | 0.112 | 986 | 2 28.3 | 2 27.2 |
| Greece | Twenty drachms | 0.185 | 900 | 3 45.0 | 3 43.3 |
| Hindustan | Mohur | 0.374 | 916 | 7 08.0 | 7 04.5 |
| Japan ^a | Old Cobang | 0.362 | 568 | 4 44.0 | 4 41.8 |
| Do | New Cobang | 0.289 | 572 | 3 57.6 | 3 55.8 |
| Mexico | Doubloon, average | 0.867.5 | 866 | 15 53.4 | 15 45.6 |
| Naples | Six ducati, new | 0.245 | 996 | 5 04.0 | 5 01.5 |
| Netherlands | Ten guilders | 0.215 | 899 | 3 99.0 | 3 97.0 |
| New Granada | Old doubloon, Bogota | 0.868 | 870 | 15 61.7 | 15 53.9 |
| Do | Old doubloon, Popayan | 0.867 | 858 | 15 39.0 | 15 31.3 |
| Do | Ten pesos, new | 0.525 | 891.5 | 9 67.5 | 9 62.7 |
| Peru | Old doubloon | 0.867 | 868 | 15 56.0 | 15 48.2 |
| Do | New, not ascertained | | | | |
| Portugal | Gold crown | 0.308 | 912 | 5 81.3 | 5 78.4 |
| Rome | 2½ scudi, new | 0.140 | 900 | 2 60.0 | 2 58.7 |
| Russia | Five roubles | 0.210 | 916 | 3 97.6 | 3 95.7 |
| Sardinia | Same as France | | | | |
| Spain | 100 reals | 0.268 | 896 | 4 96.3 | 4 93.9 |
| Do | 80 reals | 0.215 | 869.5 | 3 87.0 | 3 85.1 |
| Sweden | Ducat | 0.111 | 975 | 2 26.7 | 2 25.6 |
| Tunis | 25 piastres | 0.161 | 900 | 2 99.5 | 2 98.0 |
| Turkey | 100 piastres | 0.231 | 915 | 4 37.4 | 4 35.2 |
| Tuscany | Sequin | 0.112 | 999 | 2 30.0 | 2 28.9 |

^a A single *oban*, not of recent coinage, weighed 5.30 ozs., and by assay was 667 thousandths fine; value, \$75 24.

K.

Silver coins.

| Country. | Denomination. | Weight. | Fineness. | Value. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| | | <i>Oz. dec.</i> | <i>Thous.</i> | |
| Austria | Rix dollar | 0.902 | 833 | \$1 01.3 |
| Do | Scudo of six lire | 0.836 | 902 | 1 01.5 |
| Do | New union dollar | 0.596 | 900 | 72.0 |
| Belgium | Five francs | 0.803 | 897 | 96.8 |
| Bolivia | Dollar | 0.871 | 900.5 | 1 05.4 |
| Do | New dollar | 0.648 | 902 | 78.6 |
| Do | Half-dollar, 1839 | 0.433 | 670 | 38.5 |
| Do | Quarter-dollar, 1830 | 0.216 | 670 | 19.2 |
| Brazil | 2,000 reis | 0.820 | 918.5 | 1 01.3 |
| Canada | 20 cents | 0.150 | 925 | 18.6 |
| Central America | Dollar | 0.866 | 850 | 97.3 |
| Chili | Old dollar | 0.864 | 908 | 1 04.7 |
| Do | New dollar | 0.801 | 900.5 | 97.0 |
| Denmark | Two rigsdaler | 0.927 | 877 | 1 09.4 |
| England | Shilling, new | 0.182.5 | 924.5 | 22.7 |
| Do | Shilling, average | 0.178 | 925 | 22.2 |
| France | Five franc, average | 0.800 | 900 | 96.8 |
| Germany, north | Thaler | 0.712 | 750 | 71.7 |
| Germany, south | Gulden or florin | 0.340 | 900 | 41.2 |
| Germany, north and south | 2 thaler or 3½ guld | 1.192 | 900 | 1 44.3 |
| Greece | Five drachms | 0.719 | 900 | 86.9 |
| Hindoostan | Rupee | 0.374 | 916 | 46.0 |
| Japan | Itzebu | 0.279 | 991 | 37.0 |
| Do | New itzebu | 0.279 | 890 | 33.3 |
| Mexico | Dollar, average | 0.866 | 901 | 1 04.9 |
| Naples | Scudo | 0.844 | 830 | 98.8 |
| Netherlands | 2½ guld | 0.804 | 944 | 1 02.3 |
| Norway | Specie, daler | 0.927 | 877 | 1 09.4 |
| New Granada | Dollar of 1857 | 0.803 | 896 | 96.8 |
| Peru | Old dollar | 0.866 | 901 | 1 04.9 |
| Do | Dollar of 1858 | 0.766 | 909 | 93.6 |
| Do | Half-dollar, 1835-'38 | 0.433 | 650 | 37.7 |
| Portugal | Silver crown | 0.950 | 912 | 1 16.6 |
| Prussia | New union dollar | 0.596 | 900 | 72.0 |
| Rome | Scudo | 0.864 | 900 | 1 04.7 |
| Russia | Rouble | 0.667 | 875 | 78.4 |
| Sardinia | Five lire | 0.800 | 900 | 96.8 |
| Spain | New pistareen | 0.166 | 899 | 20.1 |
| Sweden | Rix dollar | 1.092 | 750 | 1 10.1 |
| Switzerland | Two francs | 0.323 | 899 | 39.0 |
| Tunis | Five piastres | 0.511 | 898.5 | 61.8 |
| Turkey | Twenty piastres | 0.770 | 830 | 86.5 |
| Tuscany | Florin | 0.220 | 925 | 27.4 |

Copy of the certificate of assays given to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, June 14, 1860.

For the satisfaction of their excellencies of the Japanese embassy, the undersigned, director of the mints of the United States, certifies to the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and of the United States, made in their presence by the proper officers of the mint.

One cobang weighed $138\frac{2}{3}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $138\frac{1}{3}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

One other cobang weighed $139\frac{1}{3}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $79\frac{2}{3}$ grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains $79\frac{2}{3}$ grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about $7\frac{1}{4}$ grains) that we trust it will give additional confidence to the embassy in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed $25\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed $23\frac{7}{8}$ grains, which agrees as nearly as may be to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cobang contains $79\frac{2}{3}$ grains of gold, and the dollar contains $23\frac{7}{8}$ grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900 thousandths; and it is necessary to add that the actual weight of the gold dollar is $25\frac{1}{10}$ grains by law, which is a more exact basis of calculation than the single piece, which weighed $25\frac{1}{100000}$, and was therefore a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowance for absorption, showed almost 59 grains of silver in each cobang, and the copper was only $\frac{1}{2}$ of one grain in each cobang.

To recapitulate the average composition of the cobang is as follows, in grains:

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Gold..... | $79\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Silver..... | 59 |
| Copper..... | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | <hr/> |
| | $138\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | <hr/> |

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director of the United States Mints.

Communication from the director of the mint to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, June 20, 1860.

To their excellencies the ambassadors from the empire of Japan to the United States of America :

The undersigned, the director of the mints of the United States, begs leave to refer your excellencies to the last conference held with the officers of the mint, in regard to the assay and the currency ; at which time it was asked whether it would not be proper that the officers of the treasury of Japan should rate the new gold itzebu at 90 cents, and the new gold cobang at 3.60, in exchanging for Mexican dollars or for gold and silver dollars of the United States, because that is an even decimal figure, and the real value is very near thereto ; such valuation to be temporary, until the Japanese government shall have instituted certain reforms in its currency and coinage? to which it was replied—and I have now to repeat the same in writing, as you requested—that we consider it altogether proper, and a convenient rate for calculation.

The officers of the mint do not presume to enter upon the subject of the proposed reforms any further than to make a few suggestions, which, if not acceptable, may simply be laid aside. It is probable that it would be just as difficult in Japan as in any other country to introduce great and radical changes in the currency, especially in the unit of moneys, with which the people are familiar. Now, it is to be observed that while the old silver itzebu was rather too high in its real value to be exchanged at the rate of three to the Mexican silver dollar, or United States gold dollar, yet the change introduced lately has brought it down to a very near adjustment to that valuation ; and three new silver itzebus exchange very well with either of the dollars above mentioned—not to the very last fraction, but near enough—so that this need not be altered ; and thus we have the basis that three itzebus are equal to one dollar.

The next point is, to make the gold itzebu and the gold cobang to correspond to that basis, according to the general relation of value between gold and silver, so that the Japanese may understand their real wealth, and no longer be defrauded by the artful exchanges of foreign merchants ; and as you have already alloyed the silver itzebu so as to make it near the standard fineness of nine-tenths, (according to the rates in the United States, Mexico, and other countries,) we suggest that the same standard should be used for the gold. Whether the remaining one-tenth should be silver or copper, or both, is a minor matter, with which we shall not concern ourselves. The great point is to get the right quantity of gold ; then the cobang, being four itzebus, should contain as much gold as $1\frac{1}{3}$ of our gold dollar. It should contain 30.96 grains, or 5.2632 condarines, of fine gold ; and being nine-tenths fine, its actual weight should be 34.4 grains, or 5.848 condarines. This coin would be small, but a little larger than our gold dollar ; and you would do well to coin also a piece of ten

cobangs, which would be equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. The gold itzebu would be quite too small for a coin, and seems to be of no use while you have a silver itzebu.

Inasmuch as some confusion might arise from continuing the name "cobang" for a coin so different in value from that previously known under that name, it would be better, it seems to us, to introduce into the currency a gold dollar, to be rated as equal to three silver itzebus. This dollar, if equal to our own, should weigh 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine, containing, therefore, 23.32 grains of pure gold; or, in your own weight, about 4.39 condarines nine-tenths fine, equal to 3.95 condarines of pure gold. This suggestion, we think, should receive your careful consideration, especially as your people are somewhat acquainted with the silver dollar of Mexico, which conforms very nearly to the gold dollar herein recommended; and as the dollar is a coin and money of account, adopted by nearly all the American nations, and is familiar to many others, it possesses advantages which commend it to your consideration.

As to the shape of the coins, it is very obvious that a circular form would greatly facilitate the work at your mint. A round piece is always right when laid on the die; but a square or oval piece must be carefully adjusted, and this is a loss of time and labor.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the favorable opinion of the officers of the mint as to the accuracy of your assays. If, as you state, the intention was to make the cobang consist of 573 parts gold and 427 parts silver, then the fact that it actually contains 572 parts gold shows a close approximation, and it further shows that your assayers understand their business. At this day the coins of France are one-thousandth less than they are intended to be, and all the doubloons of North and South America are five to ten thousandths, and even more, below their professed fineness. In these remarks we refer strictly to the new cobangs, because those which were coined a few years ago did not show the same accuracy. Your new silver coin should be about one per cent. finer than it is, according to the single piece we assayed; but the assay of silver, if it is done by the furnace, can never be so exact as the gold. We therefore recommend the "humid assay" for silver.

It may be useful for your mint officers to have a small piece of absolutely fine gold to compare with their own, and I therefore beg you to accept what is enclosed for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mints of the United States.

No. 10.

Report of the acting engineer in charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the various public buildings constructed and constructing under the charge of this office, showing in detail the operations for the year ending September 30, 1860, with a tabulated *resumé* of former operations.

On the 30th of September, 1859, the aggregate balance of appropriations not withdrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of disbursing agents, was \$2,672,484 43.

The last Congress appropriated, in addition, the sum of \$498,911, making an available aggregate of \$3,171,395 43.

The appropriations of the last Congress were for the continuance or completion of works already in progress. No appropriation having been made for any new works.

Of the above aggregate amount \$1,051,458 25 is for works authorized by Congress at its former sessions. These works were: Custom-houses at Ogdensburg, New York; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee, and Cairo, Illinois, with one previously authorized, at Astoria, Oregon; and court-houses and post offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Key West, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Springfield, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin, and the post office at Philadelphia.

The appropriations for many of these works were insufficient for the purposes contemplated, and will not complete suitable structures, while many of them were without any appropriation for sites, and all were without the customary ten per centum for contingent expenses. These omissions it will be necessary for Congress to supply before the works can properly be undertaken, unless their size is largely reduced from that which the proposed accommodations require.

Your directions to commence no new works having been continued in force during the past year, no preliminary action has been had in reference to them, (with the exception hereinafter noted for Baltimore;) and in pursuance of your repeated instructions the disbursements upon works in progress have been limited to the smallest amount which circumstances admitted. In pursuance of this policy but \$898,264 11 have been expended during the past fiscal year, against an expenditure of \$1,871,316 37 for the fiscal year of 1858-'59, and of \$2,902,014 75 for the fiscal year of 1857-'58.

Under instructions from the President the preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore. The work is not yet commenced and the disbursements to this date have been confined to the contingent expenses of preparation. A contract has been made for its construction under the President's direction in the sum of \$112,808 04.

Under your specific orders, repeated at the close of the last session of Congress, (in accordance with what seemed to be the policy indicated by Congress in its appropriations,) directing the operations in all the buildings "to be kept strictly within the available means at the department's disposal, and when those means were exhausted to stop the work," no expenditures, present or prospective, have been authorized which were not covered by appropriations. The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital has thus been entirely stopped in consequence of the expenditure of the appropriation, while that upon the custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans has been limited to the available amount and will soon cease altogether. It is anticipated that the appropriations will be exhausted for these two last-named works by or before the coming session of Congress. The work upon the treasury extension has also been very limited under your orders, no progress having been made upon the west wing, and the disbursements having been confined to partial payments on account of delivered materials and in the completion of the south wing.

The only expenditures from appropriations for new works during the past year have been for the purchase of sites at Memphis, Tennessee, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Madison, Wisconsin, and these were purchased under your instructions based upon the representation from reliable sources that suitable sites in these places would either pass entirely from the reach of purchase, or their value be so largely enhanced as to make their present purchase a matter of economy.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, the following buildings have been completed, viz: Custom-houses at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Haven, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; quarantine warehouse below New Orleans; Wilmington, North Carolina, marine hospital.

The total number of buildings and the uses for which they were designed, or for which unexpended balances remain of former appropriations, is as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices..... | 80 |
| Marine hospitals..... | 24 |
| Mints and branch mints and assay offices..... | 6 |
| Territorial public buildings..... | 5 |
| Extension of treasury..... | 1 |
| Ventilation of old treasury building..... | 1 |
| Warehouses..... | 4 |
| Fire-proof vaults..... | 67 |
| Total | 188 |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| The amount available for the prosecution of these works on September 30, 1859, not withdrawn from the treasury..... | \$2,476,812 18 |
| Amount of appropriation last session..... | 498,911 00 |
| Amount repaid by disbursing agents and due from them | 195,672 25 |
| Amount available for the year 1859-'60 | 3,171,395 43 |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Amount expended from September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860..... | \$900,764 11 |
| Total amount available September 30, 1859..... | <u>2,270,031 32</u> |

The course of experiments upon the various samples of iron and iron ores transmitted to the department, which were confided to Professor Antisell, of the Patent Office, has been completed, and that officer has made elaborate returns of his labor, with carefully compiled extracts from the various authorities upon the properties of iron which will be made the subject of separate report from this office for transmission to the parties in interest. The small amount appropriated for the service has not been sufficient for as ample an analysis of the various specimens exhibited as could have been desired, and the practical advantages of the investigation are therefore necessarily limited, but sufficient data is established whereon to base a course of experiments which will largely affect the value of this material as an important adjunct for permanent works constructed by the government.

The experience of this office for the past year has tended more strongly to confirm the reports hitherto made upon the present method of appropriating a portion of the government revenue for public buildings, and reference is now made to former reports and their correctness respectfully reiterated.

BANGOR, MAINE.

The appropriation for bridging the Kenduskeag river at Bangor, Maine, still remains undrawn from the treasury, the city having still omitted to provide its quota for the required work.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$118,100 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | <u>112,800</u> |
| Balance available | <u>5,300</u> |

ELLSWORTH AND BELFAST, MAINE.

The work upon the custom-houses and post offices at Ellsworth and Belfast is completed and the buildings occupied. A balance of \$448 79 is still due the contractor, for which there is no applicable appropriation.

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The building designed for the use of the customs, courts, and post office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been completed in a manner creditable to the superintendent, who has, under the department's orders, completed the work upon the contractor's default.

No steps have been taken to collect the excess of cost from the origi-

nal contractor, who, with his sureties, is represented to be entirely irresponsible, and it is not probable that anything will ever be collected from them. The building is an ornament to the place and creditable to the department, but is largely in advance of the wants of the city, and it will be a long time before its available space will be required for the public service.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$166,300 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 163,884 11 |
| Balance available | <u>2,415 89</u> |

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

The grading, fencing, and paving of the grounds about the new custom-house at Bristol, Rhode Island, have been commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$31,400 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 30,031 30 |
| Balance available..... | <u>1,368 70</u> |

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The custom-house, post office, and court-house, at New Haven, Connecticut, has been completed and occupied. It is a slightly brown stone structure, built from the sandstone of Connecticut valley, and highly ornamental to the city.

It has been completed by the government for account of the original contractor, but as he is without property it is not probable that any redress can be had by the department. One of the securities died, leaving only debts without estate, and as the other is represented to be alive in similar pecuniary circumstances there is little prospect of the department being reimbursed for its outlay over and above contract price upon the work.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$190,800 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 183,913 29 |
| Balance available..... | <u>6,886 71</u> |

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

No action has been taken during the past year upon the appropriation for erecting the custom-house and post office building at Buffalo, New York. The citizens of Buffalo have petitioned Congress that the sum so appropriated may be used for the construction of another building, for which it is sufficient, but Congress having taken no

action thereupon, and the present building being apparently ample for the present and prospective use of the government, it has not been deemed advisable to recommend any expenditure. Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of September 30, 1859, upon the matter.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$290,800 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 195,476 31 |
| Balance available..... | <u>95,323 69</u> |

OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

Nothing has been done in reference to the construction of a building authorized at Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of a custom-house, post office, and court-room.

Parties in interest have made application that the site purchased be abandoned and a new one, more favorable to individual interests, be purchased. As the necessity for such a change is not apparent, no action upon the application has been recommended.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$118,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 9,141 75 |
| Balance available..... | <u>108,858 25</u> |

PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

The grading of the grounds about the new custom-house at Plattsburg, New York, has been completed, and the building is furnished and occupied throughout.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$79,900 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 79,900 00 |

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of last year upon this work, no change having taken place and no action had in reference to its construction since the date of that report.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$24,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 3,354 66 |
| Balance available..... | <u>20,645 34</u> |

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The contract for repairing the damage occasioned by fire to the Baltimore custom-house has been executed, the work commenced, and, it

is expected, will be completed by or before January next. In preparing the plans for repairs, some changes have been made in the arrangement of rooms, which it is believed will promote the convenience of the office while it has lessened the cost of the work. The original estimate for these repairs was \$15,000, but a contract has been made on the remodelled plan for \$7,800, which will make the work strictly fire-proof in that portion which is under repair.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$15,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | ..... |
| Balance available..... | <u>15,000 00</u> |

WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

The new custom-house at Wheeling, Virginia, has been furnished during the past year from the appropriation made for the purpose at the recent session of Congress, at a total cost of \$698 75.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$118,711 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 117,936 17 |
| Balance available..... | <u>774 83</u> |

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the work upon the new custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, but \$5,000 was appropriated for preserving the work and \$15,000 for the payment of materials delivered.

In accordance with the policy indicated by this action, instructions were issued to the contractor to deliver no more materials except such as might be in process of shipment at the time of the receipt of such instructions, and payment has been confined to the cargo then in transit, of about thirty tons, which was delivered at Charleston on the 7th of August. No payments have been made on previous deliveries. Instructions were also issued to the superintendent to confine the work to the available means. His project of operations under these instructions was approved, and if the directions of the department are carried out the appropriation will be exhausted upon the date of the commencement of the coming session of Congress, (December 3, 1860.)

The act of appropriation directed the Secretary of the Treasury to state, in his "next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistent with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion." In accordance with this direction I received your instructions to inspect this work, as well as the one at New Orleans, and obtain the necessary data to

enable you to make the required report, and to accompany it with such recommendations as this office would deem desirable after such inspection; but, as you are aware, it has been impossible for me, up to the present date, to be absent a sufficient time for the purpose. I, however, anticipate being able to make the journey as soon as the active out-door operations cease for the season, in time for the matter to be made a subject of special report to Congress during its present session.

A general summary of the work done during the year is as follows: The marble masonry has been carried up to the modillion course on the east side of south front, and the columns and architraves set on the north side of east front; the girders and beams for ceiling over court-room in west wing, the iron columns and girders in east wing, and the beams in north wing for attic floors, have been set and the arches turned between them; the heating and ventilating flues in basement nearly completed; part of the foundation and arch for western steps built, with other small details of construction.

The total number of pieces of marble set, which had been received from contractors, is forty-three pieces, and of granite four pieces, only four of these forty-three pieces of marble being from the shipment received August 7. These four enabled the superintendent to set thirty-nine of those already in hand, which had been kept from place waiting this shipment.

146,900 bricks have been laid during the year, while 30,190 feet of lumber have been used, with 4,909 pounds of iron.

There are now on hand fit for use at Charleston 649 pieces of marble and 100 pieces of granite, which, from their nature, cannot be set until further deliveries are made by the contractor. This cannot be done until authority of Congress is obtained therefor, by additional appropriation for continuing the work.

If it be the policy of Congress to have the work cease altogether upon this building, no appropriation will be required for its preservation, as provision has already been made for such preservation as is practicable. This, at the best, is but partial, from the nature of the case. More or less injury must undoubtedly ensue from a stoppage of the work, as has already been fully detailed in former reports and in the various communications to Congress, which are here respectfully referred to, and their arguments reiterated, as the experience of the past year gives them additional weight, and fully certifies the truth of the conclusions therein presented.

If Congress should, at its next session, make an appropriation to continue the work, the marble and other material required could be obtained and the work brought to a speedy completion; and to effect this an immediate appropriation for continuing the work during the coming year of \$500,000 would be required.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$2,073,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 2,029,438 36 |
| Balance available..... | <u>43,566 64</u> |

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to repairing the damage to the new custom-house at Mobile occasioned by fire, for which an appropriation has been made. The work not being of immediate necessity, the action has been deferred until the state of the revenue would better warrant its expenditure.

Some repairs and alterations are reported by the collector to be necessary, which will be reported upon in detail after an opportunity occurs for inspecting the work.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$402,600 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 392,054 94 |
| Balance available..... | <u>10,545 06</u> |

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Congress, at its last session, omitted to make any appropriation for continuing the work upon the New Orleans custom-house, but appropriated \$20,000 for fitting up the post office portion, \$25,000 to pay for materials delivered, and \$5,000 for preserving the work.

In accordance with the policy indicated by these appropriations the contractors for materials were notified to ship no more after the date of the receipt of the notice, except such as might be in process of shipment, and payments have been confined to such deliveries. The superintendent was also instructed to confine his operations to the amount available, which, it is expected, will be exhausted before the commencement of the coming session of Congress.

At the end of the first quarter of the present fiscal year the marble work of the collector's room had been advanced to the dentil course under the corona, one-half of which had been set. The setting of the long beams over the United States court-room (sixty-four feet long by four feet deep) had been commenced, and the iron floors on the fourth story generally well advanced. The brick work also of these floors, and of intersecting walls, and backing up of marble entablature, were in good progress.

Since the end of the first quarter the works have been prosecuted in strict accordance with the policy of Congress, incurring no obligations beyond the actual necessities of the work, in placing materials already purchased, and keeping the contingent expenses required for that object down to an extreme minimum figure, applying also the workmanship in the meanwhile to the most imperishable parts of the structure, in the event of the means being long withheld by Congress for the construction of the permanent roof cover, which result would necessarily be attended with serious and rapid deterioration to many parts of the interior.

In the collector's room the corona course has been nearly completed, and the brick backing brought up to that level.

The granite work of the exterior fronts has been set complete up to the architrave line of the entablature, except the part injured by the fire of December 16, 1859.

All the iron floors and segmental arches of the fourth story have been finished up except around the hoist-ways, and the first section of upright iron beams forming the frame of the clear-story of the collector's room have been set complete.

The party walls of brick on the fourth floor have been advanced with the rest of the interior work of that floor, but are not yet completed.

The scaffolding around the building was sold at public auction on the 25th of January, and the whole was taken down by the contracting purchasers June 8, 1860, and by the end of the month nearly all the old material removed from the ground. The front of the building thus entirely opened to view is reported to present a solid and impressive architectural effect, comporting admirably with the color and nature of the material employed. This effect will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the entablature and massive projecting cornice, whenever the funds for that object are supplied by Congress.

During the year the force of mechanics and laborers has been necessarily kept down to a low mark, owing to the failure of Congress to make provision for the active prosecution of the work.

The balance of appropriations on hand being of small amount, and the new appropriations made by the late Congress being for special objects, the general operations of the work are reduced to the lowest minimum, at a point where the absence of the roof cover of iron subjects the entire work to great injury, the whole iron system within the walls to corrosion, and the health of the government officers occupying its partially finished rooms to jeopardy; for every rain that falls penetrates to the greater part of the structure, while the temporary roofs cover but a comparatively small area, and the sunshine only reaches the water pools in small patches. The damp thus generated is of the most injurious character, hence it is of the highest importance to this work that an early appropriation should be made by Congress for its active prosecution.

504,494 bricks have been laid during the past year, 775 tons of marble and 651 tons of granite put in place, and the consumption of iron for the same uses of the building has been 506,085 pounds.

The arguments submitted in previous reports of the real economy to be attained by prosecuting the work to rapid completion, it is not deemed necessary to now repeat. The experience of the past year strengthens and confirms the opinions then submitted, and they are respectfully referred to as embodying the opinion of this office, confirmed by experience.

If the work is to be economically pushed to completion, I deem an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 desirable; but if the work is to be entirely suspended, (as it must be if no new appropriations are made,) no sum is asked for its preservation, for no expenditure for less than the construction of the entire roof would be of any avail, and this would only be a partial protection.

A similar direction by Congress to that given for the work at

Charleston accompanies the appropriation, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state, "in his next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same; and whether any changes can be made, consistent for the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion;" but, for reasons hereinbefore stated in reporting upon the work at Charleston, the necessary data have not yet been obtained. It is expected the opportunity will be made to report in detail, in compliance with this direction, by special report during the present session of Congress.

No report has been received from the local superintendent in reference to the settlement of the foundation walls of this building during the past year, but to correct a typographical error in the last report from this office the table then submitted is here reproduced.

| | Inches. |
|---|----------------|
| Maximum settlement since December, 1851 | 22.57 |
| Minimum settlement since December, 1851 | 15.63 |
| Mean settlement since December, 1851 | 18.90 |
| Maximum settlement in 1857-'58 | 3.50 |
| Minimum settlement in 1857-'58 | .66 |
| Mean settlement in 1857-'58 | 2.05 |
| Maximum settlement during the past year | 2.63 |
| Minimum settlement during the past year | Nil. |
| Mean settlement during the past year | 1.52 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total amount of appropriation | \$2,975,258 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860 | 2,912,143 54 |
| <hr/> | |
| Balance available | 63,114 46 |
| <hr/> | |

QUARANTINE WAREHOUSE, BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

The new warehouse directed by Congress to be constructed at the quarantine station below New Orleans, has been completed during the past year, and turned over to the collector. The work is reported to be well done, and creditable to the contractor, who undertook the work at a rate which involved him in a pecuniary loss. The superintendent, however, reports that he has faithfully fulfilled his contract.

The wharf for the use of the warehouse has not yet been completed. The work is under contract, but the contractor has, at three different times, had his collected materials scattered by the violent storms of the coast, and additional time has therefore been given him for completion.

The selection of this site was an unfortunate and injudicious one, but was designated by act of Congress. No option of selection was with the department. The act of appropriation required it to be located at the quarantine station. It has thus been exposed to the violent storms from the southeast, so common in the autumn upon

that coast, and which are comparatively innocuous upon the other or east side of the river. These storms during the present season have entirely destroyed the levee about the building, and measurably injured the building itself, entailing a cost for repairs and an abandonment of the levee. The superintendent reports that a location on the other side of the river would have avoided these disasters, and adds that he very much doubts if the building will ever be used for the purposes desired, as the temporary one made there by the State was never used as a warehouse. It may be that a sufficiently costly levee can be constructed around the entire building at the proper season of the year to protect it from the storms to which that side of the river is exposed, but in view of the opinion expressed by the superintendent of its probable non-use, no recommendation is made for such construction. Such repairs as are necessary to the building have been authorized, the levee abandoned, (except the front levee and revetment,) and the contractor for the wharf is again at work collecting the necessary materials for the completion of his work under his contract.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$50,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 33,706 94 |
| Balance available..... | <u>16,293 06</u> |

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The work upon the new custom-house and post office at Galveston, Texas, remained in the same condition as detailed in the last annual report from this office, until the close of the fiscal year, no work having been done by the contractor during that period.

In the month of June, 1860, the contract was, with the assent of the department, assigned to contractors of ability and experience, who immediately put the work in hand, and have prosecuted it with commendable vigor to this date. The entire materials for the work have been provided, and the main portions put together at the north. These have since been taken down, and the entire work shipped to Galveston. It is confidently expected that the building will be made ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation | \$116,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 26,401 04 |
| Balance available..... | <u>89,598 96</u> |

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year for important facts and particulars relating to the new custom-house and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, which are unchanged at the date of the present report. The outstanding claims are still

unpaid, and cannot be discharged until an appropriation shall be made by Congress for the purpose.

Upon a recent inspection the building was found in a very filthy condition, and the entire interior work, particularly the wood work, to be of a very inferior character. A janitor has since been appointed to take charge of the building and keep it in proper order. Many repairs are needed, and other work, necessary either to complete alterations which have been begun, or to restore portions of it to its original design. Both alteration and original design are now imperfect. It is neither the one nor the other, and a portion of the vestibule was open during the past season, exposed to the elements. This work cannot be done until there is an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. The premises were also found encumbered and disfigured with booths and signs, and orders have been issued for their removal.

The owners of the building next adjoining the custom-house property having built close up to their line, had encroached for areas upon the government property, and preparations had been made for further encroachment. This has been stopped, and when the custom-house grounds are enclosed it will preclude access to that side of their building. If the new work had been placed as far from the line as the custom-house has been placed, there would have been sufficient area for light to both buildings. As it is the adjoining building has shut off so much light from the custom-house rooms on this side as to seriously impair their usefulness, and render them disagreeable to the occupants.

Total amount of appropriation \$361,000, which has all been withdrawn from the treasury.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The new custom-house building at Louisville, Kentucky, was reported finished and occupied at this date last year. At that time the holding of the courts in the city of Louisville had not been authorized; but Congress at its last session directed that a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky should be held in that city. In accordance with the detail of that act the court took possession of the rooms in the building designed for the purpose; but finding the large court-room inconveniently furnished, and too open to the noise from the street, the court was held in the marshal's room. Changes are now desired, which it is expected will be made a subject of application by the officers of the courts at the coming session of Congress.

This result adds another to the proofs already in existence of the impolicy of combining a court-house and post office under the same roof in a large city. The post office from its nature requires a location in or near the business part of the city, and consequently the noisiest, while a court-house should be in the most centrally quiet location that can be procured. At Louisville, as at other places, the noise of drays and carriages, constantly passing and repassing, obstructs the business of the courts, rendering it difficult for many witnesses to

be heard, and seriously embarrassing the action of grand juries in their sessions.

In locating such buildings it has always been the aim of the engineer in charge to procure sites, whenever purchased, *near* to, but not *on*, great thoroughfares, in order not to disturb the courts, or place the post office too far from a business centre. But the very location of the post office necessarily draws business about it, and this in a great degree neutralizes his care in the selection.

In large cities the business of the post office and the holding of the courts should be provided for in separate and distinct buildings in different localities.

The appropriation for the work is entirely exhausted.

KNOXVILLE AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nothing has been done towards commencing the works authorized at Knoxville and Nashville since the last annual report. Offers of sites have been made at Knoxville, but no action has been had upon them. The site at Nashville was purchased two years since, and is now rented and occupied as a wood and coal yard.

Nashville.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$124,500 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 20,284 31 |
| Balance available..... | <u>104,215 69</u> |

Knoxville.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$96,800 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 231 81 |
| Balance available..... | <u>96,568 19</u> |

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The custom-house building at Detroit is nearly completed and partially occupied.

At the date of the last annual report the building was enclosed, and for the most part furred; the basement and first stories were lathed in readiness for plastering. The works were ordered to be completed so far as the necessities of the post office service only were concerned.

Since that time the post office portion of the building has been entirely completed, and the postmaster opened it for public business on the first day of February last. Owing to the very large amount of business transacted in his office beyond that originally contemplated, it became necessary to provide more room for mailing purposes. The rear portion of the basement was therefore floored, a dumb waiter put

up for conveying matter above, and the mailing is all done on the lower story.

On the 24th of February last, instructions were given to fit up the storage room in the basement for a bonded warehouse. This has been done, and the room so used for some months past. An iron derrick has been erected on the north side for raising and lowering goods, and the door under staircase leading from the first story has been protected by a proper iron strap, with hinged hasps at the ends secured by two strong padlocks.

The custom-house portion of the building is now completed, and orders have been issued to complete the third story or court-house portion. It is expected the whole will be ready for occupation by the 1st of January next.

This work was taken from the contractor at an early period, under a clause in the contract providing for such a course in certain emergencies, and has since been prosecuted by days' work under the immediate inspection of the local superintendent.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$217,071 17 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 203,305 88 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance available..... | 13,765 29 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The new custom-house building at Chicago is entirely completed. Upon inspection it was found to be finished in every respect creditably to the contractors; its accommodations ample for all the uses for which it was designed; and the entire work a permanent ornament to the city. The building will challenge comparison with any similar structure in the country.

It is to be regretted that its approaches are unsightly and inconvenient. Through some unexplained action, or lack of action, on the part of the city government, Dearborn street is permitted to be encumbered with old buildings, which not only obstruct the access of the public, but make a marked and unpleasant contrast to the beauty of the work, detracting largely from its general effect; and they will, if not removed, be likely to harbor a class of business and occupation not in keeping with the proper surroundings of a government work.

The building is on a corner lot, and has at present ample light on all sides; but as the government owns only ten feet of way on the rear, opposite Dearborn street, the light upon that side is liable to be obscured whenever the adjoining land is built upon, and the usefulness of the rooms on that side of the building seriously impaired.

The adjoining lot should be the property of the government for its own protection. If built upon, it may not only obstruct light, but be devoted to uses which would be detrimental to government interests.

Orders have been issued for furnishing the building, and it is expected that it will be occupied in all its parts by the coming session of Congress.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$447,733 88 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 351,165 53 |
| Balance available..... | <u>96,568 35</u> |

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Nothing has been done in reference to the building authorized to be erected at Cairo, Illinois. A site has been gratuitously tendered by the Illinois Railroad Company, but it has never been examined by an agent of the department.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$50,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | ..... |
| Balance available..... | <u>50,000 00</u> |

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The fear expressed in the last annual report from this office, that the contractor for the new custom-house building at Dubuque would abandon the work, has been realized. In April last the acting contractor voluntarily abandoned the work, and, with one of his sureties, requested the government to prosecute it to completion. A formal notice was therefore served upon the contractor, pursuant to the clause in the contract providing for such an emergency, and, at the expiration of the period prescribed therein, the work was (on the 25th of April, 1860) taken in hand by the department, to be completed at the ultimate cost of the contractor and his securities.

This adds another to the list of proofs in this office of the bad policy of accepting the lowest bid for a work, irrespective of its being a fair or remunerative price to the bidders. It is similar to the cases at Portsmouth, New Haven, Richmond, Indianapolis, and other places. Experience proves it to be an unwise practice. There is nothing in the law or acts of appropriation making it a necessity. It is only a practice, not a law; and the department, in its advertisement inviting proposals, expressly "reserves the right to reject the proposals invited, or any part thereof, if the interest of the United States requires it;" but, so far as I am aware, it has never availed itself of this right, always giving the work to the lowest bidder, if, indeed, that bidder did not refuse to perform after his bid was accepted.

I am aware that a contrary practice would be attended with many difficulties, but I think none so great as grow out of the present practice. If a contrary rule obtained, unscrupulous bidders would very likely put in proposals at a low rate, (as I think is already done,) with the express object of their being rejected, that they might, upon such rejection, found a claim upon which to go before Congress for relief. But it would be better to encounter an ill-founded or unjust claim than to meet the large pecuniary loss and building difficulties which grow out of the acceptance of a bid below a fair price.

It has been supposed that this evil could be guarded against by a rigid scrutiny of the sufficiency of the securities offered, but practice

proves this precaution of no avail. In no single instance in the history of this office have contractors' bonds been prosecuted to a successful issue, and I am not aware that any now pending give promise of a better result. However careful the department may have been in its scrutiny of securities' sufficiency, different causes combine to neutralize its caution.

In some instances, parties who were abundantly responsible when accepted, have, before the liability ripened, passed to the other extreme of the pecuniary scale, making judgments, if obtained, literally worthless; in others the department has either been deceived in its preliminary inquiries, or the securities have placed their property beyond its reach. These bonds are too often given as a mere friendly act to the bidder, the responsibilities assumed not considered, and treated as merely matters of form; and, not unfrequently, when ripened to liability, they are considered of such a nature that no means, however unworthy, are deemed disreputable for the obligor to adopt to avoid their payment.

There is no doubt whatever on my mind that the practice alluded to is an unwise one, and that the sooner it is abandoned and a proper discrimination exercised in making an award, the sooner will the treasury be benefited, the buildings be better constructed, and the difficulties of prosecuting the work be largely lessened.

It being found that the remainder of the appropriation was insufficient to complete this work according to the original design, changes have accordingly been made, and certain portions omitted, so that the building can be made ready for occupancy within the means at the department's disposal. These changes consisted mainly in bringing the court-room and its auxiliary accommodations from the third floor to the second, and transferring the customs room to the third story, with the omission of finishing some parts of the basement story.

The department had directed that the stone for this building should be taken from the Nauvoo quarries, and the contractor had, in consequence, opened and worked quarries at Nauvoo for that purpose. These were taken possession of by the department when it assumed the work, and the value of the tools placed to the contractor's credit. Work on the building was not resumed until May 28, and it has been uninterruptedly prosecuted up to the present time. The walls are carried up and levelled around the building to the springing line of the third story windows, or six courses of ashlar above the top of the second belting, leaving only four courses to reach the cornice. For want of Nauvoo stone, the further setting was suspended on the 27th of September. Work at Nauvoo was suspended on the 24th of August, and a custodian employed to take charge of the stone, tools, and machinery. The second and third story beams, girders, and columns, have been set and thoroughly secured in their places. The cellar partition walls have been completed, and nine of the brick arches of the first floor laid; doors and exterior sash about half completed, and all the window frames, besides other carpentry work, on hand. Some Nauvoo dressed ashlar is on hand, and some chimney stone.

Upon a recent inspection of the building it was found that the work

would be seriously delayed, and its cost largely enhanced by continuing the use of the Nauvoo stone, and its use was consequently abandoned. The balance of the stone (being that required for the frieze and cornice) has been purchased from the Athens quarries, of a much better and more suitable quality, at about one-fifth of the cost of the Nauvoo stone; and as it will only be used above the ashlar, the slight difference in color is not objectionable.

The building would have been by this time completed if the Athens stone had been originally selected; but, as it is, it will be completed long in advance of any necessity for its construction.

This work is one of a number directed by Congress of a given size and prescribed materials. The necessity for its construction does not exist. The business of the port is transacted by one person only, and he has nothing to do to transact it. He requires no office—he has not collected a dollar of revenue during the last year—has enrolled or licensed no vessels, and registered no seamen. The present post office appears to be ample for immediate and prospective wants, and the holding of the courts requires no such accommodations as are provided for them.

To build this costly and substantial work would seem, therefore, a work of supererogation. What the ultimate wants of the port may be is purely conjectural; but judging from the retroaction of its growth the past year, it will be a long time before the building will be a necessity or its ample accommodations be needed.

It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$138,800 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 93,513 41 |
| Balance available..... | <u>45,286 59</u> |

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

The damage occasioned to the new custom-house at Milwaukee by fire, noted in the last report from this office, remains unrepaired, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose. The original appropriation for the work is entirely withdrawn.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Reference is respectfully made to former reports from this office, in which the small necessity that exists for many appropriations for marine hospitals has been forcibly presented, and their impolicy, as well as injustice to the seamen, earnestly argued. Each additional year's experience with organized marine hospitals adds to the proof of the correctness of the views heretofore presented, and they cannot be too often recommended to the attention of Congress. The present method of appropriation is manifestly unjust and cruel to sick and disabled seamen. The hard-earned pittance of the sailor, from which a

monthly tax is collected, forms a common fund, which is exhausted in the costly support of a few organized hospitals, leaving the care of many unfortunates to the chance legislation made to cover the deficiency. Many hospitals receiving this costly support, with an organized corps of physicians, stewards, nurses, &c., are without patients, but are supported from the common fund, although the port to which they belong may not contribute a dollar towards maintaining the establishments. Some hospitals are provided for in malarious localities, where it is positive cruelty to remove a seaman with a broken limb or other injury, to contract and probably die of a miasmatic disease; thus, at a sacrifice of the common fund, and at a cost to the government, exposing him to results perhaps more fatal than would be his entire neglect. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the evils of this improvident and unjust system.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Nothing has been done during the past year to the new marine hospital at Burlington, Vermont. It has never been furnished or occupied; and so long as the disabled seamen at this point can be cared for at so much less annual cost than the annual cost of an organized hospital, it is not probable that any steps will be taken for its occupation. Meanwhile the building is taking injury, and must suffer constant deterioration while unoccupied.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$43,650 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 36,993 02 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance available..... | 6,656 98 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

PORTLAND, MAINE.

The marine hospital at Portland, Maine, is reported to need a new roof and some other minor repairs, but no opportunity has been offered for its inspection by this office during the past year, and the particulars of the work required cannot therefore be detailed or their approximate cost ascertained, until opportunity occurs for such inspection.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$99,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 94,048 19 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance available..... | 4,951 81 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

All the remaining work upon the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, that could be done with the remaining balance of the appropriation, has been performed, and the amount to the credit of the construction is exhausted.

PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The repairs upon the marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have all been finished, and the building is reported to be in complete order.

OCRACOCKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The repairs upon the Ocracoke marine hospital have been completed during the past year.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The marine hospital authorized at Wilmington, North Carolina, has been completed during the past year, but it has not been furnished or occupied. Upon a recent inspection, it was found to be taking injury from neglect. The collector was authorized to place a careful person there as keeper, with no other compensation than the rent, but the department is not yet advised that it has been done. He was also instructed to make an estimate of the cost of supplying some of the contractor's omissions, and for the better protection of the work, but no report in reply is yet received.

Nothing has been done in reference to enclosing the grounds. The land is not worth the cost of enclosure, and while the building remains unoccupied a fence is not a necessity.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$51,324 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860 | 42,155 19 |
| Balance available | <u>9,168 81</u> |

PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Nothing has been done in reference to the buildings authorized to be constructed at Pensacola and Key West, Florida, since the last annual report from this office.

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|--|------------------|
| Amount of appropriation at Pensacola | \$22,000 00 |
| Amount of appropriation at Key West..... | <u>27,100 00</u> |

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital is entirely suspended, as the appropriation for the purpose has been exhausted.

The original contract for this work was largely within the amount appropriated for the purpose, and it was supposed it could be entirely completed without additional means. But the nature of the work being entirely novel—that is, an iron exterior, with filling of unburned pressed clay—much of it was experimental, and, upon trial, the original design was found impracticable in many of its details. After the work upon the walls had been some time in progress, the

project of filling with pressed clay blocks was abandoned, and a brick filling substituted.

In addition to this, numerous changes and extras were adopted, which, altogether, have swelled the cost of the work far beyond the amount originally contemplated. The movable property has been stored within the building, and an inventory thereof filed in the superintendent's office, who reports that he has taken every means to secure the premises from injury during the cessation of the work. The whole has been placed under charge of a watchman, and will thus remain until means are provided for its completion.

I am unable to make an estimate of the amount required for completion, inasmuch as the superintendent's report does not clearly advise me of its present state, and the annual photographic views of the work have been countermanded, while no opportunity has been had for its personal inspection. It is expected that such an estimate can be seasonably furnished for Congress, if it is decided to continue the work upon the building by further appropriations. The building is now under roof; the iron work reported by the contractor to be completed with some minor exceptions, and the interior ready for the wood work, which they report to be partly in place, and all delivered. But from these meagre outlines, and these only in part official, it is obvious that I can make no reliable estimate of the cost of completing the work. It was reported last year by the superintendent that \$100,000 more would be required to complete the edifice and grounds "after the contractors had completed their work," but as the contractors are not yet fully paid, and other changes have since occurred, it is probable the superintendent will augment his estimate in restating it.

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|---|--------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$521,459 20 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 505,248 68 |
| Balance available..... | *16,210 52 |

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No work has been performed upon the sewer at the St. Louis marine hospital during the past year. It is a work of great necessity and should be completed. There is now no outlet for the hospital, and everything is required to be carried from it by hand. The effect of accumulated offal upon the grounds seriously affects the sanative usefulness of the hospital. The resident officers are doing all in their power, and for the facilities they possess, the hospital is in a very creditable condition; but this, and a few other equally needed repairs, should be made. The entire building requires painting, both for the comfort of the patients and the preservation of the work.

Application has been made by the owner of the adjoining property for an exchange of a small triangular part of the front of the hospital grounds for an equal area of land upon the rear of the lot. From a

* This balance has since been absorbed by payments to the contractors, except a small sum retained for payment of watchman, wages, &c.

personal inspection of the premises, I cannot recommend this exchange. The rear land that would be so acquired would not, for hospital uses, be worth enclosing; while the triangular front corner, though not needed for the hospital, has a value which may be made available for its repair. I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for authority to sell this portion before it is enclosed, and apply the avails of the sale to the much needed work upon the building.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to enclosing the grounds. The appropriation for the work (represented by the available balance herewith reported) will probably be sufficient, but it cannot be economically or judiciously expended until the city of St. Louis completes the grading of the street on the rear of the hospital lot. One of the conditions of the compromise by which the title to this lot was established in the government, was that the city should grade this street, which, by the compromise, was opened. This condition was not fulfilled, and the temporary culvert built by the city across this road has fallen in, thus creating a noisome deposit upon the hospital lot.

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|---|--------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$118,574 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 93,397 96 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance available..... | 25,176 04 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The roof of the marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, was partially destroyed by a violent gale in the month of May last. It has since been repaired at a cost of \$1,734 90, and the repaired portion is as good as the remainder; but it was originally constructed in an injudicious manner, not having been properly anchored to the walls or upper floor, and is liable to like injury upon the recurrence of a similar gale.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$63,500 33 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 63,500 33 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The same gale which unroofed the Louisville marine hospital, stripped off a portion of the marine hospital at Cincinnati.

This has been well repaired at a cost of \$1,831 71.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year, upon the necessity of protecting the river front of the site of the marine hospital at Evansville. Upon examining the premises the past season, and carefully noting the additional loss of land since that report was rendered, the opinion then expressed, was confirmed of the imperative necessity of the work, but that it would be of compara-

tively little use to slope and grade the bank until the owner of the adjoining property should do the same. The work should be concurrent upon the whole exposed portion within the bend, below the city, to be of permanent benefit.

The available balance of the appropriation for this work I do not deem sufficient for properly protecting the bank. It would probably require from \$7,000 to \$8,000 to perform the work thoroughly and make it permanent.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$62,500 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 58,040 74 |
| Balance available..... | <u>4,459 27</u> |

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The grounds about the new marine hospital at Detroit have been fenced and drained during the past season in a thorough manner, and authority has been given for finishing the grounds, by transplanting trees, shrubs, &c.

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|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$113,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 102,663 21 |
| Balance available..... | <u>10,336 79</u> |

CUSTOM-HOUSES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

The grading and fencing of the grounds about the new court-house and post office at Rutland, Vermont, is reported to be finished; but, upon inspection, it was not found to be done in accordance with the contract, and payment is consequently delayed. The other out-door work is completed, and the building is occupied.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$75,900 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 67,939 57 |
| Balance available..... | <u>7,960 43</u> |

WINDSOR, VERMONT.

The grading and enclosing of the grounds about the Windsor court-house and post office—a work of some magnitude—has been completed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and the building is occupied by the different officers for whom it was designed.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$76,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 75,439 62 |
| Balance available..... | <u>560 38</u> |

BALTIMORE COURT-HOUSE.

A contract has been executed, under the direction of the President, for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore, Maryland, after plans of his approval, for the sum of \$112,808 04.

The building is designed to be of hammered granite of massive proportions, with ample accommodations for all the uses contemplated, and it is expected that it will be finished, should no unforeseen contingencies occur, within two years from the date of its commencement.

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|--|-------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$200,000 00 |
| Amount expended to September 30, 1860..... | 54,270 83 |
| Balance available..... | <u>145,729 17</u> |

BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

The work upon the authorized change—to convert the property bought of the Baltimore Exchange Company to the uses of the post office—was reported completed in the last annual report. The accounts are still unsettled. Some work was performed by the enterprising contractor which he deemed a necessity, but which the department could not authorize, as the appropriation for the work was insufficient for its performance. This has been made the subject of a claim, upon which a special report has been rendered.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$300,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 299,726 11 |
| Balance available..... | <u>273 89</u> |

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The original contractor for the court-house and post office at Indianapolis failed to comply with his proposals, and the assignees of his bid, after making an attempt, also abandoned the work; and new contracts, at an advanced rate, were made with different parties for its construction.

In the last annual report the fact of encountering quicksand in placing the foundation was reported, with the details of means adopted to make the work stable, and the hope was confidently expressed that such desideratum had been attained. The work was only then advanced one story. Subsequent addition to the superstructure has

proved that the hope was delusive. The foundations prove to be inadequate—the building has settled, cracking the lintels of the windows, breaking the door thresholds, &c., &c. Orders have been issued to replace the broken thresholds, and protect the work so far as circumstances will permit; but it is feared that it will never be a structure of permanent stability.

The work upon it has not progressed satisfactorily, either in promptness or style of execution. The superintendent has labored under extraordinary difficulties in its prosecution, but has devoted himself laboriously to his duties, and accomplished as much as could be expected under the adverse circumstances with which he has had to contend.

One of the contractors has presented various claims for extra work, and for alteration of his contracts, which have been passed upon, and such portion of them as were deemed in any manner proper and equitable have been allowed; thus swelling the cost of the work not only beyond the offer of the original bidder, but beyond what it was supposed would accrue under the new detailed contracts.

The stone work has been completed, the iron work nearly done, and heating arrangement finished. The plumbing is well advanced, and nearly all but the entrance story plastered. The carpentry is well in hand, and such as is ready has been painted. The superintendent expects to complete the work by the 1st of March, 1861.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$163,700 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 134,897 26 |
| Balance available..... | <u>28,802 74</u> |

Proposals for sites have been invited by advertisement, and received, for the new court-houses at Columbia, South Carolina, and Tallahassee, Florida, but no action has yet been taken upon them.

Your attention has heretofore been called to the necessity for special legislation in reference to the new court-houses authorized at Memphis, Tennessee, and Springfield, Illinois, before the works can be commenced. At Memphis, the appropriation is for a *court-house*. It was doubtless designed to be for a *custom-house*, as no United States courts are held at Memphis, but it is a port of entry. The original appropriation was \$50,000; \$15,000 of this amount has been absorbed by the purchase of a site, and the remaining balance is entirely insufficient to build a fire-proof building in any way adequate to the present wants of the service in this growing place. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 would be required for such a work as is called for by the growth and future prospects of the city.

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|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$50,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 15,124 90 |
| Balance available..... | <u>34,875 10</u> |

At Springfield, Illinois, a further appropriation will be required, or the plans which are already published and bids received thereupon under advertisement must be largely reduced in size and cost.

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|---|------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$61,000 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 7,113 40 |
| Balance available..... | <u>53,886 60</u> |

TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS.

An appropriation of \$60,000, for the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, was made by the last Congress, conditioned that "no part thereof should be expended until detailed plans and estimates for its entire completion had been prepared, submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

As the so far construction of the work has not been under the immediate direction of this office, but under the governor of the Territory, the necessary data did not exist in its archives to comply with the conditions of the act of the appropriation. Application was therefore made to the governor of the Territory for such details of its present condition and supply of material as will enable me to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for your approval.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$130,000 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 70,000 |
| Balance available..... | <u>60,000</u> |

TREASURY EXTENSION.

The economy of a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the Treasury extension was earnestly brought to your attention in the last annual report from this office; but as Congress only appropriated \$350,000 for the payment of delivered materials and for the construction of the work, you decided that comparatively so small an amount would remain for prosecuting the work, after paying for materials, as to render it impolitic to commence active operations upon the west wing. The disbursements have therefore been confined to payment for materials and the completion of the south wing and its approaches. Under this decision the amount paid for work done upon the building has been small, and will continue to be until means are more liberally provided. The working force has been reduced, and its contingent expenses restricted to the narrowest practicable limit.

The roof of the building has required renewal during the year. The plan adopted was an experiment, which proved a failure, as it leaked in every portion, materially injuring and defacing the interior work of the building. It has been reconstructed (in part) on well-established principles; and so far as progressed is entirely impervious to water, and will probably be permanently satisfactory. The balance of it is in progress of construction, and will be completed before winter. The cost has been largely greater than it would have been if properly built at the outset, independent of the cost of repairing the injury to the plaster work.

During the year the Attorney General, with his assistant and clerks, have moved into the apartments segregated for their use, which have been furnished from the appropriation for the purpose made by the last Congress.

The officers of the Light-house Board have also moved into their apartments, which have been partially furnished from the contingent fund of the board.

The rooms designed for the First Auditor and his clerks are ready for occupation whenever they shall be furnished. No appropriation has yet been made for the necessary furniture and fixtures.

The portion designed for the Secretary of the Treasury and clerks has also been some time ready, but no appropriation has been made for furniture.

The granite work of the extension of the south wing had been laid at the date of the last report, with the exception of the steps and buttresses of the east casement doorway, and the buttress caps of the south portico, all of which has since been properly executed. The properly securing the joints of the granite cornice, balustrade, &c., against leaking, the cleaning off the granite work, and pointing the joints, has been going on as rapidly as possible. A design for a marble pavement for the floor of the south portico and entrance vestibule has been made, approved, and a contract entered into for its construction, which is being satisfactorily carried out. The plastering and the painting, sanding and granitizing of the ceilings of the above portico and vestibule have been done, and when the new roof is completed will be repaired and put in order, if not recoated with stucco, as will also the two ceilings over the interior stairways, which are badly injured.

A design has been made for fencing and grading the grounds immediately south of the Treasury extension, combining proper entrances to the Treasury Building, the President's Mansion, and the President's park south of it, and made to conform, as far as needful, to the grounds of that park already laid out.

This design was approved by the President on the 6th instant, and is now being carried out.

All the old buildings used for offices, shops, &c., that were immediately south of the building have been removed to a more appropriate position for use when the work of the west wing shall be carried on; and the premises are being put in order for executing in the most rapid manner the work on the west wing when it shall have been decided to proceed with it. This involved the removing the President's greenhouse to a more eligible site on the opposite or west site of his mansion, which is now being done.

During the past year there has been used upon the Treasury extension 424½ tons of granite, 261,134 bricks, and 288,015 pounds of wrought and cast iron.

The value of the materials, machinery, teams, tools, &c., on hand amounts to \$365,103 81. Of this there are about 4,597 tons of granite, costing \$322,655 74; 214,655 bricks, costing \$2,111 90; and 228,037 pounds of wrought and cast iron, costing \$11,542 62.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total amount of appropriation..... | \$2,117,500 00 |
| Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860..... | 1,789,934 98 |
| Balance available..... | <u>327,565 02</u> |

A portion of this balance will be absorbed in payments for delivered materials, the contractor having been but partially paid to this date; and the monthly disbursements will still further reduce it, so that the amount available at the close of the season will be insufficient to go on with the work in the spring.

If it shall be the policy of Congress to continue the work, the amount to be appropriated will depend entirely upon the rapidity with which the work is to be done.

The material for the exterior of the west wing being all in hand, the necessary bricks and iron for the interior could be procured at very brief notice, and such force be put upon it as the appropriation would warrant. During the coming year probably \$750,000 could be judiciously expended towards completing the entire structure, while \$500,000 would enable it to go on with good economy, and give work to a large number of operatives, who only await the necessary appropriation to put in place the purchased materials, and such others as are required for the placement of that in hand.

The following is a recapitulation of the works noted in the report for which appropriations are necessary or desirable :

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Charleston custom-house..... | \$500,000 00 |
| Mobile custom-house..... | Indefinite. |
| New Orleans custom-house..... | 500,000 00 |
| St. Louis custom-house..... | Indefinite. |
| Memphis custom-house..... | 100,000 00 |
| Louisville custom-house..... | Indefinite. |
| Milwaukie custom-house..... | Indefinite. |
| Portland marine hospital..... | Indefinite. |
| New Orleans marine hospital..... | Indefinite. |
| St. Louis marine hospital..... | Indefinite. |
| Evansville marine hospital..... | 5,000 00 |
| Treasury extension..... | 500,000 00 |
| Annual repairs of custom-houses..... | 10,000 00 |
| Annual repairs of marine hospitals..... | <u>10,000 00</u> |

Appended to this report will be found seven tables exhibiting in tabulated form various details of the business of this office, viz:

TABLE 1. List of custom-houses and marine hospitals built or purchased prior to 1850.

2. List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works constructed since 1850, together with those now in course of construction, and those for which appropriations have been made, but the work not yet commenced.
3. Shows the amount disbursed in each year since 1807 for the various public works under the Treasury Department.

- TABLE 4. Shows the cost of public buildings finished since 1850, and prior to September 30, 1857, with the amount of revenue collected at each, and the cost of its collection.
5. Gives the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for prior to September 30, 1857, but not authorized, the amount of revenue collected at such place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the buildings asked for.
 6. Shows the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized, but not commenced, with the amount of revenue collected at each place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the building.
 7. Shows the location and nature of each work purchased, constructed, or constructing, the total appropriations for each, date of purchase and cost of sites, amount expended, amount available, and amount required for completion of each, date and amount of each contract, time of completion, and total cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. CLARK,

Acting Engineer in Charge, Treasury Department.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE 1.

List of custom-houses and marine hospitals purchased or built prior to 1850, with date of purchase or completion, and cost of purchase or construction.

| Location. | Uses of buildings. | How acquired. | Date. | Cost. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Castine, Maine..... | Custom-house | Purchased | May 26, 1849 | \$1,950 00 |
| Eastport, Maine..... | do | Built | July 3, 1847 | 32,509 60 |
| Kennebunk, Maine..... | do | Purchased | Nov. 19, 1832 | 1,575 00 |
| Portland, Maine..... | do | do | July 5, 1849 | 150,400 00 |
| Wiscasset, Maine..... | do | do | Nov. 3, 1848 | 2 2 0 00 |
| Portsmouth, N. H..... | do | do | Aug. 21, 1817 | 8,000 00 |
| Salem, Mass..... | do | do | June 23, 1818 | 19,271 77 |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | do | Built | April 13, 1833 | 31,740 00 |
| Newburyport, Mass..... | do | Purchased | Aug. 9, 1833 | 23,188 40 |
| Boston, Mass..... | do | Built | Aug. 29, 1837 | 1,101,110 00 |
| Providence, R. I..... | do | Purchased | Nov. 26, 1817 | 13,395 00 |
| Newport, R. I..... | do | do | Sept. 16, 1828 | 10,000 00 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | do | do | Jan. 2, 1818 | 8,381 88 |
| Middletown, Conn..... | do | do | Feb. 8, 1833 | 15,676 64 |
| New London, Conn..... | do | do | Feb. 18, 1833 | 20,337 37 |
| New York city, N. Y..... | do | Built | Dec. 2, 1816 | 928,312 90 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | do | Purchased | Aug. 27, 1844 | 256,987 82 |
| Erie, Pa..... | do | do | July 2, 1849 | 29,000 00 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | do | Built | June 10, 1833 | 341,397 00 |
| Alexandria, Va..... | do | Purchased | Nov. 25, 1820 | 7,319 26 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | do | do | 1818 | 38,002 33 |
| Wilmington, N. C..... | do | do | March 9, 1819 | 57,039 75 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | do | do | 1818 | 70,000 00 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | do | Built | Dec. 16, 1845 | 173,407 97 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | do | Purchased | 1830 | 30,775 07 |
| Key West, Fla..... | do | do | 1833 | 6,125 00 |
| Monterey, Cal..... | do | By conquest | 1847 | ----- |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | Marine hospital | Purchased | } 1845 to 1850 | 82,513 64 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | do | Built | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | do | do | | |
| Charleston, S. C..... | do | Purchased | 1817 | 38,735 77 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | do | do | 1834 | 9,060 01 |
| New Orleans, La..... | do | do | 1836 | 65,077 03 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | do | do | 1837 | 63,140 00 |
| Ocracoke, N. C..... | do | do | 1838 | 8,927 07 |
| Key West, Fla..... | do | do | 1845 | 25,600 00 |
| McDonough, La..... | do | do | 1845 | 58,003 97 |
| Paducah, Ky..... | do | Built | 1849 | 48,625 00 |
| Napoleon, Ark..... | do | do | 1849 | 52,250 00 |
| Natchez, Miss..... | do | do | 1849 | 52,250 00 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | do | do | 1849 | 49,689 43 |
| Total..... | | | | 3,931,974 68 |

TABLE 2.

List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works, constructed since 1850, together with those now in the course of construction and those for which appropriations have been made, but work not yet commenced.

| Location. | Uses. | Present condition. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bath, Maine | Custom-house, &c..... | Finished. |
| Belfast, Maine | do | Finished. |
| Bangor, Maine | do | Finished. |
| Ellsworth, Maine | do | Finished. |
| Portland, Maine | do | Finished. |
| Waldoboro', Maine | do | Finished. |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | do | Finished. |
| Burlington, Vt. | do | Finished. |
| Barnstable, Mass | do | Finished. |
| Gloucester, Mass | do | Finished. |
| Bristol, R. I. | do | Finished. |
| Providence, R. I. | do | Finished. |
| New Haven, Conn. | do | Finished. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | do | Finished. |
| Oswego, N. Y. | do | Finished. |
| Ogdensburg, N. Y. | do | Not commenced. |
| Plattsburg, N. Y. | do | Finished. |
| Newark, N. J. | do | Finished. |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | do | Not commenced. |
| Wilmington, Del. | do | Finished. |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | do | Finished. |
| Georgetown, D. C. | do | Finis ed. |
| Alexandria, Va. | do | Finished. |
| Norfolk, Va. | do | Finished. |
| Petersburg, Va. | do | Finished. |
| Richmond, Va. | do | Finished. |
| Wheeling, Va. | do | Finished. |
| Charleston, S. C. | do | Constructing. |
| Mobile, Ala. | do | Finished. |
| Pensacola, Fla. | do | Finished. |
| New Orleans, La. | do | Constructing. |
| Galveston, Texas | do | Constructing. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | do | Finished. |
| Louisville, Ky. | do | Finished. |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | do | Not commenced. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | do | Not commenced. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | do | Finished. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | do | Finished. |
| Sandusky, Ohio. | do | Finished. |
| Toledo, Ohio. | do | Finished. |
| Detroit, Mich. | do | Constructing. |
| Chicago, Ill. | do | Finished. |
| Cairo, Ill. | do | Not commenced. |
| Galena, Ill. | do | Finished. |
| Dubuque, Iowa. | do | Constructing. |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | do | Finished. |
| San Francisco, Cal. | do | Finished. |
| Astoria, Oregon | do | Not commenced. |
| Rutland, Vt. | Court-house and post office | Finished. |
| Windsor, Vt. | do | Finished. |
| Boston, Mass. | Court-house | Not commenced. |

TABLE 2.—*List of custom-houses, court-houses, &c.*—Continued.

| Location. | Uses. | Present condition. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Baltimore, Md | Court house | Constructing. |
| Do | Post office | Finished. |
| Columbia, S. C. | Court house and post office | Not commenced. |
| Raleigh, N. C. | do | Not commenced. |
| Key West, Fla. | do | Not commenced. |
| Tallahassee, Fla. | do | Not commenced. |
| Memphis, Tenn. | do | Not commenced. |
| Springfield, Ill. | do | Not commenced. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | do | Constructing. |
| Madison, Wis. | do | Not commenced. |
| Portland, Maine. | Marine hospital | Finished. |
| Burlington, Vt. | do | Finished. |
| Chelsea, Mass. | do | Finished. |
| Wilmington, N. C. | do | Finished. |
| Pensacola, Fla. | do | Not commenced. |
| St. Mark's, Fla. | do | Finished. |
| New Orleans, La. | do | Constructing. |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | do | Finished. |
| St. Louis, Mo. | do | Finished. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | do | Finished. |
| Evansville, Ind. | do | Finished. |
| Detroit, Mich. | do | Finished. |
| Galena, Ill. | do | Finished. |
| Burlington, Iowa. | do | Finished. |
| San Francisco, Cal. | do | Finished. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | United States Mint | Finished. |
| New Orleans, La. | Branch mint | Finished. |
| Charlotte, N. C. | do | Finished. |
| Dahlonega, Geo. | do | Finished. |
| San Francisco, Cal. | do | Finished. |
| New York city. | Assay office | Finished. |
| Pass à l'Outre, La. | Boarding station | Finished. |
| San Francisco, Cal. | Appraiser's store | Finished. |
| Utah Territory | Penitentiary | Finished. |
| Minnesota | Public buildings | Finished. |
| New Mexico | do | Constructing. |
| Washington, D. C. | Treasury extension | Constructing. |

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the amount disbursed in each year, from 1807 to 1860, on the various public buildings purchased, constructed, or constructing, under the Treasury Department.

[From 1843 to 1860 the disbursements in this table are for the fiscal year ending June 30.]

| Year. | | Amount. | Year. | | Amount. |
|-------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1807 | Disbursements. | \$7,200 00 | 1834 | Disbursements. | \$119,853 32 |
| 1808 | do | 10,000 00 | 1835 | do | 328,208 44 |
| 1809 | do | 2,000 00 | 1836 | do | 379,816 21 |
| 1810 | do | None. | 1837 | do | 144,200 00 |
| 1811 | do | None. | 1838 | do | 259,725 00 |
| 1812 | do | None. | 1839 | do | 304,716 32 |
| 1813 | do | None. | 1840 | do | 286,597 00 |
| 1814 | do | None. | 1841 | do | 159,451 13 |
| 1815 | do | None. | 1842 | do | 123,273 14 |
| 1816 | do | 132,500 00 | 1843 | do | 30,428 69 |
| 1817 | do | 166,650 00 | 1843 to 1844 | do | 99,648 08 |
| 1818 | do | 144,000 00 | 1844 to 1845 | do | 337,663 36 |
| 1819 | do | 75,100 00 | 1845 to 1846 | do | 198,815 31 |
| 1820 | do | 131,191 31 | 1846 to 1847 | do | 68,587 22 |
| 1821 | do | None. | 1847 to 1848 | do | 72,319 28 |
| 1822 | do | None. | 1848 to 1849 | do | 273,402 27 |
| 1823 | do | None. | 1849 to 1850 | do | 707,300 09 |
| 1824 | do | None. | 1850 to 1851 | do | 453,365 64 |
| 1825 | do | None. | 1851 to 1852 | do | 572,124 67 |
| 1826 | do | None. | 1852 to 1853 | do | 650,929 20 |
| 1827 | do | None. | 1853 to 1854 | do | 1,293,907 71 |
| 1828 | do | 6,400 00 | 1854 to 1855 | do | 2,044,402 09 |
| 1829 | do | 9,131 93 | 1855 to 1856 | do | 2,213,396 87 |
| 1830 | do | 30,740 54 | 1856 to 1857 | do | 3,250,429 93 |
| 1831 | do | 12,780 20 | 1857 to 1858 | do | 2,902,014 71 |
| 1832 | do | 3,355 64 | 1858 to 1859 | do | 1,871,316 87 |
| 1833 | do | 250,054 92 | 1859 to 1860 | do | 894,003 98 |
| | | | | | 21,021,001 07 |

TABLE 4.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been finished since 1850, or in process of construction, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, &c., with total cost of building.

| Location. | Custom-houses. | | | | Post offices. | | | | Court-houses. | Aggregates. | | Total cost of buildings. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | No. of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1857. | Total net income. | Total cost of collection over revenue. | |
| Belfast, Me..... | \$5,052 05 | \$6,012 87 | | \$960 82 | \$2,002 30 | \$1,203 13 | \$799 17 | | | | \$161 65 | \$26,597 70 |
| Bath, Me..... | 34,094 08 | 8,593 53 | \$25,500 55 | | 4,784 36 | 2,501 02 | 2,283 34 | | | \$27,783 80 | | 84,281 72 |
| Bangor, Me..... | 11,131 36 | 7,049 03 | 4,082 33 | | 8,966 03 | 3,237 65 | 5,728 38 | | | 9,810 71 | | 103,698 13 |
| Portland, Me..... | 288,967 28 | 32,941 04 | 256,026 24 | | 19,675 46 | 12,273 34 | 7,402 12 | | 138 days. | 263,428 36 | | 394,792 81 |
| Waldoboro', Me..... | 1,368 02 | 7,547 14 | | 6,179 12 | 588 34 | 480 69 | 107 65 | | | | 6,071 47 | 23,013 12 |
| Wiscasset, Me..... | 130 93 | 7,359 09 | | 7,228 16 | 1,110 78 | 586 43 | 524 35 | | | | 6,703 81 | 5,900 00 |
| Burlington, Vt..... | 8,581 70 | 16,285 47 | | 7,703 77 | 5,745 65 | 2,523 14 | 3,222 51 | | | | 4,481 26 | 40,036 96 |
| Barnstable, Mass..... | 1,462 75 | 11,953 20 | | 10,490 55 | 745 48 | 394 45 | 351 03 | | | | 10,139 42 | 33,370 80 |
| Gloucester, Mass..... | 58,461 61 | 7,717 09 | 50,744 52 | | 2,190 77 | 1,066 19 | 1,104 58 | | | 51,849 10 | | 48,418 31 |
| Bristol, R. I..... | 17,901 74 | 4,137 17 | 13,764 57 | | 1,579 85 | 842 27 | 737 58 | | | 14,502 15 | | 23,952 68 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 54,750 36 | 14,008 12 | 40,742 24 | | 33,155 38 | 9,037 50 | 24,117 88 | | 43 days. | 64,860 12 | | 241,334 33 |
| Plattsburg, N. Y..... | 17,792 52 | 13,829 35 | 3,963 17 | | 2,251 89 | 1,141 60 | 1,110 29 | | | 5,073 46 | | 66,000 00 |
| Toledo, Ohio..... | 2,004 95 | 15,848 38 | | 13,843 43 | 9,352 10 | 3,181 00 | 6,171 10 | | 26 days. | | 7,672 33 | 40,348 30 |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | 3,599 68 | 2,360 54 | 1,239 14 | | 35,575 82 | 13,480 00 | 22,095 82 | | 97 days. | 23,334 96 | | 110,000 00 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 81,380 34 | 1,428 89 | 79,951 45 | | 87,719 30 | 25,249 13 | 62,470 17 | | 113 days. | 142,424 62 | | 291,130 83 |
| Sandusky, Ohio..... | 587 84 | 4,372 66 | | 3,804 82 | 5,722 61 | 2,670 26 | 3,052 35 | | | | 752 47 | 74,571 85 |
| Toledo, Ohio..... | 103,773 28 | 3,995 69 | 99,777 59 | | 8,631 10 | 8,060 00 | 571 10 | | | 100,348 69 | | 75,001 45 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 1,581,926 96 | 402,401 76 | 1,179,525 20 | | 134,821 61 | 31,205 04 | 103,615 97 | | | 1,283,141 17 | | 761,327 95 |
| Ellsworth, Me..... | 954 96 | 5,032 09 | | 4,077 13 | 1,156 39 | 631 70 | 524 69 | | | | 3,552 44 | 23,107 83 |
| Portsmouth, N. H..... | 5,530 54 | 10,984 49 | | 5,453 95 | 4,999 53 | 2,075 82 | 2,923 71 | | | | 2,530 24 | 159,532 94 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | 252,259 31 | 20,425 14 | 231,834 17 | | 22,334 42 | 5,271 00 | 17,063 42 | | | 248,897 59 | | 183,643 50 |
| Buffalo, N. Y..... | 10,140 53 | 16,896 51 | | 6,755 98 | 46,837 67 | 23,118 92 | 23,708 75 | | | 16,952 77 | | 195,426 91 |
| Oswego, N. Y..... | 6,149 09 | 18,214 58 | | 12,065 49 | 9,120 29 | 3,074 90 | 6,045 39 | | | | 6,030 10 | 125,943 92 |
| Newark, N. J..... | 384 30 | 1,595 55 | | 1,211 25 | 18,902 71 | 4,925 00 | 13,977 71 | | | 12,766 46 | | 159,907 05 |
| Georgetown, D. C..... | 25,527 90 | 4,077 89 | 21,450 01 | | 5,268 51 | 2,585 89 | 2,684 62 | | | 24,134 63 | | 58,846 45 |
| Alexandria, Va..... | 7,297 17 | 5,211 91 | 2,085 26 | | 9,209 14 | 3,629 24 | 5,579 90 | | | 7,665 19 | | 73,785 94 |
| Norfolk, Va..... | 61,370 68 | 49,070 98 | 12,299 70 | | 10,089 83 | 4,259 93 | 5,830 30 | | | 18,130 00 | | 217,403 75 |

* \$18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† \$75,292 20, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 4--Continued.

| Location. | Custom-houses. | | | | Post offices. | | | | Court-houses. | Aggregate. | | Total cost of buildings. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue.* | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | No. of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1897. | Total net income. | Total cost of collection over revenue. | |
| Petersburg, Va..... | \$53,262 47 | \$6,365 81 | \$46,896 66 | ..... | \$11,068 76 | \$3,900 00 | \$7,168 76 | ..... | ..... | \$54,065 42 | ..... | \$99,664 88 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 101,781 21 | 8,272 44 | 92,508 77 | ..... | 32,859 60 | 11,938 44 | 20,921 16 | ..... | ..... | 114,429 93 | ..... | 254,763 35 |
| Wheeling, Va*..... | 22,125 97 | 1,134 52 | 20,991 45 | ..... | 10,552 98 | 9,990 60 | 562 98 | ..... | ..... | 21,554 43 | ..... | 117,339 02 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 510,578 16 | 69,542 28 | 441,035 88 | ..... | 43,006 89 | 10,587 00 | 32,419 89 | ..... | ..... | 473,455 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 132,810 31 | 51,909 63 | 80,900 68 | ..... | 31,341 95 | 7,673 79 | 23,668 16 | ..... | ..... | 110,568 84 | ..... | 393,009 43 |
| Pensacola, Fla..... | 478 73 | 3,012 62 | ..... | \$2,533 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$2,181 15 | 49,177 43 |
| New Orleans, La..... | 3,601,259 36 | 263,985 05 | 3,337,274 31 | ..... | 108,905 35 | 26,520 45 | 82,384 90 | ..... | ..... | 3,419,659 21 | ..... | ..... |
| Galveston, Texas..... | 50,081 99 | 17,187 77 | 32,894 22 | ..... | 7,610 81 | 4,856 66 | 2,754 16 | ..... | ..... | 35,648 38 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | 365,703 78 | 10,857 93 | 354,845 85 | ..... | 72,650 87 | 19,798 30 | 52,852 57 | ..... | ..... | 407,698 42 | ..... | 359,987 08 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 15,514 51 | 689 41 | 14,825 11 | ..... | 33,685 95 | 11,681 33 | 22,004 62 | ..... | ..... | 36,827 73 | ..... | 265,640 75 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 79,812 42 | 6,565 81 | 73,246 61 | ..... | 40,249 74 | 15,066 22 | 25,183 52 | ..... | ..... | 98,430 13 | ..... | 168,236 30 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 146,716 37 | 19,556 07 | 127,160 30 | ..... | 27,292 77 | 15,033 00 | 12,259 77 | ..... | ..... | 139,420 07 | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 145,662 49 | 14,349 29 | 131,313 20 | ..... | 81,320 09 | 45,220 12 | 36,159 97 | ..... | ..... | 167,473 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Galena, Ill..... | 763 32 | 625 59 | 137 73 | ..... | 6,304 31 | 2,170 00 | 4,134 31 | ..... | ..... | 4,271 72 | ..... | 77,872 44 |
| Dubuque, Iowa..... | 20,254 50 | 761 10 | 19,493 40 | ..... | 18,872 95 | 9,452 65 | 9,420 30 | ..... | ..... | 28,913 70 | ..... | ..... |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 284,792 88 | 5,962 86 | 278,830 02 | ..... | 26,436 46 | 5,669 63 | 20,766 83 | ..... | ..... | 299,596 85 | ..... | 173,351 36 |
| Rutland, Vt., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,852 87 | 1,017 21 | 835 66 | ..... | 4 days C. & D | 835 66 | ..... | 65,775 22 |
| Windsor, Vt., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,246 64 | 687 20 | 559 44 | ..... | 5 days C. & D. | 559 44 | ..... | 80,427 36 |
| Indianapolis, Ind., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,639 05 | 12,154 73 | 2,484 32 | ..... | 58 days C. & D. | 2,484 32 | ..... | ..... |
| | 5,907,212 95 | 612,287 32 | 5,327,023 33 | 31,097 69 | 698,665 50 | 263,534 95 | 435,230 55 | ..... | ..... | 5,744,439 83 | 14,283 93 | 5,743,519 25 |

* \$18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† \$18,492, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

† \$75,292 20, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

§ \$271,922 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 5.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for but not authorized, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with the estimated cost of buildings.

| Location. | Custom-houses. | | | | Post offices. | | | | Court-houses | Aggregates. | | Estimated cost of building and site. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1856. | Total income. | Total cost of collection over revenue. | |
| Machias, Me..... | \$608 71 | \$2,605 72 | ..... | \$1,997 01 | \$798 11 | \$476 71 | \$321 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$1,675 61 | \$20,000 |
| Plymouth, Mass..... | 395 12 | 3,216 04 | ..... | 2,820 92 | 2,090 36 | 1,099 44 | 990 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,830 00 | 20,000 |
| Boston, Mass., P. O..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 215,431 92 | 56,963 75 | 158,468 17 | ..... | 256 | \$158,468 17 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Hartford, Conn., P. O..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,604 46 | 7,675 39 | 15,929 07 | ..... | 52 | 15,929 07 | ..... | 150,000 |
| Bridgeport, Conn..... | 805 44 | 1,766 24 | ..... | 960 80 | 7,868 36 | 2,957 57 | 4,910 79 | ..... | ..... | 3,949 99 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Rochester, N. Y..... | 128,732 48 | 6,549 23 | \$122,175 25 | ..... | 26,856 00 | 6,449 75 | 20,406 25 | ..... | 3 | 142,579 50 | ..... | 200,000 |
| Sag Harbor, N. Y..... | 723 72 | 635 72 | 88 00 | ..... | 1,448 27 | 720 12 | 728 15 | ..... | ..... | 816 15 | ..... | 30,000 |
| Sackett's Harbor, N. Y..... | 26,997 48 | 6,004 51 | 20,992 97 | ..... | 714 67 | 381 47 | 333 20 | ..... | ..... | 21,326 17 | ..... | 50,000 |
| New York, N. Y..... | 42,510,753 79 | 1,213,099 17 | 41,297,654 02 | ..... | 691,369 96 | 159,459 69 | 531,930 27 | ..... | 459 | 41,829,584 29 | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Albany, N. Y., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45,414 85 | 19,074 79 | 26,340 06 | ..... | 17 | 26,340 06 | ..... | 200,000 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,255 49 | 4,735 00 | 17,520 49 | ..... | ..... | 17,520 49 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Camden, N. J., C. H..... | 409 40 | 290 16 | 119 24 | ..... | 1,864 53 | 1,368 53 | 496 00 | ..... | ..... | 615 24 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Trenton, N. J., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,583 53 | 2,800 00 | 5,783 53 | ..... | 110 | 5,783 53 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Jersey City, N. J., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,717 01 | 2,800 00 | 4,917 01 | ..... | ..... | 4,917 01 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Annapolis, Md., C. H..... | 180 75 | 929 20 | ..... | 748 45 | 2,350 65 | 1,191 29 | 1,169 36 | ..... | ..... | 420 91 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Harrisburg, Pa., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,724 26 | 8,583 31 | 15,140 95 | ..... | ..... | 15,140 95 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Charleston, S. C., C. H..... | 441,100 78 | 58,263 41 | 382,837 37 | ..... | 43,006 18 | 10,587 00 | 32,419 18 | ..... | 113, including Columbus. | 415,256 55 | ..... | 500,000 |
| Greenville, S. C., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,916 14 | 882 52 | 1,033 62 | ..... | ..... | 1,033 62 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Macon, Ga., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,938 91 | 3,361 17 | 5,577 74 | ..... | ..... | 5,577 74 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Montgomery, Ala., C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,883 85 | 7,404 07 | 1,479 78 | ..... | 10 | 1,479 78 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Vicksburg, Miss., C. H..... | 2,317 40 | 709 96 | 1,607 44 | ..... | 5,904 71 | 3,451 26 | 2,453 45 | ..... | ..... | 4,060 89 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Paducah, Ky., C. H..... | 6,710 90 | 559 74 | 6,151 16 | ..... | 1,999 32 | 898 30 | 1,100 92 | ..... | ..... | 7,252 08 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Tyler, Texas, C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 518 38 | 253 75 | 264 63 | ..... | 20 | 264 63 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Columbus, Ohio, C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,671 18 | 10,446 53 | 4,224 65 | ..... | ..... | 4,324 65 | ..... | 150,000 |
| Burlington, Iowa..... | 8,810 40 | 1,177 54 | 7,632 86 | ..... | 6,854 95 | 3,155 85 | 3,699 10 | ..... | 10 | 11,331 96 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Iowa City, Iowa, C. H..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,930 33 | 2,000 00 | 4,930 33 | ..... | 10 | 4,930 33 | ..... | 50,000 |

* \$122,033 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.
† \$6,516 13, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

‡ \$36,883 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.
§ \$8,472 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 5—Continued.

| Location. | Custom-houses. | | | | Post offices. | | | | Court-houses | Aggregates. | | Estimated cost of building and site. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net income. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1886. | Total net income. | Total cost of collection over revenue. | |
| Keokuk, Iowa* | \$11,390 90 | \$862 46 | \$10,528 44 | ..... | \$7,287 63 | \$3,470 24 | \$3,817 39 | ..... | ..... | \$14,345 83 | ..... | \$50,000 |
| Sioux City, Iowa, C. H. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,098 83 | 585 64 | 513 19 | ..... | ..... | 513 19 | ..... | 50,000 |
| New Albany, Ind., C. H. | 2,141 10 | 382 53 | 1,758 57 | ..... | 4,837 94 | 2,000 00 | 2,837 94 | ..... | ..... | 4,596 51 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Quincy, Ill. | 1,861 89 | 435 73 | 1,526 16 | ..... | 7,369 83 | 2,000 00 | 5,369 83 | ..... | ..... | 6,895 99 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Alton, Ill. | 1,020 95 | 525 00 | 495 95 | ..... | 4,275 66 | 2,053 71 | 2,221 95 | ..... | ..... | 2,717 90 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 210 20 | 363 60 | ..... | \$153 40 | 8,512 69 | 3,585 26 | 4,927 43 | ..... | ..... | 4,927 43 | ..... | 50,000 |
| St. Paul's, Minn. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,978 90 | 3,278 75 | 7,700 15 | ..... | ..... | 7,700 15 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Total..... | 43,145,261 41 | 1,298,376 56 | 41,853,565 43 | 6,680 58 | 1,226,107 76 | 336,150 86 | 889,950 90 | ..... | ..... | 42,740,500 76 | \$3,505 61 | 6,560,000 |

* \$10,323 50, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

NOTE.—These estimates are such as would be asked for, judging by others for like places and purposes.

TABLE 6.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized but not commenced, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with amount of appropriations.

| Location. | Custom-houses. | | | | Post offices. | | | | Court-houses. | Aggregate. | | Total amount appropriated. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net increase. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Revenue collected. | Expenditures. | Net increase. | Excess of cost over revenue. | Number of days' session for the year ending December 31, 1856. | Total net increase. | Total cost of collection over revenue. | |
| Ogdensburg, N. Y. | \$10,080 45 | \$7,932 31 | \$2,076 14 | ..... | \$5,691 99 | \$2,452 76 | \$2,639 23 | ..... | ..... | \$4,715 37 | ..... | \$118,000 09 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 1,531 73 | 4,471 79 | ..... | \$2,940 06 | 860 39 | 476 28 | 384 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$2,556 15 | 24,000 00 |
| Knoxville, Tenn*. | 18,091 14 | 1,347 48 | 16,743 66 | ..... | 3,676 49 | 1,734 18 | 1,942 31 | ..... | 40 days | 18,685 97 | ..... | 96,800 09 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 18,022 00 | 999 63 | 17,031 37 | ..... | 20,336 07 | 8,457 36 | 11,878 71 | ..... | 50 days | 28,910 08 | ..... | 124,500 00 |
| Cairo, Ill. † | 34,259 44 | 2,241 61 | 32,017 83 | ..... | 2,416 92 | 2,000 09 | 416 92 | ..... | ..... | 32,434 75 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Astoria, Oregon. | 4,173 64 | 21,254 51 | ..... | 17,080 87 | 291 69 | 160 17 | 131 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,949 37 | 40,000 00 |
| Boston, Mass, C. H. | 7,240,308 72 | 414,660 63 | 6,825,648 09 | ..... | 215,431 92 | 56,963 75 | 158,468 17 | ..... | 256 days. | 6,984,116 26 | ..... | 100,000 00 |
| Baltimore, Md., C. H. † | 1,473,797 87 | 141,619 78 | 1,332,178 09 | ..... | 116,340 46 | 28,064 47 | 88,265 99 | ..... | 195 days. | 1,562,063 86 | ..... | 200,000 00 |
| Columbia, S. C., C. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,477 60 | 2,721 91 | 4,752 69 | ..... | ..... | 4,752 69 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Raleigh, N. C., C. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,340 95 | 3,462 70 | 878 25 | ..... | 8 days. | 878 25 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Key West, Fla., C. H. | 10,480 54 | 9,688 09 | 792 45 | ..... | 1,363 05 | 572 56 | 790 49 | ..... | 55 days. | 1,582 94 | ..... | 44,000 00 |
| Tallahassee, Fla., C. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,031 25 | 974 36 | 1,056 90 | ..... | 16 days. | 1,056 90 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Memphis, Tenn., C. H. † | 112,883 90 | 5,185 89 | 107,698 01 | ..... | 16,581 02 | 6,614 18 | 9,939 84 | ..... | ..... | 117,637 85 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| Springfield, Ill., C. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,716 68 | 3,917 97 | 4,798 71 | ..... | 48 days. | 4,798 71 | ..... | 61,000 00 |
| Madison, Wis., C. H. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,347 64 | 3,919 96 | 9,427 68 | ..... | 17 days. | 9,427 68 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| | 8,923,557 43 | 609,392 72 | 8,334,185 64 | 20,029 93 | 418,297 13 | 122,525 61 | 295,771 52 | ..... | ..... | 8,771,061 31 | 19,505 52 | 1,108,300 00 |

* \$18,085 13, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

† \$33,999 90, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

‡ \$11,619 69, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

§ \$110,065 90, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.

TABLE 7.

Tabular statement of custom-houses, marine hospitals, court-houses, post offices, branch mints, and other public buildings in charge of the office of construction under the Treasury Department, exhibiting the total amount of appropriations for each work; the date and cost of purchase of site; the amount available September 30, 1859; the amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860; the amount available for the current year; additional appropriations required during the current year; date of contract; contract time of completion; actual time of completion; contract price for construction; total cost of the work, &c.

| Name and location of the work. | Total amount of appropriations. | Date of purchase of site. | Cost of site. | Am't available September 30, 1859, with additional appropriations. | Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860. | Amount available for the current year. | Additional appropriations required for the current year. | Date of contract. | Contract time of completion. | Actual time of completion. | Contract price of construction. | Total cost to June 30, 1860. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| CUSTOM-HOUSES, ETC. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bath, Me..... | \$105,391 25 | Feb. 7, 1852 | \$15,000 00 | \$5,704 69 | \$2,396 08 | \$3,308 61 | ..... | July 9, 1853 | June 30, 1857 | Oct. 9, 1858 | \$47,594 36 | \$99,851 53 |
| Belfast, Me..... | 36,450 00 | Feb. 24, 1855 | 5,600 00 | 4,149 62 | 4,149 62 | ..... | ..... | May 30, 1855 | June 30, 1856 | Oct. 1, 1856 | 17,500 00 | 33,084 27 |
| Bangor, Me..... | 112,800 00 | June 5, 1851 | 15,000 00 | 5,300 00 | 5,300 00 | ..... | ..... | Mar. 5, 1855 | Oct. 31, 1855 | Oct. 31, 1855 | 54,042 44 | 104,338 49 |
| Castine, Me..... | 4,700 00 | April 6, 1837 | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,950 00 |
| Ellsworth, Me..... | 24,809 68 | April 11, 1855 | 3,000 00 | 2,043 03 | 615 63 | 1,427 40 | ..... | Oct. 16, 1855 | Dec. 1, 1856 | Aug. 2, 1858 | 9,200 00 | 23,107 83 |
| Eastport, Me..... | 36,780 00 | July 3, 1847 | 2,700 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,044 00 |
| Kennebunk, Me..... | 1,600 00 | Nov. 19, 1832 | 1,575 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,575 00 |
| Portland, Me..... | 376,031 71 | July 5, 1849 | 149,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | April 25, 1855 | Jan. 15, 1857 | Jan. 15, 1857 | 153,500 00 | 359,724 54 |
| Wiscasset, Me..... | 2,200 00 | Nov. 3, 1848 | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,200 00 |
| Waldoboro', Me..... | 25,000 00 | Nov. 9, 1852 | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | April 13, 1855 | Nov. 1, 1855 | Dec. 27, 1855 | 15,800 00 | 24,324 68 |
| Portsmouth, N. H..... | 166,300 00 | June 20, 1857 | 19,500 00 | 14,402 06 | 11,985 17 | 2,415 89 | ..... | April 24, 1857 | Assumed by government. | July 28, 1860 | 82,728 96 | 159,532 94 |
| Burlington, Vt..... | 56,350 00 | Dec. 4, 1854 | 7,750 00 | 2,811 86 | 2,758 63 | 53 23 | ..... | Sept. 30, 1855 | Feb. 1, 1857 | April 1, 1857 | 28,238 40 | 52,556 14 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 1,005,658 00 | Aug. 29, 1837 | 190,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Built by government. | Aug. 1, 1847 | Aug. 1, 1847 | ..... | 1,106,658 00 |
| Barnstable, Mass..... | 33,370 80 | April 25, 1855 | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | July 19, 1855 | June 30, 1856 | Dec. 1, 1856 | 17,250 00 | 33,370 80 |
| Gloucester, Mass..... | 53,000 00 | June 6, 1855 | 9,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sept. 8, 1855 | Mar. 1, 1857 | Sept. 2, 1857 | 26,596 78 | 49,858 32 |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | 31,745 00 | April 13, 1833 | 4,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,740 00 |
| Newburyport, Mass..... | 23,900 00 | Aug. 9, 1833 | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,188 50 |
| Salem, Mass..... | 19,271 77 | June 23, 1818 | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,271 77 |
| Bristol, R. I..... | 31,400 00 | Mar. 13, 1856 | 4,400 00 | 4,902 25 | 3,533 55 | 1,368 70 | ..... | Aug. 27, 1856 | Sept. 1, 1857 | July 25, 1857 | 17,522 00 | 26,335 75 |
| Newport, R. I..... | 10,500 00 | Sept. 29, 1828 | 1,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 274,000 00 | Dec. 15, 1854 | 40,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 28, 1855 | Mar. 4, 1857 | July 25, 1857 | 151,000 00 | 249,753 22 |
| Middletown, Conn..... | 15,800 00 | Feb. 8, 1833 | 3,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,676 64 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | 190,800 00 | June 1, 1855 | 25,500 00 | 21,938 80 | 15,052 09 | 6,886 71 | ..... | Sept. 29, 1855 | Mar. 1, 1857 | Feb. 14, 1860 | 88,000 00 | 183,643 50 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| New London, Conn. | 20,237 37 | Feb. 18, 1833 | 3,400 00 | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 20,337 37 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 290,800 00 | Jan. 26, 1855 | 40,000 00 | 96,103 61 | 779 92 | 95,323 69 | | | July 25, 1855 | Mar. 1, 1857 | July 12, 1858 | 113,892 95 | 105,426 91 |
| New York, N. Y. | 1,105,313 57 | Jan. 9, 1833 | 270,000 00 | | | | | | Built by government | | Feb. 22, 1842 | | 1,105,313 57 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 131,100 00 | Dec. 15, 1834 | 12,000 00 | 8,486 62 | 2,803 57 | 5,683 05 | | | Sept. 1, 1855 | Sept. 30, 1857 | Sept. 1, 1858 | 77,255 00 | 125,943 62 |
| Ogdensburg, N. Y. | 118,000 00 | Jan. 20, 1857 | 8,000 00 | 108,876 25 | 18 00 | 108,858 25 | | | Not awarded. | | | | |
| Plattsburg, N. Y. | 79,900 00 | June 10, 1856 | 5,000 00 | 14,221 18 | 14,221 18 | | | | Mar. 18, 1857 | Mar. 1, 1858 | May 19, 1858 | 48,755 43 | 71,425 17 |
| Newark, N. J. | 162,000 00 | May 30, 1855 | 50,000 00 | 3,480 50 | 3,480 50 | | | | Aug. 10, 1855 | Mar. 1, 1857 | May 12, 1859 | 75,948 71 | 159,907 05 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J. | 24,000 00 | Sept. 7, 1857 | 2,000 00 | 20,912 84 | 267 50 | 20,645 34 | | | Not awarded. | | | | |
| Wilmington, Del. | 41,500 00 | Nov. 26, 1852 | 3,500 00 | | | | | | Oct. 4, 1853 | Oct. 1, 1855 | April 1, 1856 | 29,234 00 | 41,086 02 |
| Erie, Pa. | 54,000 00 | July 2, 1849 | 29,000 00 | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 29,000 00 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 110,000 00 | May 8, 1851 | 41,000 00 | | | | | | May 18, 1852 | | Feb. 6, 1854 | 39,886 00 | 109,686 87 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 264,487 82 | Aug. 27, 1844 | 225,000 00 | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 370,083 32 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 456,803 59 | June 10, 1833 | 30,000 00 | | | | | | do. | | | | 450,514 38 |
| Georgetown, D. C. | 66,000 00 | Oct. 23, 1836 | 5,000 00 | 1,181 55 | | | | | Dec. 18, 1858 | Sept. 24, 1858 | Nov. 9, 1858 | 41,582 00 | 58,846 45 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 74,700 00 | May 13, 1836 | 16,000 00 | 2,023 86 | 2,023 86 | 1,314 22 | | | Dec. 13, 1856 | May 1, 1858 | July 1, 1859 | 37,149 37 | 73,785 34 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 220,652 53 | Feb. 28, 1832 | 13,000 00 | 12,297 78 | 11,151 03 | 1,146 75 | | | May 17, 1853 | Dec. 1, 1855 | Oct. 6, 1858 | Prices in detail. | 217,403 75 |
| Petersburg, Va. | 103,200 00 | July 12, 1855 | 15,000 00 | 2,445 11 | 3,410 49 | 25 62 | | | Mar. 29, 1856 | Sept. 30, 1857 | Mar. 5, 1859 | 66,637 10 | 99,664 88 |
| Richmond, Va. | 252,016 00 | Mar. 16, 1853 | 61,000 00 | 2,747 35 | 2,747 35 | | | | July 11, 1855 | July 1, 1857 | Oct. 9, 1858 | 110,000 00 | 234,763 35 |
| Wheeling, Va. | 118,711 00 | Nov. 29, 1854 | 20,500 00 | 1,562 36 | 787 53 | 774 83 | | | June 18, 1856 | June 1, 1858 | April 4, 1859 | 80,159 97 | 117,239 02 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 57,039 75 | Mar. 19, 1819 | 16,000 00 | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 57,039 75 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2,073,000 00 | July 10, 1849 | 130,000 00 | 116,814 42 | 73,247 78 | 43,566 64 | | | Building by government. | | | | |
| Savannah, Ga. | | | | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 206,260 56 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 174,407 97 | Dec. 16, 1845 | 20,725 00 | | | | | | July 23, 1853 | July 1, 1856 | June 2, 1859 | Prices in detail. | 393,009 43 |
| | 402,600 00 | Oct. 13, 1851 | 12,500 00 | 12,780 57 | 2,235 51 | 10,545 06 | | | | | | | |
| Key West, Fla. | 6,125 00 | July 26, 1833 | 1,000 00 | | | | | | Purchased | | | | 6,125 00 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 51,000 00 | Acquired by cession from Spain. | | 2,495 73 | 2,495 73 | | | | Feb. 27, 1857 | June 1, 1858 | June 12, 1858 | 39,181 07 | 49,177 43 |
| New Orleans, La. | 2,975,258 00 | Gift from first municipality. | | 170,301 56 | 107,187 10 | 63,114 46 | | | Building by government. | | | | |
| Galveston, Texas. | 116,000 00 | July 23, 1855 | 6,000 00 | 81,196 38 | | 89,598 96 | | | June 19, 1860 | June 1, 1861 | | 90,503 07 | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 361,610 00 | Oct. 31, 1851 | 37,000 00 | 2,250 27 | 2,250 27 | | | | Dec. 24, 1853 | July 1, 1856 | Mar. 31, 1859 | 336,309 07 | 359,987 08 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 262,645 00 | Oct. 7, 1851 | 16,000 00 | | | | | | 1853 to 1855 | May 1, 1857 | Mar. 12, 1859 | 148,158 00 | 262,640 75 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 96,800 00 | Not yet selected. | | 95,601 19 | 33 00 | 95,568 19 | | | Not awarded. | | | | |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 124,500 00 | Oct. 7, 1856 | 20,600 00 | 104,248 69 | 33 00 | 104,215 69 | | | do. | | | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 166,900 00 | April 9, 1856 | 30,000 00 | 6,331 46 | | 7,787 88 | | | Aug. 30, 1855 | Jan. 1, 1859 | Jan. 1, 1859 | 81,500 00 | 168,236 30 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 292,053 90 | Sept. 24, 1851 | 30,000 00 | | | | | | July 18, 1853 | Dec. 1, 1859 | Apr. 1, 1857 | Prices in detail. | 291,502 00 |
| Sandusky, Ohio. | 78,450 00 | Dec. 28, 1854 | 11,000 00 | 2,190 84 | 805 79 | 1,385 05 | | | Jan. 9, 1856 | June 1, 1857 | Jan. 6, 1858 | 43,708 10 | 75,040 49 |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 79,950 00 | Feb. 20, 1855 | 12,000 00 | 1,054 40 | | 3,411 69 | | | do. | do. | Jan. 1, 1858 | 45,708 10 | 76,553 11 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 217,071 17 | Nov. 5, 1855 | 24,000 00 | 5,872 22 | | 13,765 29 | | | Oct. 1, 1856 | Undetermined | | 103,169 66 | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 447,733 88 | Jan. 16, 1855 | 54,433 88 | 128,671 62 | 10,103 27 | 90,568 35 | | | Oct. 25, 1855 | Jan. 1, 1860 | | 84,450 00 | |
| Cairo, Ill. | 50,000 00 | Not yet selected. | | 50,000 00 | | 50,000 00 | | | | | | | |
| Galena, Ill. | 85,200 01 | Jan. 20, 1857 | 16,500 00 | 14,398 08 | 13,080 52 | 337 56 | | | Mar. 25, 1857 | Dec. 1, 1858 | Oct. 11, 1859 | 43,089 00 | 77,872 44 |
| Dubuque, Iowa. | 138,800 00 | Jan. 20, 1857 | 30,000 00 | 79,823 08 | 34,535 49 | 45,286 59 | | | Apr. 8, 1857 | do. | | 87,334 50 | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 173,351 36 | Feb. 16, 1855 | 12,200 00 | | | 281 90 | | | Oct. 23, 1855 | Nov. 30, 1858 | Jan. 1, 1859 | 79,870 00 | 173,351 36 |

* Repayments by, and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 7—Continued.

| Name and location of the work. | Total amount of appropriations. | Date of purchase of site. | Cost of site. | Am't available September 30, 1889, with additional appropriations. | Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1890. | Amount available for the current year. | Additional appropriations required for the current year. | Date of contract. | Contract time of completion. | Actual time of completion. | Contract price of construction. | Total cost to June 30, 1890. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Monterey, Cal..... | Acquired by conquest. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | \$779,672 39 | Sept. 5, 1854 | \$150,000 00 | \$18,304 44 | ..... | \$191,432 51* | ..... | Dec. 22, 1851 | June 30, 1854 | Oct. 15, 1855 | \$400,000 00 | \$757,456 68 |
| Astoria, Oregon..... | 40,000 00 | May 1, 1856 | Exchange of lands. | 39,938 43 | ..... | 39,938 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| COURT-HOUSES AND POST OFFICES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rutland, Vt..... | 75,900 00 | Jan. 20, 1857 | 1,400 00 | 0,019 44 | \$1,059 01 | 7,960 43 | ..... | Mar. 5, 1857 | July 1, 1858 | Jan. 31, 1859 | 52,627 00 | 65,775 22 |
| Windsor, Vt..... | 76,000 00 |do..... | 4,500 00 | 7,737 52 | 7,177 14 | 560 38 | ..... | Mar. 19, 1857 |do..... | Mar. 25, 1859 | 49,300 00 | 80,427 36 |
| Baltimore, Md., court-house. | 200,000 00 | May 30, 1859 | 50,000 00 | 143,838 00 | 4,108 83 | 145,729 17 | ..... | July 30, 1860 | Aug. 1, 1862 | ..... | 112,808 04 | ..... |
| Baltimore, Md., post-office. | 300,000 00 | May 30, 1857 | 207,000 00 | 1,514 30 | 1,240 41 | 273 89 | ..... | Repairs completed. | ..... | July 1, 1859 | ..... | 296,107 51 |
| Columbia, S. C..... | 50,000 00 | Not yet purchased. | ..... | 49,955 00 | 21 88 | 49,933 12 | ..... | Not awarded. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Raleigh, N. C..... | 50,000 00 | Sept. 22, 1860 | 7,700 00 | 49,927 02 | 7,847 50 | 42,079 52 | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Key West, Fla..... | 44,000 00 | April 23, 1858 | 3,000 00 | 40,908 26 | ..... | 40,908 26 | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tallahassee, Fla..... | 50,000 00 | Not yet purchased. | ..... | 49,933 90 | 18 00 | 49,915 90 | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Memphis, Tenn..... | 50,000 00 | June 6, 1860 | 15,000 00 | 49,938 10 | 15,061 00 | 34,875 10 | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Springfield, Ill..... | 61,000 00 | Jan. 20, 1857 | 6,000 00 | 53,880 60 | ..... | 53,880 60 | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 163,700 00 | Aug. 20, 1856 | 17,160 00 | 77,475 21 | 48,672 47 | 28,802 74 | ..... | Aug. 17, 1857 | Dec. 17, 1858 | ..... | 98,983 79 | ..... |
| Madison, Wis..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 49,968 75 | 71 00 | 49,895 75 | ..... | Not awarded. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| MARINE HOSPITALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portland, Me..... | 99,000 00 | May 30, 1855 | 11,000 00 | 3,241 27 | ..... | *4,851 05 | ..... | April 16, 1855 | Aug. 1, 1856 | Oct. 28, 1856 | 66,200 00 | 55,758 73 |
| Burlington, Vt..... | 43,650 00 | Nov. 5, 1855 | 1,750 00 | 6,662 76 | 5 78 | 6,656 98 | ..... | June 17, 1856 | Sept. 30, 1857 | April 1, 1858 | 30,427 64 | 37,005 24 |
| Chelsea, Mass..... | 284,700 00 | From Navy Department. | ..... | 4,217 69 | 3,443 43 | 774 26 | ..... | Aug. 9, 1855 | Mar. 3, 1857 | Dec. 25, 1857 | 122,165 39 | 283,015 31 |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | 70,570 23 | Sept. 7, 1842 | 10,253 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,919 06 |
| Ocracoke, N. C..... | ..... | 1845 and 1846 | No record of cost. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,927 07 |
| Wilmington, N. C..... | 51,324 00 | Mar. 17, 1857 | 6,500 00 | 14,444 82 | 5,276 01 | 9,168 81 | ..... | June 26, 1857 | Jan. 1, 1859 | Nov. 23, 1859 | 28,968 25 | 43,846 04 |
| Mobile, Ala..... | 54,540 00 | June 20, 1848 | 4,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Purchased | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,540 00 |
| Key West, Fla..... | 27,100 00 | Sept. 10, 1833 | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,571 00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Pensacola, Fla..... | 22,000 00 | Not yet purchased. | 20,947 04 | 20,947 04 | Not awarded | | | | | |
| St. Mark's, Fla. | 25,700 00 | Government property. | 2,735 30 | 2,735 30 | Mar. 24, 1857 | Sept. 1, 1858 | May 25, 1858 | 18,414 00 | 24,196 20 | |
| New Orleans, La. | 521,459 23 | Aug. 7, 1855 | 12,000 00 | 93,695 43 | 77,484 91 | 16,210 52 | Jan. 14, 1857 | July 1, 1859 | 429,395 79 | |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 67,525 16 | Oct. 15, 1853 | 4,500 00 | | | | April 18, 1855 | July 31, 1856 | 57,021 03 | 67,525 16 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 118,574 00 | Ceded by War Department. | 24,985 00 | | | | Built by government. | Sept. 3, 1853 | | 87,647 00 |
| Napoleon, Ark. | 59,250 00 | Sept. 15, 1837 | 1,000 00 | | | | do. | July 18, 1854 | | 58,080 61 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 63,500 33 | Nov. 2, 1842 | 6,000 00 | | | | do. | Sept. 11, 1851 | | 61,627 71 |
| Paducah, Ky. | 61,625 00 | Dec. 26, 1837 | 1,000 00 | 3,339 51 | 35 38 | 3,304 23 | do. | April 1, 1832 | | 57,320 77 |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | 96,909 38 | Oct. 11, 1837 | 12,000 00 | | | 119 25 | Jan. 15, 1855 | Dec. 31, 1855 | 20,000 00 | 84,378 66 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 186,000 00 | Jan. 18, 1856 | 36,000 00 | 7,471 56 | 1,843 34 | 5,628 62 | Sept. 27, 1856 | April 1, 1859 | 106,424 07 | 178,535 52 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 62,500 00 | April 29, 1853 | 6,000 00 | 6,981 15 | 2,521 89 | 4,459 26 | June 1, 1853 | July 1, 1855 | 40,000 00 | 57,730 33 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 113,000 00 | Mar. 14, 1855 | 23,000 00 | 12,111 21 | 1,774 42 | 10,336 79 | July 18, 1855 | Dec. 31, 1856 | Nov. 13, 1857 | 101,258 64 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 57,712 00 | Ceded by War Department. | | | | | Built by government. | Mar. 15, 1852 | | 57,436 67 |
| Galena, Ill. | 48,800 00 | Mar. 14, 1857 | 5,052 00 | 6,147 29 | 4,147 17 | 2,060 12 | Mar. 25, 1857 | Dec. 1, 1858 | Oct. 4, 1859 | 29,862 00 |
| Burlington, Iowa. | 28,195 15 | Jan. 16, 1856 | 4,500 00 | 1,250 29 | 650 73 | 599 56 | Mar. 12, 1857 | Jan. 1, 1858 | Jan. 14, 1858 | 27,590 59 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 234,000 00 | Sept. 5, 1854 | 150,000 00 | | | | Nov. 13, 1851 | Undetermined | Oct. 16, 1854 | Prices in detail. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States mint at Philadelphia. | 216,800 00 | | 913 12 | 913 12 | Built by government. | | | | | 212,227 86 |
| Branch mint at New Orleans. | 576,926 40 | | | | Repairs finished. | | | | | 557,950 90 |
| Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C. | 110,850 00 | | 2,352 23 | 90 00 | 2,262 23 | | | | | 99,359 97 |
| Branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga. | 66,500 00 | | | | | | | | | 62,588 50 |
| Branch mint at San Francisco. | 345,000 00 | May 2, 1854 | 283,929 10 | 45,000 00 | 45,000 00 | | April 15, 1853 | Feb. 1, 1854 | Mar. 31, 1854 | 268,809 10 |
| Vault for public funds at New Mexico. | 2,000 00 | | 175 13 | 175 13 | Built by Territory. | | | | | |
| New York assay office. | 684,716 89 | Aug. 19, 1853 | 573,716 80 | | | | Built by government. | | Oct. 9, 1854 | 700,000 00 |
| New York Atlantic Dock stores. | 100,000 00 | Feb. 19, 1857 | 100,000 00 | | | | Purchased | | | 100,000 00 |
| Boarding station at Pass à l'Ouvre. | 12,000 00 | | | | | | Dec. 23, 1856 | Sept. 1, 1857 | Aug. 21, 1857 | 10,900 00 |
| Boarding station at Southwest Pass. | 3,500 00 | Nov. 6, 1856 | 3,500 00 | | | | Purchased | | | 3,500 00 |
| Appraisers' stores, San Francisco. | 100,000 00 | | 7,740 05 | 5,890 44 | 1,755 61 | | June 27, 1855 | Mar. 1, 1856 | April 1, 1856 | 53,500 00 |
| Utah penitentiary. | 45,000 00 | | | | | | Built by Territory. | | | 44,998 90 |
| Minnesota public buildings. | 86,500 00 | | | | | | Built by government. | | | 86,303 34 |
| New Mexico penitentiary. | 20,000 00 | | | | | | do. | | | |

* Repayments by and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 7—Continued.

| Name and location of the work. | Total amount of appropriations. | Date of purchase of site. | Cost of site. | Am't available September 30, 1889, with additional appropriations. | Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1890. | Amount available for the current year. | Additional appropriations required for the current year. | Date of contract. | Contract time of completion. | Actual time of completion. | Contract price of construction. | Total cost to June 30, 1891. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New Mexico public buildings. | \$130,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | * | ..... | Built by government. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Extension of the Treasury building. | 2,117,500 00 | Government property. | ..... | \$622,401 67 | 302,733 20 | \$319,668 47 | ..... | do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ventilating basement of Treasury building. | 39,640 00 | do..... | ..... | 6,592 59 | 2,081 32 | 4,511 18 | ..... | By days' labor. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fire-proof vaults for public stores. | 66,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 59,345 35 | 3,594 01 | 55,751 34 | ..... | By purchase. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Warehouses at quarantine station, N. Orleans. | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 49,456 50 | 33,163 44 | 16,293 06 | ..... | Sept. 10, 1859 | July 15, 1860 | May 31, 1860 | \$31,984 00 | \$37,091 90 |
| Annual repairs of custom-houses. | 183,001 59 | ..... | ..... | 50,296 59 | 3,654 90 | 46,641 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Annual repairs of marine hospitals. | 75,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 50,341 52 | 9,862 14 | 40,479 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Repairs of Baltimore custom-house. | 15,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | Sept. 21, 1860 | ..... | ..... | 7,800 00 | ..... |
| | 24,172,032 75 | ..... | 3,585,824 78 | 2,975,723 18 | 900,764 11 | 2,370,631 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,588,637 32 |

* The new appropriation of \$50,000 still remains available for this work.

Report upon experiments made in the analyses of iron and iron ores, from the acting engineer in charge Treasury Department, September 30, 1860.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION, *September 30, 1860.*

SIR : In reference to the experiments instituted under this office for testing the quality of various specimens of iron and iron ore, I have the honor to report that the 34th Congress, at its 3d session, passed an act, approved March 3, 1857, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works," and appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to defray the expense of such experiments.

In pursuance of this authority, the following circular was addressed to all parties in interest whose names could be collected for the purpose, and public notice was given by advertisement of the department's desire to obtain specimens from as many and varied localities as possible.

[Circular.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 1, 1857.*

SIR: This department has been furnished with undoubted evidence that there is a great difference between iron from different mines in the United States, in the degree and rapidity with which they become oxidized. Congress, during the last session, appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to test the different irons of this country in that particular. If these experiments shall establish the important fact that we have irons entirely or nearly proof against the corrosion of oxygen, it will multiply the uses of such iron to a very considerable extent for purposes to which it is not now applied, and give it the preference over other irons for many purposes for which iron is now used.

The very large extent to which this material is superseding the use of wood and stone in the public buildings, erecting at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, under this department, renders it of the greatest importance to know what irons resist, for the longest period, the action of oxygen. It is hoped that the great interest the iron masters have in the result of this experiment will be considered a sufficient apology for requesting samples of their iron and the ores from which they are made.

I have, therefore, to request that you will forward to this department, by mail or express, two or three small samples of iron and a sample of ore from each of the mines worked by you; the samples of iron not to exceed a-quarter of a pound each, and the ore not to exceed a half pound in weight. I would also request information on the following points, viz: The extent of the ore deposit, facilities of mining

ore, its distance from furnace, and distance of furnace from market, and mode of transportation thence, the fuel used, relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude bituminous and anthracite iron, kind of flux and its cost, &c. The capacity of the establishment and the amount of iron it produced during the last year, and what it would be capable of producing under a ready sale and remunerating prices; any peculiarity of the iron produced; whether there are rolling mills in the vicinity, and what descriptions of iron they roll; to what purposes most of the products of your furnaces are applied, and what description of iron the establishment mostly produces; when did your works first go into operation; what has been the annual production, and what the ruling prices each year since your works were first started. You will please give the State and county in which your iron mine is situated, and the distance your fuel is transported. As it is the intention of the department to furnish you with the result of the experiments, you will please name the post office, through which to address you. If you know of any one in your neighborhood interested in the iron business, who does not receive a copy of this letter, if you will forward his address one will be sent to him. You will realize the value of the information, which it is sought to be obtained by this circular, when you reflect upon the growing importance of the iron interest of the country. A fact attributable in no small degree to the introduction of iron as a substitute for other materials in our public buildings.

The policy of affording encouragement to this great interest, by promoting its production and increasing its consumption, has been commenced by the government, and I am desirous of obtaining all the information which can be had on the subject, with a view to its further development.

This circular will be addressed to persons not immediately connected with iron establishments, as it is believed that there will be not only a willingness, but an anxiety, on the part of every one to advance the object which the department has in view.

I am desirous of obtaining the information asked for at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In response to this circular there were received samples from nearly every State in the Union, but many of them were so carelessly transmitted as to make it difficult to determine the precise locality from whence they came. It was no unfrequent occurrence to receive upon the same day, *per mail*, letters from different parties, stating particulars as to samples sent *by express*, and to receive a number of samples on the same day without any distinctive mark to indicate which letter should be referred to, so that their locality became almost conjectural. In other (and very many) cases the parties in interest seem to have had but a vague idea of the department's wishes, or of the object in view; and their letters only enforced the consideration of samples furnished, without data, simply upon sectional or personal grounds;

while still others sent large masses of iron or of ore without writing any particulars whatever, not even the point from which they were transmitted.

The confused aggregate of specimens thus transmitted were tabulated for examination, with as close an approximation to economy as the circumstances permitted, for future reference. This table is herewith submitted.

*Tabulated statement of the specimens of iron and iron ores received under the
and other details, with a synopsis of the*

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Commenced operations. | Extent of ore deposit. | Distance of mine from furnace. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| VERMONT. | | | | | |
| 1 | Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston. | Troy | | Inexhaustible .. | 1½ mile |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | | |
| 2 | Brandon Iron and Car-wheel Company, G. W. Palmer. | Boston | | | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | | | |
| 3 | Eli Priest | Oakham, Dudley | | | |
| 4 | Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, H. Atwater. | Birmingham | | | |
| 5 | Wilson H. Clark | New Haven | | | |
| NEW YORK. | | | | | |
| 6 | Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co. | Wolcott P. O., Wayne county. | 1822 | "Supposed to be abundant." | 5 miles |
| 7 | Crown Point Iron Company, Hammond & Co. | Crown Point, Essex county. | 1846 | | ¾ mile |
| 8 | Stirling Iron Estate, Townsend & Co., 42 Pine street, New York. | Southern part of Orange county. | Been in operation nearly 2 centuries. | Covers an area of 20 square miles. | On the estate |
| 9 | Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian. | St. Lawrence county. | | | 12 or 15 miles |
| 10 | Cheever Ore Bed Company, William H. Stone, agent. | Port Henry, Essex county. | | From 1 to 4 feet thick; traced ½ mile. | 1½ mile north of furnace. |
| 11 | Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier. |do.....do..... | 1847, closed in 1848, and resumed in 1853. | | 1½ mile |
| 12 | L. Myers & Son | Saranac river, 24 miles from Plattsburg. | 1845 | Inexhaustible .. | 20 feet |
| 13 | Janes, Beebe & Co. | New York city | | | |
| 14 | Robert S. Hall | Elizabethtown, Essex county. | | | |
| 15 | Dr. Isaiah Deck | New York city | | | |
| 16 | E. Meriam | Brooklyn | | | |
| NEW JERSEY. | | | | | |
| 17 | Solomon Andrews | Perth Amboy | | | |
| 18 | Trenton Locomotive & Machine Manufacturing Company. | Trenton | | | |
| 19 | Wm. Turner and M. A. Selter. | Morris county | | | |
| 20 | New Jersey Zinc Company. | Newark | 1855 | Abundant | 50 miles |
| 21 | Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines. | Trenton Sussex Co. | 1750 | Abundant, about 200 acres. | 39 miles |
| | Roseville Mines | 3½ miles from Andover mines. | 1849 | Abundant, about 800 acres of ore land. | 42 miles |
| | Ringwood Estate | 35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont. | 1760 | Abundant, about 11,000 acres of ore land. | |
| | Scofield Mines | On Morris canal | | Large | |
| | Muir, Hibernia, and Beach Mines. |do.....do..... | | Very great | |
| | Dell Mine |do.....do..... | | Large | |
| | Irondale Mine |do.....do..... | | do | |
| | Dickerson Mine |do.....do..... | | do | |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied. |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | VERMONT. | | | | |
| 1 | Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston. | Troy..... | | | |
| | MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | |
| 2 | Brandon Iron and Car-wheel Company, G. W. Palmer. | Boston | | | |
| | CONNECTICUT. | | | | |
| 3 | Eli Priest..... | Oakham, Dudley.... | | | |
| 4 | Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, H. Atwater. | Birmingham | | | |
| 5 | Wilson R. Clark..... | New Haven. | | | |
| | NEW YORK. | | | | |
| 6 | Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co. | Wolcott P. O., Wayne county. | Nine | | Stoves, machinery, ploughs, &c. |
| 7 | Crown Point Iron Company, Hammond & Co. | Crown Point, Essex county. | Keeseville, fifty miles. | | Foundry purposes. |
| 8 | Stirling Iron Estate, Townsend & Co., 42 Pine street, New York. | Southern part of Orange county. | | | Malleable castings, wrought and cast iron. |
| 9 | Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian. | St. Lawrence county. | | | Bar and bloom... |
| 10 | Cheever Ore Bed Company, Wm. H. Stone, agent. | Port Henry, Essex county. | | | |
| 11 | Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, cashier. |do... ..do... | Keeseville, Clintonville, and Ausable Forks, about 40 miles. | Merchant iron and rails. | Railroad bars |
| 12 | L. Myers & Son..... | Saranac river, 24 miles from Plattsburg. | 16 miles south ... | All kinds, except shafts. | (See remarks in last column.) |
| 13 | Janes, Beebe & Co..... | New York city | | | |
| 14 | Robert S. Hall..... | Elizabethtown, Essex county. | | | |
| 15 | Dr. Isaiah Deck | New York city | | | |
| 16 | E. Meriam | Brooklyn | | | |
| | NEW JERSEY. | | | | |
| 17 | Solomon Andrews | Perth Amboy | | | |
| 18 | Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company. | Trenton. | | | |
| 19 | Wm. Turner and M. A. Salter. | Morris county. | | | |
| 20 | New Jersey Zinc Company. | Newark | Lehigh region.... | | Sample No. 4, mostly. |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices, each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|--|---|---|
| | | Specimens received. |
| | | No specimens or information received. |
| | | No specimens received. |
| | | Do. |
| | | Sends specimens; supposed to be silver ore. |
| Year 1847, 300 tons, average price \$28; 1848, 366 tons, average \$28; 1849, 409 tons, average \$26; 1850, 456 tons, average \$25; 1851, 358 tons, average \$24; 1852, 390 tons, average \$24; 1853, 400 tons, average \$30; 1854, 402 tons, average \$32; 1855, 442 tons, average \$30; 1856, 232 tons, average \$30; 1857, 468 tons, average \$28. | 1,200 tons | Costs \$1 31 per ton to convey ore from mine. The cost of the iron is about \$22 per ton. |
| Annual production 3,000 tons of 2,240 pounds. Year 1846-'7, price \$30; 1848, price \$25; 1849-'50, price \$23; 1851-'52, price \$23; 1853, price \$33; 1854, price \$36; 1855-'56, price \$31. | | Cost of mining does not exceed \$1 per ton. |
| The two furnaces on the estate make about 5,000 tons annually. | 57,500 tons; 5 furnaces. | The ore of these mines is known as black magnetic oxide of iron, yielding about 60 per cent. of metal, and can be mined for an average of 50 cents per ton. This iron is used by the government for ordnance, strong machinery, &c. |
| | | There is abundant evidence of the existence of ores in the immediate vicinity of these works which have not been developed, the home demand not warranting the outlay. |
| Average product for several years has been 40,000 tons per annum: capable of yielding about 30,000 tons of manufactured iron from its own percentage. | | The ore is blasted and raised by steam power. Samples of iron made from this ore have been sent by W. T. Foot, agent for the Port Henry Furnace. This ore is also used by the Poughkeepsie Blast Furnace; at the Rolling Mills of Troy and Saugerties; of Boston and its vicinity; in Maine; thence southward and westward to Maryland, and Pittsburg and its vicinity. |
| ..... | 12,000 tons | Two furnaces. |
| Axe iron, finished, \$80 per ton; scythe, \$25; car axles, \$110; wagon tire, \$110; and blooms, \$60 per ton. | 1,000 tons bar and bloom per annum. | This iron is used for axes, scythes, car and locomotive shafts, wire, jacks, boiler plate, locomotive tires, axles, &c. The mine is 40 feet deep. Ore is blasted with fuse or powder, and raised by horse power. |
| | | Manufacturers of iron work; the specimens sent can't be identified. |
| | | Sends list of iron manufactures, and requests circulars sent to them. |
| | | Gives his opinion and experience on iron. |
| | | Do. do. |
| | | Has proved by experiment that nickel is the cause of non-oxidization in iron. |
| | | Box received containing nearly 100 samples of iron from different ores. The specimens are marked, showing the different circumstances under which they were manufactured. |
| | | Description of process of manufacturing malleable iron, with specimens. |
| | | Box containing 5 specimens; report accompanying containing a chemical analysis of the same, <i>modus operandi</i> , &c. |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Commenced operations. | Extent of ore deposit. | Distance of mine from furnace. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| NEW JERSEY—Continued. | | | | | |
| 21 | King Mine..... Joseph C. Kent, of Trenton Iron Co. | On Morris canal Phillipsburg | | Small..... | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | | |
| 22 | Allentown Iron Co., Walnutstreet, Philadelphia. | Lehigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown Iron-works. | 1846..... | | |
| 23 | Bellefontaine Iron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co. | Centre county | 1800..... | | 3 miles |
| 24 | Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co. | Blair county..... | 1815..... | Sufficient for use of furnace for 100 years. | 2 miles |
| 25 | J. P. Fincher | Columbia co., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Catawissa. | 1845..... | Large | 25 miles |
| 26 | Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen. | Clarion county..... | | | From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. |
| 27 | Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals. | Chester county | 1847..... | | |
| 28 | Richland Furnace, John Keating. | Clarion county, Richland township. | 1847..... | Very limited | From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. |
| 29 | Watson, White & Co. | Hollidaysburg, Blair county. | 1856..... | Large | 3 miles |
| 30 | Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co. | Mahoning, Armstrong county. | 1845..... | | From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile.. |
| 31 | Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts. | Carlisle, Cumberland county. | 1757..... | 1,000 acres, 200 feet deep. | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 32 | Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith. | Philadelphia Rolling Mill. | 1853..... | | |
| 33 | Stockdale Forge, James Gardner. | Huntingdon county .. | | | |
| 34 | Lycoming Iron and Coal Company. | Ralston, Lycoming county. | | Large | |
| 35 | Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co. | Hollidaysburg, Blair county. | Nov. 20, 1856 | Large | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile |
| 36 | Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Siowe Shaw. | Clinton county | Nov. 26, 1856 | Large | |
| 37 | Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe. | Armstrong county ... | 1846..... | Abundant | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 38 | Laurel Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker. | Woodvale, Fayette county. | | Large | 1 mile..... |
| 39 | Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. | Mercer county..... | 1853..... | Unlimited | Marquette county, Michigan. |
| 40 | Kittanning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co. | Kittanning, Armstrong county. | 1848..... | | |
| 41 | Young, Shilank & Fort.... | Allentown, Lehigh county. | | | From 4 to 12 miles |
| 42 | Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co. | Berks county | 1836..... | Very large..... | 9 to 10 miles..... |
| 43 | Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman. | Lebanon county | | | |
| 44 | Samuel G. Morrison | Jersey Shore | | Very large..... | |
| 45 | T. R. Van Gelden | Damascus county | | | |
| 46 | West Brandywine Iron-works, Samuel Hatfield. | Chester county..... | | | |
| 47 | E. G. Pomeroy..... | Philadelphia..... | | | |
| 48 | Jacob Reese | Pittsburg | | | |
| 49 | Dillsburg Iron Mines, John Humper. | Dillsburg | | | |
| 50 | W. Wade | Pittsburg | | | |
| 51 | Raymilton Furnace | Venango county..... | | | |

| Distance of fuel from furnace. | Distance of furnace from market. | Mode of transportation to market. | Fuel used; price per bushel or ton. | Kind of flux, and its cost. | Am't produced last year. |
|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 50 miles | 83 miles to Philadelphia. | Railroad 55 miles... | Anthracite coal, \$2 80 per ton. | Limestone, 65 cts. per ton. | 20,000 tons... |
| Charcoal, 10 miles; stone coal, 16 mls. | 280 miles from Philadelphia. | Canal..... | Charcoal, 6 cts. per bush; bituminous, 16 cts. per bush. | Limestone | |
| 4 miles | 100 miles from Pittsburg. | Canal and railroad . | Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 75 cts. per ton. | 1,600 tons.... |
| | Philadelphia | do | do | Limestone, \$1 50 per ton. | |
| From 1 to 6 miles. | 108 miles to Pittsburg. | 8 miles by teams, thence by barges to Pittsburg. | Charcoal..... | Limestone, \$1 per ton. | 1,600 tons.... |
| | 100 miles..... | Pittsburg by flatboats. | Charcoal | Limestone, 62 cts. per ton. | |
| | 120 miles, cost \$4 per ton. | Canal and railroad. | Coke, from bit. coal. | Limestone, 35 cts. per ton of metal. | 3,450 tons.... |
| | 65 miles to Pittsburg. | Flatboats down the Alleghany. | Charcoal, \$8 per ton. | Limestone, 75 cts. per ton. | 2,006 tons |
| 2 miles..... | Baltimore 85 miles, Philadelphia 130 miles. | 14 miles by teams, balance by railroad. | Charcoal | Limestone, 25 cts. per ton of metal. | |
| 93 miles | | | | | 2,208 tons |
| | Freight to Pittsburg \$4. | | | | 288 tons |
| | | Railroad | Bituminous coal. | Limestone, 25 miles by railroad. | |
| | Pittsburg, 113 miles. | Railroad and canal. | Coke, 5 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 80 cts. per ton. | 3,000 tons.... |
| Pittston, Luzerne co. | 230 miles..... | Canal and railroad . | Anthracite coal, \$3 50 per ton. | Limestone, 60 cts. per ton. | 467 tons |
| 3 miles..... | Pittsburg 56 miles.. | Teams, flatboats, &c. | Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 50 cts. per ton. | 1,295 tons, run 27 weeks. |
| At the furnace. In the vicinity. | Pittsburg 70 miles.. | Railroad | Bituminous coal | Limestone | |
| | 20 to 50 miles | Railroad | | | |
| 5 miles | 33½ miles | 2½ miles by team, 31 miles by railroad. | Charcoal | Limestone, \$1 per ton. | 954 tons |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied. |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 21 | NEW JERSEY—Continued. | | | | |
| | Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines. | Trenton Sussex Co. | 2 at Trenton belonging to this company, 50 miles from furnaces. | ..... | All purposes |
| | Roseville Mines..... | 3½ miles from Andover mines. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Ringwood Estate..... | 35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont. | ..... | ..... | Wire..... |
| | Scofield Mines..... | On Morris canal ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Muir Hibernia, and Beach Mines. | do. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Dell Mine..... | do. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Irondale Mine..... | do. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Dickerson Mine..... | do. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | King Mine..... | do. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Joseph C. Kent, of Trenton Iron Co. | Phillipsburg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | |
| | Allentown Iron Co., Walnut street, Philadelphia. | Lehigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown Iron-works. | Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Easton, Pa. | R. R. common bar, &c. | ½ foundry and ¼ forge iron. |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|--|---|---|
| ..... | 3 furnaces, 2,000 tons per ann. | The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in this country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mixed, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. No ore of similar character has ever been found on the company's land. The experience of this establishment "goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point." The ring of iron in the New York box is made from the Andover ore, which contains both zinc and manganese. Cost at blast furnace \$2 60; 2½ tons make 1 ton of iron. This company was organized in 1847, have three blast furnaces one mile from Easton, on the Delaware river, Lehigh river and canal. |
| ..... | ..... | The iron made of this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. Only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal, (5 miles.) Costs \$2 per ton at blast furnace; 3 tons of this ore make 1 ton of iron. |
| ..... | ..... | There are two forges on this estate driven by water power. "Mines about without number." The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. Cost at furnace \$2 30 per ton; 1½ tons of this ore make 1 ton of iron. |
| ..... | 10,000 tons p. ann. | Yielding rich ore of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron. |
| ..... | 30,000 tons p. ann. | ..... |
| ..... | 20,000 tons p. ann. | ..... |
| ..... | 10,000 tons p. ann. | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity. The Scofield, Muir, Hibernia, Beach, Dell, Irondale, Dickerson, and King mines yield magnetic ores, and from the nature of the veins are, in all probability, inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men that can be economically employed. In addition to those named, the company possesses mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, but do not work them extensively, as it is more expensive, and yield not so good as magnetic ores. |
| ..... | ..... | Gives as the result of his experience, that "the iron best adapted to resist oxidization is a carbonate of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganese ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace. |
| Year *1847, 9,900 tons, price \$25 98; 1848, 8,240 tons, price \$23 90; 1849, 7,272 tons, price \$20 73; 1850, 6,330 tons, price \$18 85; 1851, none; 1852, 6,071 tons, price \$20 34; 1853, 10,314 tons, price \$28 03; 1854, 13,972 tons, price \$31 70; 1855, 16,212 tons, price \$25 44; 1856, 19,964 tons, price \$24 58. | 22,500 tons of foundry, or 27,500 tons of forge iron. | The ores from these mines are classed as "brown hematite," yielding, where well selected, from 40 to 45 per cent. of iron, and are very extensively distributed in beds or deposits near the surface of the ground and in the alluvial clay. They are dug out in open workings and hoisted and prepared by small stationary engines. Delivered at the works, costs from \$2 75 to \$3 per ton of 2,240 pounds. The forge iron is used for rails, common bar, nails, and spikes; the foundry iron, for machinery, stoves, pipes, &c., requiring soft metal. |

* 1847 includes two months of 1846.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Commenced operations. | Extent of ore deposit. | Distance of mine from furnace. |
|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| OHIO. | | | | | |
| 52 | Volcano Iron Company, H. B. Wellman. | Massillon..... | 1855..... | Large..... | From 3 to 35 miles by canal and railroad. |
| 53 | Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb. | Wheelersburg, Scioto county. | 1853..... | ..... | Four miles..... |
| 54 | Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis. | Jackson county..... | 1840..... | Inexhaustible.... | From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles. |
| 55 | Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man & Co. | Lawrence county.... | 1832..... | Abundant..... | All around the furnace. |
| 56 | Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co. | Portsmouth, Jackson county. | 1853..... | Abundant..... | Costs 35 cents per ton to haul. |
| 57 | Elaski Company, H. B. Robson. | Vinton county..... | Not in operation. | 6,000 acres..... | Furnace building at the mine. |
| 58 | Chas. Whittlesey..... | Cleveland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| MARYLAND. | | | | | |
| 59 | Andrew Ellicott..... | Baltimore..... | 1832..... | Large..... | Several mines, from 1 to 75 miles. |
| 60 | Report of Piedmont Committee. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61 | Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson. | Sykesville..... | 1850..... | ..... | ..... |
| 62 | Lady Stafford Iron-works, Wm. Walsh, agent. | Washington county, on C. and O. canal. | ..... | Very large..... | ..... |
| VIRGINIA. | | | | | |
| 63 | Shenandoah Iron-works.. | Page county..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | Tredigar Iron-works, Morris, Tanner & Co. | Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65 | Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patton. | Botetourt county.... | 1842..... | Inexhaustible.... | Two miles..... |
| 66 | Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan. | Rockbridge county... | 1847..... | Numerous..... | 3 miles..... |
| 67 | John W. Jordan..... | do. | 1850..... | Abundant..... | 2 miles..... |
| 68 | Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan. | Alleghany county... | 1854..... | Large..... | 700 yards..... |
| 69 | Cripple Creek, Wm. Wilkerson. | Wythe county..... | Lately..... | Inexhaustible.... | 3 miles..... |
| 70 | Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan. | Page county..... | 1847..... | Large..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 71 | David Fowler..... | Independence, Preston county. | 1857..... | Large..... | Near..... |
| 72 | Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co. | Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| KENTUCKY. | | | | | |
| 73 | Raccoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. | Green county..... | 1834..... | Inexhaustible.... | 2 miles..... |
| 74 | Laura Furnace, J. J. Tomlinson. | Trigg county..... | 1855..... | Small..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 75 | Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co. | Greenup county..... | ..... | Inexhaustible.... | 1 mile..... |
| 76 | Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co. | Ashland, Greenup county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 77 | Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs. | Carter county..... | 1849..... | Large..... | 3 miles..... |
| 78 | Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co. | Greenup county and Carter county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TENNESSEE. | | | | | |
| 79 | Reuben Rose..... | Fazewell, Claiborne county. | 1838..... | Extensive..... | $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles..... |
| 80 | Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West. | Montgomery county.. | 1858..... | Inexhaustible.... | 5 miles..... |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Distance of fuel from furnace. | Distance of furnace from market. | Mode of transportation to market. | Fuel used; price per bushel or ton. | Kind of flux, and its cost. | Am't produced last year. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Raw bituminous coal. | Limestone, \$1 30 per ton. | 5,000 tons.... |
| Four miles | Nine miles..... | Teams | Charcoal | Limestone | 2,200 tons.... |
| | Twenty miles | Railroad | Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 40 cts. per ton. | 2,700 tons ... |
| Seven to 9 miles. | Various | Steamboat or railroad. | Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 10 cts. per ton. | 2,434 tons.... |
| From 1 to 5 miles. | | | Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel. | Limestone | |
| | | | Bituminous coal, cost 95 cents per ton; charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, \$2 per ton. | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel. | Oyster shells; cost nominal. | 2,500 tons.... |
| | | | | | |
| | Thirty-two miles... | Railroad | Charcoal, 60 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, \$1 25 per perch. | 1,000 tons.... |
| | | Canal and railroad. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Two hundred miles. | Seven miles by teams, balance by canal. | Charcoal, very expensive. | Limestone, small expense. | 1,400 tons.... |
| 2 miles..... | Richmond, 190 miles | Canal | Charcoal | Marl | 1,000 tons ... |
| 2 miles..... | 180 miles..... | 8 miles by teams, 172 by railroad. | ...do..... | Limestone | |
| 2 miles..... | 83 miles..... | 8 miles by teams & 75 by canal. | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | ...do..... | 1,100 tons ... |
| | | Railroad | Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | ...do..... | |
| | 150 miles..... | Flatboats and railroad. | Charcoal | Limestone, 20 cts per ton of metal. | |
| Near | Wheeling | Railroad | ...do..... | Limestone | 30 tons per week. |
| | | | ...do... | | |
| | | | Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, \$2 per ton. | 1,500 tons ... |
| | | Steamboats | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | Limestone | 1,400 tons ... |
| | | | ...do..... | Limestone, \$1 50 per ton. | 1,500 tons ... |
| | | | | | |
| 1 mile..... | 25 miles | Teams | Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel. | Limestone, \$1 50 per ton. | 2,010 tons ... |
| | | | | | |
| | 200 miles..... | Flatboats & steamboats. | Charcoal, cost trifling. | | |
| 2 miles..... | 6 miles..... | Teams | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | Limestone | 1,350 tons ... |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| PENNSYLVANIA—Continued. | | | | | |
| 23 | Bellefontaine Iron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co. | Centre county ..... | ..... | ..... | Fine wire,scythes, &c. |
| 24 | Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co. | Blair county..... | ..... | ..... | Cannon, car wheels, forge, boiler plate, &c. |
| 25 | J. P. Fincher..... | Columbia co., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Catawissa. | ..... | ..... | Boiler iron..... |
| 26 | Clinton Furnace, S. F. Plumen. | Clarion county..... | Pittsburg..... | ..... | Bar iron, nails, &c. |
| 27 | Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals. | Chester county | 10 mills in a circle of 10 miles. | Boiler iron... | ..... |
| 28 | Richland Furnace, John Keating. | Clarion county, Richland township. | Kittaning & Great Western, fifty miles distant. | Railroad iron. | ..... |
| 29 | Watson, White & Co..... | Hollidaysburg, Blair county. | Duncansville ... | Bar iron.... | Foundry,forge,& mill purposes. |
| 30 | Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co. | Mahoning, Armstrong county. | Kittaning..... | ..... | Nails and bar iron. |
| 31 | Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts. | Carlisle, Cumberland county. | ..... | ..... | Boiler iron and foundry metal. |
| 32 | Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith. | Philadelphia Rolling Mill. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | Stockdale Forge, James Gardner. | Huntingdon county .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 34 | Lycoming Iron and Coal Company. | Ralston, Lycoming county. | ..... | ..... | Chain cable |
| 35 | Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co. | Hollidaysburg, Blair county. | 2 miles..... | All kinds.... | Foundry & mill purposes. |
| 36 | Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Stowe Shaw. | Clinton county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 37 | Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe. | Armstrong county ... | One 6 miles, Kittaning. | All kinds ... | Rolling mill and foundry metal, for machinery. |
| 38 | Laurel Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker. | Woodvale, Fayette county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|--|---|---|
| For the last 10 years, 1,000 tons per annum of finished bar iron, averaging from \$65 to \$80 per ton. | 4,000 tons per annum. | The ore is found in small nests in a limestone valley, and not in regular veins. Cost of mining about \$1 per ton, capacity of establishment about 2,000 tons of metal, finished into charcoal bar would make about 1,350 tons; if puddled, would make 1,800 tons; could be doubled if prices would justify. |
| Capacity, 2,000 tons per annum..... | 2,400 tons per annum. | Cost of mining \$1 25 per ton. Peculiarity of iron being the strongest made in Pennsylvania. |
| Capacity of furnace from 1,300 to 1,500 tons. In 1846, from \$22 50 to \$30 per ton; 1853, \$35 per ton. Average annual production 800 tons; at present the price realized is \$32 per ton. | About 1,500 tons per annum. | Facilities of mining good. |
| Average production 1,400 tons. Receive in Pittsburgh from \$26 to \$44 per ton. | 2,400 tons..... | Cost of mining ore about \$1 25 per ton. Requires three tons of ore to make one of iron. |
| Annual production 1,000 tons. Average price \$110 per ton of 2,000 lbs. | 2,000 tons..... | The ores of this locality are of the "hematite" class of the limestone region, but as yet undeveloped. We have no furnaces for the manufacture of pig metal. |
| Annual production 700 tons. Ruling prices average from \$30 to \$33 per ton. | 800 tons per annum. | Cost of ore in furnace bank from \$3 to \$3 50 per ton. |
| Prices range from \$25 to \$30 per ton.. | 6,000 tons per annum. | Work two furnaces. |
| Annual production from 1,900 to 2,300 tons. Sold from \$25 to \$45 per ton. | 2,500 tons; with hotblast, could reach 3,000. | Cost of mining \$1 75 per ton. Ore yields about 40 per cent. of iron. |
| Average production 650 tons. Pig metal from \$18 to \$49, boiler blooms from \$45 to \$86. | 1,600 tons..... | Very cheaply mined. The metal is worked into blooms, which is rolled in Dauphin and Chester counties, Pennsylvania; and in Baltimore into No. 1 quality boiler plate. |
| Year 1853, 488 tons, price \$85; 1854, 1,402 tons, price \$90; 1855, 1,172 tons, price \$82 50; 1856, 1,950 tons, price \$80; 1857, 1,598 tons, price \$77 50. Cost to import similar iron is \$72 50. | ..... | Capacity of this rolling mill, if employed on hoop iron alone, 2,500 tons; on bars, 4,000 tons; on rails, 6,000 tons per annum. |
| Average price from \$80 to \$82 50 per ton. | 300 tons..... | |
| ..... | 9,000 tons..... | |
| From \$20 to \$30 for foundry, and \$25 to \$27 for mill iron. | 4,000 tons..... | This iron has been rolled and extensively used by a locomotive manufacturing company in Philadelphia. An unlimited force can be employed in this mine. |
| ..... | 60 tons per week. | Furnace stopped July 5, 1857. The cost of mining and hauling averages about \$3 per ton. The different ores are mixed in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ each. Semi-bituminous coal has been tried and found unsuitable. |
| Year 1846, 427 tons, 15 weeks, price \$26; 1847, 1,047 tons, 33 weeks, price \$32; 1848, 955 tons, 32 weeks, price \$28 50; 1849, 1,473 tons, 47 weeks, price \$25; 1850, 1,218 tons, 37 weeks, price \$2; 1851, 1,285 tons, 42 weeks, price \$24 50; 1852, 1,629 tons, 40 weeks, price \$33; 1853, 1,877 tons, 34 weeks, price \$45; 1854, 2,068 tons, 41 weeks, price \$42 50; 1855, 2,236 tons, 44 weeks, price \$34; 1856, 1,295 tons, 27 weeks, price \$31; 1857, 816 tons, 16 weeks, price \$30. | ..... |  |
| Prices not remunerating, but on the contrary are ruinous. | ..... | Facilities for mining ore and coal are very great; 4,000 acres of land, 2,000 of which are underlaid with ore and coal. Furnace stack erected, which can be supplied for an age with ore from immediately under the furnace bank and within one mile. Abundance of coal, wood for charcoal, and limestone for flux on the premises. Twenty-one specimens of ore received. |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Commenced operations. | Extent of ore deposit. | Distance of mine from furnace. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| TENNESSEE—Continued. | | | | | |
| 81 | Forty-eight Furnace, Painter Brother. | Waynesborough..... | | Abundant..... | 200 yards..... |
| 82 | Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. T. Carter. | Carter county..... | 1818..... | Inexhaustible..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 83 | Louisa Furnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co. | Montgomery county.. | 1837..... | 180 acres..... | 400 yards..... |
| 84 | Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co. | Palmyra, Montgomery county. | 1854..... | Large..... | 300 yards..... |
| 85 | John G. Newlee..... | Cumberl'd Gap, Claiborne county. | 1852..... | Large..... | 500 yards..... |
| 86 | Holston Furnace, Welcker & Patton. | Sullivan county..... | 1855..... | Large..... | 6 miles..... |
| 87 | R. L. Blair & Brother..... | Jonesborough..... | 1816..... | Large..... | 2 miles..... |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | | |
| 88 | Lake Superior Iron Mountain, S. P. Ely, Rochester, N. Y. | Marquette county.... | No furnace.. | Immense deposit..... | |
| 89 | Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. | Lake Superior, Marquette county. | 1856..... | Unlimited..... | Ohio and Pennsylvania. |
| 90 | Collins Iron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan. | Marquette county.... | 1855..... | Immense..... | 9 miles by railroad. |
| INDIANA. | | | | | |
| 91 | Winslow S. Pierce..... | Indianapolis..... | | | |
| WISCONSIN. | | | | | |
| 92 | Black River Falls Iron-works, Henry Richter. | Jackson county..... | | Large..... | 200 yards..... |
| MISSOURI. | | | | | |
| 93 | Napoleon Aubuchen..... | Fredericktown, Madison county. | No furnace.. | Very large..... | |
| 94 | American Iron Mountain Company, Jas. Harrison. | St. Francis county... | | | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | | |
| 95 | Wm. Hill..... | Tom's Creek, Surry county. | | | |
| 96 | Stokes Iron Mining Company, Reuben D. Golding | Stokes county..... | | | |
| 97 | Stephen Hobson..... | Republic, Yadkin co. | 1834..... | Large..... | $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles.... |
| 98 | Cranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin. | Watauga county..... | 1827..... | Large..... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| 99 | Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston. | Lincoln county..... | 1808..... | Inexhaustible..... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile..... |
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | | |
| 100 | New York House, Reuben Swan. | New York district... | 1850..... | Large..... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles.... |
| 101 | Hurricane Furnace, Simpson Bibb. | Spartanburgh district. | 1834..... | Extensive..... | |
| 102 | C. U. Shepherd..... | Charleston..... | | | |
| GEORGIA. | | | | | |
| 103 | O. P. Fannin..... | Cave Spring..... | | Large..... | |
| 104 | Etowah Manufacturing & Mining Company, Mark A. Cooper. | Etowah..... | 1815..... | Very large..... | From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles |
| ALABAMA. | | | | | |
| 105 | Round Mountain Iron-works. | Cherokee county.... | 1852..... | Inexhaustible.... | 350 yards..... |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Distance of fuel from furnace. | Distance of furnace from market. | Mode of transportation to market. | Fuel used; price per bushel or ton. | Kind of flux and its cost. | Am't produced last year. |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ..... | ..... | Boats | Charcoal | Limestone..... | 1,500 tons... |
| 2 miles..... | 126 miles..... | 14 miles by teams; balance by railr'd. | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, nominal. | 1,000 tons and 600 blooms. |
| 2½ miles..... | St. Louis and Cincinnati. | 8 miles by teams; thence by boats. | Charcoal | Limestone..... | 8 tons pr. day. |
| 1 mile..... | Nashville, Memphis, & St. Louis. | Steamboat | Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 25 cts. per load. | 1,500 tons.... |
| ¾ mile..... | 2 miles..... | Teams & flatboats; costs \$6 per ton. | do | Limestone..... | 120 tons |
| ..... | ..... | River and railroad .. | Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 50 cts. per ton. | 250 tons |
| On the spot .. | ..... | ..... | Charcoal, 2½ cts. per bushel. | Limestone..... | 400 tons |
| ..... | ..... | Railroad and lake .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | Ohio and Pennsylvania. | Canal and railroad .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Near | 550 miles..... | do | Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel. | No flux used | 800 tons |
| | | | | | |
| 2 miles..... | 50 miles..... | Steamboat..... | Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, \$6 per ton. | ..... |
| ..... | 110 miles..... | Railroad..... | Charcoal, 3½ cts. per bushel. | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | ..... | ..... |
| 1 mile..... | ..... | ..... | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | ..... | ..... |
| 2 miles..... | 30 miles..... | Teams | Charcoal, 2½ cts. per bushel. | Lime, \$1 20 per ton. | ..... |
| 3 miles..... | 25 miles..... | Teams | Charcoal, 3½ cts. per bushel. | No flux used | 100 tons |
| ..... | The country about for 50 miles. | ..... | Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. | ..... | 800 tons, two furnaces. |
| | | | | | |
| Charcoal at the furnace, stone coal 100 miles. | 1½ to 10 miles..... | Teams and railroad. | Charcoal, ¾ cts. per bush.; bit. coal, 20 cents; coke, 25 cents per bushel. | Limestone, 50 cts. per ton. | 4,000 tons... |
| ¾ mile..... | 75 miles..... | Steamboat..... | Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 55 cts. per ton. | ..... |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied. |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| | PENNSYLVANIA—Cont'd. | | | | |
| 39 | Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. | Mercer county | One at furnace worked till 1855, capital lost and business suspended. | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co. | Kittaning, Armstrong county. | On the premises. | All kinds.... | ..... |
| 41 | Young, Shlank & Fort.... | Allentown, Lehigh county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co. | Berks county | Four in vicinity.. | Most kinds... | Car wheels and pig iron. |
| 43 | Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman. | Lebanon county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 44 | Samuel G. Morrison | Jersey Shore ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 | T. R. Van Gelden | Damascus county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | West Brandywine Iron-works, Samuel Hatfield. | Chester county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | E. G. Pomeroy | Philadelphia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48 | Jacob Reese | Pittsburg ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | Dillsburg Iron Mines, John Humper. | Dillsburg ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | W. Wade | Pittsburg ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | Raymilton Furnace | Venango county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | OHIO. | | | | |
| 52 | Volcano Iron Company, H. B. Wellman. | Massillon | At Pittsburg, 108 miles. | All kinds | Castings..... |
| 53 | Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb. | Wheelersburg, Scioto county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 54 | Jackson Furnace Company, Tracy & Davis. | Jackson county..... | Six within 25 miles. | Most kinds.. | Various castings. |
| 55 | Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man & Co. | Lawrence county.... | Three within 10 miles. | ..... | Pig iron |
| 56 | Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co. | Portsmouth, Jackson county. | Two in the vicinity. | Boiler, sheet iron, &c. | Boiler iron and car wheels. |
| 57 | Eafaski Company, H. B. Robson. | Vinton county ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 58 | Chas. Whittlesey | Cleveland ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | MARYLAND. | | | | |
| 59 | Andrew Ellicott | Baltimore | Several..... | All kinds.... | Boiler plate, car wheels, nails, &c. |
| 60 | Report of Piedmont Committee. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61 | Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson. | Sykesville ..... | ..... | ..... | Car wheels and malleable castings. |
| 62 | Lady Stafford Iron-works, W. Walsh, agent. | Washington county, C. and O. canal. | ..... | ..... | ..... |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|---|---|--|
| Mill operated five years. Annual product 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Ruling prices from 2½ to 3½ cents. | 9 tons of foundry or 14 tons of forge per day. | Product of superior quality. Steel produced for tools, saws, springs, &c., fully equal, if not superior, to any imported article. Operations of the mill wholly suspended. |
| 3,000 tons. Average price from 2½ to 6 cents. | 6,000 tons | Rolling mill, roll merchant bar, nail plate, sheet and boiler iron. Use iron from Pine creek and Mahoning furnaces. Four specimens received. No specimens received. |
| Average annual production for 9 years 900 tons. Price from \$29 to \$46 per ton. | ..... | Average cost of mining the three different specimens of ore \$1 per ton, gross weight. |
| ..... | ..... | Specimens received, none of the required information given. |
| ..... | ..... | Specimens of several kinds of ore, and full description of them. |
| ..... | ..... | No information given. |
| ..... | ..... | No information given; asks for a circular. |
| ..... | ..... | Gives results of experiments, and his experience. |
| ..... | ..... | Will not give the required, or any other, information without compensation. |
| ..... | ..... | Required information not given, but discusses the iron business in Pennsylvania. |
| ..... | ..... | Makes some suggestions as to mode of testing iron. |
| ..... | ..... | Specimens received; no correspondence. |
| From \$28 to \$33 per ton; produces 5,000 tons annually. | 10,000 tons..... | Iron used mostly for castings is similar to the Scotch pig; not well calculated for bar iron; received three specimens of iron; the two of ore have not come to hand, or have been mislaid. |
| Year 1853, 1,825 tons, price \$42; 1854, 2,150 tons, price \$35; 1855, 1,232 tons, price \$30 50; 1856, 2,200 tons, price \$29 50; 1857, 1,600 tons, price \$27. | 5,000 tons..... | Specimens received. |
| Annual production for twelve years, average 1,600 tons; price, from \$25 to \$35 per ton. | 2,500 tons. | Abundance of timber for coaling. |
| Average production, 2,000 tons per annum; price, hot blast pig, \$31; cold blast pig, \$33. | 3,500 tons..... | |
| ..... | 130 tons per week. | Estimates iron from bituminous coal to cost \$13 10 per ton, and iron from charcoal \$17 50; have not made any iron yet; expect to have furnace in operation early in 1858; charcoal iron commands \$2 to \$3 per ton more than raw coal iron. |
| ..... | ..... | Gives his opinion on iron. |
| 2,500 tons annually..... | 5,000 tons per annum. | Three furnaces can make either white or gray iron at pleasure, but are now making white iron, which puddles into wrought iron with greater facility. |
| Year 1850, 912 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1851, 1,085 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1852, 694 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1853, 811 tons, price at furnace, \$35; 1854, 1,304 tons, price at furnace, \$40; 1855, 830 tons, price at furnace, \$ —, hot blast; 1856, 511 tons, price at furnace, \$30; 1857, 1,000 tons, price at furnace, \$35, cold blast. | 1,700 tons..... | This iron is remarkable for its chilling properties and strength, making it very valuable for car wheels, for which purpose it is almost exclusively used. |
| ..... | ..... | Samples of ore received; information not given. |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| Nos. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Commenced operations. | Extent of ore deposit. | Distance of mine from furnace. |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | ALABAMA—Continued. | | | | |
| 106 | John S. Storrs..... | Montevallo, Shelby county. | ..... | Large | On the spot..... |
| 107 | Horace Ware..... | Columbiana ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 108 | Goode, Morris & Co | Benton county..... | 1843..... | Large | 2 miles..... |
| | CALIFORNIA. | | | | |
| 109 | Samuel S. Sweet | Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county. | ..... | Large ..... | ..... |
| | NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | |
| 110 | Acadian Charcoal Iron Company. | ..... | ..... | ..... | A few yards |
| 111 | Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed. | ..... | ..... | Large ..... | ..... |

iron and iron ores, &c—Continued.

| Distance of fuel from furnace. | Distance of furnace from market. | Mode of transportation to market. | Fuel used; price per bushel or ton. | Kind of flux, and its cost. | Am't produced last year. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Near | 70 miles | Steamboat and railroad. | Charcoal | Limestone | 10,000 lbs. p day. |
| 2 miles . . . . . | ..... | Flatboats & steamboats. | Charcoal, 4 cts. per bushel. | Limestone, 75 cts. per ton. | 1,600 lbs. bar iron and 1½ ton pig and cast'gs daily. |
| ..... | 35 miles | Teams and railroad. | Charcoal. | Limestone . . . . . | ..... |
| On the spot. . . . . | ..... | Vessels | Charcoal | Limestone . . . . . | ..... |
| | | | | | |

Tabulated statement of the specimen

| No. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied. |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| VIRGINIA. | | | | | |
| 63 | Shenandoah Iron-works. | Page county..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | Tredegar Iron-works, Morris, Tanner & Co. | Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65 | Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patten. | Botetourt county.... | Richmond..... | All kinds.... | Guns, bar iron, &c. |
| 66 | Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan. | Rockbridge county... | Richmond, 190 miles. | Various kinds | Rolling mills.... |
| 67 | John W. Jordan..... |do. | Richmond, 180 miles. | ..... | Iron rolling mills. |
| 68 | Australia Furnace, E. & J. F. Jordan. | Alleghany county.... | One 150 miles.... | ..... | Bar iron and castings. |
| 69 | Cripple Creek, Wm. Wilkerson. | Wythe county..... | Lynchburg..... | Several kinds | ..... |
| 70 | Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan. | Page county..... | ..... | ..... | Car wheels, guns, &c. |
| 71 | David Fowler..... | Independence, Preston county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 72 | Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co. | Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| STATE OF KENTUCKY. | | | | | |
| 73 | Raccoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co. | Green county..... | One 15 miles distant. | Most all kinds | ..... |
| 74 | Laura Furnace, J. J. Tomlinson. | Trigg county..... | One at 30 miles, one at 16 miles. | All kinds.... | ..... |
| 75 | Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co. | Greenup county.... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 76 | Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co. | Ashland, Greenup county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 77 | Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs. | Carter county..... | ..... | ..... | Foundry & rolling mills. |
| 78 | Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co. | Greenup county and Carter county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| STATE OF TENNESSEE. | | | | | |
| 79 | Reuben Rose..... | Tazewell, Clairborne county. | ..... | ..... | Pig, hollow ware, and other castings. |
| 80 | Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West. | Montgomery county.. | 2 miles..... | All kinds.... | Foundry purposes. |
| 81 | Forty-eight Furnace, Painter Brothers. | Waynesborough.... | Paducah..... | ..... | Rolling mill purposes. |
| 82 | Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. S. Carter. | Carter county..... | One 28 miles from furnace. | ..... | Car wheels, foundry purposes, &c. |
| 83 | Louisa Furnace, Jackson, McKiernan & Co. | Montgomery county.. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 84 | Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co. | Palmyra, Montgomery county. | One 25 miles; one 60 miles; one 160 miles. | All kinds.... | Machinery and boiler plate. |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | Specimens received; no correspondence. |
| ..... | ..... | Promises to forward specimens and information; not received. |
| Average production, 1,000 tons; price, gun iron, \$40 to \$50; other iron, \$28 to \$40 per ton. | 1,500 tons..... | Cold blast furnace; cost of transportation from furnace to market, \$4 85 per ton. |
| Average annual production for last ten years, 1,000 tons; average price, \$36 per ton. | ..... | In 1853 made about 1,500 tons in six months. |
| 1855, made 1,079 tons; 1856, 1,075 tons; average price since 1853, about \$35 at Richmond. | 2,500 tons..... | |
| Average price, \$32 per ton..... | 1,500 tons..... | Mining costs 75 cents per ton. |
| | 1,000 tons..... | |
| In 1854, for metal, \$41 to \$42½; for blooms, \$85 per ton. In 1855, for metal, \$29 to \$35; for blooms, \$70 per ton. In 1856, for metal, \$33 to \$35; for blooms, \$70 per ton. In 1857, \$35 to \$38; for blooms, \$75 to \$80 per ton. | 1,200 tons..... | This iron is good for hollow ware, stove plate, machinery of any kind, &c. |
| Iron worth in Wheeling from \$35 to 40 per ton. | ..... | The cost of mining is about \$1 25 per ton of metal, and cost of transportation of iron to Baltimore, \$8 per ton. |
| | | |
| ..... | 3,000 tons..... | Specimens received, and also Report of Geological Survey of the State. |
| 1855 and 1856, \$25; 1857, \$26 to \$28 per ton at landing, two miles from furnace. | ..... | Mining costs 30 cents per ton; iron costs (to make) about \$20 per ton of 2,268 pounds at the establishment. |
| ..... | 2,500 tons..... | Cold blast; ore easily obtained. |
| ..... | ..... | Hot blast; for peculiarities of the ore refers to 1st and 2d volumes Geological Survey of Kentucky. |
| Average annual production, 1,700 tons. | 13 tons per day... | |
| ..... | ..... | The coarse grain pig iron is used for foundry purposes; the close grain is for railroad and bar iron. Star Furnace is situated 14 miles from the Ohio river, on the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad; Buena Vista Furnace 12 miles from the Ohio river, and on the line of the above railroad. We make the iron from a mixture of the ores; the blue limestone or blue rock ore is about 53 per cent. iron. |
| Produced during the last 4 months 4 tons pig metal daily, independent of castings; from 40 to 50 tons annually manufactured into farming utensils, which are sold at the works at 5 and 6 cents per pound. | ..... |  |
| Average, 1,350 tons. In 1855 pig sold at \$20 per ton; in 1856 at \$25 per ton. | \$50,000 worth of iron. | |
| ..... | 2,000 tons per annum. | The iron is of the cold short character; of fine quality for rolling-mill purposes, and not suitable for foundry purposes, being too hard. |
| ..... | 1,000 tons forge and 600 tons blooms. | The mining and hauling to furnace costs 90 cents per ton. |
| ..... | 2,000 tons..... | Specimens of pig iron and ore received. |
| In 1854 made 1,150 tons, \$28 to \$40 per ton; in 1855 made 1,275 tons, at \$24 per ton; in 1856 made 1,200 tons, at \$26 per ton; in 1857 made 1,500 tons, at \$28 per ton. No year running more than nine months. | 2,400 tons..... | This correspondence contains an abstract of "The Report of the Iron Men's Board of Trade, in Clarksville, Tennessee," illustrating the operations of 31 furnaces, located on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, embracing all of Tennessee and most of Kentucky. |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| Nos. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied. |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | TENNESSEE—Continued. | | | | |
| 85 | John G. Newlee..... | Cumberl'd Gap, Claiborne county. | ..... | ..... | Car wheels..... |
| 86 | Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons. | Sullivan county..... | ..... | ..... | All purposes..... |
| 87 | R. L. Blair & Brother..... | Jonesborough..... | One on the premises belongs to these parties. | All kinds; flat, sq're, round and plate. |do. |
| | MICHIGAN. | | | | |
| 88 | Lake Superior Iron Mountain, S. P. Ely, Rochester, N. Y. | Marquette county.... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 89 | Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. | Lake Superior, Marquette county. | ..... | ..... | Cast steel..... |
| 90 | Collins Iron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan. | Marquette county.... | At Detroit, 550 miles. | All kinds | Boil'r plate, sheet, nail rods, and wire for suspension bridges. |
| | INDIANA. | | | | |
| 91 | Winslow S. Pierce..... | Indianapolis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | WISCONSIN. | | | | |
| 92 | Black River Falls Iron Works, Henry Richter. | Jackson county..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | MISSOURI. | | | | |
| 93 | Napoleon Aubuchen | Fredericktown, Madison county. | St. Louis, 110 miles. | All kinds | Not in operation.. |
| 94 | American Iron Mountain Company, James Harrison. | St. Francis county... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 95 | Wm. Hill..... | Tom's creek, Surry county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 96 | Stokes Iron Mining Company, Reuben D. Golding. | Stokes county..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 97 | Stephen Hobson | Republic, Yadkin co. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 98 | Cranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin. | Watanga county .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 99 | Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston. | Lincoln county..... | One, 30 miles.... | All kinds | Hollow ware, machinery, and pig iron. |
| | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | |
| 100 | New York House, Reuben Swan. | New York district .. | Three, from 10 to 15 miles. | All kinds | Blooms |
| 101 | Hurricane Furnace, Simpson Bobo. | Spartanburgh district. | One at furnace .. | Various kinds | Bar iron, nails, &c. |
| 102 | C. U. Shepherd | Charleston ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | GEORGIA. | | | | |
| 103 | O. P. Fannin..... | Cave Spring ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 104 | Etowah Manufacturing & Mining Company, Mark A. Cooper. | Etowah | One at Etowah .. | Have made rails, but now make merchant bar. | Merchant bar |

Tabulated statement of the specimens of

| Nos. of letters and specimens. | Name of mine or furnace. | Location of mine or furnace. | Rolling mills in the vicinity. | Description of iron they roll. | Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied. |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | ALABAMA. | | | | |
| 105 | Round Mountain Iron Works. | Cherokee county .... | ..... | ..... | Castings and machinery. |
| 106 | John S. Storrs | Montevallo, Shelby county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 107 | Horace Ware..... | Columbiana ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 108 | Goode, Morris & Co..... | Benton county ..... | ..... | ..... | Bar, machinery, pig, and hollow ware. |
| | CALIFORNIA. | | | | |
| 109 | Samuel S. Sweet | Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | |
| 110 | Acadian Charcoal Iron Company. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 111 | Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

| Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton. | Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices. | Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c. |
|--|---|--|
| Prices \$20 to \$35 per ton for pig iron, and \$70 to \$90 for machinery and hollow ware. | 1,200 tons cold blast, 1,800 tons hot blast pig iron. | The cost of making pig iron \$15 per ton with charcoal. |
| ..... | ..... | Facilities for mining and transporting to market good. Capital invested remunerative. Bituminous coal works well and an abundance within 20 miles by railroad. |
| Bar iron, 5 cents per lb. at furnace; hollow ware, 4 cents per lb. at furnace; pig iron, from \$20 to \$25 per ton at furnace. | ..... | Two specimens of iron received, but no information. Ore costs \$1 75 per ton delivered at furnace. |
| Price of pig iron, \$60 per ton; price of bar iron, \$100 per ton. | ..... | Samples of ore received. |
| ..... | 100 tons per week. | Specimens of ore received. |
| ..... | ..... | Specimens cannot be identified. |

Specimens of uniform size were carefully prepared from all these various offerings, and permanently marked with numbers corresponding with those upon the table, and their examination intrusted to an officer of this department, (now deceased.) His experiments were without result, and the specimens were subsequently confided to Professor Thomas Antisell, of the Patent Office. This gentleman has since had them under examination, keeping them variously exposed under different circumstances for the past two years, and recording his observations and results, which are now embodied in the following report:

SECTION I.

Chemical and physical properties of bar and cast iron.

CONTENTS.

Of compounds of carbon and iron.

Tables of centesimal proportion of carbon.

Karsten's views of iron and steel.

Constitution of steel doubtful.

Mushet on the presence of titanium in iron and steel ores; relation of free and combined carbon in iron.

Constituents present in commercial iron; conversion of cast into bar iron; the chemical formula representing white and gray material.

Combination of iron with sulphur, phosphorus, and silician.

Physical properties of cast and bar iron.

As this report may be read by others than technological chemists and iron manufacturers, the following summary of the chemical and physical properties of iron, according to present information, is prefixed.

The several varieties of iron in commercial use are combinations of carbon with the pure metal, which latter, from its infusible property when pure, is of itself wholly inadequate to subserve the various purposes which are performed by the carbides.

These are, at least, seven in number, but only four of the compounds present a metallic lustre, and are commonly known as iron and steel. In these the amount of carbon varies from 0.104. to 5.75 per cent. The quantity of carbon is least in bar iron, (in burnt bar iron it is absent;) it is in somewhat greater amount in steel, and in cast iron the maximum of carbon is attained of these combinations having metallic lustre.

The total quantity of carbon in bar iron varies (according to analyses by Gmelin) from 0.144. to 0.293. The following proportions of carbon found in steel and cast iron show the various qualities which the compounds acquire, and in the case of steel how little of its real difference is learned from its chemical composition. The table is extracted from the "Mushet Papers," p. 256.

Iron semi-steelified contains 1.150 of carbon.
 Soft cast steel capable of welding, 1.120.
 Cast steel for common purposes, .100.
 Cast steel requiring more hardness, .90.
 Steel capable of standing a few blows, but quite unfit for drawing, .50.
 First approach to a steely granulated fracture, .30 to .40.
 White cast iron, .25.
 Mottled cast iron, .20.
 Carbonated cast iron, .15.
 Super-carbonated crude iron, .12.

A somewhat different per centage is given in the following series, comprising the degrees of wrought iron, steel, and cast iron, arranged according to the amount of carbon in each, taken from the proceedings of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.*

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Soft wrought iron contains - - - | 0.0 per cent. of carbon. |
| Hard wrought iron contains - - - | 0.4 per cent. of carbon. |
| Soft steel contains - - - - - | 0.5 per cent. of carbon. |
| Hard steel contains - - - - - | 2.4 per cent. of carbon. |
| Cast iron contains - - - - - | 2.5 per cent. of carbon. |
| Hard cast iron contains - - - - | 5. per cent. of carbon. |

In many samples of cast iron the microscopic and chemical analysis show that some of the carbon is mechanically diffused through the mass, while the residual metallic portion contains a portion of carbon in chemical union with the iron. While the cast iron was in a molten condition the whole of the carbon was united with the metal; but some portion separates from it as it cools, leaving a smaller amount still combined.

Karsten, who was the first to observe this, has pointed out the various ways in which carbon is found in combination with iron.

1. Combined with the whole of the iron, (iron saturated with carbon, F. ϵ . ϵ .)

2. Combined with part of the iron, as F. ϵ . c. 3, which, compounded, is diffused through the rest of the iron.

3. In the free state—as lamina of graphite diffused through the mass of iron—the carbon having dissolved at the melting point of iron, and then separated as it cooled slowly.

The compound of F. ϵ . c. 3 is a graphitic and magnetic mass, and, like true graphite, is not dissolved by acids; in gray pig iron it may be separated, as may also the graphite or carbon, separated by slow cooling, by treating the iron with acids, (especially nitric acid.) Both free carbon and combined carbon, as F. ϵ . c. 3, exist in cast and bar iron, as the analysis of Kaster and Bromies show; the latter of whom determined the amount of combined carbon, in seven specimens of bar iron, to vary between .104 and .660 per cent., while the free carbon in the same specimens varied from .02 to .26. Rough steel contains from 1.25 to 2.3 of carbon, (Kaster;) soft steel, .0.9. The ordinary

English steel contains one per cent. When it contains little carbon it approaches bar iron in properties; when the carbon is in excess it approaches cast iron; when the carbon is at 1.4 or 1.5 per cent., the limit of hardness is attained at which steel, after hardening, passes the greatest degree of hardness and tenacity. In this state it does not yield any uncombined carbon upon slow cooling.

The proportion of combined carbon in steel is always much greater than that of the graphitic variety. In white bar-steel from Eberfield Bromies obtained .416 combined; and .080 as graphite; in Rhenish cast steel, 1.157 combined to .110 free.

The true composition of steel is still an unsettled problem. That the difference of carbon between it and bar iron should communicate so different properties is scarcely probable. In the opinion of some, nitrogen is a necessary element present in the process of steeling, and others believe that manganase, fungstine, or titanium must be present, separately or together. General Auacoff,* in his experiments and observations made to ascertain the mode of making damasked steel of quality equal to the Asiatic, has shown that some of these metals are absolutely necessary.

Mr. Christopher Bricks, in adducing the various modes of making steel, and the processes of case-hardening, has endeavored to show that nitrogen is an absolute necessity in the manufacture of steel; that substances capable of yielding nitrogen must be presented to the iron, and if not nitrogenized organic substances, as, horn, hoof, hair, &c., or saline matters, containing nitrogen, be not used for steeling, then atmospheric air becomes necessary to be admitted; that when bar iron is steeled by being imbedded with charcoal at a high heat in a box, the latter is never hermetically sealed, and hence air is admitted, and nitrogen thus afforded to the iron; and that if the operation be so conducted that air is not admitted the bar iron is not steeled; and, finally, that if analysis does not point out the presence of nitrogen in steel it is because it has not been looked for.†

In this view he is supported by Mr. Sanderson, who affirms that the substratum of four-fifths of the carbon present in cast iron will not convert the latter into steel.

Schaffhault was the first to point out that the carbon existed in cast iron as cyanopine; and showed that the latter element always exists in castings, while its amount is small and almost *nil*. Chemists have not verified this statement, and it is yet an unsettled point what is the combination in which the carbon exists.

The more recent observations of Mr. Mushet and Mr. Stenson have led these gentlemen to believe that oxide of titanium is not only a constituent of all good steels and iron but that it is also a necessary constituent. To this conclusion they have been led by an examination of the ferruginous sand of New Zealand, which is a finely divided *iserine*, and which, admixed with iron ores, has produced a steel of great density and value. Mr. Mushet, in a letter to the *Engineer*, (London,) thus writes:

* *Bancal Chemie technique*, tom. 4.

† *Transactions of Royal Society of Arts*, (London.)

"Moreover, as titanium is the most difficult of all the metals to fuse, its alloy with bar iron requires a higher temperature for its fusion than that required for the fusion of bar iron destitute of such an alloy, and it is well known that the best Dannemodro iron in the state of iron is more difficult to melt than any other charcoal iron. If any chemist will be at the pains of analysing the steel irons used in Sheffield, and seek especially for their percentage of titanium, he will find that their market value is in exact proportion to the percentage of titanium they respectively contain."*

He proceeds to enumerate the Damascus steel, the wortz of India, Elba iron ore, and the brush iron of the forest of Dean, and asserts that first rate steel can only be made from iron containing titanium, and that the great difference between titanium, steel, and manganese steel is, that the latter has no "body," by which is implied strength and tenacity.

Mr. Mushet also asserts that the excellence of Lowmon iron is due to the presence of titanitic acid in the minerals, and that these English irons can at any time be rivalled by adding a mixture of titanium ore to the burden of the blast furnace. "The question is simply this: whoever wishes to make the best iron must add the largest proportion of titanitic ore to the burden of his blast furnace, being careful, however, to introduce nothing which tends to counteract the effect of the titanium alloy, such as materials containing phosphorus, sulphur, and excess of lime.†

Magnetic oxide, accompanied by titanium, is not unfrequent upon this continent. Mr. T. S. Hunt has examined several titanium ores and minerals found in Canada, and described their constitution in the geological reports of that province for 1857 and 1858, and has pointed out‡ their abundance in it in case it should be proved that the presence of titanium is so necessary to a valuable iron as has been lately set forth.

As the consideration of the constitution of steel is not a subject properly belonging to this report, it might seem out of place to enter upon it here were it not that it has an importance bearing upon the composition of bar and cast iron. Should it be hereafter found by experiment that Mr. Mushet's statement is correct concerning the presence of titanium in Dannemodro and other iron ores, it becomes thenceforward the interest of the iron manufacturer, when he designs to make a superior bar iron, to select only these ores which are titaniferous.

Berthier asserts that titanium exists in ores in the condition of titanate of the protoxide of iron, and that it is present in greater or less proportion in almost all magnetic ores.

It certainly is a common impediment in the slags produced in the reduction of magnetic oxide, and it was in this connexion observed many years ago by Mr. David Mushet. Berthier found in the scorio, from Villefranche Avignon, a reddish copper-looking efflorescence which yields a small proportion of titanium.

A question here presents itself, "is an iron chemically pure that

* Chemical Views, No. 20.

† Chemical Views, No. 23.

‡ *Idem* No. 31.

material best adapted to form bar iron, or is not the latter an alloy of iron with titanium, fungsten, or manganese; and if the latter, how far is each of them replaceable by the others." Experiments to answer these are needed.

In cast iron the quality of carbon varies from 2.5 to 5.6 per centum, and the form in which it occurs is thus given, (taken from Gmelin's Hand Book:)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Combined carbon..... | .89 | 1.03 | 0.75 | 0.58 | 0.95 |
| Kasten.—Free carbon..... | 3.71 | 3.62 | 3.15 | 2.57 | 2.70 |
| | <u>4.60</u> | <u>4.65</u> | <u>3.90</u> | <u>3.15</u> | <u>3.65</u> |
| Combined carbon | 0.93 | 1.514 | 2.518 | 2.908 | 3.10 |
| Bromies.—Free carbon | 2.34 | 1.040 | 0.500 | 0.550 | 0.72 |
| | <u>3.27</u> | <u>2.554</u> | <u>3.018</u> | <u>3.458</u> | <u>3.82</u> |

Beside the above compounds of carbon in either of the forms with pure iron, other substances are met with, some of which are dissolved in an uncombined form, but others are chemically united with some of the iron; these combinations being finely diffused through the mass of carbide of iron variously affecting the quality of the cast iron.

These substances are: Sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, vilicium, manganese, molybdenum, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potasium, (2,) sodium, fungsten.

The proportion of these substances vary with the nature of the ore, the fuel, the flux, and the mutual reactions which they undergo at the high temperature of the furnace. A sample of cold blast gray iron (suitable for making wire) yielded to Messrs. Calvert & Johnson the following proportions of these foreign substances:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Carbon | 2.275 |
| Silicium | 2.720 |
| Phosphorus | .645 |
| Sulphur | .301 |
| Mangancie } | traces. |
| Aluminum } | |
| Iron | 94.059 |
| | <u>100.000</u> |

The conversion of cast iron into bar is not merely a diminution of the relative amount of carbon, but there is accomplished at the same time the elimination of some of the above matters, and the proportion of these remaining is consequently varied, as shown by the above-named observers.*

The results obtained by these gentlemen show the rate of loss of carbon by the process of puddling, which loss takes place very unequally; with regard to the time of exposure in the furnace, the greatest

* London, Edin. and Dub. Phil. Mag., vol. 14, page 175, 1857.

amount of carbon being lost in the latter half of the operation. The silicum separated during the same time, but by far the greater portion of this substance was removed in the first hour in the furnace. It is worthy of remark that the granules formed by the melting mass in the furnace were prevented from coalescing by being coated over with a black powder, which had a remarkable preserving influence on the metal, for, say the experimenters, "none of the samples became oxidized during the nine months they were in the laboratory exposed to the atmosphere and to the various acid fumes floating about." The chemical nature of this covering was not examined into, the experiments suggesting it were "probably composed of a saline oxide of iron."

The "blueing" of iron, which takes place when it is heated in a drum or slant over a fire, protects the surface of the metal from rust, which is done to prevent nails, &c., oxidating in the air, is to all appearance a low degree of oxidation of the surface.

Of combination of iron and carbon in cast iron.

Iron cannot chemically combine with more than from 5.50 to 5.75 per cent. of carbon, when it becomes specular pig iron; it has then a foliated structure which it preserves until the proportion of carbon is reduced to 4.50, when it loses that structure and becomes granular, losing at the same time its white color and becoming more and more gray in tint, which becomes lighter as it becomes more and more seely. The percentage of graphite in gray iron runs from 2.57 to 2.75, and the whole amount of carbon from 3.15 to 4.65.

The proportion in which the graphite and combined carbon separate depends on the temperature to which the metal is exposed, and the mode of cooling, i.e., whether it be rapidly or slowly produced. To separate the carbon, as graphite needs the previous application of the highest heat, when the iron is cooled rapidly the carbon does not separate and white metal is the result; but when the iron is slowly cooled gray metal is produced, the graphite separating out in foliated lamina. Some of the carbon remaining still united with the iron as a carbide, so that gray iron may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of white iron and graphite, white iron being a true chemical compound of carbon and iron a *tetracarbide*, and containing in every 100 parts—94.88 of iron.

5.12 of carbon. } = $F \epsilon_4 c$.

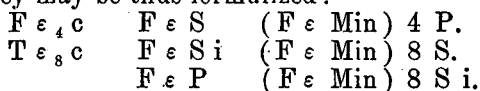
This compound has a specific gravity of 7.65 to 7.66., is white, hard, and crystalline; its form is an oblique prism with oblique terminal planes, belonging to the oblique system; it melts at $1,600^{\circ}$ centigrade, and is the most fusible of the compound of iron and carbon.

The octa carbide.— $F \epsilon_8 c$ is a less abundantly formed carbide, occurring sometimes crystalized in gray pig iron, but never in white. It has a specific gravity of 7.15, color iron gray; in hardness, brittleness, and fusibility, less than specular iron; its crystals are pyramidal and indescant, which, when perfectly pure, yield in 100 parts,

iron 97.37, carbon 2.63. Though not abundant it occurs frequently, its formation being connected with that of gray iron.

The observations and analysis of Geult,* have thrown much light upon the chemical constitution of the carbon. Compound of iron, according to him, in samples of cast iron, manganese, zinc, and copper, may replace the iron, and sulphur, silicium, and phosphorus, may replace the carbon; when the iron contains manganese, it takes up its fullest dose of carbon (six per cent.)

Cast iron, as ordinarily produced, may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of carbides of iron, two in number, a sulphade phosphide, and silicide of iron, with, sometimes, corresponding salts of manganese; they may be thus formulized:



The sulphur, silicium, and phosphorus, are combined chemically with the iron, as shown in the second column, and replace or displace some carbon.

The graphite found in cast iron is a mere mechanical mixture, and no part of the chemical compound, which, as stated, is chiefly a tetra-carbide.

It is commonly believed that malleable iron exists in many cast irons, but the affinity of iron at high temperatures for carbon is so great that no malleable iron can exist in it.—(Geult.)

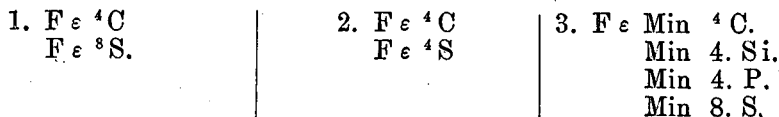
When cast iron contains about six per cent. of carbon, or closely approaches it, it is fully saturated—it is wholly a tetra-carbide, and is *white* or *specular* iron.

The *gray* iron is a mixture of the octo-carbide and graphite.

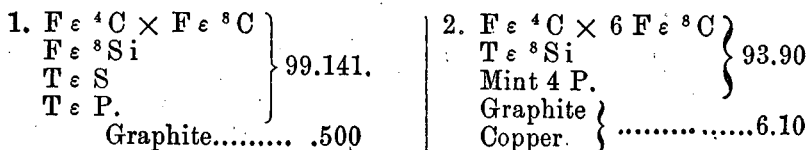
The *mottled* cast iron is a mixture of octo and tetra-carbides.

From many analyses Geult has calculated the following formulæ of these irons:

A. *Specular iron.*



B. *White cast iron.*



* Chemical Gazette, No. 327.

C. *Gray iron.*

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{P}$ Graphite 5.38. | 2. $(\text{Fe}^{\text{min}}^{\text{8}})\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{P}$ Graphite 2.37. | 3. $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{P}$ Graphite 2.710. |
|--|---|---|

D. *Mottled cast iron.*

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. $\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{C} \times \text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{P}$ Graphite 1.99. | 2. $\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{C} \times \text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Te}^{\text{4}}\text{P}$ Min ca } .740 va } Graphite .260. | 3. $2.\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{C} \times \text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{C}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{Si}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{8}}\text{S}$ $\text{Fe}^{\text{4}}\text{P}$ Graphite .18. |
|--|--|---|

OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND SILICUM IN CAST IRON.

Coride iron contains silicum in amount varying between 0.4 and 3 per cent.; its addition to iron renders the latter harder, though in this property it cannot compare with carbon. Silicum is found in all pig metal, the highest quantity found by Karsten being 3.46 per cent. When it is present in quantity it renders the metal brittle and worthless; as much as 0.37 is capable of destroying the tenacity of iron, and this substance is, in the opinion of Karsten, more injurious than phosphorus to iron. When it is separated from iron cooling it is always as silica in the form of a stelliform filmis mass, or in minute drusic crystals. Pig iron made with the hot blast from silicious ores always contains silicum. When iron contains manganese, much of the silicum is removed, owing to the superior affinity for that substance possessed by manganese.

OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND PHOSPHORUS IN CAST IRON.

The phosphorus found united with iron in pig metal is generally introduced by the ores; phosphoric acid being common in the yellow iron stone ores of all formations. Combined with lime as apatite, indeed few ores of iron do not contain some of this acid. The coke used also supplies phosphorus, and charcoal supplies phosphorus from the phosphates which it contains; it hardens iron when combined with it, making the metal cold-short; in small quantity, *i. e.*, under 0.3 per cent., it does not sensibly diminish its tenacity; with 0.5 Karsten found it bore the hammer best, but not with 0.6; at 0.66 the cold-short property was shown, and at 1. per cent. it would not bear bending at all. An evidence of phosphorus added to iron arrest the specific influence of carbon. Less than 0.5 only makes the iron more fusible, makes bar iron and steel weld sooner, and while it facilitates fusion of cast iron delays the cooling and makes *good hollow-ware castings*.

OF COMBINATION OF SULPHUR AND IRON IN CAST IRON.

The sulphur present in iron is derivable from two sources, either from the ore or from the fuel; chiefly, however, from the former source. It is usually separated very readily from the ore by the fluxes passing off in the slag; for although sulphur unites readily with iron and lowers its melting point, making it readily fusible, yet the sulphide of iron is easily decomposed by lime to form the earthy sulphide, it can be separated by fluxing until the bar-iron contains no more than 0.008 of sulphur, (Karsten.) This amount does not apparently deteriorate the metal. It is not yet ascertained exactly what proportion of sulphur conveys to iron the brittle and easily fusible properties which render its presence so objectionable and known as red-shortness.

Stengil found 0.03 of sulphur in iron not sensibly red-short, and that it required 0.1 to make it red-short. But Karsten found that 0.01, or one part in ten thousand, communicated the property to it.

Sulphur modifies the influence of carbon in iron very considerably, we must suppose the sulphur to be united with only a small proportion of iron as sulphide which fuse in with the remaining iron, forming thus minute particles disseminated through the mass, destroying its tenacity; as it makes the whole mass more readily fusible so does it also render its congelation, or chill, more rapid, and thus prevents the separation of graphite carbon, others tend to keep the Fe united intimately in the whole mass; in other words, it prevents the formation of grey iron; so that, according to Karsten and others, sulphur does not displace carbon in cast iron; nor does it appear that carbon can expel sulphur from sulphur iron; but a statement of Geult's, directly to the contrary, has been already brought forward; so that this important point may be looked on as yet undecided.

Fournet (*Annales des mines*) has, however, shown that carbon reduces the bisulphide of iron when heated strongly; the latter losing weight by calcination with carbon, and the mass becoming magnetic subsequent to the operation, when it was not so before.

"Schaffhauert states (T. jur. pr. chem. 40, 304) that cast iron, bar iron, and steel almost always contain more or less arsenic and phosphorus, which often greatly improve their quality. The Dannemodro iron and the Lanmor iron owe their good to the presence of arsenic, and the Russian iron, (c c N. D.), from Demidoff works at Nischnet-gilsk, is indebted for its peculiar properties to the phosphorus which it contains.—(Gmelin, vol. 5, p. 214.)

This statement is contrary to general experience, which goes to prove that the presence of arsenious acid in iron causes it to oxidize rapidly.

Berthier examined some Algerine bombs supposed to have been of Spanish make, and which had suffered much from corrosion, and found them to contain 9.8 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 1.5 per cent. of carbon.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

Cast iron.

Sp. grav., 7.207. Wt. of cub. ft., 450 lbs.

One bar 1 foot long and 1 inch square weighs 3.2 lbs nearly; it expands $\frac{1}{162000}$ of its length by 1 degree of heat.—(Ray.)

Greatest change of length in lens rays, $\frac{1}{1270}$; melts at 3479° , (Daniel;) shrinks in cooling $\frac{1}{98}$ to $\frac{1}{85}$ of length, (Mushet;) is crushed by a force of 93,000 lbs. to square inch.—(Rennie.)

Malleable iron.

Spec. grav., 7.6, (Muschenhock;) at its maximum, 7.788, (Berthier;) weight of cub. ft., 475 lbs.; weight of bar 1 foot long, 1 inch square, 3.3 lbs; do. when hammered, 3.4 lbs.

Expands with 1° of heat $\frac{1}{148000}$, (Smeaton;) in dilability it ranks seventh among metals.

Good English iron will bear on square inch, without permanent alteration, 17,800 lbs. = 8 tons; and an extension of $\frac{1}{1400}$.

From 32° F. to 212° F. its linear dilability is $0.00122 = \frac{1}{89}$. Halstrom values it at $\frac{1}{694}$, and, according to him, from 72° F. to 0 F. it is $\frac{1}{2500}$.—(Berthier.)

In malleability it stands eighth on the list of metals, in ductibility it stands fourth.

Compared with cast iron as unity its strength is 1.12, its extensibility, 0.86, and its stiffness, 1.3; when pure it is flexible and is devoid of elasticity, when forged its structure is filmis, when unforqed, granular.

SECTION II.

Action of air and fresh water on bar and cast iron.

CONTENTS.

Nature and extent of the inquiry.

Action of air and water on pure iron.

Effects of confined air.

Action of air on cast iron.

Stages of oxidation made, and extent of corrosion.

Corrosion depends on carbon element.

Oxidation of bar iron and steel.

Effects of running water on iron; tuberculization of water-pipes; effects of chloride of sodium in solution; action of alkalies and earths proper in retaining oxidation; action of ammoniacal vapor on iron; possible explanation of; action of clays and gravels on iron; composition of results of action of Potomac water; mild action of river waters; conditions of experiments; comparison of specimens; analysis of specular metal and bar of Crown point iron; remarks on the influence of ores of magnetic oxide.

Pure iron does not decompose pure water at ordinary temperature, but if the water contains carbonic acid, or if the iron is placed in contact with substances with which it may form a pile, (or voltaic circuit,) decomposition takes place slowly. It is evident at 50° 60° C, very evident at the temperature of boiling water, and at a red heat is very rapid, hydrogen gas being given off, and a magnetic oxide formed. In the presence of many acids water is decomposed by iron at common temperatures, and when air iron is placed in contact with acid water and air at the same time, oxidation is very rapid, especially if the iron be firmly divided. In all these cases the lowest oxide of iron is formed.—(Berthier.)

An inquiry into the causes of the oxidation of iron is met at the outset with a difficulty of no mean magnitude. Were it a question under what circumstances does pure metallic iron oxidate most rapidly, perhaps the information at present afforded by modern research might answer satisfactorily the query. But the real subject of inquiry is, under what conditions do the impure iron known as *bar* iron and the carbide of iron known as cast iron corrode most rapidly; but as the composition of these two bodies are yet scarcely known with the usual chemical exactitude, the difficulty of answering becomes at once evident.

"Iron," says Vicat, "does not rust in dry air, nor in water deprived of air, nor even in dry oxygen at ordinary temperature. It requires the conjoined effect of both air and water."*

Iron, when left exposed to air and uncleansed, frequently, after receiving a complete coat of rust, suffers no further oxidation. Vicat mentions an iron fence in the city of Grenoble, which is built two hundred and fifty years, and, according to tradition, has never had a coat of paint or varnish, and yet now is only lightly covered with a thin layer of light brown-colored oxide.

This apparently self-protective and limited destructibility of iron applies only to large castings or bars, for every one knows that iron wire is rapidly corroded and destroyed, whether isolated or in contact.

Vicat has shown that in confined localities where air has no circulation, or imperfectly performed, iron suffers great loss by oxidation. The presence of free carbonic acid favors the formation of a proto-carbonate of iron, which rapidly passes into the state of peroxide, and a fresh amount of protoxide requires to be formed, in order that the carbonic acid may be again combined. In examining the suspension bridge over the Drac, those portions of iron which had been imbedded in the piers were enclosed for twenty-three years in part of the space in a tight air chamber in the masonry. The oxidation was so great that the workmen were engaged seventy-five days in cleaning rust from it, and the stability of the structure much endangered. When the iron was repaired it was surrounded by a bed of hydraulic lime in paste.

The corrosion of cast iron in air, whether of normal temperature and tension of watery vapor, or whether these conditions vary, is much more simple than when immersed in water or saline solutions,

and approaches closely in its action to the influence of the same reagents upon pure metals. There is formed in regular sequence, first, magnetic oxide; second, sesquioxide; third, carbonate of protoxide. Where air has only limited access to iron, as when castings are wholly covered by fresh water, the magnetic oxide is first produced; if, on the contrary, the casting be wholly exposed to the air and wetted occasionally, the coating of rust is at once a bright red sesquioxide $= \text{H o} \times \text{F} \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon & \text{o} \\ 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$ and the rate of corrosion proceeds with rapidity, no doubt owing to the fixation of an atom of water and the displacement of the protoxide out of the magnetic oxide, thus:

2 eq. of magnetic oxide $= 2 \{ \text{F} \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon & \text{o} \\ 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix} \times \text{F} \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon & \text{o} \\ 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix} \}$ would produce by fixation of 4 equivalents of oxygen and 3 eq. of water, (2) equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide, $= 2 \left(40 \times \text{F} \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon & \text{o} \\ 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ and two equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide $2 \left(40 + \text{F} \begin{smallmatrix} \epsilon & \text{o} \\ 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

The corrosion of cast iron takes place over the whole surface, and pretty evenly, so that an uniform coating of red oxide forms after even one night's exposure, which layer is easily removed by the finger; this rapid corrosion is no doubt owing to the deposition of dew over the whole exposed surface of the metal, and as the water of the atmosphere always holds oxygen dissolved, the rapidity of oxidation is effected when corrosion has taken place, so as to form a pulverulent coating on the surface of the plate; protection does not seem to be afforded, for the loss of metal appears rather to increase, which may be due to local circuits, established by the presence of the powder, which, being a mixture of plumbago and oxide, is, as regards the metal test sample. This mode of decomposition, however, chiefly occurs when the metal is placed in a saline solution or any comparatively good conductor of electricity.

The corrodibility of cast iron, as regards its chemical composition, depends not so much on the presence of S. P. As. or Si. as upon the carbon element and the condition of the carbon, for the tetracarburet alone does not readily oxidize, but when graphitic carbon is liberated, then the voltaic circuit alluded to is formed, by which oxidation is set up.

In fact, whatever develops the electric action favors rapid corrosion of the iron, as in water or in saline solutions the presence of a small quantity of peroxide, already formed on the surface of iron, favors the more rapid rusting of the clean surface; a graphitic iron, by forming a circuit of two solids and one liquid; irons of different quality united together, as in wrought iron when different "makes" are welded. Corrosion once set up proceeds rapidly, and an iron containing a slag, silica, or magnetic oxide always corrodes more rapidly than iron of a uniform constitution.

Bar iron and steel are more difficult to be oxidized in the open air than cast iron; that is, the act of oxidation is more difficult of commencement, and the first actions of oxidation are the formation of grey or magnetic oxide.

When oxidation does commence it is never uniformly spread over

the whole surface, but is shown in spots with larger intervals of a clear metallic lustre, which is retained long after the corroded spots have formed inequalities one-half of an inch below the level of the surface; ultimately, however, the bright surface becomes tarnished and oxidized.

One mode of oxidation of iron by fresh water has not been much alluded to by writers; it is that which arises from the flow of water through large pipes, in which after a number of years transit, a series of tuberculous eminences are formed on the outside of the pipe, which grow partly by external deposition and partly by corrosion of the surface of the pipe, which forms the base of the tubercle; the tubercles are frequently an inch or more in height, and have their base depressed two or three lines below the level of the inner surface of the main; when cut across the tubercles present a scaly section like the coats of an onion, have a dark or black brown color internally and a yellow tint outside; by exposure the whole passes into a yellow brown. These tubercles were first observed in the water pipes at Grenoble, (France,) where the supply was feruginous and calcerous after a flow of seven and one-half years. They have been also found to exist in the waters of the Oureque and the Seine, as the mains in Paris have been found tuberculated (the tubercles more wide than elevated) after a continual flow of water during twenty-four years—between 1810 and 1834.* The size and constitution of these tubercles are, to some extent, determined by the character of the waters, mineral waters augmenting them; but they appear to be formed by all waters, and are partly formed by chemical and partly by mechanical forces.

Mr. Gaudiet†, in a paper on the concretions formed in the water-pipes of Cherbourg, (France,) which were laid down from 1836 to 1838, mentions that the calibre of the pipe was diminished to one-third; they were of a black and greenish color, and were composed of—

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Proxide of iron | 96 to 98 |
| Silica and alumina (clay)..... | 4 to 2 |
| Chloride of sodium..... | traces |
| Sulphate of iron..... | traces |

The structure of the tubercles were testaceous, and when exposed to the air became ochrey red; by drying above the temperature of boiling water they lost nineteen per cent. of water. The small quantity of clay present is remarkable, and shows, says Mr. G., how little influence upon this tuberculation of iron the mechanical collections of foreign matters have in these circumstances. He also alludes to the presence of sulphate of iron indicating a secondary alteration of the iron. When the water entered the pipes it had no sulphates existing in it, so that salt had been formed at the expense of the cast iron (white metal.)

The tubercles in this case were very large, standing out from the inner surface of the tube as much as five centimetres; but this is an unusual occurrence, for the above writer mentions that the main pipe

* See Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, p. 8.

† Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, v. 2, page 341.

(called Rose fountain) in the same city, destined for military use, laid down in 1786 and removed in 1837-'38, had tubercles also, but not higher than .01 millimetre high.

According to Pague,* grey cast iron is more attackable by these incrustations than bar iron or white metal. A small portion of chloride sodium hastens tuberculization so that it shows itself in one minute's time in a solution saturated with salt and carbonate of soda and afterwards diluted with seventy-five times its volume of aerated water.

The first change produced was the formation of some whitish hydrated protoxide of iron, which remained in that state a long time when in contact with the metal or with the oxide, which goes on constantly forming. This oxide is occasionally removed to some distance from the point of formation; passes by degrees to a greenish-brown color, and then an orange tint upon the superficial layer. Analysis always shows the presence of 3 oxides: $\text{Fe o} - \text{Fe o} \text{Fe o} - \text{Fe o}$

in various proportions. The proportion of sesquioxide continues to increase a little carbonate of iron and some silica appear; the latter arising from oxidation of the silicide of iron. When these tubercles are formed in water holding common salt in solution, a little chloride of iron is formed; when the oxidation is well developed the casting shows a considerable amount of graphite.

The contact of metals or metallic salts which are electrically positive with regard to iron serve to protect the latter.

The presence of the fixed alkaline earths has a similar effect. Iron immersed in lime water corrodes very slowly. As carbonic acid in a free state cannot exist in this latter solution, the delay of the rusting be partly due to the fact that no acid is present to unite with the oxide when formed; this delay occurring even though the lime water have absorbed enough of atmospheric acid to start corrosion under other circumstances.

The influence of lime in preventing oxidation is well exemplified in the case of nails and iron rod worked into the plaster of walls. The iron in cases will be found to be almost perfectly bright, and in no case which has fallen under the writer's observation has a scale of oxid formed on iron imbedded or surrounded by lime-mortar. The carbonates of the alkaline earths—at least the abundant one, chalk—does not appear to have the protective property enjoyed by the alkaline carbonates.

Where iron is in contact with vegetable acids or substances by whose decomposition this class of principles may be originated, it suffers corrosion to a considerable extent, although much less than when exposed to moist air or to saline solutions. Wherever tannic acid it oxidizes iron, and those woods which contain the most of it corrode nails to the greatest degree. All of the fine woods contain it, as also oak wood, while the African teak is comparatively free from it.

When iron is in contact with an alkaline solution, the metal becomes electro-negative and the water positive, as if chemical action had

* Ann. de Chemie et de physique, 1836.

commenced between them, and this condition continues until communication is established—so to speak—between the iron and the solution by means of a platina wire connected to the free end of the iron.* Iron rendered constantly negative is in the most favorable condition not to combine with free oxygen in the solution. Where common salt is added to this solution all protection ceases, since the salt is decomposed and a new affinity for iron is developed.

While the contact of the fixed alkalies or of the alkaline earths, either in uncombined form or as carbonates, favors the preservation of the surface of iron from oxidation, the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere favors the rapid oxidation of iron and the formation of the hydrated sesquioxide. This is well exemplified in privies and urinals where the iron work is not protected by paint. The erosion takes place very rapidly and irregularly in these places where the vapor of the ammonia reaches. So extensive is this rusting that some other action besides mere absorption of oxygen must be at play. As ammoniacal gas does not in itself contain the element producing oxidation, it is obvious that this action must occur in an indirect way.

Kuhlman has proved that the presence of lime and ammonia in contact with a given quantity of air produces nitric acid. He has also shown that ammonia formed from decomposing organic matter is ultimately in the presence of bases converted into the same acid. The sesquioxide of iron, once formed, becomes the means of further oxidation to organic substances in contact with it by means of the property it possesses of absorbing ammonia and retaining it in its pores, until by contact with the atmosphere and in the neighborhood of iron undergoing oxidation the ammonia takes on a similar action, and becomes converted into nitric acid, which unites with some oxide of iron. Whether this be the true explanation or not of the fact of the rapid oxidation of iron under the circumstances mentioned, there can be no doubt.

The protection afforded by alkalies and earths proper, as lime and such substances as have a strong affinity for carbonic acid, is not given by the common earths or clays. If the latter be of fine texture and kept dry, it may be kept in contact with samples of iron and diminish the brilliancy to a very slight degree; but when the clay is moistened with water, oxidation immediately occurs, and if the nail be near the surface, proceeds rapidly. The clay evidently acts in a negative manner, the rusting of the iron depending on the porosity of the earth.

A few nails, two and a half inches long, which had laid for a year in a fine sandy clay, became coated with a layer of clay two lines thick, cemented by sesquioxide of iron. The surface, after removal of the crust of oxide, was irregularly corroded in the direction of the fibres of the metal, the oxide not scaling off as in oriferous rusting, but adhering most tenaciously, and having a granular character. A parcel of nails of the same size and form as the foregoing, placed in a coarse gravel, did not cement a coating round them as that in fine clay, but the iron oxide had escaped and tinged the bed for several inches

* Payen Ann. de Chem., 1836.

round, and the nails had attached themselves to a large pebble by a plastic layer of oxide, and had formed a partial coating of scale separable by knife blade. The corrosion had extended much deeper.

The amount of material which may be cemented together by a small amount of oxide of iron is, indeed, very great. Where nails or pieces of bar iron rust under ground in the presence of moisture, but at the same time undisturbed by a current of water filtering through the mass, a tenacious paste of oxide of iron, diffused through the clay, is formed, which involves pebbles of various sizes, until a considerable space becomes tinged with the red cement which, in time, hardens and produces an artificial breccia or conglomerate, resembling in every respect the pudding stone conglomerates of pre-historic periods. The metal itself becomes impacted in the mass considerably enlarged.

The difference in effect between clay and gravel is more apparent than real. The increased silicious element in gravel could exert but a small influence in increasing oxidation. The gravel being more porous, acts like a sponge, allowing more air and aerated water to come in contact with the metal, and in this way it exerts a more oxidizing influence than fine clay.

In the experiments carried out for the department, the exposure of the test samples in cold, fresh water (of Potomac river) for two months developed but a slight amount of oxidation, so slight as to show but little difference between any of the specimens, and could afford no reliable results as to the variation of corrosion between cast and bar irons. The results are, therefore, not given here. The corrosion was mostly in the form of pulverulent hydrated oxide, very little scale being produced. (a)

When the same water is warmed, oxidation proceeds very rapidly, as shown by Tables 1 and 2. The oxidation of iron is so slow in the presence of fresh water, especially if the latter contain only a small portion of saline matter, that it would require the exposure of masses of iron of considerable size to the action of water for several years.

More information on this oxidation is allowable by the examination of castings or bars which are being in course of removal from bridges, light-houses, piers, wharves, or other positions where the metal may have been for several years in contact with water, than by the narrow experiments which even a lifetime could supervise.

An instance of the oxidating influence of river water is adduced by Vicat (*Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, 1853) in the case of the demolition, in 1837, of a bridge at Grenoble, which had been built in 1626, that the cramping irons, cross-ties, and other iron-work which had been imbedded in mortar were as clean on the surface as when put down. These portions of metal, which were in contact with gravel, were attacked at the point of contact. These irons were two hundred and twelve years immersed. The water of the river (Isere) is chiefly supplied from the glaciers of Savoy, waters which contain little air, and do not favor oxidation. Deep waters are never aerated like shallow streams, and oxidation occurs less rapidly in such cases.

The time which the specimens were exposed in cold fresh water not being sufficiently extended to allow of oxidation being carried out to be appreciable to the balance, it was believed that by using the water

warm the ordinary action of corrosion would be hastened, without, perhaps, developing any new source of error, and thus the delay otherwise necessary might be avoided. The temperature of the waters (both fresh and salt) in these experiments was obtained by placing dishes of the fluid in a close water bath heated by a spirit lamp placed underneath it during the entire period of exposure. The exact temperature was secured by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the liquid, and regulating the lamp as required. The fresh water used in the experiments was obtained from the Potomac river, a short distance below Little Falls, near Georgetown, D. C. An analysis of this water taken from the same locality (although made upon a sample drawn some time previous) afforded the following composition:

Specific gravity 100066.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Solid matters in one gallon | 5.9126 grains. |
| Residue fixed after ignition | 5.590 " |
| Insoluble in water | 4.860 " |

The fixed residue had the following composition:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Potassa | .200 |
| Soda | .100 |
| Lime with carbonic acid | 3.484 |
| Magnesia with carbonic acid | .840 |
| Silicia | .066 |
| Chlorine | .270 |
| Sulphuric acid | .210 |
| Organic matter | .040 |
| Nitric acid | traces. |
| Carbonic acid and loss | .380 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 5.590 |
| | <hr/> |

The water was collected for experiments one week after a heavy fall of rain in the month of October, 1858; when freshly collected it contained no free carbonic acid, leaving litmus, paper, and Brazil-wood unaffected. The samples experimented on were all small size; a necessity arising out of an endeavor to establish a uniform rate of comparison of the irons forwarded to the department; they were mostly squares of one square inch surface, and one-fourth of an inch thick; cut with a cold chisel, and the surfaces cleaned and having a dense brilliant surface. This was deemed preferable to using the surface as it comes from the mould, as different modes of casting so alter the surface as to produce even in iron of the same make very varied results, as the nature of the surface differs. The numbers of the samples correspond to the numbers upon the tabulated sheets made up from the information given by the iron masters who forwarded samples to the department.

According to these tables it appears that in fresh water of an elevated temperature (110° F.) in the majority of instances, the

greater amount of corrosion was on the side of bar iron, with which the loss varied from $\frac{.0114}{.117}$ to $\frac{.0117}{.116}$ per square inch, while in the case of cast iron $\frac{.0117}{.117}$ to $\frac{.0116}{.116}$ per square inch, a difference in amount which though not very apparent at first view, is yet well marked from its constancy.

Greater variety in the range of oxidation appears to have occurred with bar than cast iron, for while samples 7, 19, 21, and 12, underwent no more corrosion than the least corrodible samples of cast iron, we find Nos. 90, 104, 31, 32, 26, and 37, suffer corrosion to nearly double the extent of many samples of cast iron.

The returns furnished do not in every case state whether cold or hot blast has been used, and no general conclusion could be drawn as to the influence of either upon the specimens under experiment; but from the information supplied it does not appear that as regards oxidization any difference is produced by the employment of either.

All of the samples indicated above as least corrodible were made from magnetic ore, while the six that suffered from corrosion so markedly were made from hematites and carbonates, especially from the former ore.

From these results it would appear that under certain conditions magnetic oxide furnishes a non-corrodible iron; which view is still further supported by a comparison of castings and bar from same metal. Thus No. 7, made from magnetic iron, is the least corroded specimen of bar iron. No. 7 cast iron *among* (though not the least) the less corroded of the castings. Again, No. 1 bar corroded nearly twice as much as 7 bar, yet it still is a lightly corroded specimen. No. 1 casting suffered actually very little more corrosion, and compared with castings stood midway in the scale of corrosion. No. 19 bar suffered less than 19 casting, as also No. 21, these furnishing exceptions to the statement put forth previously, that in fresh water bar irons suffered more than castings.

The comportment of samples 7 led to the analysis of the casting and bar. The former was a beautiful specimen of the specular iron of large foliated surfaces.* In one hundred parts they contained—

| | Casting. | Bar. |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Iron | 88.41..... | 95.20 |
| Carbon combined..... | 5.50..... | .20 |
| Carbon graphite..... | .17..... | .00 |
| Manganese | 4.36..... | 3.18 |
| Sulphur..... | .10..... | .06 |
| Phosphorus | .16..... | .07 |
| Lime | .24..... | .15 |
| Arsenic | .03..... | .00 |
| Silicum..... | .19..... | .24 |
| Loss..... | .84..... | .80 |
| | <hr/> 100.00 <hr/> | <hr/> 100.00 <hr/> |

Specific gravity of casting, 7.48.

Specific gravity of bar, 7.69.

* For another analysis of this iron see letter of C. E. Detmold, in Appendix.

This would indicate this cast iron to be almost wholly a tetra-carburet of iron, = $F \epsilon. 'c$, intermixed with small proportions of silicide of iron, considerable manganese, and some sulphide and phosphide of manganese. The difference in chemical constitution of the bar from the casting is so little that the different tendency to corrosion displayed cannot be attributed to that source, but must be referred to the condition of the surface—the closer and more compressed superficies of the bar.

The manganese exists as a compound of carbon and metallic manganese, similar to the iron compounds which it replaces. Manganesian irons are well known to have a greater resisting power, as regards rusting, although it is not probable that the power is due to the actual presence of manganese, but the well-known influence which the metal possesses to purify iron by forming a slag.

One cause why manganesian irons are less likely to oxidite may be due to the property which such possess of retaining the combined carbon and preventing its separation in the mass of metal in the graphite form as it cools; for the presence of free carbon, as frequently stated, produces voltaic circuits, and promotes decomposition. Cast irons containing much free carbon are prone to oxidite in proportion to the amount of free carbon: hence gray iron rusts sooner than mottled, and mottled sooner than white metal.

This may explain the protecting influence of manganese on cast iron, but would not explain its influence on bar. The manganese in cast iron, when being worked into bar, forms, with any foreign earthy matters present, more soluble slags than iron does, which impurities are thus removed from the bar.

Admitting that magnetic ores have some effect in producing a non-corrodible iron, yet the form of the iron seems to be all-essential. Thus the same irons (1 and 7) had vastly different rates of corrosion when in bar or casting. Should this occur if the cause of non-corrosion was due to the ore? Should not the prevention of corrosion be, more properly, attributed to the condensation and less porous condition of the surface, as well as to the smoothness and protected condition of the superficial layer of the bar? Among irons of the same make this is constantly so.

Nos. 68, 73, 77, 78, 95, 20, and 26 of the cast iron specimens furnished—the least corroded samples of these, from 68 to 78 and No. 26, are made from the carbonates of the coal measures and the fossil hematites of the same geological age; 20 is from a zinc ore, and 95 is a hematite from North Carolina; 68 and 72 are from Virginia furnaces; 73, 77, and 78, of Kentucky make; 20 from New Jersey, and 26 from Pennsylvania.

SECTION III.

Action of sea water on iron.

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 Circumstances under which hydrated oxide is formed.
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 Formation of the sulphides, analysis of scale.
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 Action of S. P. & C. in iron as oxidating agents.
 Corrosion of bar iron the result of local circumstances.
 Not always so in wrought iron.
 Effects of position on rusting of bar iron.
 Homogeneity of the metal.
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 Of the mixing of various irons.
 Of chemical polarity and voltaic circuits.
 Action of sea water on samples.
 Different results in bar and casting, analysis irons tested.
 Prof. Roger's analysis of brown hematite.
 General results of warm sea water.
 Andover iron and ore, analysis of.
 Analysis of a special tried sample of Andover iron.

The specific gravity and chemical constitution of sea water varies with the latitude and distance from the shore; the difference in the former case being mostly due to diminished temperature, and in the latter to the diluting effect of rivers emptying themselves into the ocean.

Laurent, Bouillon, and Lagrange (according to Mallet) assert that sea water contains 62 volumes of carbonic acid in every thousand, and Mallet found 100 c. i. of sea water of Dublin bay to yield $\frac{1}{43}$ cub. inches of gas, monthly atmospheric air, with a trace of carbonic acid or about one volume in 70. This proportion of carbonic acid, so much less than the quantity given by the three named chemists, is more in accordance with results given by Brichoff, (Chemical Geology, vol. 1, p. 99, 114) in which at 1,994 feet deep from the surface, in the month of August, the amount of gas contained in 100 volumes was 2.04 per cent. which was made up of oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases, as follows:

| | | |
|---------------|------|--|
| Oxygen | .08 | } Sum of oxygen and carbonic acid .67. |
| Carbonic acid | .59 | |
| Nitrogen | 1.37 | |

Brichoff asserts that the amount of air increases with the depth, and especially the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid, of which, however, he gives no examples.

The total saline matter is in the proportion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 100 parts of salts, the chlorides are to the sulphates as 90 to 10: chloride of sodium constituting 74 to 80 per cent of the saline matter, so that the element chlorine is equal* to one-half of all the solids.

The following analysis of sea water of the north Atlantic ocean by Van Bibra,* shows the proportion of each saline ingredient.

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Solids in 100 parts of water..... | 3.47 | 3.84 |
| Chloride of sodium in 100 parts of solids..... | 76.05 | 76.89 |
| Chloride magnesium..... | 9. | 8.05 |
| “ potassium | 4. | 3.33 |
| Bromide sodium..... | 1.15 | 1.30 |
| Sulphate lime..... | 4.60 | 4.94 |
| “ magnesia..... | 5.20 | 5.49 |
| “ potash ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | <u>100.00</u> | <u>100.00</u> |

The sulphuric acid varies in amount in sea water more than the chlorine element, which Bischoff attributes to the proximity of rivers, bringing in a large quantity of sulphates, and also to the fact that these salts are easily decomposed and the sulphuric acid removed by the action of organic matter, sulphurites being formed thereby.

The magnesian chloride is converted into carbonate of magnesia under the influence of organic vegetation and the chlorine set free. Ordinarily this latter unites with some calcium to form chloride calcium, which is then decomposed by the sulphate of magnesia to form chloride of magnesium and sulphate of lime; but in the presence of iron this change does not occur. The free chlorine unites with the iron to form chloride of iron; this, being a very deliquescent salt, is rapidly dissolved and removed from the corroded metallic surface, and the play of affinities commences over again.

The observations of Dr. A. A. Hays on the action of sea water on copper sheathing of vessels and on copper coins† show that the oxidation of that metal is due to the decomposition of the chlorides, in the presence of free oxygen and metal. These chlorides are removed by solution, and only the insoluble sulphurites remain attached as a crust to the surface of the metal. The same reaction occurs when iron is the metal, with modified circumstances, inasmuch as cast-iron is not a pure metal, but a carburet alloyed with other electro-negative substances.

It would thus appear that the predominating chemical action of sea water on iron is that of a chloride, and its ultimate effect is to remove rust of the iron, as a chloride; but this is not its immediate effect, which is that of oxidizement, almost at a minimum; a portion of magnetic oxide being first formed, which itself is partially converted

* American Journal of Science, vol. ii, 2d sec., p. 242 and seq.

† Annal der chem u Phar. T. 77, p. 90.

into a hydrated sesquioxide; but the sulphates, which constitute ten per centum of the saline matters, now exert their influence, and some sulphate of iron is formed, thus reacting on the chloride of sodium of sea water, forms a chloride of iron. Some of the iron is removed in this form by the mass of sea water. The carbon is gradually separated, and attaches itself to the surface, as does also the silicium, which has been oxidized and deposited as silica. A portion of the iron remains as a sesquioxide attached to and coating the graphite sponge; and lastly, there may exist a trace of silicate iron.

Mr. Hatchett examined a cannon at Plymouth, England, which had been long* immersed in sea water. He found it incrustated to the depth of an inch with a substance having all the appearance of plumbago and consisting of oxide of iron 81,

plumbago 16,

in 100 parts. M. H. also observed that anchors and other articles of wrought iron were only superficially oxidized, while those of cast iron suffered from galvanic action.

When iron is exposed to the action of common salt in solution, after a few days a portion of the metal is removed and deposited after a while as red oxide and a coating of this oxide with a dark brown powder underneath. Numerous little semicircular pits are present on the surface of the coating, which is a mixture of the different oxides and of the carbon separated by the oxidation. The oxides chiefly formed are the magnetic and the sesquioxide; the former is always present under the above circumstances.

The action of a solution of salt is therefore similar to that of sea water in so far as regards simple oxidation of the iron, but the changes produced and combinations formed are much more complex in the case of sea water.

The action of sea water on metallic iron is due, in the first instance, to the amount of saline matter which it contains dissolved; and next, to the amount of gases held in solution by it. The latter cause acts more immediately by oxidizement of the metal, but is limited in its extent. The saline matter of the sea coming into play and exerting the action of decomposition arising from electrical disturbances to a much greater extent, which may be due to the circumstance that the chloride of iron formed by the reaction of common salt water upon oxide of iron is readily removed as soon as formed, and thus a fresh surface of metal is left for oxidation.

This rapid formation of chloride of iron, leads to the destruction of the iron in a much shorter time than when merely subjected to the action of gases in a very weak saline solution, such as occurs in river water.

The first action of sea water on iron appears to be simply oxidation: a coating of gray colored magnetic oxide, in a pulverulent form, is deposited on the surface of the sample; no bubbles of hydrogen, however, are perceptible; the layer of oxide is non-adherent and preserves this want of tenacity throughout, being at all times easily removed by the fingers; neither does it perceptibly increase by daily ex-

* *Sic* in Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. 12, p. 407.

posure, while at the same time the weight of the sample is gradually diminishing, and the presence of iron in the sea water is easily recognizable by tannic acid. It may be that the rapid formation of chloride of iron, gradually removing small particles of oxide, soon after they are deposited, tend to prevent the consolidation of the layer of oxide into a scale, as occurs in the case of iron under river waters; and this non-adhering oxide being liable to be removed by slight friction, as by currents, &c., leaves no protection on the newly exposed surface of iron; whatever may be the true reason of this fact, there is no doubt that scales of oxide do not form under sea water.

The oxidation of the metal rarely proceeds to the formation of a hydrated oxide, stopping at the point of constitution of oligist iron.

I have not observed the formation of a hydrated oxide, unless when a portion of the metal was exposed to the action of the atmosphere. So long as the sample was wholly immersed in the water only the gray oxide was produced, but when, as by removal or evaporation of the fluid, so as to expose a surface of the sample to the air, then did the oxide become lemon red.

The same observation has been made as regards the union of carbonic acid with the rust: so long as the sample was fully immersed, and some inches below the level of the fluid, I did not observe that the rust yielded carbonic acid, but when the sample was removed from the solution and exposed some hours, in few instances, and days in others, then the addition of acetic acid always evolved a few bubbles of carbonic acid. When the scale is examined in quantity after being well washed with water, it yields faint traces of chlorine; probably owing to a portion of chloride of iron remaining attached to, or united with the oxide, (which may be conveniently termed a chlor-oxide,) so that the scale or rust of iron would appear to be made up of,

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Magnetic oxide, | } | 1st formed, constituted internal layer and greatest amount of scale. |
| 2. Anhydrous " | | |
| 3. Hydrate " | | |
| 4. Proto-carbonate of iron, | } | Last formed, extended layer least in amount. |
| 5. Chlor-oxide of iron, | | |

The chloride of iron chiefly passes in solution into the mass of sea water; the proto-carbonate does not long remain as such, but is decomposed, either by the sulphates or by organic matter in sea water, and a sulphurate of iron is produced; this change does not, however, occur in pure sea water. Chevreuil (*Comptes Rendus*, 1853) pointed out this ready formation of sulphide of iron, whenever iron, organic matters, and sulphates were brought into contact, as in the dust and mud of paved streets, and showed that in this case, as in most other instances of corrosion of iron, magnetic oxide is first formed, the sulphate of lime is reduced to a sulphide of calcium, and this latter converted into the iron sulphide, by the reaction of either the proto or sesquioxide.

Mallet, in his 2d report to the British Association, on the oxidation of iron, (s. 171,) having remarked that in foul sea water this formation of carbonate of iron occurs, led me to allude particularly as to its formation in pure sea water, with the negative result as above stated.

That the formation of carbonate of iron may nevertheless occur in pure sea water is evident from the above observations, for should the iron exposed be of such quality, (as a bar or rod,) and so situated as to be exposed to the air at ebb tide, it is obvious that then a carbonate would be formed as well as a hydrated oxide.

When a portion of this scale or coating is removed from the surface of a test sample and heated with acetic acid no effervescence is produced, showing that no appreciable amount of carburet of iron has been formed; when further treated with aqua regia a minute quantity of a dark powder remains undissolved, which, when washed with water from the pipette and transformed to a plate of platinum and heated in the spirit-lamp flame, is readily consumed, leaving a slight gray trace of ash behind. This combustible substance represents the carbon (combined and graphitic) of the iron. Whatever silicium may have been present was acidified by the aqua regia, (if not previously by the act of oxidation,) and remained as ash on the surface of the platinum plate.

The results of these experiments show that bar iron suffers corrosion in sea water more rapidly and to a greater extent than cast iron. The tendency of steel to be corroded is intermediate between bar and cast iron. Viewed merely as a compound of carbon and metal the increased presence of the more positive element gives a protecting influence.

The rate of corrosion being inversely to the amount of carbon, as shown by the following table of the amount of carbon present in the three conditions of iron:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| In bar iron carbon varies from... | .104 (Bromies) | to .354, (Karsten.) |
| In steel carbon varies from..... | .496 | " 2.3, (Bromies.) |
| In cast iron carbon varies from.. | 2.3 | " 5.3, (Gmelin.) |

Generally speaking, those irons which had the highest specific gravity resisted oxidation most, though this must be restricted by the nature of iron. Thus it is true of cast irons that those whose specific gravity was high generally resisted corrosion better than those of lower gravity; which is, perhaps, but another mode of expressing the fact that the purer the carburet of iron the less likely is it to corrode; the sulphide and phosphide it contains the less corrodible. The presence of a silicium compound in the iron does not appear to act so decidedly in rusting the iron. If it be interspersed in the mass of iron a voltaic circuit is produced and corrosion occurs; but if, as is often the case, a gloss of silicate exists on the surface, the iron is preserved bright, rather than corroded by its presence.

The presence of sulphur and phosphorus compounds in cast iron promote oxidation by the formation of voltaic circuits, in which these compounds play the negative part to the more positive tetra-carburet of iron. Graphitic carbon also acts negatively and produces local circuits, and appears to act even more energetically, and in this respect, than sulphur and phosphorus compounds. The cast iron which is freest from this form of carbon is the least oxidizable, and its power of resistance increases as it approaches the type of the tetra-carbide—F. ϵ_4 . c.

It is by the chemical action arising from local voltaic circuits that cast iron suffers corrosion in sea water, the extent of corrosion being in relation to the impurity of the iron, and the rusting being spread more equally over the whole superficies than occurs with bar irons. In these experiments it has been frequently observed of bar iron that over several inches of the length of the bar no rusting has taken place, while in patches the whole surface is rusted deeply; this occurring when the strength of the saline solution was the same, and the position of the bar horizontal, so that it can hardly be set down as produced by difference of chemical constitution, but, perhaps, from difference of structure or density, where the fibres were not brought so closely together as in the brighter parts. That chemical constitution is not the sole cause of corrosion of iron, especially of wrought iron, is shown by the fact that difference of position of the bar will produce different degrees of oxidation.

The corrosion of wrought iron proceeds irregularly if a portion of the bar or stanchion be placed under different conditions, as when one extremity is immersed in a clay or mud bottom and the remainder in fresh or salt water. When such clay or mud is charged with vegetable matter, the sulphates are decomposed into sulphide by the organic substances present, and a coating of sulphide of iron formed. Sometimes only crystals of pyrites are deposited here and there along its surface, and as it corrodes passes into the cavities thus formed; local voltaic action is then set up and corrosion proceeds more rapidly when the bar is of the same thickness throughout. Of course its weak point is immediately transferred to this extremity, and hence, in practice, the lower end of iron beams intended for subaqueous supports should be made of greater weight than the upper portions.*

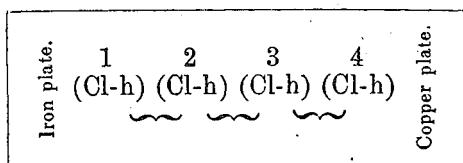
The homogeneity of a metal is one of its most essential conditions for its prevention from rusting; and as this homogeneity is less preserved in bar iron than in castings, the former are more easily corroded. When bars of different "make" are welded together there is not only, as in cast iron, a mixture of sulphide and phosphide mixed with the metal, but fibres of one make of iron are disseminated through the mass of another make of iron, and hence different polar arrangement of the fibres, the whole bar becomes a galvanic circuit, not merely on its surface, as in the case of cast irons, but also to its more intimate structure, leading to a more rapid corrosion.

It is doubtful if the practice of mixing ores, which is adopted by the iron manufacturers for the sake of improving the quality of the metal, is one which results in the obtaining suitable metal castings for submarine structures, inasmuch as a greater variety, though, perhaps, not a greater amount, of foreign ingredients are introduced into such irons. And the same objection may be advanced with more force against the practice of uniting irons of different "make" to form an improved bar, since all of these irons so made preserve their electrical polarities in the united bar, and conduce to develop voltaic circuits resulting in oxidation.

The formation of voltaic circles is at present explained upon the

* Mallet, 3d report.

hypothesis of chemical polarity, whereby elementary atoms are supposed to array themselves into two classes, the *basyles* and the *halogens*. To the former belong hydrogen and the metals, to the latter chlorine and the other non-metallic bodies; these terms corresponding, also, to positive and negatively electrified bodies. A compound like water or chlorhydric acid, formed of two elements, represents a small magnetic bar possessing opposite properties at each end, and by which proximity they are held together and preserved in force. Thus, in water the oxygen is called the halogenous or negative element and the hydrogen the basylus or positive, and these two atoms are held together by the mutual affinity of these opposite polarities just as, for the integrity of a magnet, it is necessary that two distinct polarities should be in close relation. In chlorhydric acid the chlorine is the halogen and the hydrogen the basyl. If a bar of iron be plunged in this chlorhydric acid, the iron dissolves and hydrogen is given off as a gas—case of simple decomposition, where one basyl (iron) replaces another basyl, (hydrogen.) But the manner in which this decomposition is effected is not rendered evident in simple circuits, where one metal and one executing fluid only is used. When two metals are partially immersed in the acid solution and their free ends brought into contact, the decomposition of the acid proceeds and the hydrogen is given off on the surface of the least positive of the basyles. Thus, if iron and copper were the two metals engaged, the chlorine of the acid would unite with the iron and the hydrogen would escape as a gas from the surface of the copper plate, even though the two metals be several inches apart; as many atoms of acid intervene between the electrodes or ends of the two metal plates, it cannot be the same atom of acid which has been broken up, unless it be supposed that the electric fluid circulated through the liquid and carried the atom of hydrogen across to the copper electrode. But such a view is not now sustained by the facts, and the belief that the decomposition is transferred through a chain of particles is more in accordance with the actual phenomena. This transfer extends from the zinc to the copper, and may be conceived by this diagram, in which each particle of chlorhydric acid is represented by the letters *cl* and *h*, initials of the component atoms, chlorine and hydrogen.



The chlorine (*cl*.) of particle 1 in contact with the iron, combining with that metal; its hydrogen *h* combines, the moment it is set free, with the chlorine of particles 2, as indicated by connecting bracket below, and liberates the hydrogen of that particle,

which hydrogen forthwith combines with the chlorine of particle 3, and so on to 4, when the last liberated atom, not having any more chlorhydric acid to act on, rises as gas, and is given off at the copper plate.

Now if, in the above diagram, common salt, chloride of sodium, be substituted for the chlorhydric acid, the chlorine of the first particle of salt would attach itself to the iron, while the sodium would be set

free and appear at the copper plate; but as its affinity for oxygen is very great, it decomposes a particle of water at the edge of the copper plate, forms soda, and remains in solution while the hydrogen of the water atom escapes. Chloride of iron is produced in either case, which, being soluble, is removed from the surface of the metal, leaving a clean place to be again attacked by another decomposition.

This illustrates the action of salt water on iron, and serves to explain why saline solutions act more energetically than fresh water, and why bar iron suffers more than cast. For, in the case of fresh water, the oxygen, either of the air dissolved in the water or of an atom of water itself, unites with the iron and forms an oxide which is insoluble, and remains as a coating upon the surface of the metal, and prevents or greatly retards further union of oxygen with iron; hence the minor oxidation occurring in fresh water.

When cast iron is acted on by a saline solution, as common salt, a chloride of iron is also formed, as in the case of bar iron, but to a lesser extent; for at the same time the carbon of the casting separates out from combination with the iron, and, for a time, delays the action of the common salt upon the iron. It is only for a time, however, for the carbon on the surface, having a different chemical polarity from the metal, produces electrical actions of induction, whereby decomposition of the iron is produced. Similarly is it with the coating of oxide on bar iron; the iron and thin layer of oxide become polar, the iron acting as a basyl and the oxide as a halogen, the two elements of a pile are produced and galvanic phenomena accelerate the decomposition, the iron acquiring sufficient power to decompose water freely.

All of the elementary substances possess, in a greater or less degree, property of polarity, already explained, and they may be classified as ranged in the following list, abstracted from Sir R. Kane's Elements of Chemistry :

| Halogens. Negative. | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| ↑ Oxygen. | Mercury. | Palladium. | Potassium. |
| ↑ Fluorine. | Chromium. | ↑ Silver. | ↑ Sodium. |
| ↑ Chlorine. | Vanadium. | ↑ Copper. | ↑ Lithium. |
| ↑ Bromine. | ↑ Iridium. | ↑ Lead. | ↓ Barium. |
| ↑ Iodine. | Rhodium. | ↑ Tin. | ↑ Strontium. |
| ↑ Sulphur. | ↓ Uranium. | ↑ Bismuth. | ↑ Calcium. |
| ↑ Selenium. | ↑ Osmium. | ↑ Cobalt. | ↑ Magnesium. |
| ↑ Tellurium. | ↑ Platinum. | ↑ Nickel. | ↑ Glucinum. |
| ↑ Nitrogen. | ↑ Titanium. | ↑ Iron. | ↑ Yttrium. |
| ↑ Phosphorus. | ↑ Gold. | ↑ Manganese. | ↑ Thorium. |
| ↑ Arsenic. | ↑ Molybdenum. | ↑ Cadmium. | ↑ Aluminum. |
| ↑ Antimony. | ↑ Fungsten. | ↑ Zinc. | ↑ Zirconium. |
| ↑ Silicon. | ↑ Columbium. | ↑ Hydrogen. | ↓ Lanthanium. |
| ↑ Boron. | | ↑ Carbon. | ↑ Corium. |
| | | | Positive. Basyls. |

The most powerful halogenous bodies are placed first on the list in the first column, and those most basylous in the fourth. Any substance in the list is basylous with regard to any others toward which

the arrow points, and halogenous in relation to any from which the arrow is directed.

Thus iron is negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column, and all below it in the third, carbon is positive or basylous to iron, while negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column. When both iron and carbon are so circumstanced that both may unite with oxygen, carbon exerts a protecting influence over uniting itself with the oxygen and thus preventing the union of iron with oxygen until the last portions of carbon have obtained oxygen; this is what occurs in the manufacture of metallic iron, the carbon thus at high temperatures acting as potassium or sodium would at low temperatures. But as carbon has no affinity for oxygen at low temperatures, it possesses no protecting influence beyond what is effected by its aggregation on the surface in a pulverulent form.

In operating on the samples in no case was the natural face of the iron as it came from the mould left on the metal; a clean bright metallic surface was obtained by the cold chisel; it was deemed that a greater uniformity in the samples as compared with each other was thus obtained; for as the nature of the surface influences very much the rate of corrosion, causes samples of the same chemical constitution to differ considerably, such a condition, if left its full force, would neutralize the results by introducing a new element of corrosion and prevent any composition being approximately true.

The samples for examination were treated in exposing them to salt water in a great degree similar to that adopted in the testing in warm fresh water. Having the weight indicated and presenting a comparatively large surface, they readily showed incipient oxidation. The sea water was warmed (for the high temperature experiments) in pans placed in a drying chamber and regulated by a thermometer. The loss of water was supplied by the addition at intervals of an equivalent of distilled water.

For the sake of uniformity, the samples were as nearly as possible of the same size, (one inch square and one-sixth of an inch thick;) squares of this size were cut at the department for experiments at high temperatures in the air; this line of experiment was not carried out.

The exposure of the samples to the action of sea water occupied the same period as in the case of fresh water. At the close of the experiment the filtered salt water showed the presence of iron largely to reagents, and a thin layer of rust, (red oxide,) coated the bottom of the vessel.

In this, as in all other forms of experiment where immersion was concerned, samples of bar were exposed in one vessel, and of castings in another; and thus a source of error was avoided arising from possible production of galvanic circuits by proximity of irons of different constitutions.

The result of the immersion in sea water at 60° Fahrenheit goes to show a greatly augmented rate of corrosion above what takes place in fresh water.

While compared with fresh water at 110° Fahrenheit the corrosion, although increased, was not so well marked; a result interesting in itself so far as the actual and relative rate of corrosion in these cases is

concerned, but still of not much practical value, since, in point of fact, the conditions given in tables 1 and 2 are rarely ever in practice followed out; for iron is rarely ever kept exposed to a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit; and although some experiments in sea water were conducted at ordinary temperatures, yet they were performed in small basins or troughs where the water was constantly still. This does not hold good in the open sea, where currents, waves, and tides are continually changing the layers of liquid in contact with the iron, and thus producing a more rapid means of oxidation than can take place in experiments on a small scale.

Of the two conditions of iron bar iron was corroded much more than castings. In the case of bar, the rusting varied between .165 and .010 per square inch of surface, and that of cast iron .155 and .010 per square inch.

The averages in the latter case leaning to the minimum, while in the former it verged in the maximum.

The test samples of bar least corroded were Nos. 1, 7, 19, 20, 90, 39, 11. All of these excepting 39 had their ore of magnetic oxide mostly in whole, but in two instances mixed with other ore.

Among the cast irons Nos. 7, 1, 11, 21, 68, 20, 22, 95, 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, suffered least in the order given. In this case there are 4 specimens of a like number standing at the top of each list, viz: 1, 7, 11, and 21; these are irons having magnetic oxide as their ores. The analysis of No. 7 has been already given when describing the action of fresh water. That of No. 1 was as follows, in 100 parts:

| | Bar. | Cast, white. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Iron | 98 | 95 |
| Combined carbon | 1.37 | 4.66 |
| Graphite ..... | ..... | traces. |
| Silicium | traces. | .02 |
| Sulphur ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phosphorus ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manganese | traces. | ..... |
| Copper ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arsenic ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | <u>99.37</u> | <u>99.68</u> |

The proportion of carbon in this casting is not sufficient to form the whole mass into tetra-carburet, the least corrodible of the carbides; but the extreme purity of both casting and bar may be sufficient reason why it stands so high on the list.

Castings Nos. 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, have either brown hematite or a mixed hematite and carbonate from the (lower) coal measures; as in all of these ores sulphur and phosphorus exist in considerable amount, their little tendency to corrosion could not be attributed to their purity. They also contain, besides water, silica, lime, sesquioxide of manganese, and oxide of copper. Yet many irons made from the ore possess fair power of resisting corrosion. Of this No. 63 forms an

example. This bar specimen lost .120 per square inch, and had the following constitution :

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Iron | 96.77 |
| Combined carbon..... | .11 |
| Graphite..... | ..... |
| Manganese..... | 2.11 |
| Silicum..... | .57 |
| Phosphorus..... | .04 |
| Zinc..... | ..... |
| Arsenic..... | ..... |
| Loss..... | .29 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> |

The composition of the ore from which the carbon is made is given as follows by Professor Rogers, in the first Report of Geology of the State of Virginia, for 1836 :

Porous brown hematite.—Shenandoah.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Carbonate of iron..... | 71 |
| Carbonate of lime..... | 4.80 |
| Carbonate of magnesia.. | 1.90 |
| Silica | 13.50 |
| Alumina | 6.25 |
| Iron pyrites..... | 1.58 |
| Phosphoric acid..... | ..... |
| Loss | .97 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> |

As neither phosphorus nor manganese found in the sample is recorded here, they may have been overlooked, and perhaps the former was introduced by the fuel.

The result of exposure to sea water at an elevated temperature has been in a general way to confirm the result previously arrived at by immersion in cool salt water, namely, the greater oxidizement of bar iron ; the samples losing by two months' exposure at 110° F. from $\frac{41}{100}$ to $\frac{37}{100}$ grains per square inch, while the samples of cast iron, similarly circumstanced, lost from $\frac{23}{100}$ to $\frac{79}{100}$, or little more than one-half that of bar.

The samples which suffered least by oxidation were Nos. 21, 7, 11, 90, 19, and 107. Among bar irons and among castings were 21, 20, 19, 24, 11, 7, 18, and 52. Now, of the bars, all except the last number were made from magnetic oxide, although some are from brown hematite and ore (20) from Franklinite ore. First among both characters of irons stands No. 21. On looking back to tables 3 and 4 it will be found that this iron, under other circumstances, has proved its capability of resisting oxidation ; it was deemed desirable to make a chemical analysis of this iron, but as the sample examined was but

one variety of many forwarded by the manufacturers, (the Trenton Iron Company,) the remarks made will be understood as referring only to iron of this constitution.

The assorted samples of iron forwarded to the department by this company was the most complete of any received, and would in themselves furnish material for assays which would no doubt yield valuable results, selected as they have been from samples purchased by the company in the ordinary course of their business, remelted and cooled at various intervals of time.

The test specimen examined was labelled "Andover lamellated,"* both in pig and bar, and was constituted in 100 parts as follows :

Andover lamellated iron.

| | Pig, white. | Bar. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Iron | 91.004 | 96.028 |
| Graphite..... | traces. | ..... |
| Combined carbon..... | 5.390 | .214 |
| Phosphorus..... | .051 | .044 |
| Sulphur..... | .005 | .0020 |
| Aluminum ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calcium | traces. | ..... |
| Silicum..... | .700 | .460 |
| Manganese..... | 2.610 | 3.140 |
| Magnesia..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fixed alkalis ; loss..... | .240 | .112 |
| | <u>100.000</u> | <u>100.000</u> |
| Specific gravity | 7.248 | 7.476 |

This iron presents the characters of high gravity, great chemical purity as regards freedom from carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, and the presence of an unusual proportion of manganese. This metal is present in the ores of this locality to a large extent.

It is a constant associate of magnetic iron, and becoming reduced in the furnace intermixes with the iron; from its affinity for silica, and forming therewith a very fusible slag, it aids in removing the silica of the ore and places more iron at the disposition of the carbon to unite with it.

The composition of the Andover ore varies in the amount of foreign matter. An examination of it made by Professor Beck, and published in the Geological Survey of the State of New York, discloses but a minute proportion of manganese, the ore was of a light red color with crystals of magnetite imbedded, and was composed in 100 parts of—

* This make, according to the statement of Messrs. Cooper & Hewit, is formed from Iron-dale ore $\frac{3}{4}$ and Andover $\frac{1}{4}$. Both ores are magnetic oxide chiefly. For analysis of these ores see letter of Mr. Joseph C. Kent to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

| | | | | | Andover iron ores. | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---------|
| | | | | | No. 1. | No. 2. |
| Peroxide of iron | - | - | - | - | 70.72 | 76.97 |
| Insoluble silicious matters | - | - | - | - | 28.51 | 8.04 |
| Alumina | - | - | - | - | 1.14 | 1.78 |
| Carbonate of lime | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | 8.14 |
| Manganese | - | - | - | - | Traces. | Traces. |
| Carbonate of magnesia | - | - | - | - | ..... | 3.74 |

Mr. Kent, in the letter already referred to, gives the analyses of several ores from the same locality, in five of which the proportion of manganese present was much greater than shown above.

The letter of Mr. Mushet to the "Engineer," referred to in a previous portion of this report, did not come to hand in time to ascertain whether titanium was present in the Andover iron, or whether the acid existed in the ore. A new set of experiments are needed to determine this.

In connexion with Andover iron it was deemed necessary to examine a sample of bar iron forwarded by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., having this label attached, "Crude billet puddle from a broken screw-file after one year's immersion in salt water without appearance of oxidation. Made from Andover ore with one reheating, by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., and referred to in Major Anderson's letter of February 6, 1857."

By chemical analyses it yielded the following in 100 parts :

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Iron | - | - | - | - | 97.870 | |
| Graphite | - | - | - | - | ..... |  |
| Combined carbon | - | - | - | - | .042 | |
| Phosphorus | - | - | - | - | ..... |  |
| Sulphur | - | - | - | - | .007 | |
| Aluminum | - | - | - | - | ..... |  |
| Calcium | - | - | - | - | .004 | |
| Silicium | - | - | - | - | .007 | |
| Slag | - | - | - | - | .012 | |
| Manganese | - | - | - | - | 1.876 | Spec. gravity, 7.54 |
| Magnesia | - | - | - | - | Traces. | |
| Potash and soda | - | - | - | - | ..... |  |
| Loss | - | - | - | - | .082 | |
| | | | | | <hr/> 100.000 <hr/> | |

Comparing this sample with the analysis of the Andover lamellated iron previously given, it differs in the much smaller quantity of manganese and the corresponding increased amount of iron. The specific gravity is higher, however, than this alteration would justify, and this alteration must be due to the treatment which the bar received, partly by reheating, which always increases the density of irons, and partly by the additional rolling, condensing the superficial layers. Where this sample had been broken and bent over on itself the fibres were of a silvery whiteness and of a silky fineness.

The high specific gravity and the fine fibre are the prominent *physical* characters of this iron.

SECTION IV.

On the surface protection of iron.

CONTENTS.

Classification of causes of corrosion.

Porosity of iron.

Chemical composition.

Metallic coatings.

Varnishes.

Cements.

Hydrocarbon coating.

The amount of corrosion which the various irons undergo under diversified conditions has been already pointed out, and it has been indicated that the purity, density, homogeneity, and smooth surface of the metal exert great influence in resisting rusting. But even the presence of iron under these conditions would ultimately oxidize, and although it may not be pertinent in this report of experiments (whose object was to determine what are the conditions and characters of iron which have the greatest resisting power) to enter at large on the subject of the prevention of oxidation generally, yet, as regards this metal in particular, a slight notice of the means at present recommended may not be deemed out of place.

It is obvious that in many cases the quality of iron most suitable for durability may not be conveniently had, and that inferior qualities must be adopted. To render this poorer iron more durable and unchangeable is to render the use of iron more universal, and the employment of castings more general.

The oxidation of metallic iron, (whether bar or cast) as regards the substance itself, depends on two causes.

1. The porosity of the mass.

2. The impurity present in the sample.

It is unnecessary here to enter into all the proof of the porosity of iron; that even thick castings are porous is shown by the trial-tests to which the large street mains for water supply, by the depth to which the carbon penetrates into the inner surface of cast iron gas retorts, when the manufacture of gas has been carried on for some time, are subjected. M. Mauj, engineer, describes in the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées*, (1st ser., vol. 8,) the method of testing the mains in Paris in 1834, which consists in filling them with water and subjecting them to a pressure of ten atmospheres by a hydraulic press. Detailing the effect of this pressure, he states that frequently on applying the pressure a light oozing or sweating takes place through some of the pores of the metal. Whenever a *jet* occurs, no matter how weak it may be, the main is put aside; when it merely sweats the pipe is again submitted to a similar pressure after a few days interval, where it often happens that no further sweating occurs. This cessation the writer attributes to a light oxidation filling up the pores.

In preparing a smooth surface of either sheet metal or castings before being varnished, it is found admissible to cover the surface well with linseed oil and rub it in, and subsequently heat by baking or charring the oil, so that its superficial pores at least may be filled up.

The experiment on the Parisian mains teach us that oxidation may pass through several inches of iron, especially of castings, and that should such be placed in conditions where moist air or moisture can attack them they will inevitably oxidate, not merely superficially, but throughout the mass; it is obviously good practice to prevent this by coating the surface, not so much to prevent the metal from the approach of air and moisture to the mere surface, as to fill up the pores and prevent penetration to any considerable depth below the surface.

Mr. Mallet, in his 3d report to the British Association, divides the method of protecting the surface of iron into two classes: the first being the use of paints, varnishes, and thin sheets of metal, adherent to the surface; the second being the application of such means as develop electrical action and place the iron as the negative element. That talented physicist leaned toward the second class as affording the best protection, and indicated the nature of the alloy and the mode of application which he deemed most advisable. It was chiefly in the coating of ships' bottoms which he then recommended, a triple alloy of zinc, mercury, and potassium or sodium. I am not aware that practical success has attended its adoption, or if it has ever been extensively applied, but *à priori* reasoning would lead us to believe that the oxidation of an alkaline metal like sodium or potassium must take place rapidly in sea water, and must place the iron subsequently in a worse condition than before its application.

Where large samples of iron are not exposed—where it is merely bar, wire, or castings as pipes and rod, I am inclined to think that the first class of protectives would prove most efficient.

Of this class the metallic coating, when it is perfectly and thickly laid on, would appear to be most efficient. The objection to its use is, that the thin film of coating scales off, and the iron underneath then rusts faster than without any coating. This occurs even with zinc, which is electro-positive as regards iron, and should therefore protect the iron from oxidation; but in practice the *electrical* protection of zinc has been found worthless when the iron is under water, and its mechanical protection is very slight from the usual thinness of the zinc coat and its brittleness, which prevents its durability.

The difference between conditions of oxidizement in air and in saline solutions is shown by the use of zinc as a coating for iron. When exposed to atmospheric influences merely, galvanized iron suffers but little oxidation; but when exposed to a saline solution, as by immersion in sea water, zinc-coated iron corrodes somewhat less rapidly than uncoated iron does; but when organic matter is present, as in muddy waters, the corrosion is much greater than of unprotected iron.*

Copper possesses much more elasticity than zinc, and is capable, therefore, of adapting itself to the uneven and unequally expanding surfaces of iron. When under water or beneath the soil it is open to

* Mallet, 3d Report.

the objection that if the coating be detached at any point, there the corrosion of the iron goes on with rapidity, increased by the presence of the electro-negative copper; but when the coating is thick and not capable of detachment, this objection has no force. Several modes of laying on copper on iron have been described and patented, (in the United States.) The method of E. G. Pomeroy, which consists in cleansing the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then immersing it in a solution of alum previous to dipping it into a bath of melted copper, appears to furnish a close and pure coating of copper which may be of any thickness desired.

The coating of clean iron with paints appears to afford very little protection to the metal when exposed to sea water; the coating is soon removed by friction and oxidation, and the lead used in the paint acts injuriously by hastening oxidation. The list of varnishes comprise those of caoutchouc, copal, asphalt, mastic, turpentine, Stockholm gas tar, drying oil, wax and suet melted together, &c.; but not one of these remain any length of time (not even one year, says Mallet,) attached to the metal. The least efficacious are those which have oxide of lead as a base, which passed into a sulphuret.

The bituminous varnishes, as asphaltum, coal tar, &c., so much praised by Mr. Mallet, when laid on hot, have everything to recommend them. When required, paints are the means adapted for preservation.

In place of coal tar, which is a heterogeneous mixture of acids, bases, and neutral substances, either the native petroleum now so abundantly collected in Pennsylvania, or the artificial coal oils obtained by the distillation of coal, might be used. These substances have this advantage over vegetable oils, that they do not contain oxygen, nor have any tendency to oxidize, and on that account form one of the most eligible menstrua for a paint substance being applied. As they do not readily thicken or dry, it would be necessary to dissolve in the oil, by heat, a portion of asphaltum, sufficient being used so that when cool the whole will indurate. It should be applied quite hot, with a brush, and the surface of the metal should not be so reduced as to suddenly cool the varnish.

M. Minard supports the statement of Vicat about the value of mortar of quick lime, by the fact evinced on examining, in 1809, the foundations of the rope-yard of the port of Rochfort, built about the year 1680. The mortar in the interior of the masonry was as soft as if freshly prepared. It scarcely effervesced with acids, and had the caustic taste of quicklime. The iron work which it surrounded was perfectly free from oxidation, and had the grayish-blue tint of good sheet iron.

The practice of soaking the surface of cast iron and steel with linseed oil has, as stated, been found to be a good preventive against oxidation. In place of linseed oil, any of the coal oils, or even the residues after the distillation of coal oils, might be used as a substitute. These residues, which now command little price, are loaded with paraffine, and have so high a boiling point that when applied to metallic surfaces they adhere tenaciously to it when cold.

There is little doubt that the anti-oxidating influence of coal tar is due to the paraffine it contains. Paraffine itself is now a compara-

tively cheap article, and might be applied in various ways to the practice of iron surfaces. Small articles might be soaked in a bath of melted paraffine, which undergoes no change by exposure to air, no matter how prolonged. Larger articles might be coated with melted paraffine, and baked below 212° for a few days, to allow of the paraffine soaking into the pores of the metal. As paraffine has a low melting point, (about 110° Fahrenheit,) does not contain oxygen, and has no active affinity for oxygen or any other element, it deserves an extended use in this direction.

SECTION V.

Remarks and suggestions upon the experiments.

Considering the circumstances producing and accompanying oxidation, one might, without reflection, be led to believe that iron comport itself like other metals; and judging from the electrical relations of matter influencing chemical combination, by which less corrosion results where only one metal is concerned, that a pure metal would suffer less than an alloy—would thereby be led to overlook the true conditions of the case of iron.

For cast iron, incorrectly called iron, is a carbon compound, so also is steel, and bar iron alone approaches that character of a pure metal which might be contrasted with other metals, as copper, zinc, &c., which can be more readily obtained pure.

The result of this difference of composition between bar and cast iron is that they undergo oxidation in very different degrees under similar conditions, the difference being as great as occurs between any two metals of very different chemical characters.

Exposed to an imperfect conductor, as air and fresh water, the two varieties do not differ much; but when surrounded by a good conductor as a saline situation, the bar iron suffers most, because being really a metal, it becomes much more electrically positive than the salt in solution, the chemical action is carried on at its expense. Cast iron not being a metal, but a true salt, (a carbide) has different electrical relations, and when placed in saline solutions does not become to the same extent electrically positive with regard to the saline matter, and although it does finally undergo corrosion until it loses nearly all its iron, yet the rate of destruction is generally much slower than that of bar iron.

It should, therefore, be recollected that it is not always the strongest iron which will resist oxidation best; the iron well adapted for many structural purposes, on account of possessing the necessary strength or other quality, will often make a poor figure beside an iron inferior to it in that respect, because the latter could better resist the action of chemical forces tending to oxidate it. Iron intended for guns requires to possess one class of properties, for architectural purposes another, and for capability of endurance unaltered by chemical agents, yet a third class. It is fortunate that many of these qualities are found in the same metal, and hence the great and increasing value of iron.

“The properties of metals,” says Major Wade,* “which are most material in the manufacture of cannon, are tensile strength, hardness, and specific gravity;” now the latter is the only property of the three which is material in regard to the capability of the metal to resist oxidation; the experiments detailed lead to the belief that the qualities which an iron should possess to resist its tendency to form new combinations are high specific gravity, homogeneity of surface, and chemical purity; by the latter term is understood an uniform constitution; thus a cast iron of chemical purity is that where composition is wholly a tetracarburet of iron, without admixture of sulphides, phosphides, &c., while that of bar iron refers to the greatest amount of uncombined metal with a minimum of carbide and slag.

Exposed to air alone, bar iron appears to undergo oxidation less rapidly than castings, the same holds good of exposure to fresh water at ordinary temperatures. It is difficult at present to decide how much of this superiority of bar iron is due to chemical constitution, and how much to closeness of surface since the preservative influence of the latter is well known. This is the case with a few of the irons operated on, thus No. 104, (Elowah, Geo.) bar and casting acted very differently with sea water and warm fresh water; the cast iron suffering considerable corrosion and ranking low, while the specimen of bar resisted oxidation better than many irons made from similar ores, the difference being doubtless due to the greater closeness of the surface of the bar; an indifferent iron may be well rolled and made to assume a fine fibre, and thus mechanical treatment may be made to supply the place of chemical purity.

The frequent formation of tubercles in the water mains of cities led French chemists to recommend that the inside of the pipes should be coated; and the report by Messrs. Gueymard and Vicat, of experiments made at Grenoble in 1834-’35, and ’36, in order to prevent the deposit of tubercles on the inside of the water mains of that city, show that, of all coatings examined which belonged to the class of earthy substances, hydraulic cement was the most effectual, as it had been the most economical. The coating, to be uniform, must be two and a half millimetres thick. The mode of application consisted in closing one end of the pipe with the prepared mortar, and then pushing it along with a piston or rod, armed with a brush, until it reached the other end; the rod was then drawn back, when the brush swept the mortar back over the inside and placed it again as at the commencement. It was passed to and fro several times. A layer of finer mortar may be afterwards passed over the whole. It requires three or four days to harden.

Vicat asserts that so long as a mortar is in the pasty state, and until it becomes dry and hard, it possesses the property of preventing oxidation of iron. A mortar may remain naturally in this condition for more than one hundred years. Lime water has been found soft and in a quick state after five hundred years† by Alberti, and after eighty years by Johnst‡.

* Report of Experiments on Metals for Cannon. Published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1856.

† Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, vol. 12.

‡ Vicat in Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, vol. 5.

There is no experimental result to support the opinion that the excellence of bar iron in its power of resisting oxidation depends on its fibrous structure, or, in other words, in its purity. Bar iron has been shown by these experiments (as, indeed, had been shown previously by Mallet,) to suffer more by corrosion in saline solutions than cast iron; but as bar iron is a much nearer approach to pure metallic iron than castings, it is evident that the purity of a metal is no safeguard against oxidation. It is the nature of the surface which appears to determine the greater or less amount of corrosion. Where it is close, dense, and uniform in structural character, and this is accompanied by a high specific gravity, then the corrosion will be at a minimum in bar iron.

Where conditions of surface are the same, or where they are of the kind most favorable to resist, then oxidation occurs most rapidly in those irons which possess metallic combinations capable of acting as halogens to the iron present; and reviewing the action of the various irons examined, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. Ores containing manganese produce least oxidizable iron.
2. Ores containing magneticoxide produce iron not easily oxidizable.
3. An iron containing S. and P. is liable to oxidize.
4. An iron containing free carbon very liable to oxidize.
5. The difference between hot and cold blast iron not apparent.
6. The presence of siliceum not objectionable, the silicide of iron appearing to resist oxidation as well as the carbide; but when this element exists as silicic acid in the form of slag, the latter acts very injuriously, by loosening out and leaving cavities in which corrosion is set up.

From the comportment of iron referred to throughout this report, the following indications for the practical employment of this metal have been deduced:

1. For submarine purposes castings are preferable, where a manganese iron of density is not attainable.

Where immersion is under fresh water, there appears no superiority arising from chemical composition; a homogeneous surface is the chief necessity.

2. In all irons immersed it appears desirable that the surfaces should be protected by coatings. Two varieties of iron, (as cast and bar,) or even separate makes of iron, ought not to be placed in contact in subaqueous structures.

3. Where rods or pillars of bar or castings are required to be sunk under ground or deep in wood-work, it will be advantageous to have a packing of mortar or lime paste immediately in contact with and surrounding the metal, and in no case should iron work be enclosed in hollow chambers of masonry.

In many cases, while samples of cast and bar iron were forwarded by the manufacturer, yet the two samples were not produced from the same ore, and hence, although useful so far as an experiment on either bar or casting was concerned, yet it prevented any comparison being made as to the comparative rates of oxidation of different characters of iron made out of the same ores. Indeed, to enable this question (as also many others) to be truthfully decided there would require to

be samples of cast or wrought irons made with special reference to the object in view.

It is not thought that these experiments conclusively prove any one circumstance connected with the comportment of iron; safe conclusions cannot be drawn from one single series of experiments, especially in an inquiry where so many conditions have to be observed, one and not the least important of which is *time*. It is only upon repeated experiment, protracted over a number of years, that results truly reliable can be obtained.

It is to be regretted that Congress did not make a more liberal appropriation, whereby continuous attention could be devoted to the experiments, and by which means a more suitable collection of samples might be obtained for experiment. Indeed, this report, short and necessarily imperfect, demands that this subject be again examined, both upon the results obtained as herein shown, as well to verify as to determine how far electrical action aids or controls corrosion—whether that action arise from chemical impurity or from external sources.

The application of the microscope to ascertain the mechanical state of aggregation of the metal and the various forms in which free carbon presents itself in castings, has not been pursued to any great extent or with any decided success, as hitherto, yet it is believed that much information is to be derived from such an investigation, and facilities should be afforded as by a renewed appropriation for that purpose.

The electrical relations of bar and cast iron towards other metals in weak saline solutions, as fresh and salt water, has not been studied extensively; at the same time these are the conditions in which structural requirements place iron very frequently. This subject, also, would require a large series of experiments for elucidation.

SECTION VI.

CONTENTS.

Table 1.—Tabular result of action of fresh water on cast iron at 110° Fahrenheit.

Table 2.—Tabular result of action of fresh water on bar iron at 110° Fahrenheit.

Table 3.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Table 4.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Table 5.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Table 6.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Tables 7 to 12.—Synoptical view of the nature and locality of the various samples of iron forwarded, and of the several circumstances connected with the manufacture.

APPENDIX.

Extract of letters of Messrs. Detmold, Kent, Wade, and Cooper, Hewit & Co.

TABLE 1.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

| Number of specimen. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after experiment, in grains. | Loss by corrosion. | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Total loss. | Loss per square inch. |
| 1..... | 119. | 118.974 | .026 | .013 |
| 7..... | 117.8 | 117.786 | .014 | .007 |
| 11..... | 118.8 | 118.778 | .022 | .011 |
| 12..... | 120. | 119.977 | .023 | .011 |
| 19..... | 121. | 120.985 | .015 | .007 |
| 21..... | 121. | 120.986 | .014 | .007 |
| 23..... | 118.6 | 118.463 | .037 | .018 |
| 26..... | 115.6 | 115.521 | .079 | .039 |
| 31..... | 116.7 | 116.630 | .070 | .035 |
| 32..... | 114.8 | 114.728 | .072 | .036 |
| 35..... | 114. | 113.960 | .040 | .020 |
| 37..... | 117.8 | 117.721 | .079 | .039 |
| 39..... | 119. | 118.941 | .059 | .029 |
| 63..... | 121. | 120.960 | .040 | .020 |
| 90..... | 115.6 | 115.550 | .050 | .025 |
| 104..... | 118. | 117.950 | .050 | .025 |
| 107..... | 124.5 | 124.460 | .040 | .020 |

TABLE 2.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

| No. of specimen. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after exposure, in grains. | Loss by corrosion. | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Total loss. | Loss per sq. inch in grains. |
| 1..... | 120. | 119.972 | .028 | .014 |
| 6..... | 118. | 117.974 | .026 | .013 |
| 7..... | 118. | 117.960 | .040 | .020 |
| 11..... | 119. | 118.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 18..... | 118. | 117.958 | .032 | .016 |
| 19..... | 119.6 | 119.571 | .029 | .014 |
| 20..... | 215. | 213.580 | 1.420 | .010 |
| 21..... | 120.5 | 120.460 | .040 | .020 |
| 22..... | 119. | 118.969 | .031 | .015 |
| 24..... | 118.6 | 118.574 | .026 | .013 |
| 25..... | 117.5 | 117.478 | .022 | .011 |
| 26..... | 117.4 | 117.381 | .019 | .009 |
| 28..... | 118. | 117.983 | .017 | .008 |
| 29..... | 118. | 117.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 31..... | 119.4 | 119.384 | .016 | .008 |
| 35..... | 120.2 | 120.170 | .030 | .015 |
| 37..... | 118.6 | 118.560 | .040 | .020 |
| 39..... | 118.5 | 118.466 | .034 | .017 |
| 42..... | 119.8 | 119.764 | .036 | .018 |
| 52..... | 118.4 | 118.366 | .034 | .017 |
| 53..... | 119. | 118.958 | .042 | .021 |

TABLE 2—Continued.

| Number of specimen. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after exposure, in grains. | Loss by corrosion. | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Total loss. | Loss per sq. inch in grains. |
| 54..... | 120. | 119.965 | .035 | .017 |
| 55..... | 118. | 117.975 | .025 | .012 |
| 56..... | 117.4 | 117.365 | .035 | .017 |
| 59..... | 118. | 117.970 | .030 | .015 |
| 68..... | 118.2 | 118.180 | .020 | .010 |
| 69..... | 118. | 117.977 | .023 | .011 |
| 73..... | 117. | 116.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 74..... | 117.3 | 117.265 | .035 | .017 |
| 75..... | 118. | 117.972 | .028 | .014 |
| 76..... | 116.8 | 116.776 | .024 | .012 |
| 77..... | 115. | 114.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 78..... | 116. | 115.979 | .021 | .010 |
| 92..... | 117. | 116.971 | .029 | .014 |
| 95..... | 121. | 120.981 | .019 | .009 |
| 96..... | 119.4 | 119.364 | .036 | .018 |
| 104..... | 121.5 | 121.469 | .031 | .015 |

TABLE 3.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

| Number of sample. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after exposure. | Total loss by corrosion. | Loss per square inch. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1..... | 118.7 | 118.670 | .030 | .015 |
| 7..... | 118. | 117.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 11..... | 118.4 | 118.280 | .120 | .060 |
| 12..... | 119. | 118.840 | .160 | .080 |
| 19..... | 121. | 120.980 | .020 | .010 |
| 21..... | 120.02 | 119.990 | .030 | .015 |
| 23..... | 118. | 117.870 | .130 | .065 |
| 26..... | 115.9 | 115.720 | .180 | .090 |
| 31..... | 116. | 115.850 | .150 | .075 |
| 32..... | 114.6 | 114.440 | .160 | .080 |
| 35..... | 114. | 113.790 | .210 | .105 |
| 37..... | 117.6 | 117.370 | .230 | .115 |
| 39..... | 118.18 | 118.100 | .080 | .040 |
| 63..... | 125.5 | 125.260 | .240 | .120 |
| 90..... | 115. | 114.830 | .170 | .085 |
| 104..... | 117. | 116.770 | .230 | .115 |
| 107..... | 128.6 | 128.370 | .230 | .165 |

TABLE 4.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

| Number of sample. | Weight of specimen, in grains | Weight after experiment. | Total loss by corrosion. | Loss per square inch. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1..... | 119. | 118.970 | .030 | .015 |
| 6..... | 117. | 116.930 | .070 | .035 |
| 7..... | 118.6 | 118.580 | .020 | .010 |
| 11..... | 119.4 | 119.360 | .040 | .020 |
| 18..... | 117.4 | 117.340 | .060 | .030 |
| 19..... | 120. | 119.930 | .070 | .035 |
| 20..... | 280. | 279.955 | .045 | .022 |
| 21..... | 121. | 120.970 | .030 | .015 |
| 22..... | 119.2 | 119.160 | .040 | .020 |
| 24..... | 118.5 | 118.430 | .070 | .035 |
| 25..... | 117.6 | 117.530 | .070 | .035 |
| 26..... | 117.8 | 117.700 | .100 | .050 |
| 28..... | 118. | | | |
| 29..... | 118.2 | 118.130 | .070 | .035 |
| 31..... | 118.9 | 118.830 | .070 | .035 |
| 35..... | 120. | 119.800 | .200 | .100 |
| 37..... | 119. | 118.780 | .220 | .110 |
| 39..... | 118.5 | 118.320 | .180 | .090 |
| 42..... | 121. | 120.720 | .280 | .140 |
| 52..... | 120.4 | 120.110 | .290 | .145 |
| 53..... | 119. | 118.740 | .260 | .130 |
| 54..... | 119.3 | 119.050 | .250 | .125 |
| 55..... | 119.2 | 118.970 | .230 | .165 |
| 56..... | 118.9 | 118.680 | .220 | .110 |
| 59..... | 119. | 118.840 | .160 | .080 |
| 68..... | 117.7 | 117.670 | .030 | .015 |
| 69..... | 118. | 117.950 | .050 | .025 |
| 73..... | 116. | 115.860 | .140 | .070 |
| 74..... | 116.6 | 116.470 | .130 | .065 |
| 75..... | 117.2 | 117.080 | .120 | .060 |
| 76..... | 115. | 114.890 | .110 | .55 |
| 77..... | 113. | 112.900 | .100 | .50 |
| 78..... | 114. | 113.910 | .090 | .045 |
| 92..... | 118. | 117.940 | .060 | .030 |
| 95..... | 121. | 120.960 | .040 | .020 |
| 96..... | 118.6 | 118.370 | .230 | .115 |
| 104..... | 120. | 119.743 | .257 | .128 |

TABLE 5.

Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

| Number of specimen. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after experiment, in grains. | Loss by corrosion, in grains. | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Total. | Per square inch. |
| 1..... | 118.7 | 118.04 | .66 | .330 |
| 7..... | 118. | 117.51 | .49 | .245 |
| 11..... | 118.4 | 117.89 | .51 | .255 |
| 12..... | 119. | 118.24 | .76 | .380 |
| 19..... | 121. | 120.45 | .55 | .275 |

TABLE 5—Continued.

| Number of specimen. | Weight of specimen, in grains. | Weight after experiment, in grains. | Loss by corrosion, in grains. | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Total. | Per square inch. |
| 21..... | 120. 02 | 119. 61 | . 41 | . 205 |
| 23..... | 118. | 117. 21 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 26..... | 115. 9 | 115. 16 | . 74 | . 370 |
| 31..... | 116. | 115. 23 | . 77 | . 385 |
| 32..... | 114. 6 | 113. 81 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 35..... | 114. | 113. 11 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 37..... | 117. 6 | 116. 28 | 1. 38 | . 690 |
| 39..... | 118. 18 | 116. 81 | 1. 37 | . 685 |
| 63..... | 125. 5 | 124. 77 | . 73 | . 365 |
| 90..... | 115. | 114. 31 | . 69 | . 345 |
| 104..... | 117. | 116. 49 | . 51 | . 225 |
| 107..... | 128. 6 | 128. 0 | . 60 | . 300 |

TABLE 6.

Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|------|-------|
| 1..... | 119. | 118. 60 | . 40 | . 200 |
| 6..... | 117. | 116. 51 | . 49 | . 245 |
| 7..... | 118. 6 | 118. 21 | . 39 | . 195 |
| 11..... | 119. 4 | 119. 03 | . 37 | . 135 |
| 18..... | 117. 4 | 117. | . 40 | . 200 |
| 19..... | 120. | 119. 74 | . 26 | . 130 |
| 20..... | 120. | 119. 77 | . 23 | . 115 |
| 21..... | 121. | 120. 77 | . 23 | . 115 |
| 22..... | 119. 2 | 118. 58 | . 62 | . 310 |
| 24..... | 118. 5 | 118. 18 | . 32 | . 160 |
| 25..... | 117. 6 | 117. 10 | . 50 | . 250 |
| 26..... | 117. 8 | 117. 19 | . 61 | . 305 |
| 28..... | 118. | 117. 27 | . 73 | . 365 |
| 29..... | 118. 2 | 117. 54 | . 66 | . 330 |
| 31..... | 118. 9 | 118. 25 | . 75 | . 375 |
| 35..... | 120. | 119. 16 | . 84 | . 420 |
| 37..... | 119. | 118. 21 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 39..... | 118. 5 | 117. 91 | . 59 | . 295 |
| 42..... | 121. 3 | 120. 84 | . 46 | . 230 |
| 52..... | 120. 4 | 120. | . 40 | . 200 |
| 53..... | 119. | 118. 21 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 54..... | 119. 3 | 118. 64 | . 66 | . 330 |
| 55..... | 119. 2 | 118. 66 | . 60 | . 300 |
| 56..... | 118. 9 | 119. 20 | . 70 | . 350 |
| 59..... | 119. | 118. 25 | . 75 | . 375 |
| 68..... | 117. 7 | 117. | . 70 | . 350 |
| 69..... | 118. | 117. 21 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 73..... | 116. | 115. 19 | . 81 | . 405 |
| 74..... | 116. 6 | 115. 87 | . 73 | . 365 |
| 75..... | 117. 2 | 116. 50 | . 70 | . 350 |
| 76..... | 115. | 114. 15 | . 85 | . 420 |
| 77..... | 113. | 112. 22 | . 78 | . 390 |
| 78..... | 114. | 113. 18 | . 86 | . 430 |
| 92..... | 118. | 117. 54 | . 46 | . 230 |
| 95..... | 121. | 120. 31 | . 69 | . 345 |
| 96..... | 118. 6 | 117. 81 | . 79 | . 395 |
| 104..... | 119. | 118. 19 | . 81 | . 405 |

APPENDIX.

- No. 1. Extract of letter from C. E. Detmold, esq.
- No. 2. Extract of letter from Major W. Wade.
- No. 3. Extract of letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq.
- No. 4. Extract of letter from Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

No. 1.

Extract from letter of C. E. Detmold, esq., to Henry Atkins, esq., president of New Jersey Zinc Company.

The peculiar characteristics of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company are not only its remarkable structure and color, but its chemical constitution, which shows that it has absorbed the *maximum amount of carbon, chemically combined*, with which iron will combine; for, according to Karsten and other eminent metallurgists, "the combination of carbon with iron attains its maximum, or the point of saturation of iron with carbon, beyond which there is no further absorption, is reached when the iron has been combined with from 5.25 to 5.75 per centum of carbon. This is found only in the most perfect specular iron."—(*Karsten Met. of Iron*, 3d ed., vol. 1, p. 383, 158.)

Scheuer gives the contents of carbon in specular iron as varying from 5.10 to 5.80 per centum, and says that it is "that iron which has saturated itself entirely in the blast furnace process with carbon, without having at the same time taken up any notable quantities of other substances."—(*Scheuer, Chemical Principles of Metallurgy*, 1853, vol. 2, p. 51.)

The analysis of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company shows it to contain 5.48 per centum of carbon, a mean, therefore, of the maximum determined by Karsten and Scheuer. Now, it is a perfectly ascertained fact that *the tendency of iron to oxidize is precisely in inverse ratio to its contents of chemically combined carbon*; in other words, the more carbon the iron contains, chemically combined, the less easily is it attacked by rust, "while iron with lamellar fraction (specular iron) is scarcely at all subject to rusting, and all other white iron is less subject to this alteration of its surface than either steel or gray iron."—(*Karsten*, vol. 1, p. 367, 149.)

"White iron rusts much less easily than gray, and this again much less than bar iron, provided the gray iron does not contain any notable quantity of sulphur. Specular iron resists oxidation extraordinarily long." Again: "The white pig iron is, or, in other words, the more chemically combined carbon it contains the less easily is it attacked by dilute acids. At the ordinary temperature specular iron is not acted upon by sufficiently dilute muriatic or sulphuric acids until after several weeks' immersion."—(*Scheuer*, vol. 1, p. 565.)

Valerins, in his Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Pig Iron, says, (p. 33,) "while iron resists oxidation by moisture

remarkably well, the same with mottled iron, as is demonstrated by the perfect preservation of cast iron cannon constantly exposed to atmospheric changes; but gray irons rust the more readily in proportion to their porosity. The English guns, made of mottled iron, and left at St. Sebastian, in Spain, after the siege of 1813, remained there in battery on the sea-shore, without the least covering of paint. In 1824 they exhibited not the least sign of damage by rust. One piece, the trunnions of which had been knocked off, had been abandoned on the beach, where it was submerged at every tide; notwithstanding this circumstance, so powerfully calculated to favor oxidation, this gun had not been much more affected by it than the others. But it was very different with the *Spanish* guns, which were cast of *gray iron*. The rust had eaten deep into them, and was flaking off in thick scales."

All the above demonstrates that the two qualities in iron essential to enable it to resist oxidation, namely, maximum proportion of carbon chemically combined and density, are possessed in a most eminent degree by the iron manufactured by the New Jersey Zinc Company. But here it is proper to state that this iron, by itself, is not suitable for castings. It is chiefly employed for conversion into bar iron, and is largely employed by the Troy Iron and Nail Works, Troy, New York; the Pembroke Iron-works, Maine, and the Greenwich Iron-works, Connecticut, for mixing with other inferior irons; the quality of which is greatly improved by the admixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the New Jersey Zinc Company's iron. It is used to a large extent for the manufacture of boiler rivets, wire, and the finest qualities of bar iron.

Experiments, however, have been made at the foundry of Mr. Alger, in Boston, for mixing the New Jersey Zinc Company's pig iron with other irons of inferior quality, for the purpose of castings; and the results have shown most conclusively that such a mixture produced castings of much greater strength and density; and, applied in the way as an admixture to other pig irons in castings, there cannot be a doubt that the specular iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company will communicate its valuable qualities of resisting oxidation and density to other irons of inferior grade, just in proportion to the quantity of admixture.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. DETMOLD.

NEW YORK, *December 22, 1857.*

No. 2.

Extract from letter of Major W. Wade to Charles Knap, esq.

PITTSBURG, *September 9, 1857.*

DEAR SIR: I see in the *Intelligencer* of the 4th instant a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting iron masters to send to him samples of iron, with a view to their being tested, in order to ascer-

tain the susceptibility of different kinds of iron to corrosion, or their capacity to resist the corrosion of oxygen.

This is a very important matter, and I am glad to see that the government is undertaking the investigation of it. * * *

With regard to the corrosibility of *cast* iron, I suppose it may be influenced, not only by the character of the ores from which it is made, but in a higher degree by the processes of treating the ores in the smelting furnaces, and in a much higher degree by the treatment which the crude pig iron may afterwards receive in the foundry.

I have never made any experiments with a special view to this matter, but casual observations have led me to believe that all the varieties of corrosibility in cast iron, from an extreme susceptibility to a maximum resisting power, may be obtained from the same uniform parcel of pig iron by different methods of melting, casting, and cooling it in the foundry. The manner of *cooling* it will, of itself, materially affect its capacity to resist corrosion.

Again: much will depend upon the kind of surface which is exposed to corrosion, whether it be the original natural surface which is formed in the mould, or whether that be removed, and another interior surface be exposed.

There is a wide difference in the susceptibility of these kinds of surfaces. Wrought iron may be similarly affected by a different treatment in the processes of manufacture, but with this material I am less acquainted.

Now, in order to accomplish the objects proposed by the Secretary, by obtaining results which shall be reliable and complete, all these particulars, with others, should be known and specified in the report of the experiments. All the plans for conducting the operations, including the collection of samples, should be arranged accordingly; and they should, I think, be made to include both cast and wrought iron.

It appears from the letter that the Secretary contemplates the collection of statistics concerning the history, position, and capacity of all the ore deposits and iron-works of the country, and of the quantity, description, and prices of their products.

It would greatly facilitate the collection of the information desired, and also the arrangement of the results of the experiments in the final report of them, if all the particulars needed were named, classified, and explained, in printed blank forms, to be filled up by the contributors.

As the purposes contemplated by these experiments are of such high importance, all who are engaged in the production or manufacture of iron in the United States should contribute all in their power to promote the successful prosecution of them. * * * *

Time is a very important element in investigations of this kind, and it appears to me that the experiments should be continued for several years, with the same samples, in order to be completed.

Yours very truly,

W. WADE.

No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq., to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., January 17, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I find, on referring to our books, that we sent in 1854 to Van Cleve, McKean & Co. two kinds of iron—one made from pure Andover ore, and one from equal proportions of Andover and Roseville ores; it is supposed that the iron you allude to was cast from those lots of iron.

On receiving the small specimens from Mr. Hewitt, I decided at once, and unhesitatingly, that it was made from Andover ore; the peculiar characteristics of Andover iron were plainly visible, these are a striated appearance in the grain of the iron, the striae sometimes radiating from a centre, and overlapping each other in a lamellated form, exposing brilliant faces. In eight years' close observation of the grain, fracture, color, and general physical properties of cast iron, I have remarked the above properties in Andover iron only, and so familiar have they become that, on one occasion when our iron was mixed with that of another establishment, I was enabled to separate it by those tests alone. I will, however, observe that an examination under a magnifier of the specimens strengthened the decision, and the chemical examination which I also made confirmed it by the detection of a notable quantity of manganese combined with the iron.

You will naturally inquire why the Andover ore should make iron differing in its properties from that made from other ores. Passing by the historical reputation of this ore for making steel in the period of our revolution, I shall dwell only on what our own experience has been.

We commenced using it in the year 1849, and found that the iron produced from it possessed unusual properties; the pig iron was highly lamellated, the crystals sometimes measuring several inches across their faces; the bar iron made from it possessed great strength. The pig iron has been puddled with anthracite coal, and then drawn down to No. 36 wire.

These facts early awakened my interest, and, desirous of discovering all the constituents of the ore, I made careful and extensive analyses of all the different varieties from the Andover mines. Among these I subjoin the following:

| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. | No. 7. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Peroxide of iron | - 90 | 70 | 30 | ... | 61 | 70 | 40 |
| Protoxide of iron | - ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oxide manganese | - 3 | 10 | ... | 34 | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| Carb. lime | - ... | 12 | 35 | ... | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Silica | - 6 | 6 | 30 | 33 | 10 | 8 | 30 |
| Alumina | - ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Oxide zinc | - ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Magnesia | - ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Carbonic acid | - ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lime | - ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | = | = | = | = | = | = | = |

In addition to the above principal ores, a great number of minerals occur in the mines; and the mineral variously denominated "silicate of manganese," "carbo-silicate of manganese," "manganese spar," "photozite," and "rhodenite," and containing variable proportions of spaltic iron ore, abounds in Andover ores.

These minerals occur also in the celebrated Swedish, Siberian, and Russian ore beds, which furnish the finest iron in Europe.

I have demonstrated, by a great number of experiments, that the large proportion of manganese in these ores determines the peculiar character of the iron.

That the Andover iron possesses the property of resisting oxidation to a remarkable degree, when placed in contact with salt water, I proved by the following experiment:

In a strong solution of chloride of sodium I immersed two pieces of pig iron—one made from Andover, the other from an ordinary iron ore—and kept them immersed for thirty days. On withdrawing them, the Andover iron was free from rust and unattacked by the saline solution, but the ordinary iron was covered with a thick coating of oxide.

The iron made from Andover ores possesses great strength, not only in the pig, but also when worked into wrought iron, and in the latter state its other good qualities—extreme ductility, malleability, and tenacity—have long been a subject of comment.

The analyses above given show the large proportion of manganese in the Andover ores. I now propose to examine the influence of this mineral on the iron.

Ordinary cast iron is contaminated by the presence of sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium.

The affinity of sulphur for iron is so great that it cannot be prevented from combining when it is present in the furnace.

Silicic acid and the phosphates are reduced only at a high temperature. It is evident, then, that, to produce good iron in the blast furnace, the ores and coal must be free from sulphur, and the ores reduced at a low temperature, to avoid the reduction of silicic acid and the phosphates, and thus prevent them from uniting with the iron.

The silicate of manganese is the most fusible material we have among our furnace fluxes. The great affinity of manganese for carbon, and the favorable conditions which it produces in the blast furnace for the reduction and carburition of the iron at a low temperature, render it of inestimable value in the metallurgy of iron.

The product of manganesian iron ores worked in blast furnaces is usually a peculiar iron known as lamellated iron, (*fonte blanche lamelleuse*), which I have before described.

This iron always contains a large percentage of carbon, and in a great number of examinations I have never yet failed to find manganese combined with it. It may be regarded as pure carburet of iron, in which the carbon is combined with the iron in the highest proportion in which the former combines with the latter in metallurgical operations.

From the above observations we shall expect to find this iron free from the evil influence of phosphorus and silicium; and the following

analyses, made by eminent European chemists, prove that the purest iron is that made from manganesian ores :

| | Iron. | Carbon. | Sulphur. | Phosphorus. | Silicium. | Manganese. |
|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| No. 1..... | 89.718..... | 5.14..... | 0.002..... | 0 08..... | 0 56..... | 4 50 |
| No. 2.... | 89.80 | 5.41..... | Trace..... | Trace..... | 0.37..... | 4.24 |
| No 3..... | 89.63 | 3.82..... | 0.05 | 0.05..... | 0 17.... | 6 95 |

The above analyses are of iron made from manganesian ores. In the analyses by the same chemists of iron made from other ores the contents—sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium—are almost invariably higher.

With the foregoing facts for a basis, I am convinced that the iron which has so well resisted oxidation on exposure to salt water is a product of manganesian ores.

We are aware that specimens of iron exposed for a great number of years in the sea have been found completely decomposed, with the exception of a small portion of carburet of iron, which has resisted decomposition.

The iron I would make, therefore, to resist oxidation would be a true carburet of iron, comparatively free from all impurities, of great density, and of such fluidity as to enable it to run smoothly into any form without exhibiting points, depressions, air-bubbles, or roughness of any kind.

I do not think that the actual presence of manganese in the iron itself is indispensable to this end. I regard its office as that of an efficient aid in the furnace to afford the requisite conditions for the production of this peculiar quality of iron; nor will it invariably produce these conditions without great care on the part of the iron-master, for, though it will enable him to smelt the ores at a low temperature, and consequently produce the iron free from some of the worst impurities, it will not prevent him from raising the temperature to a point incompatible with this end. The agent is effective only if properly managed.

It is inconceivable that iron contaminated with sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium, should withstand the action of salt water. The great affinity of these substances for oxygen must cause a rapid decomposition of the iron which contains them.

Berthier gives the following analysis of an iron made in France :

| Iron. | Carbon. | Sulphur. | Phosphorus. | Silicium. |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 91.90..... | 1.40..... | 0.30..... | 2.30..... | 4.10 |

Here we have an iron which, in accordance with my theory, should prove extremely oxidizable on exposure; and Berthier, without aducing any cause, remarks of it that it suffered oxidation with extreme rapidity when exposed to a moist air.

I have recently made a great number of assays with different ores, and find that the iron made from manganesian ores contains variable proportions of manganese in combination with the iron. The specimens have a high specific gravity, which increases with the proportion of manganese combined; the lowest specific gravity was 7.40, and the highest 7.60.

You will draw the inference from the remarks I have made that the iron best adapted to resist oxidation is a carburet of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close-grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganesian ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace. With these conditions all fulfilled, I have no doubt we shall arrive at the desired result; and I shall feel proud to have thrown any light upon the subject you are so worthily investigating.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH C. KENT.

Major ROBERT ANDERSON, *U. S. Army.*

No. 4.

NEW YORK, *December 9, 1857.*

SIR: In answer to your circular of August last, we have forwarded, on behalf of the Trenton Iron Company, for whom we act as agents, samples of ore, pig iron and wrought iron, representing the materials used in our works in the manufacture of the varied articles which we produce. Our apology for the delay is to be found in the desire to furnish the department with reliable specimens, so that the results arrived at may be achieved with certainty and success. One box is forwarded from Trenton direct, and the other we send from New York.

We have to state that our experience goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores, has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point. The "ring" of iron in the New York box is made from the "Andover" ore, which contains both zinc and manganese, and it is recommended that a careful test be made with this specimen.

We now proceed to furnish other information demanded in the circular in some detail, premising that all the works and property of the company are in the State of New Jersey, and at points in direct communication by canal and railroad with New York and Philadelphia.

The Trenton Iron Company was organized in 1847 by virtue of a charter granted by the State of New Jersey. The design of the projectors was to erect a complete establishment for the manufacture of iron from the ore into pig, and the various forms of bar iron. To do this are necessary, 1st, ore; 2d, blast furnaces; 3d, puddling and rolling mills; and no establishment can be considered complete unless these three departments of the business are suitably adapted each to the other, and on a scale sufficiently large to insure economy of management and manufacture. The Trenton Iron Company are now the proprietors of such an establishment, adequate in all its parts for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of *wrought* iron per annum. Professor Wilson, the industrial commissioner of Great Britain to this country in connexion with the World's Fair, remarks, in his report to the British Parliament: "In New Jersey the largest works are at Trenton,

belonging to the Trenton Iron Company. This may be looked upon as the leading establishment of the United States, not only in regard to its production, but also in regard to its working arrangements. About 20,000 tons of iron are consumed annually in the production of rails, chairs, and wire. The latter forms an important portion of their trade."

It being unnecessary to add any general remarks as to the efficiency of the works to such testimony borne by the most competent authority after a thorough examination of the various establishments for the production of iron in this country, we proceed at once to describe the property in the natural order above indicated.

1. ORE LANDS.

The main reliance heretofore of the company for ore has been the Andover mines, in the county of Sussex, seven miles from the Morris canal, with which they are connected by the Sussex railroad, now in full operation, transporting several hundreds of tons of ore per day. Thence by canal to the furnaces is 32 miles. The company own about one hundred acres of land in fee, and the mine rights are nearly one hundred acres more, covering the line of the vein for more than a mile. No ore of similar character has ever been found off the company's land. The mine was wrought long before the revolution, its products being chiefly exported to England; and during the war of independence the continental army was entirely supplied with iron and steel from the old Andover works. After the revolution they remained unwrought until reopened by this company, who have removed and smelted 150,000 tons of the ore with extraordinary success. The deposit was so extensive as to excite doubts as to the regularity of the vein, but the mining operations of the present year have shown the certainty of the vein as well as its abundant richness. The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in the country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mined, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. In this connexion, Professor Wilson remarks: "At the establishment of the Trenton Iron Company, at Easton, I found three large furnaces in operation, two of them having a diameter of 20 feet, and one recently erected with a diameter of 22 feet, giving an average production of from 500 to 600 tons per week. In looking over the working returns of the furnaces, all of which were most liberally exposed to me by the managing partner, I found some extraordinary runs, amounting to upwards of 240 tons per week from the 20 feet furnace, and continuing at that rate for several weeks together."

"The Andover (New Jersey) ores (magnetic oxide) which are largely used by this company, have been long celebrated for the superior quality of the iron they produce."

From the presence of zinc and manganese in these ores, it is believed that the iron made from them will be found less oxidizable than any other samples submitted by this company.

The cost to the company of the Andover mines—real estate, houses, shops, adits, shafts, and mine drafts—is \$9,629 93. The cost of the ore delivered at the furnaces is as follows:

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| Mining and transportation to canal..... | \$2 00 | per ton. |
| Tolls on canal..... | 32 | " |
| Freight on canal, average..... | 28 | " |
| | <hr/> | |
| Cost of blast furnace..... | 2 60 | " |
| | <hr/> | |

About two and a quarter tons make one ton of iron.

ROSEVILLE MINES.

These mines are situated about three and a half miles from the Andover mines, and about five miles from the canal. A branch on a descending grade of four miles in length will connect them with the Sussex railroad. The company own the mines and about five hundred acres of land in fee. The mine rights extend over about three hundred acres more. The company have worked these mines for eight years to a moderate extent. The iron made from this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. These mines and the lands and houses cost \$23,375. The quantity of ore is exceedingly great, and the company are only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal. The average cost is as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Mining and carting..... | \$1 40 | per ton. |
| Tolls and freight to furnaces..... | 60 | " |
| | <hr/> | |
| Cost at furnaces..... | 2 00 | " |
| | <hr/> | |

Three tons are required to make a ton of iron.

RINGWOOD ESTATE.

Long before the revolution a company was formed in England whose leading object was the manufacture of iron in the American colonies. This company, known as "The London Company," with unlimited resources, and after a careful preliminary examination in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, resolved to place its works at Ringwood, in the State of New Jersey. Here land was bought, roads made, mines opened, blast furnaces erected, stores, grist and saw mills started, and, in fact, a colony established. The products were forwarded to the owners in London, and the works thrived until the revolution stopped their operations. After the close of that struggle the property passed into the hands of the late Martin J. Ryerson, esq., of Pompton, who realized from it the largest fortune that was ever made in the iron business in New Jersey. This company purchased it of his descendants, under the pressure of sheriff's sale, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The estate consists of

about eleven thousand acres of land, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, and twenty-five miles from Piermont, on the Hudson river. The Erie railroad passes within three miles of the tract, and the navigable Pompton feeder of the Morris canal is distant about eight miles from the lower line of the estate, which covers in all about seventeen square miles of surface. It has mines almost without number, and the quantity of ore may be regarded as literally inexhaustible. The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State. There are two forges on the estate driven by water power, and sites for many more, or for other works. There is a saw mill, and houses scattered over the property sufficient to provide for the workmen. It is traversed by roads made by the old London Company, who have also exposed many of the mines, from which it is estimated 500,000 tons of ore have been removed, scarcely doing more than fairly to expose the deposits to view. There are 2,000 acres of farm land of various grades of quality, and the balance of the tract is covered with a heavy growth of timber, by converting which into charcoal the company are enabled to turn out a very superior iron for wire, and to furnish to their wire mill a full supply of raw material. A large sample of this iron in the bloom is sent, so that the relative oxidizing properties of charcoal iron may be ascertained.

The "Ringwood" ore has been thoroughly tested at the company's furnaces. It works admirably, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. With the railroad constructed, the cost of the ore at the furnaces will be as follows :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Mining | - | - | - | - | \$1 00 |
| Railroad to canal | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Tolls on Morris canal | - | - | - | - | 45 |
| Freight | - | - | - | - | 60 |
| Cost of furnaces | | | | | <u>2 30</u> |

One ton and a half of this ore has been found to make a ton of iron. A comparison with the Andover and Roseville ores required to make a ton of pig iron at our furnaces shows the following results :

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons Andover, at \$2 60 | - | - | - | \$5 85 |
| 3 tons Roseville, at \$2 | - | - | - | 6 00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons Ringwood, at \$2 30 | - | - | - | 3 45 |
| | | | | <u>3) 15 30</u> |
| | | | | 5 10 |

Thus showing that Ringwood will be the cheapest source of supply for ore for the furnaces, and, we are confident, cheaper than that possessed by any other iron company on the seaboard. It will be observed that the average of the three ores combined would cost \$5 10 for sufficient to make one ton of iron, and if the branch road to Roseville is constructed, this average will be reduced to \$3 85 per ton ;

making the Ringwood ores still the cheapest. It is safe to say that, with the railroad constructed, we can procure all the ore required by the company for many years to come, if not forever, from the present property of the company, at a cost not exceeding \$4 25 per ton of pig iron made at the works.

OTHER MINES.

The company own or control, in addition, the following mines, from most of which samples are furnished for experiment :

1. Scofield mine—a large vein capable of producing about 10,000 tons per annum.

2. A group of mines known as the "Muir," "Hibernia," and "Beach" mines—all yielding rich ores of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron. The capacity of these mines is very great.

3. The "Dell" mine, from which 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ore can easily be extracted per annum.

4. The "Irondale" mines, which yield about 20,000 tons per annum.

5. The "Dickerson" mine, yielding about 10,000 tons per annum.

6. The "King" mine, yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity.

All the above mines yield magnetic ores, and, from the nature of the veins, are in all probability inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men who can be economically employed. They are all on the line of the Morris canal, by which cheap and easy access is had to the furnaces.

In addition to the above, the company possess mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, on the line of the Lehigh canal, but do not work them extensively, as the ores are found to be more expensive and not to yield so good an iron as the magnetic ores.

2. BLAST FURNACES.

The blast furnaces of the company are in the county of Warren, on the banks of the Delaware river, about one mile below the borough of Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh river and canal. The real estate comprises about forty acres of land, through the centre of which runs the Morris canal, connecting with the coal region of the Lehigh on the one side, and the ore regions of New Jersey on the other; making this site the cheapest point at which coal and ore can be delivered, with a view to making iron for the New York and Philadelphia markets. To the former the outlets are two in number—by the Morris canal and the Central railroad of New Jersey—which pass through the company's land, directly in front of the furnaces. Philadelphia is also reached by two channels—the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Belvidere Delaware railroad, which passes in the rear of the furnaces, and was located with express reference to the transportation of the pig iron thence to Trenton and Philadelphia. Besides the Lehigh canal, reaching to the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley railroad is completed, and the extension of the Central

railroad, by way of the Water Gap, to the Lackawana coal fields, is in actual operation. The company is thus enabled to receive daily supplies of fuel.

The cost of transporting by railroad the pig iron from the furnaces to the rolling mill at Trenton is \$1 per ton; to Philadelphia, \$1 50; and to Elizabethport, \$1 74 per ton.

The furnaces are three in number: One, 19 feet in the boshes and 42 feet high; one, 20 feet in the boshes, and 55 feet high; one, 22 feet in the boshes and 55 feet high.

No expense has been spared in their construction. The engines were built at the Allaire Works, at a cost of \$40,000. The total cost of the whole property, including the real estate, is \$250,000. The capacity to make iron, with due allowance for contingencies, may be safely set down at over 20,000 tons per annum. The cost of the furnaces is therefore about \$12 per ton on the annual product.

The cost of making pig iron, when the Ringwood road is done, may be safely estimated as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Ore | - | - | - | - | - | \$5 00 |
| Two tons coal, at \$3 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 00 |
| Limestone | - | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| Labor and incidentals | - | - | - | - | - | 4 00 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 16 25 <hr/> |

3. ROLLING, PUDDLING, AND WIRE MILLS.

Property at Trenton.

Following the Delaware river from the blast furnaces, by way of the Belvidere railroad—a distance of fifty miles—the mills of the company are reached, situated in the city of Trenton, the capital of the State. The investments of the company at this point are as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| Rolling mill, cost | - | - | - | - | - | \$324,299 30 |
| Real estate | - | - | - | - | - | 32,348 05 |
| Basins | - | - | - | - | - | 16,046 90 |
| Capital stock of Trenton Water Power Company | - | - | - | - | - | 71,000 00 |
| Wire mill | - | - | - | - | - | 95,973 10 |
| Railroad | - | - | - | - | - | 25,441 17 |
| Chair patent | - | - | - | - | - | 10,721 38 |

| | | |
|--|---|------------|
| Total cost of permanent investments at Trenton | - | 575,830 08 |
|--|---|------------|

These will be described in their order.

1. ROLLING AND PUDDLING MILL.

This mill is among the largest, if not the largest, in the United States. It contains twenty-two double puddling furnaces and six double heating furnaces.

The machinery is complete for the manufacture of railroad iron of the various patterns in general use; of railroad axles and chairs; of bars and rods; of forging bars, and wrought iron beams. Its capacity to turn out iron may be moderately estimated at 15,000 tons per annum. It is now actually turning out iron at more than that rate. The mill is driven in part by water power, having three wheels, and in part by steam, having two large engines operated by the waste heat from the furnaces. No pains or expense has been spared to make the mill perfect in its arrangements. It has connected with it commodious blacksmith, pattern, and machine shops, for doing the repairs of the works, and is perfectly found in tools and patterns. Its largest produce during the last two years has been railroad iron; but the directors have aimed to confine its work to articles which command the highest price, inasmuch as the admitted superiority of the iron made by the company opens a better market than is furnished by rails, in which public sentiment improperly justifies the use of inferior iron. Hence a very large amount has been expended in perfecting the machinery for the manufacture of wrought iron beams. This machinery is now in daily successful operation, and we have reason to believe that the demand for beams will ultimately absorb the entire product of the mill. They have been used with great economy and success in nearly all the buildings erected during the last three years by the United States, and in a large number of private buildings.

2. REAL ESTATE AND BASINS.

This comprises, including the basins, about twenty acres of land in various parts of the city, with a considerable number of dwellings for the workmen and superintendents.

3. THE WIRE MILL.

This mill is capable of turning out about ten tons of brazier and wire rods, and five tons of wire per day. It stands at the junction of the canal and railroad, on six and a quarter acres of valuable land, and occupies the most eligible manufacturing site in the city. It is in complete running order, making the various kinds of wire, from the smallest to the largest sizes. The gross sales from this mill, for the six months from January 1 to July 1, were about \$140,000.

4. THE RAILROAD.

This road has been constructed for the purpose of connecting the blast furnaces with the rolling mill, so that no transshipments of iron may be necessary. It also connects the wire mill with the rolling mill, and over it all the coal and other raw materials required by the company pass. It is a mile in length, and is constructed with a large number of branches at the basin and mill, so as to save all rehandling of stock.

5. WATER POWER.

The water power in the city of Trenton is supplied by a canal debouching from the Delaware river, and extending a distance of seven miles into the heart of the city. It is a first class work, with solid stone river walls, and of sufficient capacity to earn, at the present rates of rental, about \$30,000 per annum. Its present annual revenue over and above the expenses of maintenance is about \$11,000 per annum, chiefly on perpetual leases, which are a lien on the mills, of which thirteen are supplied with power.

The entire cost of the permanent investments of the company is \$989,851 70. The amount of active capital used in operating the works is about \$700,000.

The company have a paid-up capital and surplus of about \$1,100,000. The balance is supplied by a funded debt of \$350,000, and the ordinary credits procured in carrying on the business.

The company has never suspended operations or payment. The existing derangement in business, however, has pressed upon their resources with great severity, and unless there is a decided revival in business at an early day, it will be impossible to continue the works in operation.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LIST OF SAMPLES FORWARDED.

1. Ores.

Red Andover, Dell, Blue Andover, Scofield, Compact Ringwood, Hibernia, Specular Ringwood, Irondale, Roseville, Hematite.

2. Pig iron, made from ores as specified.

Scofield, pure; Dell, pure; Andover, pure; Andover, lamellated; Hibernia, pure; Irondale, pure; Irondale, $\frac{3}{8}$; Roseville, $\frac{3}{8}$; Irondale, $\frac{1}{4}$; Roseville, $\frac{3}{8}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{8}$; Scofield, $\frac{2}{3}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{3}$; Irondale, $\frac{2}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{4}$; Irondale, $\frac{1}{3}$; Roseville, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{2}$; Hematite, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Ringwood, $\frac{1}{3}$; Ringwood, $\frac{2}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Dell, $\frac{2}{3}$; Andover, $\frac{1}{3}$; Irondale, $\frac{1}{2}$; Dell, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Specimens of wrought iron made from each kind of pig iron are also sent. The ring sent from New York, is made from lamellated "Andover" pig.

COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

It is obvious from the foregoing report and its accompanying table and appendix that the full result sought to be obtained by the department has not been reached; yet sufficient information has been elicited to show the importance of the inquiry to the vast interest represented by the specimens, as well as its significant utility to government in the many and varied purposes for which the different departments now make use of iron.

A course of experiments is therefore earnestly recommended to be regularly and systematically continued from year to year, and the results promulgated as often as any facts of value are ascertained.

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

S. M. CLARK,

Acting Engineer in Charge of Treasury Department.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.—*Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital for the fiscal year*

| Districts. | Agents. | Seamen admitted. | Seamen discharged. | Mode of accommodation. | Rate per week. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| MAINE. | | | | | |
| Passamaquoddy..... | Robert Burns*..... | 94 | 94 | Private board..... | \$3 00..... |
| Machias..... | A. F. Parlin..... | 22 | 26 | do..... | 2 50 to \$3 00..... |
| Frenchman's Bay..... | Thomas D. Jones..... | 13 | 17 | do..... | 2 00, 2 50, to \$3..... |
| Penobscot..... | John R. Redman*..... | 2 | 2 | do..... | 2 50..... |
| Waldoborough..... | John H. Kennedy..... | 24 | 32 | do..... | 3 00 to \$3 50..... |
| Wiscasset..... | Thomas Cunningham..... | | | | |
| Bath..... | Joseph Berry..... | 32 | 27 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Portland and Falmouth..... | Moses Macdonald..... | 110 | 85 | Hospital..... | |
| Saco..... | Alpheus A. Hanscom*..... | 2 | 2 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Kennebunk..... | John Cousins*..... | 2 | 2 | do..... | 2 75..... |
| York..... | Luther Jenkins..... | 4 | 3 | do..... | 3 00..... |
| Belfast..... | Jonathan G. Dickerson..... | 31 | 31 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| Bangor..... | D. F. Leavitt..... | 89 | 89 | do..... | 3 00..... |
| | | 425 | 410 | | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | | | |
| Portsmouth..... | Augustus Jenkins..... | 33 | 32 | Private board..... | 2 25..... |
| VERMONT. | | | | | |
| Vermont..... | Isaac B. Bowdish..... | 14 | 14 | Private board..... | 2 50..... |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | | |
| Newburyport..... | James Blood..... | 1 | 1 | | |
| Gloucester..... | Gorham Babson..... | | | | |
| Salem and Beverly..... | William B. Pike..... | 3 | 1 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Marblehead..... | William Bartoll..... | | | | |
| Boston and Charlestown..... | James S. Whitney..... | 926 | 873 | Hospital..... | |
| Plymouth..... | Wait Wadsworth..... | | | | |
| Fall River..... | Phineas W. Leland..... | | | | |
| Barnstable..... | S. B. Phinney..... | 253 | 247 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| New Bedford..... | C. B. H. Fessenden..... | 31 | 29 | City of New Bedford..... | 3 00..... |
| Edgartown..... | Constant Norton..... | 68 | 61 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Nantucket..... | | | | | |
| | | 1,282 | 1,212 | | |
| RHODE ISLAND. | | | | | |
| Bristol and Warren..... | George H. Reynolds..... | 6 | 5 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Providence..... | James A. Aborn..... | 71 | 80 | do..... | 3 75..... |
| Newport..... | Gilbert Chase..... | 18 | 14 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| | | 95 | 99 | | |
| CONNECTICUT. | | | | | |
| Middletown..... | Patrick Fagan..... | 18 | 19 | Private board..... | 2 50, 2 80 to \$3..... |
| New London..... | John P. C. Mather..... | 23 | 24 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| New Haven..... | Minott A. Osborn..... | 45 | 54 | Hospital society..... | |
| Stonington..... | Benjamin F. States..... | | | | |
| Fairfield..... | William S. Pomeroy..... | 2 | 2 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| | | 88 | 99 | | |
| NEW YORK. | | | | | |
| Sackett's Harbor..... | William Howland*..... | 1 | 1 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Genesee..... | Pliny M. Bromley..... | 7 | 7 | St. Mary's Hospital..... | 3 50..... |
| Oswego..... | Orville Robinson*..... | 89 | 93 | Private board..... | 3 50 to \$5..... |
| Niagara..... | George F. Eddy..... | | | | |
| Buffalo Creek..... | Warren Bryant..... | 277 | 267 | Hospital of Sisters of Charity..... | 2 50..... |
| Oswegatchie..... | Horace Moody*..... | 1 | 1 | Private board..... | 2 50..... |
| Sag Harbor..... | Jason M. Terbell..... | | | | |

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[illegible]

| Districts. | Agents. | Seamen admitted. | Seamen discharged. | Mode of accommodation. | Rate per week. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| NEW YORK—Continued. | | | | | |
| New York..... | Augustus Schell*..... | 801 | 762 | City Hospital..... | \$4 00..... |
| Champlain..... | Henry Smith..... | 10 | 11 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Cape Vincent..... | Theop. Peugnet*..... | 2 | 2 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| Dunkirk..... | Oscar F. Dickinson*..... | 2 | 1 | do..... | 2 00 to \$3..... |
| | | 1,190 | 1,145 | | |
| NEW JERSEY. | | | | | |
| Bridgetown..... | William S. Bowen*..... | 24 | 23 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Burlington..... | Henry J. Ashmore..... | | | | |
| Perth Amboy..... | Anos Robins..... | | | | |
| Great Egg Harbor..... | Thomas D. Winner*..... | 3 | 4 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Little Egg Harbor..... | Isaac S. Jennings..... | | | | |
| Newark Harbor..... | Edward T. Hillyer..... | | | | |
| Camden..... | Thomas B. Atkinson..... | | | | |
| | | 27 | 27 | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | | | | |
| Philadelphia..... | Joseph B. Baker..... | 427 | 442 | City Hospital..... | 3 50..... |
| Presque Isle..... | Charles M. Tibbals..... | 12 | 12 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Pittsburg..... | James A. Gibson..... | 119 | 113 | Hospital..... | |
| | | 558 | 567 | | |
| DELAWARE. | | | | | |
| Wilmington..... | Jesse Sharpe*..... | 1 | 1 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| MARYLAND. | | | | | |
| Baltimore..... | John Thomson Mason..... | 317 | 322 | Infirmary..... | 3 00..... |
| Annapolis..... | John T. Hammond..... | | | | |
| Oxford..... | Tench Tilghman..... | | | | |
| Vienna..... | William S. Jackson..... | | | | |
| Town Creek..... | James R. Thompson..... | | | | |
| Havre de Grace..... | Wm. B. Morgan..... | | | | |
| | | 317 | 322 | | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | | | | | |
| Georgetown..... | Henry O. Matthews..... | 15 | 16 | Wash. Infirmary... | 3 00..... |
| VIRGINIA. | | | | | |
| Richmond..... | William M. Harrison..... | 42 | 42 | Private infirmary... | 5 12..... |
| Norfolk and Portsmouth. | Jesse J. Simkins..... | 137 | 134 | Hospital..... | |
| Tappahannock..... | George T. Wright..... | 14 | 16 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Cherrystone..... | John S. Parker..... | | | | |
| Yorktown..... | William F. Presson..... | | | | |
| Petersburg..... | Timothy Rives..... | 64 | 63 | Medical Infirmary... | 3 50..... |
| Alexandria..... | Edward S. Hough..... | 20 | 16 | Wash. Infirmary... | 3 00..... |
| Wheeling..... | Andrew J. Pannell..... | 13 | 14 | Private hospital... | 3 50..... |
| Yeocomico..... | Gordon Forbes..... | | | | |
| | | 290 | 285 | | |
| NORTH CAROLINA. | | | | | |
| Camden..... | Lucien D. Starke..... | 72 | 74 | Hospital..... | 3 50..... |
| Edenton..... | Edmund Wright..... | 6 | 6 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Plymouth..... | Joseph Ramsey..... | 38 | 38 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| Washington..... | Henry F. Hancock..... | | | | |
| Newbern..... | William G. Singleton..... | | | | |
| Ocracoke..... | Oliver S. Dewey..... | 56 | 60 | Hospital..... | |
| Beaufort..... | James E. Gible..... | 3 | 3 | Private board..... | 4 00..... |
| Wilmington..... | James T. Miller..... | 122 | 127 | Seamen's Home... | 3 50..... |
| | | 297 | 308 | | |

MENT—Continued.

| Board and nursing. | Medical services. | Medicines. | Travelling expenses. | Clothing. | Other charges. | Funeral expenses. | Deaths. | Total expenses. | Hospital money collected. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| \$16,674 86 | | | | | \$169 48 | \$273 00 | 39 | \$17,117 34 | \$43,648 58 |
| 161 15 | \$45 75 | \$18 20 | | | 2 25 | | | 227 35 | 410 70 |
| 31 71 | 7 00 | 10 80 | | | 49 | | | 50 00 | 255 00 |
| 12 86 | 7 50 | 4 50 | | | 31 | 6 00 | 1 | 31 17 | 235 21 |
| 24,617 33 | 71 25 | 35 90 | | | 250 63 | 339 00 | 52 | 25,314 11 | 49,013 54 |
| 300 42 | 90 05 | 18 16 | | | 4 08 | 6 00 | 1 | 418 71 | 1,187 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | 144 60 |
| 36 85 | 19 25 | 7 70 | | | 64 | | | 64 44 | 1,263 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | 770 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | 554 43 |
| | | | | | | | | | 307 76 |
| | | | | | | | | | 617 52 |
| 337 27 | 169 30 | 25 86 | | | 4 72 | 6 00 | 1 | 483 15 | 4,845 65 |
| 8,697 41 | 14 00 | 28 20 | | \$681 25 | 95 56 | 135 00 | 22 | 9,651 43 | 5,911 40 |
| 124 26 | 63 20 | 12 10 | | | 2 03 | | | 205 59 | 170 42 |
| 6,088 74 | 833 33 | 215 56 | \$9 00 | | 86 15 | 57 00 | 6 | 7,289 78 | 1,663 35 |
| 14,914 41 | 910 53 | 255 86 | 9 00 | 681 25 | 183 74 | 192 00 | 28 | 17,146 79 | 7,745 17 |
| 59 50 | | 17 85 | | | 77 | | | 78 12 | 1,046 72 |
| 5,146 56 | | | | | 57 10 | 65 00 | 13 | 5,268 66 | 4,776 67 |
| | | | | | | | | | 389 03 |
| | | | | | | | | | 467 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | 963 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | 99 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | 153 71 |
| 5,146 56 | | | | | 57 10 | 65 00 | 13 | 5,268 66 | 6,849 56 |
| 252 91 | | | | | 2 58 | 6 00 | 1 | 261 49 | 432 60 |
| 918 17 | | | | | 9 18 | | | 927 35 | 510 01 |
| 2,693 65 | 1,065 00 | 219 12 | | | 40 00 | 25 00 | 3 | 4,042 77 | 3,130 26 |
| 235 00 | 60 00 | 27 20 | | | 3 21 | | | 325 41 | 169 72 |
| | | | | | | | | | 496 46 |
| | | | | | | | | | 337 24 |
| 292 00 | 110 15 | 66 45 | | | 3 97 | | | 402 57 | 226 53 |
| 252 00 | | | | | 2 52 | | | 254 52 | 530 94 |
| 631 00 | 105 50 | 169 30 | | | 9 37 | 12 00 | 2 | 947 17 | 793 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | 71 80 |
| 4,951 82 | 1,340 65 | 502 07 | | | 68 25 | 37 00 | 4 | 6,899 79 | 6,266 51 |
| 1,238 00 | 355 00 | 371 40 | | | 20 18 | 24 00 | 4 | 2,038 58 | 496 98 |
| 64 50 | 28 00 | 22 75 | | | 1 15 | | | 116 40 | 151 56 |
| 381 00 | 149 50 | 114 00 | | | 6 44 | | | 650 94 | 342 37 |
| | | | | | | | | | 133 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | 303 71 |
| 1,650 68 | 840 00 | 109 21 | | | 26 05 | 6 00 | 9 | 2,631 94 | 65 60 |
| 28 57 | 12 50 | 7 50 | | | 48 | | | 49 05 | 47 80 |
| 1,940 40 | 618 59 | 485 55 | | | 30 52 | 18 00 | 3 | 3,092 97 | 409 22 |
| 5,303 15 | 2,033 50 | 1,110 41 | | | 84 82 | 48 00 | 16 | 8,579 88 | 1,950 94 |

| Districts. | Agents. | Seamen admitted. | Seamen discharged. | Mode of accommodation | Rate per week. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| SOUTH CAROLINA. | | | | | |
| Charleston..... | William F. Colcock..... | 294 | 278 | City Council..... | \$4 20..... |
| Georgetown..... | John N. Merriman..... | 35 | 31 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Beaufort..... | Benj. R. Bythewood..... | | | | |
| | | 329 | 309 | | |
| GEORGIA. | | | | | |
| Savannah..... | John Boston..... | 275 | 353 | | |
| St. Mary's..... | John J. Defour..... | | | | |
| Brunswick..... | Woodford Mabry..... | 47 | 47 | Private hospital.... | 3 50..... |
| | | 322 | 400 | | |
| FLORIDA. | | | | | |
| Pensacola..... | Joseph Sierra..... | 154 | 149 | Hospital..... | |
| Key West..... | John P. Baldwin..... | 106 | 93 | do..... | |
| Saint Mark's..... | Alonzo B. Noyes..... | 9 | 6 | do..... | |
| Saint John's..... | Thomas Ledwith..... | 26 | 25 | Private board..... | 3 50..... |
| Apalachicola..... | Robert J. Floyd..... | 48 | 46 | do..... | 3 50..... |
| Fernandina..... | Felix Livingston..... | | | | |
| Baypor..... | Andrew J. Decatur..... | | | | |
| | | 343 | 318 | | |
| ALABAMA. | | | | | |
| Mobile..... | Thaddeus Sanford..... | 690 | 667 | Hospital..... | |
| MISSISSIPPI. | | | | | |
| Pearl River..... | Robert Eager..... | | | | |
| Natchez..... | John Hunter..... | 81 | 73 | Hospital..... | |
| Vicksburg..... | John Robb..... | 242 | 228 | do..... | |
| | | 323 | 301 | | |
| LOUISIANA. | | | | | |
| New Orleans..... | Francis H. Hatch..... | 2,349 | 2,269 | Hospital..... | |
| Teche..... | Robert N. McMillan*.. | 3 | 3 | Private hospital.... | |
| | | 2,352 | 2,272 | | |
| TEXAS. | | | | | |
| Texas..... | Hamilton Stuart..... | 416 | 400 | Private hospital.... | 7 00..... |
| Saluria..... | Darwin M. Stapp..... | 60 | 57 | Private board..... | 4 00..... |
| Brazos de Santiago..... | Francis W. Latham..... | | | | |
| | | 476 | 457 | | |
| TENNESSEE. | | | | | |
| Nashville..... | Jesse Thomas..... | 31 | 89 | City Hospital..... | 2 50..... |
| Memphis..... | Henry T. Hulbert..... | 362 | 342 | do..... | 3 00..... |
| | | 393 | 381 | | |
| KENTUCKY. | | | | | |
| Louisville..... | Walter N. Haldeman.. | 374 | 360 | Hospital..... | |
| Paducah..... | William Nolen..... | | | | |
| | | 374 | 360 | | |

MENT—Continued.

| Board and nursing. | Medical services. | Medicines. | Travelling expenses. | Clothing. | Other charges. | Funeral expenses. | Deaths. | Total expenses. | Hospital money collected. |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| \$4,269 00 300 00 | \$151 50 | \$90 90 | | | \$43 78 5 64 | \$108 00 24 00 | 18 4 | \$4,420 78 572 04 | \$2,167 76 50 16 4 80 |
| 4,569 00 | 151 50 | 90 90 | | | 49 42 | 132 00 | 22 | 4,992 82 | 2,222 72 |
| 6,649 50 188 00 | 1,457 00 94 00 | 1,330 10 56 40 | \$150 00 | | 97 06 3 37 | 121 00 | 20 | 9,804 66 341 77 | 1,440 56 62 00 30 75 |
| 6,837 50 | 1,551 00 | 1,386 50 | 150 00 | | 100 43 | 121 00 | 20 | 10,146 43 | 1,533 31 |
| 5,520 74 2,574 08 1,803 66 296 00 891 50 | 1,000 00 1,000 00 767 15 111 00 282 00 | 868 87 148 84 88 20 267 45 | | | 74 61 38 01 25 70 5 02 14 51 | 72 00 78 00 6 00 12 00 | 12 13 1 2 | 7,536 22 3,838 93 2,596 51 506 22 1,467 46 | 371 40 1,189 21 106 49 398 09 635 04 138 31 20 30 |
| 11,085 98 | 3,160 15 | 1,373 36 | | | 157 85 | 168 00 | 28 | 15,945 34 | 2,858 84 |
| 12,806 20 | 2,025 00 | 1,235 55 | | | 162 65 | 198 00 | 22 | 16,427 40 | 3,986 23 |
| 4,428 92 4,566 93 | 1,000 00 1,000 00 | 42 18 375 13 | | | 55 05 62 02 | 36 00 60 00 | 5 10 | 5,562 15 6,064 08 | 335 50 131 60 |
| 8,995 85 | 2,000 00 | 417 31 | | | 117 07 | 96 00 | 15 | 11,626 23 | 467 10 |
| 37,269 51 37 50 | 3,679 80 8 75 | 3,356 82 3 90 | | | 400 00 50 | 522 00 | 78 | 45,228 13 50 65 | 16,965 64 331 98 |
| 37,307 01 | 3,688 55 | 3,360 72 | | | 400 50 | 522 00 | 78 | 45,278 78 | 17,297 62 |
| 9,395 00 661 61 | 228 75 | 173 85 | | | 96 05 10 83 | 210 00 18 00 | 35 | 9,701 05 1,093 04 | 1,543 46 274 45 18 37 |
| 10,056 61 | 228 75 | 173 85 | | | 106 88 | 228 00 | 35 | 10,794 09 | 1,836 28 |
| 554 95 2,653 50 | | | | | 5 54 27 40 | 88 00 | 20 | 560 49 2,768 90 | 241 00 1,050 50 |
| 3,208 45 | | | | | 32 94 | 88 00 | 20 | 3,329 39 | 1,291 50 |
| 8,554 78 6,998 30 | 1,740 00 1,862 50 | 896 75 448 22 | | | 113 34 94 05 | 144 00 98 00 | 18 15 | 11,448 87 9,501 07 | 1,940 75 281 75 |
| 15,553 08 | 3,602 50 | 1,344 97 | | | 207 39 | 242 00 | 33 | 20,949 94 | 2,222 50 |

| Districts. | Agents. | Seamen admitted. | Seamen discharged. | Mode of accommodation. | Rate per week. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| OHIO. | | | | | |
| Cincinnati | T. Jefferson Sherlock.. | 382 | 414 | City Hospital | \$3 00 to \$5 00 |
| Miami | Emery D. Potter..... | 44 | 45 | Sisters of Charity.. | 4 50..... |
| Sandusky..... | George S. Patterson... | 13 | 13 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| Cuyahoga | Robert Parks | 235 | 236 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| | | 674 | 708 | | |
| MICHIGAN. | | | | | |
| Detroit | Robert W. Davis..... | 176 | 209 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| Michilimackinac..... | Jacob A. T. Wendel.. | 18 | 18 | Private..... | 3 00..... |
| | | 194 | 227 | | |
| INDIANA. | | | | | |
| Evansville..... | Charles Denby..... | 303 | 303 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| New Albany..... | John B. Norman..... | | | | |
| | | 303 | 363 | | |
| ILLINOIS. | | | | | |
| Chicago..... | Bolton F. Strother... | 382 | 368 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| Alton | Benjamin L. Dorsey... | | | | |
| Galena | Daniel Wann*..... | 41 | 41 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| | | 423 | 409 | | |
| MISSOURI. | | | | | |
| St. Louis | Daniel H. Donovan... | 572 | 455 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| ARKANSAS. | | | | | |
| Napoleon | A. A. Edinton | 232 | 204 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| IOWA. | | | | | |
| Burlington..... | Philip Harvey..... | 3 | 2 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| Keokuk..... | William Stotts..... | | | | |
| Dubuque | Edward Spettiswood.. | | | | |
| | | 3 | 2 | | |
| WISCONSIN. | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | George W. Cieson... | 104 | 107 | Private board..... | 3 00..... |
| OREGON. | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | John Adair | | | | |
| Cape Perpetua..... | Barclay J. Burns..... | | | | |
| Port Orford | Benjamin Brattain .. | | | | |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | |
| San Francisco..... | Benj. F. Washington.. | 1,365 | 1,314 | Hospital..... | ..... |
| Sonoma | T. B. Storer..... | | | | |
| San Joaquin | Andrew Lester | | | | |
| Sacramento | Lewis Saunders, jr.... | | | | |
| San Diego | Henry Hancock | | | | |
| | | 1,365 | 1,314 | | |
| WASHINGTON TERRITORY | | | | | |
| Puget's Sound..... | Morris H. Frost..... | | | | |

MENT—Continued.

[illegible]

Recapitulation by States of the expenditures and receipts on account of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| States. | Seamen admitted. | Seamen discharged. | Board and nursing. | Medical services. | Medicines. | Travelling expenses. | Clothing. | Other charges. | Funeral expenditures. | Deaths. | Total amount. | Hospital money collected. |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Maine | 425 | 410 | \$9,767 66 | \$3,695 21 | \$1,172 28 | | | \$157 39 | \$72 00 | 13 | \$14,864 54 | \$6,255 93 |
| New Hampshire | 33 | 32 | 832 02 | 208 75 | 179 20 | | | 12 32 | 12 00 | 3 | 1,244 29 | 176 38 |
| Vermont | 14 | 14 | 168 05 | 58 25 | 19 30 | | | 2 42 | | | 248 02 | 213 04 |
| Massachusetts | 1,282 | 1,212 | 26,090 70 | 4,387 32 | 3,001 35 | \$1 00 | \$34 74 | 353 42 | 115 00 | 58 | 33,983 53 | 19,209 10 |
| Rhode Island | 95 | 99 | 2,340 18 | 618 50 | 693 40 | 1 00 | | 44 44 | 30 00 | 5 | 3,932 52 | 1,216 53 |
| Connecticut | 88 | 99 | 1,681 18 | 276 70 | 150 55 | | | 21 22 | 12 00 | | 2,141 65 | 3,223 97 |
| New York | 1,190 | 1,145 | 24,617 33 | 71 25 | 35 90 | | | 250 63 | 339 00 | 52 | 25,314 11 | 49,013 54 |
| New Jersey | 27 | 27 | 337 27 | 109 30 | 25 86 | | | 4 72 | 6 00 | 1 | 483 15 | 4,845 65 |
| Pennsylvania | 558 | 567 | 14,914 41 | 910 53 | 255 86 | 9 00 | 681 25 | 183 74 | 192 00 | 28 | 17,146 79 | 7,745 17 |
| Delaware | | 1 | 59 50 | | 17 85 | | | 77 | | | 78 12 | 1,046 72 |
| Maryland | 317 | 322 | 5,146 56 | | | | | 57 10 | 65 00 | 13 | 5,268 66 | 6,849 56 |
| District of Columbia | 15 | 16 | 252 91 | | | | | 2 58 | 6 00 | 1 | 261 49 | 432 60 |
| Virginia | 290 | 285 | 4,951 82 | 1,340 65 | 502 07 | | | 68 25 | 37 00 | 4 | 6,899 79 | 6,266 51 |
| North Carolina | 297 | 308 | 5,303 15 | 2,033 50 | 1,110 41 | | | 84 82 | 48 00 | 16 | 8,579 88 | 1,950 94 |
| South Carolina | 329 | 309 | 4,569 00 | 151 50 | 90 90 | | | 49 42 | 132 00 | 22 | 4,992 82 | 2,222 72 |
| Georgia | 322 | 400 | 6,837 50 | 1,551 00 | 1,386 50 | 150 00 | | 100 43 | 121 00 | 20 | 10,146 43 | 1,533 31 |
| Florida | 343 | 318 | 11,085 92 | 3,160 15 | 1,373 36 | | | 157 85 | 163 00 | 28 | 15,945 34 | 2,858 84 |
| Alabama | 690 | 667 | 12,806 20 | 2,025 00 | 1,235 55 | | | 162 65 | 198 00 | 22 | 16,427 40 | 3,966 23 |
| Mississippi | 323 | 301 | 8,995 85 | 2,000 00 | 417 31 | | | 117 07 | 96 00 | 15 | 11,626 23 | 467 10 |
| Louisiana | 2,352 | 2,272 | 37,307 01 | 3,688 55 | 3,360 72 | | | 400 50 | 532 00 | 78 | 45,278 78 | 17,297 62 |
| Texas | 476 | 457 | 10,056 61 | 228 75 | 173 85 | | | 105 88 | 238 00 | 35 | 10,794 09 | 1,836 28 |
| Tennessee | 393 | 381 | 3,208 45 | | | | | 32 94 | 88 00 | 20 | 3,329 39 | 1,291 50 |
| Kentucky | 374 | 360 | 15,553 08 | 3,602 50 | 1,344 97 | | | 207 39 | 242 00 | 33 | 20,949 94 | 2,222 50 |
| Ohio | 674 | 708 | 15,521 31 | 1,069 32 | 800 60 | | | 178 63 | 144 00 | 24 | 17,713 86 | 5,029 41 |
| Michigan | 194 | 227 | 5,380 95 | 1,797 55 | 513 90 | | | 76 43 | 54 00 | 5 | 7,822 83 | 1,905 07 |
| Indiana | 303 | 303 | 4,509 91 | 800 00 | 294 40 | | | 56 02 | | | 5,660 33 | 110 00 |
| Illinois | 423 | 409 | 7,750 23 | 1,177 48 | 489 38 | | | 94 47 | 30 00 | 5 | 9,541 56 | 3,626 45 |
| Missouri | 572 | 455 | 12,950 91 | 1,000 00 | 831 54 | | | 148 72 | 92 00 | 51 | 15,023 17 | 6,243 25 |
| Arkansas | 232 | 204 | 5,538 94 | 1,000 00 | 297 77 | | | | 60 00 | 11 | 6,896 71 | |
| Iowa | 3 | 2 | 1,167 78 | 1,025 00 | 10 80 | | | 22 02 | | | 2,225 60 | 80 40 |
| Wisconsin | 104 | 107 | 1,517 81 | 945 75 | 129 60 | | | 26 06 | 12 00 | 2 | 2,631 22 | 934 11 |
| Oregon | | | | | | | | | | | | 299 71 |
| California | 1,365 | 1,314 | 32,170 43 | 6,199 95 | 3,420 29 | | | 425 34 | 742 00 | 50 | 42,958 01 | 12,113 75 |
| Washington Territory | | | | | | | | | | | | 570 20 |
| | 14,104 | 13,731 | 293,590 69 | 45,132 46 | 23,340 47 | 161 00 | 715 99 | 3,605 64 | 3,863 00 | 615 | 370,410 25 | 173,073 09 |

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

| Accounts adjusted. | No. of accounts. | Amount of receipts. |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Collectors of customs..... | 1,667 | \$54,156,212 16 |
| Collectors under steamboat act..... | 314 | 30,993 52 |
| Collectors for wages of seamen forfeited under 25th section of the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States | | 589 42 |
| Aggregate of receipts..... | | 54,187,795 10 |
| Collectors and disbursing agents of the treasury..... | 890 | 4,630,410 20 |
| Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors..... | 1,004 | 790,572 03 |
| Additional compensation of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors..... | 20 | 5,931 06 |
| Accounts for refunding duties and claims for net proceeds of unclaimed merchandise..... | 232 | 73,341 26 |
| The judiciary..... | 837 | 952,606 42 |
| Interest on the public debt..... | 20 | 1,390,585 69 |
| Treasury notes presented for funding and received in payment of duties..... | 445 | 15,391,198 01 |
| Redemption of war bounty scrip..... | 3 | 318 65 |
| Claims for property lost in the military service of the United States..... | 72 | 40,267 61 |
| Inspectors of steam vessels for travelling expenses, &c..... | 146 | 26,106 81 |
| Accounts for redemption of United States stocks..... | 2 | 2,146 42 |
| Salaries of officers of the civil list paid directly from the treasury..... | 1,036 | 356,652 56 |
| Superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States..... | 28 | 27,074 84 |
| Superintendents of lights..... | 730 | 750,189 74 |
| Agents of marine hospitals..... | 810 | 409,662 26 |
| Support, &c., of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia..... | 4 | 13,274 63 |
| Commissioner of Public Buildings..... | 153 | 276,489 06 |
| Support of Insane Asylum of Washington..... | 3 | 31,274 63 |
| Contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives and the departments of the government..... | 309 | 712,635 90 |
| Coast survey..... | 26 | 326,916 53 |
| Treasurer of the United States, for pay and mileage of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives..... | 2 | 935,865 42 |
| Treasurer of the United States, for general receipts and expenditures..... | 3 | 66,199,755 01 |
| Designated depositaries for additional compensation..... | 15 | 1,047 79 |
| Construction and repairs of public buildings, light-houses, beacons, &c..... | 750 | 1,819,780 43 |
| Territorial accounts..... | 32 | 90,070 82 |
| Disbursing clerks for paying salaries..... | 248 | 1,819,780 43 |
| Mint accounts..... | 49 | 21,850,695 15 |
| Payments for patents withdrawn..... | 5 | 24,213 32 |
| Disbursing agent California land claims..... | 4 | 7,461 18 |
| Accounts for payments of the creditors of the late republic of Texas..... | 16 | 6,511 01 |
| Accounts of public printers and of contractors for furnishing paper for public printing, and for binding and engraving, &c..... | 109 | 304,588 08 |
| Miscellaneous accounts..... | 331 | 6,363,225 83 |
| Aggregate payments..... | | 125,630,648 78 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Number of reports and certificates recorded..... | 7,533 |
| Number of letters recorded..... | 718 |
| Acknowledgments of accounts recorded | 4,319 |
| | <u>12,570</u> |

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

Statement of the operations of the Second Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, showing the number of money accounts settled, the expenditure embraced therein, the number of property accounts examined and adjusted, together with other duties pertaining to the business of the office; prepared in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The number of accounts settled is 2,174, embracing an expenditure of \$9,972,757 31, under the following heads, viz :

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Pay department..... | \$5,300,255 66 |
| Indian affairs..... | 2,874,417 86 |
| Ordnance department | 1,457,791 53 |
| Medical department..... | 65,287 12 |
| Quartermaster's department..... | 26,614 10 |
| Expenses of recruiting..... | 55,537 34 |
| State and private claims..... | 92,269 47 |
| Relief of S. J. Hensley..... | 96,375 00 |
| Printing books of tactics..... | 3,750 00 |
| Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's department | 459 23 |
| | <u>9,972,757 31</u> |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Property accounts examined and adjusted..... | 10,484 |
| Private claims suspended or rejected | 442 |
| Requisitions registered, recorded, and posted..... | 1,819 |
| Army recruits registered | 2,914 |
| Dead and discharged soldiers registered..... | 3,122 |
| Letters, accounts, &c., received, briefed, and registered..... | 5,042 |
| Letters written, recorded, indexed, and mailed..... | 8,003 |
| Certificates of military service issued to Pension office..... | 1,331 |

In addition, the following statements and reports were prepared and transmitted from this office, viz :

Annual statement of Indian disbursements, prepared for Congress in duplicate, for the year ending June 30, 1859, comprised in 950 sheets foolscap.

Annual statement of the "recruiting fund," prepared for the adjutant general of the army.

Annual statement of the contingencies of the army, prepared, in duplicate, for the Secretary of War.

Annual statement of the contingent expenses of this office, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual reports of balances, for one year and three years, to the First Comptroller.

Quarterly reports of balances to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Second Comptroller.

Annual report of the clerks and others employed in this office for the year 1859, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount expended in removing the New York Indians to Kansas.

A statement of expenditures and payments from 1831 to 1856 under treaty with the Choctaws of 1830; and

A statement of payments made to Chippewa Indians, from 1838 to 1853, inclusive, under treaties of July 29, 1837, October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.

The bookkeeper's register shows the settlement of 1,382 ledger accounts which have been regularly journalized and posted in the ledgers, which, as well as those for the appropriations, have been duly kept up.

T. J. D. FULLER, *Auditor*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, October 20, 1860.*

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, November 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of this branch of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, as follows, viz:

BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

It appears from the bookkeeper's statement that the amount of drafts on the treasury, by requisitions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was..... \$11,687,492 54

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Viz: Amount of drafts by requisitions charged to personal accounts..... | \$11,485,271 32 |
| Amount of drafts by requisition on account of military contributions charged to personal accounts..... | 1,093 76 |
| Amount of claims paid and charged to the appropriations to which they pertain, including acts for the relief of individuals..... | 201,127 46 |
| | <u>11,687,492 54</u> |

REPAYMENTS.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Amount of counter-requisitions by transfers | \$1,040,714 09 |
| Amount of deposits in the treasury | 74,037 48 |
| Amount of drafts cancelled..... | 967 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,115,718 57 |
| | <hr/> |

The total amount of settlements during the fiscal year, comprised in 2,300 reports, was..... 14,591,815 42

Viz: Accounts settled out of advances made and charged to disbursing officers and agents..... \$14,578,738 07

Accounts settled appertaining to military contributions, per act of March

3, 1849..... 13,076 80

Civil fund, California..... 55

14,591,815 42

The operations of the various subdivisions of the office may be stated in detail as follows:

QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

From the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, there were received and registered 769 quartermaster's accounts, involving an expenditure of \$7,872,681 25. During the same period 726 accounts were settled, involving an expenditure of \$6,893,875 07, leaving at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1860, 204 unsettled accounts, as follows, viz:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Remaining unsettled June 30, 1859..... | 161 |
| Received during the fiscal year..... | 769 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total | 930 |
| Deduct the number settled as above stated..... | 726 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Total number unsettled | 204 |
|------------------------------|-----|

of which a large number are the accounts of officers who have rendered accounts exhibiting balances due them, but have failed satisfactorily to explain how the balances originated, and are consequently suspended for such explanation. Nearly all the above accounts are accompanied by property accounts, showing the purchase, application, and expenditure of the public property in the service, which are settled conjointly with the money accounts.

Five hundred and sixty-four property accounts, unaccompanied by money accounts, have been settled out of the number received within the year, viz: 599.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

In this division there were audited and reported to the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, during the year, 672 accounts of officers disbursing in the commissariat, involving an expenditure, on account of subsistence of the army, of \$1,829,017 82. The number of letters written, connected with their settlement and other business of the division, was 539.

ENGINEER AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER DIVISION.

The accounts transmitted under the regulations of officers of the army and agents of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer bureaus, the office of exploration and surveys of the War Department, and the accounts received from the War Department of officers and agents disbursing under direction of the Secretary of War, are assigned to this division for adjustment.

| | |
|--|-----|
| The number of accounts received from the several sources, on file, and unadjusted at the commencement of the fiscal year was.. | 62 |
| The number received during the year was..... | 198 |
| Making the whole number to be adjusted..... | 260 |
| There were of this number adjusted..... | 221 |
| Leaving unadjusted at the close of the year..... | 39 |

The 221 accounts adjusted within the year, including sundry additional special statements, involved the sum of \$3,437,405 72. The business of a miscellaneous character, transacted during the year, consisted of 152 letters written and 23 requisitions drawn.

PENSION DIVISION.

To this division are assigned the keeping and settlement of accounts of agents for paying pensions, the settlement of claims on account of arrearages of pensions and unclaimed pensions for a period exceeding fourteen months, made payable by law at the treasury, with other miscellaneous reports and extensive correspondence.

| | |
|--|-------|
| During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were received and registered, letters | 1,570 |
| Letters written during the same period..... | 1,754 |
| Calls for information received and answered..... | 325 |
| Pension agents' accounts on hand, June 30, 1859..... | 37 |
| Pension agents' accounts received during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860..... | 189 |
| | 226 |
| Of these there were settled during the year..... | 206 |
| Leaving on hand unsettled..... | 20 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Pension claims received during the year..... | 457 |
| Of which there were settled..... | 355 |
| Leaving suspended and disallowed..... | 102 |
| Amount of expenditures involved in the pension • agents' accounts settled was..... | \$1,039,309 78 |
| Amount of claims settled was..... | 19,892 97 |

DIVISION ON CLAIMS.

In this division during the fiscal year 390 claims requiring investigation, statements, and reports under special laws, were received and registered, involving an aggregate amount of \$286,884 09, and of these and others previously filed 769 were reported on, involving the sum of \$235,327 96, of which \$244,840 15 was allowed. It is proper to remark that the large proportion of these claims were paid under special acts of Congress, or by direction of the proper head of department, in which cases the duties of this office are merely administrative and are comprised in the stating of the account and observance of other formalities, preparatory to obtaining a requisition on the Treasury for the amount allowed. In some of the cases, however, written reports were made and other investigations; involving much time and labor. Seven hundred and fifty letters were received, and five hundred and eighty-four letters were written. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six other papers, connected with claims and other business of the division, were received, registered, and filed. Five hundred and nineteen pages copying on foolscap, and eight hundred and seventy-five pages of letter correspondence were filled, as well as one thousand three hundred and forty-three statements, reports, and awards made, the reports having been to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, and Second Comptroller, as well as on calls by Congress. A number of claims, under the act of March 3, 1849, providing for lost horses, &c., still remain unsettled, notwithstanding the active and constant employment of one clerk on their investigation, who has disposed of a considerable number during the year.

COLLECTION DIVISION.

The operations of this division from the 30th September, 1859, to the 30th September, 1860, were as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total balance outstanding September 30, 1859, as stated in last report, exclusive of amount in suit and balances which accrued prior to the year 1820 | \$1,012,238 51 |
| From which deduct amount closed by settlements and payments into the treasury during the year, in- cluding amount paid on judgments | 128,665 31 |
| Balance due September 30, 1860 | 883,573 20 |

During the year there were 239 letters received and registered, with a brief of contents, and 127 letters written and recorded.

BOUNTY LAND AND SOLDIERS' CLAIMS DIVISION.

In this division 488 communications, relative to pay, pension, and bounty land claims, were investigated and disposed of, which included claims of widows and orphans under the acts of the 3d of March, 1802, 16th April, 1816, first section of the act of 3d February, 1853. Of the number of claims presented 21 were allowed—in all \$1,240 83. Six thousand seven hundred and nineteen bounty land claims, and 222 invalid and half-pay pensions cases were examined and certified to the Commissioner of Pensions, and 547 letters were written.

I would add that the clerical force of this office has been reduced from ninety to sixty-one clerks under the first section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government, approved 23d June, 1860, chap. 205, which permanently transfers the twenty-nine clerks, theretofore legally attached to this office, but detailed on duty, by order of the Secretary, in other offices of the Treasury Department to the several offices in which they have been doing duty, and thus reducing the future estimates of appropriation for the clerical force of this office in the sum of \$39,200. Considering that the sixty-one clerks actually employed in the office were sufficient for the discharge of the duties devolving upon it, the reduction has been made under my suggestion.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the clerical force and the increase of business, keeping pace with the growth and expansion of the country, I am gratified to say that the current demands upon the office have been discharged with promptitude. The only arrearages that now exist are the remnants of the accumulations of former years, some of them running back to a period cotemporary with the Mexican war. The claims for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, which, in the years 1849-'50-'51, had accumulated to the number of several thousands, and were constantly increasing for several years, have been largely diminished by adjudications; either favorable or adverse, and thus removed from the docket entirely. And the same may be said of the great mass of accounts and arrearages of other descriptions with which the office was clogged immediately following the Mexican war.

During the last year an unusual and very laborious duty was imposed by the House of Representatives in relation to the claims growing out of Indian hostilities in 1855-'65, in Oregon and Washington Territories. These claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six millions of dollars, had been reported by a commission or board, which was in session about a year, with a corps of clerks, and the expenses incurred by it in examining and reporting upon the claims alone amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. The papers connected therewith coming to this office, and application being made to Congress for payment, as reported by the commission, at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, an examination was made of said claims, and the

result thereof communicated in a letter or report dated January 10, 1859. On the 8th February following a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives directing me to re-examine and report to the House at the next session of Congress the amounts due and properly allowable, agreeably to certain rules and regulations as to rates of pay, &c., prescribed in said resolution. No additional clerks were authorized to be employed, nor was any appropriation made to cover any expense that might necessarily be incurred in discharging the duty imposed. The business was promptly taken in hand, and from four to ten clerks were most of the time engaged in examining, transcribing, and analyzing the various accounts, vouchers, muster and pay rolls connected with the claims, making abstracts and statements, and also investigating the records of this office, involving an examination of the accounts of all the disbursing officers of the regular army stationed in these Territories during the period in question. Considerable correspondence was also had with officers of the military as well as the civil service, and information sought from every available source. Eleven large volumes of imperial paper, comprising from three to six hundred pages each, were filled with a complete record of said claims, classified and arranged so as to show the nature and description of each claim, the amount thereof as reported by the commissioners, and the amount allowed by me. My report was transmitted to the House on the 7th February last, just one year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and the conclusions arrived at were set forth therein at some length, from which it appeared that said claims would be reduced to two millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-five cents, being a reduction from the amount originally reported of three millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents. During the session the Senate passed a bill appropriating the sum of three millions four hundred thousand dollars in payment of said claims, but no decisive action was had in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs reporting a bill reducing the appropriation to the amount reported by me as above stated, but which did not come to a final vote in the House. Thus it would appear that the labors of the investigation have not been in vain, and that so far as action has been had by Congress the conclusions and recommendations contained in my report, resulting in a large reduction on the claims, have been substantially approved.

Whatever final disposition may be made of these claims, it is manifest that some specific legislation should be had with reference to such cases in the future. It is admitted to be the duty of the general government to protect the citizens of the States and Territories in their persons and property, alike from foreign invasion and the hostile incursions of marauding savages within their borders. For these purposes a regular force is maintained at vast expense, not indeed on a scale sufficiently large to meet emergencies that may arise on extraordinary occasions, but affording a nucleus around which the volunteer militia may be brought into the field. When such emergencies have occurred in the former history of the country, and it became necessary

to call out the volunteer militia, provision has been made for the payment of all the expenses necessarily incurred thereby, Congress, however, reserving the right to determine the principles upon which the claims should be adjusted and payment thereof made. But of late years a new method has been devised, by which all control over the matter will be practically taken from Congress or the Executive. Indian hostilities are prosecuted on the frontiers and in newly settled portions of the country by the local authorities calling out volunteers, without the authority or assent of the general government, and even in opposition to the wishes of its officers. These local authorities thus not only assume to be the judge of the necessity of such a proceeding, the mode and manner of prosecuting the hostilities, but the extent to which they shall be carried and the amount of expenditure to be incurred, and then look to Congress to provide out of the national treasury for the liquidation of all the claims they have contracted and may see proper to present. By recognizing such a right the general government will be placed in the position of an involuntary debtor to claimants with the origination of whose claims it had nothing to do, and who exercise the prerogative of creating the indebtedness as well as fixing the amount thereof, and thus it will be left entirely defenceless and at their mercy. It is easy to see the opportunities that will thus be presented for spoliation of the national treasury. Trifling expeditions and forays on the border may be magnified into hostilities on a large scale, involving the expenditure of vast amounts of money, causes that are perhaps beyond control are constantly operating to make such collisions and hostilities inevitable, and they will doubtless continue, to a greater or less extent, until the Indian race within our borders shall become entirely extinct or reclaimed to civilization. But in the absence of salutary checks, the opportunities for personal aggrandisement and speculation will of themselves operate as incentives to produce such a state of affairs on every occasion and pretext. Especially will this be the case, if it be once understood that persons who render services or furnish property on such occasions will be permitted to set up claims against the general government, for such property and services, at prices above what they are actually worth in cash, and obtain payment thereof without full and thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected therewith. I therefore beg leave to repeat the suggestion submitted in a former report, of the "necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies and mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States." If such provisions were made as suggested, and enforced in all such cases in the future, just and honest claims would be paid without material delay to the persons who rendered the service or furnished the supplies, and at a great saving, as I believe, to the treasury.

I deem it proper to add in this connexion that at the last session a

bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the State of California prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty, in which an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made, and it was provided that "upon presentation of the certificate of the treasurer of the State of California, countersigned by the governor and comptroller, showing the amount appropriated and actually paid out by the said State in accordance with an act of the California legislature approved April 16, 1859, * * * it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to draw his warrant in favor of the authorized agent of said State, (taking his receipt therefor,) upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of the appropriation hereinbefore made." And another section made provision for the redemption by the United States of certain bonds issued by the said State, and in like manner provided that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War (upon the presentation of any of said bonds) to draw his warrant in favor of *the holder or holders thereof* for the amount due upon the same upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same," &c. Thus it will be perceived that no opportunity is given for an investigation into the character of the claims allowed, either as to rates paid for services, supplies, &c., or of the necessity of incurring the expenditure; the action of the local authorities, either in making payment or issuing bonds, being held to be conclusive and binding as against the United States. A precedent for this is found in the act approved August 18, 1856, which directed the assumption by the United States of bonds bearing seven and twelve per cent. interest, and amounting in the aggregate to over nine hundred thousand dollars, issued by the State of California in payment of expenses incurred by said State in the suppression of Indian hostilities prior to January 1, 1854. A subsequent examination of the papers connected with the claims, in this office, showed that the prices for services of volunteers and everything connected with the hostilities were of the most extraordinary character, the compensation of the private soldiers being at the rate of five to six dollars per day, besides subsistence and other allowances in proportion. It does not appear what rates of pay have been allowed by the State in the more recent hostilities, for payment of which claim is now made, but the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, after considering the matter, have reported the bill back, directing an audit of the accounts of the State for payments for the services of volunteers and for supplies, transportation, &c., by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, fixing the rates of pay for the volunteers "the same as were paid for services in the same grade and for the same time in the United States army serving in California," and further providing that "the Third Auditor, as to all principles not expressly settled by this act, shall be governed in auditing and settling said claims by the principles adopted in his report upon the claims of the Territories of Washington and Oregon of the 7th of February, 1860," &c. At the present time a large volunteer force is understood to be in the field in New Mexico, called out by the local authorities, in prosecuting hostilities against certain tribes

of Indians, and, in the course of time, the claims for expenditures made and liabilities incurred will be presented to Congress for payment. But until such provision is made by law the persons who thus render their services or furnish supplies must go unrecompensed, depending on the recognition of their claims at some future time by Congress, and in the meantime speculators and agents intervene by the purchase of the claims at heavy discounts, the rate depending on the prospects for speedy payment as well as the necessities of the holder. Were provision made by law for all such cases as they arise in future, it can hardly be doubted that great advantage would result to the persons engaged in such services, where the services were approved by the proper authority, and Congress would be in a great degree relieved from the pressure of such claims, for the thorough investigation of which in their details it is incapable by its organization and mode of action, as well as the multiplicity of business constantly pressing upon it during the period of its sessions. It would supersede, also, the necessity for such investigations as have been recently required, which consume much time and are necessarily conducted under great disadvantages, prolonging the time of settlement and producing dissatisfaction and embarrassments growing out of the delay of payment as well as transfer of claims that would not otherwise exist.

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

R. J. ATKINSON,
Auditor.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, December 3, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to report to you the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last.

This report would have been presented at an earlier day but for the fact that during the time occupied in the removal of the office to its present location and the re-arrangement of its files, there was, necessarily, a partial suspension of its business.

The total number of accounts audited is 666, consisting of 320 reported and 346 certified accounts.

The amount of disbursements involved in those settlements is \$17,517,439 58.

This sum may be arranged under the following divisions: viz:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Expenditures on account of the navy..... | \$16,618,068 70 |
| Expenditures on account of the marine corps..... | 713,833 02 |
| Expenditures on account of pensioners..... | 113,037 86 |
| Expenditures on account of steamship—foreign mail service..... | 72,500 00 |

Among these accounts are those of paymasters of the navy, the paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps, and navy agents, embracing minor accounts to the number of 58,098.

The number of advance and pay requisitions registered is 780, amounting to \$11,856,201 98.

The number of transfer and refunding requisitions issued and registered is 155, amounting to \$326,608.

The number of letters received and registered is 5,252.

The number of letters written and recorded, embracing reports to the heads of the Treasury and Navy Departments and Second Comptroller, is 5,673.

The number of allotment tickets granted by officers and others in the naval service is 1,867. An abstract of each of which, exhibiting the name of the grantor, his rank, the monthly sum allotted, number of months, date of first payment, and the place where payable, was entered in the appropriate books.

At the close of each quarter of the year a report was made to the Second Comptroller, exhibiting the names of those disbursing agents of the Navy Department who had failed to render their accounts within the period prescribed by the act of 31st of January, 1823—showing, also, the nature and extent of the default in each case.

Quarter-annual reports were made to the Secretary of the Navy, showing the amounts which had been passed to the credit of the navy hospital fund on the books of this office.

A report was made to the Secretary of the Navy showing in detail the items of expenditure charged to the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the navy.

A statement was prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy of the amount received during the year by each officer of the navy and marine corps, on account of pay, rations, travelling expenses, servants, forage, quarters, &c.

All the cases of application for bounty land, which were referred to this office by the Commissioner of Pensions for evidence of service in the navy on the part of the applicants, received prompt attention.

Applications by seamen for admission into the naval asylum at Philadelphia were numerous. As a service of twenty years is required as a qualification to entitle an applicant to such privilege, and as the service is, in many instances, performed at intervals of time extending through a period of thirty-five or forty years, much time has been occupied in the examination of such cases.

The removal of the office into "Winder's building" having been completed, it affords me pleasure to be able to say, that the rooms assigned for its use are sufficient for the accommodation of the clerks and the methodical arrangement of its files.

Its location in the fourth story of the building renders it rather difficult of access, and its separation from those offices with which it has such constant intercourse is attended with much inconvenience. But these drawbacks are fully compensated by the relief from the

serious embarrassments under which it labored for want of suitable accommodations while located in the navy building.

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

T. HUNTER,
Fourth Auditor.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

There have been adjusted in this office and transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven (1,347) accounts of the various classes of public expenditure by law referred to this office for statement, and during the period embraced in this report the number of letters written in relation to the examination and adjustment of accounts has amounted to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (2,777).

The current work in all the divisions of this bureau has been performed punctually and well, but few accounts lie over, and in all such cases the reason of delay is to be found in the fact that they were either wholly unsupported by vouchers or the vouchers were so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to preclude an accurate statement.

I have appended to this report four statements, marked respectively A, B, C, and D, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

Statement A exhibits in detail the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States" for the year ending December 31, 1859. From this statement it appears that the total of salaries paid to one hundred and thirty-three consular officers for the period last mentioned is two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$263,206 98,) and that they have returned fees for the same time amounting to the aggregate sum of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and and ninety-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$110,896 78,) which has been applied towards the payment of salaries. The balance of its destitute seamen abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounts to a total of two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, (\$220,982 69,) towards the payment of which the sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$45,920 35,) received by the consals for extra wages upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports, has been applied, leaving the net

cost to the government, upon this account one hundred and seventy-five thousand sixty-two dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$175,062 34.)

By comparing this statement with the corresponding one for the year ending June 30, 1859, it will be observed that the cost of "relief and protection" of our destitute seamen for the period embraced in this report is less by the sum of forty-seven thousand four hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$47,406 98,) than during the previous year. This result is caused in part by an increase in the amount of extra wages, and in part by the more economical administration of the fund appropriated by law.

The practical utility of a statement of this kind of salaries, amounting to one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, (\$152,310 20,) was paid by the treasurer of the United States.

A comparison of this statement with the corresponding one, appended to the last annual report from this office, will show that the amount of fees now shown to have been collected is greater by the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$12,513 37,) than was reported for the year ending December 31, 1858, thus justifying the remark in my last report that there is "a steady though gradual approximation of the *revenues* of the government from this source, towards the *disbursements* on account of the consular system."

Statement B exhibits in detail the amount of disbursements on account of destitute American seamen in foreign ports, and the amount of extra wages and moneys received by the United States consuls at the ports specified.

By this statement it is shown that the cost to the government of the care and protection, which was first prepared to accompany my last report, has been so frequently manifested that I have prepared two additional statements with the view of showing, completely, the affairs and operations of this office.

Statement C exhibits the number and cost of transportation of destitute seamen from foreign ports to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860, from which it is shown that the number of seamen brought home was one thousand and forty-nine, (1,049,) at the aggregate cost to the government of twelve thousand and eight dollars and fifty cents, (\$12,008 50.)

Statement D shows the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries, charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and sending them home for trial, with the witnesses for prosecution, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

It thus appears that the number of criminal seamen sent home for trial was forty-eight, (48,) at the aggregate expense to the government of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$2,332 96.)

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

B. FULLER, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1859.

CONSULATES, WHERE LOCATED.

A.

| | | Salaries. | Fees. |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 Amoor river | - - - - - | \$1,000 00 | \$34 50 |
| 2 Amsterdam (a) | - - - - - | 942 94 | 360 21 |
| 3 Acapulco | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 854 95 |
| 4 Amoy | - - - - - | 3,000 00 | 271 40 |
| 5 Athens | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 6 25 |
| 6 Antwerp (b) | - - - - - | 3,052 73 | 1,236 12 |
| 7 Aux Cayes | - - - - - | 500 00 | 351 75 |
| 8 Alexandria | - - - - - | 3,500 00 | 66 14 |
| 9 Aspinwall | - - - - - | 2,500 00 | 2,749 37 |
| 10 Apia (c) | - - - - - | 902 17 | 70 42 |
| 11 Aix-la-Chapelle | - - - - - | 2,500 00 | 1,803 00 |

B.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 12 Bordeaux | - - - - - | \$2,000 00 | \$2,777 14 |
| 13 Belfast (b) | - - - - - | 2,358 42 | 2,663 67 |
| 14 Basle | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 1,039 00 |
| 15 Beirut | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 64 13 |
| 16 Bremen | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 518 00 |
| 17 Batavia | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 298 23 |
| 18 Bahia | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 486 99 |
| 19 Buenos Ayres | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 1,828 76 |
| 20 Bay of Islands (d) | - - - - - | 931 86 | 211 38 |

C.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 21 Cork (b) | - - - - - | \$2,718 86 | \$757 49 |
| 22 Cape Town | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 380 75 |
| 23 Cadiz | - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 582 43 |
| 24 Callao | - - - - - | 3,500 00 | 1,541 17 |
| 25 Candia | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| 26 Canton | - - - - - | 4,000 00 | 410 40 |
| 27 Cape Haytien | - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 174 23 |
| 28 Corbija | - - - - - | 500 00 | 48 09 |
| 29 Cyprus (e) | - - - - - | 767 34 | 1 00 |
| 30 Carthage | - - - - - | 500 00 | 224 05 |
| 31 Constantinople (b) | - - - - - | 4,267 37 | 181 92 |
| 32 Calcutta | - - - - - | 5,000 00 | 2,741 90 |

D.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 33 Dundee | - - - - - | \$2,000 00 | \$1,998 00 |
| 34 Demarara | - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 289 29 |

E.

| | | Salaries. | Fees. |
|----|--------------------|------------|----------|
| 35 | Elsinore - - - - - | \$1,500 00 | \$122 49 |

F.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 36 | Frankfort-on-the-Main - - - - - | \$3,000 00 | \$539 00 |
| 37 | Fayal - - - - - | 750 00 | 455 73 |
| 38 | Foo Choo - - - - - | 3,500 00 | 194 17 |
| 39 | Falkland islands - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 59 52 |
| 40 | Funchal - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 68 41 |

G.

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 41 | Geneva (b) - - - - - | 1,569 29 | 190 00 |
| 42 | Gaboon (f) - - - - - | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | Guayaquil - - - - - | 750 00 | 77 87 |
| 44 | Glasgow - - - - - | 3,000 00 | 2,865 12 |
| 45 | Genoa (b) - - - - - | 1,860 00 | 587 08 |

H.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|----------|
| 46 | Havre (b) - - - - - | 6,494 50 | 3,647 86 |
| 47 | Honolulu - - - - - | 4,000 00 | 3,979 72 |
| 48 | Hamburg - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 1,198 71 |
| 49 | Havana - - - - - | 6,000 00 | 7,641 33 |
| 50 | Halifax - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 1,452 09 |
| 51 | Hong Kong - - - - - | 3,500 00 | 4,184 38 |

J.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|-------|
| 52 | Jerusalem - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 12 00 |
|----|---------------------|----------|-------|

K.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------|--------|
| 53 | Kingston (b) - - - - - | 2,233 98 | 690 63 |
|----|------------------------|----------|--------|

L.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| 54 | La Guayra - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 237 14 |
| 55 | Leipsic - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 1,196 65 |
| 56 | La Rochelle - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 705 06 |
| 57 | Leeds - - - - - | 2,000 00 | 1,644 00 |
| 58 | Lahaina - - - - - | 3,000 00 | 789 05 |
| 59 | Lyons - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 785 00 |
| 60 | Lanthala - - - - - | 1,000 00 | 32 46 |
| 61 | Leghorn - - - - - | 1,500 00 | 522 01 |
| 62 | London - - - - - | 7,500 00 | 5,626 17 |
| 63 | Liverpool (g) - - - - - | ..... | ..... |

M.

| | | | | | Salaries. | Fees. |
|----|----------------|---|---|---|------------|------------|
| 64 | Marseilles | - | - | - | \$2,500 00 | \$1,420 02 |
| 65 | Munich | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 102 00 |
| 66 | Montreal | - | - | - | 4,000 00 | 406 16 |
| 67 | Messina | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 292 17 |
| 68 | Moscow | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | ..... |
| 69 | Malaga | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 563 39 |
| 70 | Maranham | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 110 98 |
| 71 | Mauritius | - | - | - | 2,500 00 | 442 74 |
| 72 | Manchester (b) | - | - | - | 2,267 38 | 840 50 |
| 73 | Matanzas (b) | - | - | - | 2,815 93 | 1,357 22 |
| 74 | Monrovia (h) | - | - | - | 986 11 | 138 00 |
| 75 | Melbourne | - | - | - | 4,000 00 | 1,429 75 |
| 76 | Matamoras | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 1,859 75 |
| 77 | Mexico (i) | - | - | - | 500 00 | 391 59 |
| 78 | Montevideo | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 980 12 |

N.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---|---|---|----------|--------|
| 79 | Nassau | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 992 34 |
| 80 | Naples | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 588 70 |
| 81 | Ningpo | - | - | - | 4,000 00 | 50 25 |

O.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------|---|---|---|----------|--------|
| 82 | Oporto | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 264 50 |
| 83 | Omoa | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 53 00 |
| 84 | Odessa (j) | - | - | - | ..... | ..... |

P.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---|---|----------|----------|
| 85 | Prince Edward's Island | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 496 91 |
| 86 | Para | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 352 79 |
| 87 | Panama | - | - | - | 3,500 00 | 885 02 |
| 88 | Paris | - | - | - | 5,000 00 | 6,292 00 |
| 89 | Ponce | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 402 34 |
| 90 | Port au Prince | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 404 85 |
| 91 | Paso del Norte | - | - | - | 500 00 | 8 00 |
| 92 | Palermo | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 640 51 |
| 93 | Pernambuco | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 1,750 58 |
| 94 | Paita | - | - | - | 500 00 | 313 99 |

R.

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|----------|----------|
| 95 | Revel (k) | - | - | - | 1,916 65 | 21 93 |
| 96 | Rotterdam | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 1,079 24 |
| 97 | Rio Janeiro | - | - | - | 6,000 00 | 3,364 14 |
| 98 | Rio Grande | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 648 32 |

S.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---|---|----------|----------|
| 99 | St. Jago, Cape de Verde | - | - | - | 7,050 00 | 34 64 |
| 100 | Sabanilla | - | - | - | 500 00 | 373 83 |
| 101 | Shanghai | - | - | - | 4,000 00 | 1,565 96 |

| | | | | | Salaries. | Fees. |
|-----|------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|----------|
| 102 | Simoda (l) | - | - | - | \$263 88 | \$27 37 |
| 103 | San Juan del Norte (b) | - | - | - | 2,249 99 | 235 37 |
| 104 | St. Thomas (b) | - | - | - | 4,622 21 | 1,588 61 |
| 105 | Spezzia | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 13 52 |
| 106 | San Juan del Sur (b) | - | - | - | 2,201 44 | 12 96 |
| 107 | Stuttgart | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 264 00 |
| 108 | Stettin | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 9 00 |
| 109 | San Juan, P. R. (m) | - | - | - | 1,783 32 | 172.64 |
| 110 | St. Petersburg | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 177 00 |
| 111 | St. Croix (n) | - | - | - | 662 50 | 91 47 |
| 112 | Smyrna | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 741 55 |
| 113 | Southampton | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 179 26 |
| 114 | St. Domingo | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 99 42 |
| 115 | Singapore | - | - | - | 2,500 00 | 1,068 63 |
| 116 | Santiago de Cuba | - | - | - | 2,500 00 | 418 41 |
| 117 | St. Paul de Loando | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 74 11 |

T.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|---|---|----------|--------|
| 118 | Trieste (b) | - | - | - | 2,163 04 | 435 89 |
| 119 | Tunis (b) | - | - | - | 3,950 17 | ..... |
| 120 | Trinidad de Cuba | - | - | - | 2,500 00 | 419 44 |
| 121 | Tampico | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 677 07 |
| 122 | Turk's Island | - | - | - | 2,000 00 | 801 47 |
| 123 | Tabasco | - | - | - | 500 00 | 160 40 |
| 124 | Tripoli | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | ..... |
| 125 | Talcahuano (b) | - | - | - | 1,474 64 | 788 81 |
| 126 | Tumbez | - | - | - | 500 00 | 399 04 |
| 127 | Tahiti | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 170 81 |
| 128 | Tangiers | - | - | - | 3,000 00 | ..... |

V.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|---|---|----------|----------|
| 129 | Vera Cruz | - | - | - | 3,500 00 | 770 91 |
| 130 | Venice | - | - | - | 750 00 | 27 38 |
| 131 | Vienna | - | - | - | 1,500 00 | 1,120 00 |
| 132 | Valparaiso (o) | - | - | - | 2,250 00 | 2,299 61 |

Z.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|---|---|----------|--------|
| 133 | Zanzibar | - | - | - | 1,000 00 | 203 62 |
|-----|----------|---|---|---|----------|--------|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total amount of salary paid to 133 consular officers for the year ending December 31, 1859 | | | | | 263,206 98 | ..... |
| Total amount of fees returned by them during the same period |  |  |  |  | ..... | 110,896 78 |
| Amount paid by the Treasurer of the United States |  |  |  |  | ..... | 152,310 20 |
| | | | | | <u>263,206 98</u> | <u>263,206 98</u> |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fifth Auditor's Office, November 19, 1860.

NOTES.

(a) Consul absent twenty-one days without leave, for which period no salary was paid him.

(b) The excess of salary paid over and above the salary per annum provided for this consulate is for time occupied in receiving instructions and making the transit in accordance with the eighth section of the act of August 18, 1856.

(c) To 25th November, since which time no returns have been received.

(d) An interval of eight days—from 29th May, the day following George R. West's death to 5th June, the day on which James Busby entered upon his duties—also, eighteen days absence of the consul without leave, for which periods no salary has been paid.

(e) From 25th April, when J. Judson Barclay entered upon his duties, to December 31, and for thirty days to W. L. Ellsworth for receiving instructions.

(f) Vacant.

(g) No returns for the year 1859.

(h) An interval of five days between the day of John Z. Forney's death and the day on which John Seys entered upon his duties, for which period no salary was paid.

(i) No returns for the third and fourth quarters.

(j) Incumbent not a citizen of the United States, and by section twenty-one of the act of August 18, 1856, not entitled to salary.

(k) An interval of twelve days, from 1st to 12th January, inclusive, for which no salary was paid, Charles A. Leas, the present consul, having been paid from January 13.

(l) From 1st to 19th January, subsequent to which Townsend Harris has been paid as minister resident, &c.

(m) C. De Ronceday was paid for twenty-three days receiving his instructions, forty-seven days for making the transit, and from April 20 to December 31 at his post.

(n) From February 12 to December 31, the returns from January 1 to February 11 having been necessarily included in the annual report for 1858.

(o) Return of fees for the year complete, salary paid to September 30, 1859.

Statement showing the amount of money reported to have been disbursed for the relief of seamen, and extra wages and money received by American consuls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| Name of consulate. | Disbursements. | Money received. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Alicante..... | | \$224 00 |
| Amoy..... | \$91 00 | 90 00 |
| Antigua..... | 1,202 50 | 30 00 |
| Antwerp, (three quarters)..... | 153 32 | |
| Aspinwall..... | 1,044 25 | 15 00 |
| Aux Cayes..... | 168 13 | |
| Bahia, (two quarters)..... | | 260 43 |
| Bangkok..... | 86 50 | 6 60 |
| Barbadoes..... | 891 40 | 326 65 |
| Batavia, (three quarters)..... | 332 52 | 295 90 |
| Bathurst..... | 24 00 | 54 00 |
| Bay of Islands..... | 1,959 58 | 936 00 |
| Bermuda..... | 270 42 | |
| Bombay, (two quarters)..... | 779 21 | 237 71 |
| Bordeaux..... | 351 96 | 48 00 |
| Bremen..... | 65 06 | 45 00 |
| Bristol..... | 1,046 99 | 516 72 |
| Cadiz..... | 1,232 55 | 866 00 |
| Calcutta, (three quarters)..... | 94 83 | 425 71 |
| Callao..... | 24,626 15 | 4,342 87 |
| Campeachy..... | 255 56 | |
| Cape Town..... | 238 49 | 200 25 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 21 50 | |
| Constantinople..... | 811 57 | |
| Cork, (three quarters)..... | 920 58 | 958 07 |
| Curacao..... | 74 00 | 171 60 |
| Dundee..... | 115 07 | |
| Elsinore..... | 160 51 | 280 17 |
| Falmouth..... | 239 09 | 84 75 |
| Payal, (two quarters)..... | 4,494 39 | 1,509 27 |
| Foo-Choo..... | 21 00 | |
| Genoa..... | 114 30 | 460 50 |
| Gibraltar..... | 196 25 | 109 50 |
| Glasgow..... | 142 98 | 154 00 |
| Gottenburg..... | 90 50 | |
| Grand Cayman..... | 31 09 | |
| Guayaquil..... | 135 35 | 35 00 |
| Halifax..... | 450 47 | 66 92 |
| Havana..... | 1,518 63 | 2,084 83 |
| Havre..... | 1,562 49 | 1,207 50 |
| Hamburg..... | 188 98 | 108 00 |
| Hilo..... | 4,460 00 | 878 00 |
| Hobart Town..... | 141 72 | |
| Hong Kong, (three quarters)..... | 2,856 24 | 1,006 26 |
| Honolulu..... | 49,460 12 | 5,985 00 |
| Kingston, Jamaica..... | 146 37 | 87 00 |
| Laguayra..... | 99 00 | |
| Laguna de Terminis..... | 428 14 | |
| Lahaina, (three quarters)..... | 25,678 78 | 720 00 |
| La Rochelle..... | 126 00 | 189 00 |
| Leeds..... | 85 71 | |
| London, (two quarters)..... | 589 83 | |
| Lyons..... | 96 00 | |
| Malaga..... | 193 15 | 142 00 |
| Manchester..... | 32 83 | |
| Maranham..... | 25 00 | |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Name of consulate. | Disbursements. | Money received. |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Marseilles..... | \$818 60 | \$184 80 |
| Matanzas..... | 628 02 | 446 05 |
| Mauritius..... | 2,895 36 | 927 00 |
| Mazatlan, (one quarter)..... | 166 86 | ----- |
| Melbourne..... | 494 86 | 537 73 |
| Messina..... | 40 00 | ----- |
| Minatitlan..... | 121 80 | ----- |
| Montevideo..... | 1,508 39 | 495 82 |
| Montreal..... | 253 30 | ----- |
| Nagasaki..... | 24 00 | 36 00 |
| Naples..... | 154 88 | ----- |
| Nassau, N. P..... | 2,147 69 | 3 00 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne..... | 56 00 | 48 00 |
| Ning-po..... | 90 25 | ----- |
| Oporto..... | 1,052 22 | 66 00 |
| Paita..... | 14,205 00 | 1,656 00 |
| Palermo..... | 519 72 | 227 33 |
| Panama..... | 2,301 20 | 131 48 |
| Paramaribo..... | 24 00 | 36 00 |
| Paris..... | 6 72 | ----- |
| Pernambuco..... | 2,250 85 | 1,560 44 |
| Plymouth..... | 88 68 | ----- |
| Point de Galle..... | 590 74 | 738 75 |
| Port Stanley..... | 537 30 | ----- |
| Prince Edward's Island..... | 203 38 | 48 00 |
| Puerto Cabello..... | 23 56 | ----- |
| Rio de Janeiro..... | 591 90 | 495 00 |
| Rio Grande del Sur, (two quarters)..... | 1,001 76 | 780 00 |
| Rotterdam..... | 856 31 | 197 00 |
| Sabanilla..... | 22 20 | ----- |
| San Juan del Norte..... | 59 50 | 16 00 |
| San Juan del Sur..... | 10 00 | ----- |
| San Juan, P. R..... | 2,214 00 | 502 90 |
| Santiago..... | 93 25 | 90 00 |
| Shanghai..... | 1,801 23 | 584 00 |
| Sidney, (three quarters)..... | 3,321 72 | 946 30 |
| Singapore..... | 3,475 20 | 2,570 08 |
| Smyrna..... | 125 76 | ----- |
| Southampton..... | 25 41 | ----- |
| St. Domingo, (two quarters)..... | 607 39 | 227 00 |
| St. Helena..... | 1,311 45 | 1,235 56 |
| St. Jago de Cuba..... | 81 00 | 54 00 |
| St. Petersburg..... | 37 50 | 45 00 |
| St. Thomas..... | 1,009 21 | 595 00 |
| Tabasco..... | 30 00 | ----- |
| Tahiti..... | 5,995 20 | 396 00 |
| Talcahuano..... | 13,309 87 | 1,685 00 |
| Tampico..... | 10 75 | 54 00 |
| Teneriffe..... | 999 83 | ----- |
| Trieste..... | 420 95 | 81 00 |
| Trinidad..... | 17 30 | ----- |
| Tumbez..... | 10,186 50 | 1,050 00 |
| Turk's Island..... | 212 98 | ----- |
| Valparaiso..... | 10,080 51 | 1,088 75 |
| Vera Cruz..... | 214 37 | 763 00 |
| Zante..... | 183 70 | ----- |
| Zanzibar..... | 10 00 | ----- |
| | 220,670 30 | 45,920 35 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| The following sums were paid for the relief of seamen, otherwise than by the consuls, viz: | | |
| To Isaac M. Brown, owner and master of the schooner "Mechanic," for blankets furnished destitute seamen by order of the consul at Lanthala..... | \$122 00 | ----- |
| To John Gibson, purser of the United States frigate "Merrimack," for provisions and clothing to destitute seamen..... | 67 43 | ----- |
| To M. Giddings, owner of the American brig "Executive," for medical aid and funeral expenses of destitute seamen..... | 52 40 | ----- |
| To Royal Greenland Mercantile Company, for subsistence of destitute seamen..... | 70 56 | ----- |
| Total disbursements..... | 220,982 69 | ----- |
| Less extra wages..... | 45,920 35 | ----- |
| Paid out of the treasury..... | 175,062 34 | ----- |

Statement showing the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and the expenses of sending them home for trial with the witnesses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| Consulate where expense originated. | No. of seamen arrested. | Amount expended. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Amsterdam..... | 1 | \$263 68 |
| Bathurst..... | 1 | 78 96 |
| Bordeaux..... | 2 | 160 00 |
| Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope..... | 13 | 118 26 |
| Fayal..... | 2 | 125 00 |
| Gibraltar..... | 1 | 105 00 |
| Havana..... | 1 | 75 00 |
| Liverpool..... | 2 | 118 00 |
| Marseilles..... | 1 | 60 00 |
| Monrovia..... | 2 | 238 75 |
| Nantes..... | 2 | 192 54 |
| Nuevitas..... | 1 | 20 00 |
| Palermo..... | 4 | 60 00 |
| Puerto Cabello..... | 1 | 92 75 |
| St. John's, N. B..... | 3 | 146 60 |
| St. Helena..... | 6 | 116 00 |
| St. Thomas..... | 4 | 344 92 |
| Trieste..... | 1 | 17 50 |
| Total..... | 48 | 2,332 96 |

C.

Statement showing the number of "destitute American seamen" sent to the United States from their several consulates during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| No. | Consulates and names of the consuls. | No. of seamen. | Amount. |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| A. | | | |
| 1 | Alicante, W. L. Giro | 1 | \$10 00 |
| 2 | Amoor river, P. McD. Collins | 2 | 20 00 |
| 3 | Antigua, R. S. Higginbotham | a 16 | 270 00 |
| 4 | Antwerp, A. D. Gall | 4 | 40 00 |
| 5 | Aspinwall, C. J. Fox | 54 | 540 00 |
| 6 | Aux Cayes, R. Loring | 7 | 70 00 |
| B. | | | |
| 7 | Bahia, J. S. Gillmer | 6 | 60 00 |
| 8 | Balize, taken from a wreck | 5 | 50 00 |
| 9 | Barbadoes, N. Towner | 10 | 100 00 |
| 10 | Barrington, N. S., J. Robertson | 15 | 150 00 |
| 11 | Bathurst, D. R. B. Upton | 3 | 30 00 |
| 12 | Bay of Islands, G. R. West | 2 | 20 00 |
| 13 | Batavia, H. Anthon, jr. | 1 | 10 00 |
| 14 | Bermuda, H. B. Brown | b 22 | 299 00 |
| 15 | Bremen, J. R. Diller | 1 | 10 00 |
| 16 | Bristol, England, S. Ward | 1 | 10 00 |
| 17 | Buenos Ayres, Wm. H. Hudson | 4 | 40 00 |
| C. | | | |
| 18 | Cadiz, T. T. Tunstall | 1 | 10 00 |
| 19 | Callao, Wm. Miles | 2 | 20 00 |
| 20 | Calcutta, C. Hufnagle | 1 | 10 00 |
| 21 | Canton, O. H. Perry | 1 | 10 00 |
| 22 | Cardenas, G. Harris | 31 | 310 00 |
| 23 | Cape of Good Hope, G. S. Holmes | 10 | 100 00 |
| 24 | Cienfuegos, C. D. Fowler | 7 | 70 00 |
| 25 | Constantinople, James McDowell | 2 | 20 00 |
| 26 | Curaçoa, M. Jesurun | 4 | 40 00 |
| 27 | Cuidad Bolivar, John Wulff | 2 | 20 00 |
| D. | | | |
| 28 | Demarara, A. V. Colvin | 3 | 30 00 |
| E. | | | |
| 29 | Elsinore, J. P. M. Epping | 1 | 10 00 |
| F. | | | |
| 30 | Falkland Islands, W. H. Smiley | 5 | 50 00 |
| 31 | Falmouth, Jamaica, M. Salmon | 1 | 10 00 |
| 32 | Fayal, C. W. Dabney | c 74 | 1,510 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| No. | Consulates and names of the consuls. | No. of seamen. | Amount. |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|
| G. | | | |
| 33 | Gibraltar, H. J. Sprague..... | 4 | \$40 00 |
| 34 | Glasgow, G. Vail..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| H. | | | |
| 35 | Halifax, A. Pillsbury..... | 4 | 30 00 |
| 36 | Havana, C. J. Helm..... | 20 | 200 00 |
| 37 | Havre, W. H. Vesey..... | d 15 | 290 00 |
| 38 | Hong Kong, J. Keenan..... | 13 | 130 00 |
| 39 | Honolulu, Abner Pratt..... | 86 | 860 00 |
| I & J. | | | |
| 40 | Inagua, D. Sargent..... | 18 | 180 00 |
| 41 | Jacmel, Charles Moraria..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| K. | | | |
| 42 | Kingston, Jamaica, R. A. Harrison..... | 9 | 90 00 |
| L. | | | |
| 43 | Laguayra, Andrew J. Smith..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 44 | Laguna, G. T. Ingraham, jr., consul and agent..... | 14 | 140 00 |
| 45 | Lahaina, Anson G. Chandler..... | 7 | 70 00 |
| 46 | Liverpool, England, Beverley Tucker..... | 35 | 350 00 |
| 47 | Liverpool, Nova Scotia, J. D. Davis..... | 3 | 18 00 |
| 48 | Loando, J. G. Willis..... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 49 | London, R. B. Campbell..... | 9 | 90 00 |
| M. | | | |
| 50 | Macao, G. Nye..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 51 | Malta, W. Winthrop..... | e 1 | 15 00 |
| 52 | Marseilles, Alexander Derbes..... | 5 | 50 00 |
| 53 | Malaga, J. S. Smith..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 54 | Martinique, W. I., A. Campbell..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 55 | Matanzas, Hugh Martin, jr..... | 14 | 140 00 |
| 56 | Mauritius, G. H. Fairfield..... | f 5 | 45 00 |
| 57 | Mazatlan, Edward Conner..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 58 | Messina, F. W. Behm..... | 3 | 30 00 |
| 59 | Minatitlan, A. C. Allen..... | 7 | 70 00 |
| 60 | Montevideo, Richard H. Gayle..... | 13 | 130 00 |
| N. | | | |
| 61 | Nassau, Bahamas, I. J. Merritt..... | g 201 | 2, 211 75 |
| 62 | Newfoundland, W. S. H. Newman..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| P. | | | |
| 63 | Palermo, H. H. Barstow..... | 10 | 100 00 |
| 64 | Panama, A. B. Corwine..... | 15 | 150 00 |
| 65 | Para, Eben P. Bailey..... | 3 | 30 00 |
| 66 | Paramaribo, Henry Sawyer..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 67 | Plaister Cove, N. S., J. G. McKean..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 68 | Pernambuco, W. W. Stapp..... | 31 | 310 00 |
| 69 | Philippine Islands, C. Griswold..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 70 | Prince of Wales Island, C. C. Currier..... | 1 | 10 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| No. | Consulates and names of the consuls. | No. of seamen. | Amount. |
|----------------|--|----------------|-----------|
| R. | | | |
| 71 | Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott..... | 2 | \$20 00 |
| 72 | Rio Grande, George F. Upton..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| S. | | | |
| 73 | Sabanilla, W. B. Storm..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 74 | Sagua la Grande, J. W. Vanderkeift..... | 12 | 120 00 |
| 75 | San Juan, P. R., C. DeRonceray..... | 2 | 20 00 |
| 76 | Saint Christopher, J. R. Thurston..... | h 11 | 209 00 |
| 77 | St. John's, N. B., C. Whitaker..... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 78 | St. Helena, G. W. Kimball..... | 16 | 160 00 |
| 79 | St. Thomas, R. P. Waring..... | i 22 | 240 00 |
| 80 | St. Domingo, Jonathan Elliott..... | k 7 | 140 00 |
| 81 | St. Jago de Cuba, S. Cochran..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 82 | St. Jago, Cape Verd Islands, W. H. Morse..... | 2 | 20 00 |
| 83 | Shanghai, W. L. G. Smith..... | 8 | 80 00 |
| 84 | Singapore, J. P. O'Sullivan..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 85 | Smyrna, E. S. Offley..... | 4 | 40 00 |
| 86 | Southampton, William Thompson..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 87 | Sierra Leone..... | | |
| T. | | | |
| 88 | Tabasco, E. P. Johnson..... | l 9 | 160 00 |
| 89 | Tahiti, Vicessimus Turner..... | 2 | 20 00 |
| 90 | Talcahuano, Albert G. Blakely..... | 8 | 80 00 |
| 91 | Trieste, S. S. Remak..... | 1 | 10 00 |
| 92 | Trinidad de Cuba, J. R. Hooker..... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 93 | Trinidad Island, E. B. Marache..... | 6 | 60 00 |
| 94 | Turk's Island, J. B. Hayne..... | 17 | 170 00 |
| V. | | | |
| 95 | Valparaiso, William Trevitt..... | 2 | 20 00 |
| 96 | Vera Cruz, R. B. J. Twyman..... | 11 | 110 00 |
| 97 | Victoria, brought home by J. R. Lock, master of the bark Forward..... | 5 | 50 00 |
| Z. | | | |
| 98 | Zanzibar, D. H. Mansfield..... | 3 | 30 00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 99 | Picked up at sea..... | m 14 | 120 75 |
| 100 | Fortune Island, Bahamas..... | 3 | 30 00 |
| | | 1,049 | 12,008 50 |

J. T. FARRINGTON,
W. H. JOHNSON,
Justices of the Peace.

REMARKS.

- a 7 at \$10 each, 5 at \$20 each, and 4 at \$25 each; brought in British vessels.
- b 3 at \$10 each, 8 at \$13 each, and 11 at \$15 each; brought in British vessels.
- c 41 at \$10 each, 5 at \$24 each, and 28 at \$35 each; they being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- d 14 at \$10 each, and 1 insane man at \$150.
- e An extra \$5 allowed, on account of putting the master to inconvenience.
- f 4 at \$10 each, and 1 at \$5, he having been left at the Cape of Good Hope on account of sickness.
- g 116 at \$10 each, 2 at \$13 each, 6 at \$10 50 each, 5 at \$11 20 each, 61 at \$12 each, and 11 at \$15 each, brought in British vessels; and \$9 75 paid for funeral expenses of one man.
- h 2 at \$10 each, and 9 at \$21 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- i 12 at \$10 each, and 10 at \$12 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- k 7 at \$20 each; brought home in a British vessel.
- l 2 at \$10 each, and 7 at \$20 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- m Being 9 men for 9 days, at 75 cents per day, and 5 men for 16 days, at 75 cents per day.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Treasury Department*, November 12, 1860.

F.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1860.

SIR: In view of the fact that I have furnished the Postmaster General with an official report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, presenting in elaborate detail everything connected with the financial status of the Post Office Department of general interest to the public, to whom it will be submitted by the Postmaster General in connexion with his annual report, I beg leave to present the following brief synopsis of the chief labors, so diligently and faithfully performed by the efficient corps of clerks employed in this office during the past fiscal year, and have the honor to direct your attention to the report referred to for details.

The general operations of the office have embraced within their ample field the examination, comparison, and re-statement of the postage stamp and stamped envelope accounts of 28,539 postmasters by the clerk's in charge of the receipt from the Post Office Department of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and preparation of these returns for the examiners, who have completed their examination, and made such corrections as were found to be necessary, and delivered the accounts to the registrars within the period fixed by the department regulations. The examiners discovered and corrected errors in 18,429 accounts, whereby the balance in each case in favor of the United States was increased more than fifty cents, and carefully prepared copies of these accounts as rendered by the postmasters, and as audited and corrected, were sent out by the clerks in charge of the "error accounts."

The registrars entered analytically, in their proper order, the postal results exhibited by the accounts previously examined, and delivered their books to the bookkeepers for entry of the balances found due from or to postmasters upon the ledgers of the office, without regard to any payments made by them to the United States during the quarter, as such payments are required by department regulation (section No. 271) to be carefully excluded therefrom; and the entries of payments made on account of said balances are therefore made primarily in books kept by the clerks in charge of the "miscellaneous business," by the "collecting division," and by the "pay clerks" in charge of contractors' accounts, and transferred from thence, in their proper order, to the ledgers.

The number of miscellaneous entries made in the ledgers during the year was:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Of balances due to or by postmasters..... | 109,925 |
| Of balances due to mail contractors..... | 34,892 |
| Of balances due to special contractors and mail messengers... | 19,888 |
| Of balances due to special agents, route agents, and miscellaneous..... | 2,712 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Of payments made by postmasters on "collection orders" issued to mail contractors..... | 64,986 |
| Of payments made on "special collection drafts"..... | 3,854 |
| Of payments made by "draft offices"..... | 10,777 |
| Of payments made upon warrants drawn upon the treasury | 9,606 |

The "pay division" has audited and reported to the Postmaster General the balances arising upon 34,892 accounts of mail contractors, embracing the amounts due for their services, together with the interest allowed by an act of Congress, approved 15th February, 1860, upon the deferred payments for mail service during the quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1859, the computation of which, and special reports to the Postmaster General of the amounts due to contractors, largely increased the labors of the clerks in this "division."

The labors of the clerks of the "collecting division," and the success met with in their efforts to collect the revenues of the department in the hands of late and delinquent postmasters, by correspondence upon disputed items of accounts, and by the institution of suits in all cases of failure to obtain an amicable adjustment within the period fixing the liability of the sureties upon their official bonds, are so fully set forth in my report, before referred to, as to render it unnecessary to report them in this.

The number of letters received during the year was 102,004, and the number prepared, recorded, and mailed was 65,276.

Only three appeals have been taken to the First Comptroller of the Treasury from the decisions of the office during the year, in two of which the decisions of the office have been sustained, and the third is still pending.

The entire business of the office is in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, the duties of each particular desk being fully up to the requirements of the department regulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOS. M. TATE, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 28, 1860.

SIR: Enclosed herewith please find a statement exhibiting an outline of the current business of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL, *Comptroller.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement exhibiting outline of current business, office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The following-named warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

| | |
|---|--|
| 472 stock warrants. | |
| 1,869 quarterly salary warrants. | |
| 1,895 treasury (proper) warrants. | |
| 3,023 treasury (interior) warrants. | |
| 2,509 customs warrants. | |
| 2,380 war pay warrants. | |
| 507 war repay warrants. | |
| 875 navy pay warrants. | |
| 261 navy repay warrants. | |
| 959 interior pay warrants. | |
| 86 interior repay warrants. | |
| 32 treasury appropriation warrants. | |
| 33 interior and customs appropriation warrants. | |
| 25 war and navy appropriation warrants. | |
| 17 Texas debt warrants. | |
| 2 treasury funding warrants. | |
| 117 land covering warrants. | |
| 891 customs covering warrants. | |
| 1,069 miscellaneous covering warrants. | |
| <hr/> | |
| 17,022 aggregate number of warrants. | |
| <hr/> | |

The accounts described as follows, reported to this office by the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, to wit:

| | |
|---|-------|
| <i>Judiciary:</i> Embracing accounts of marshals, for expenses of United States courts; of district attorneys, clerks of United States circuit and district courts and United States commissioners, for per diem and fees, rent of court-rooms, &c..... | 802 |
| <i>Diplomatic and consular:</i> Embracing accounts of foreign ministers, for salary and contingent expenses; of United States secretaries of legation, for salary; of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, for salary, and disbursements for relief of destitute American seamen; for passage from foreign ports to the United States of destitute and criminal American seamen and witnesses; of United States commissioners under reciprocity treaty, &c. | 1,273 |
| <i>Public lands:</i> Embracing accounts of receivers of public money; of receivers acting as disbursing agents; of surveyor general and deputy surveyors; of lands erroneously sold; of the several States for percentage on lands sold within their limits, &c..... | 2,513 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| <i>Salaries</i> : Embracing accounts for salaries of United States supreme, district, and territorial judges; attorneys, marshals, local inspectors, the clerks and other employes in the several executive departments, &c..... | 1,268 |
| <i>Public debt</i> : Embracing accounts for redemption of United States stock and treasury notes; interest on public debt, &c..... | 491 |
| <i>Public printing</i> : Embracing accounts for public printing, binding, and paper..... | 112 |
| <i>Mint and branches</i> : Embracing accounts of gold, silver, and cent bullion; of ordinary expenses, repairs &c..... | 53 |
| <i>Territorial</i> : Embracing accounts of governors of Territories, for contingent expenses, erection of public buildings, and purchase of libraries; of secretaries of Territories; for legislative and contingent expenses, &c..... | 33 |
| <i>Miscellaneous</i> : Embracing accounts of the Coast Survey; of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, United States Boundary Commissions, of the United States Treasurer, for horses lost in the military service of the United States, Texas debt, suppression of the slave trade, Cayuse Indian war, Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, &c., &c..... | 1,035 |
| Aggregate number of accounts..... | <u>7,580</u> |

There have been, also, regularly entered and filed the half-yearly emolument returns made by United States marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of February 26, 1853. Also, all requisitions made from time to time for advances to United States marshals, territorial officers, treasurers of the mint and branches, to disbursing agents for erection of court-houses and post offices, mint repairs, &c., &c., have been examined and reported upon.

Number of letters written on all subjects, 3,732. Besides, other duties have been performed which it is deemed unnecessary to particularize.

H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office, November 27, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

During that year the number of accounts revised, passed, and recorded, were:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| From the Second Auditor..... | 1,390 |
| From the Third Auditor..... | 2,299 |
| From the Fourth Auditor..... | 324 |
| Total..... | <u>3,013</u> |

Many of these accounts embraced heavy expenditures, and required much time and careful examination.

The total amount embraced in these settlements was \$42,121,011 71.

Other than those above enumerated, the class of small accounts, showing balances due soldiers, seamen, their heirs, administrators, &c., revised by this office, and paid by disbursing officers of the army and navy, on certificates originating in the Second and Fourth Auditors' offices, has, as heretofore, been subject to due investigation and examination. They were as follows :

| | |
|--|------------|
| Of those reported by the Second Auditor..... | 584 |
| Of those reported by the Fourth Auditor..... | 368 |
| Total | <u>916</u> |

The number of requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury received, examined, countersigned, and recorded upon the books of this office, were:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Drawn by the Secretary of the Interior, viz : | |
| Pay or advance requisitions..... | 955 |
| Repay requisitions..... | 99 |
| Drawn by the Secretary of War, viz : | |
| Pay or advance requisitions..... | 2,488 |
| Repay requisitions..... | 506 |
| Drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, viz : | |
| Pay or advance requisitions..... | 874 |
| Repay requisitions..... | 251 |
| Total..... | <u>5,173</u> |

During the past year 578 letters have been received, filed, answered, and indexed ; the answers thereto covering 270 folio post of the letter-book.

The number of cases prepared for suit and transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury was three.

All the annual statements required by the law of May 1, 1820, have been promptly transmitted in duplicate to the Secretaries of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy. These statements exhibited the balances of the several appropriations remaining upon the books on the 1st of July, 1858 ; the appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1858-'59 ; the repayments and transfers in that year ; the amount applicable under each appropriation, and the amount drawn by requisitions during the same period ; and, finally, the balances

remaining unexpended on the 30th of June, 1859, with such appropriations as were carried to the surplus fund.

The revision of accounts required of this office under the regulations of the Executive, for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties of October 26, 1852, and of May 24, 1854, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, has been duly made and the records kept up.

The usual prescribed duties of this office, embracing decisions of cases reported from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and from the different bureaus and offices of the War and Navy Departments, have promptly secured the attention of this office.

In conclusion, permit me, most respectfully, to repeat the conviction expressed in previous reports from this office, that its greater efficiency would be promoted, in case of vacancies here, by the appointment of clerks from the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, where they may have evinced the requisite qualifications.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 20, 1860.

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition and unavoidable absence of the Commissioner, the duty is devolved on me of furnishing a brief report of the operations of this office for the past year. In the performance of this duty, it is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, as a result of the integrity, ability, and fidelity with which the gentlemen employed in the office have performed their respective duties, that the affairs of the office, in all that affects the public interest, were never, in my judgment, in a better condition than at present.

All accounts reported to this office by the First Auditor have been adjusted and transmitted to the Register in time to be included by him in the annual statement of "public accounts."

There have been adjusted within the past year accounts of collectors of customs and surveyors, acting as designated collectors, including accounts of disbursing agents of the treasury, and the emolument and additional compensation accounts of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to the number of two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Accounts relating to the superintendence and construction of light-houses, buoys, and beacons, marine hospital, and miscellaneous purposes, amount to thirteen hundred and twenty-eight.

The number of requisitions issued upon estimates furnished by the proper officers for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs; for debentures and deposits; for unascertained duties; for the support of light-houses, and the maintenance and support of sick and disabled

seamen; for the construction and repairs of public buildings, and other miscellaneous purposes, amount to two thousand and fifty-one.

Fifty-six commissions to officers of the customs were transmitted during the year, and forty-nine official bonds executed by collectors, &c., in conformity to the forms and instructions furnished by this office, were received, approved, and acknowledged.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty-three letters were received and registered in the course of the year, and five thousand four hundred and twenty-six were written and recorded.

With a view to facilitate the business transactions of the office, I beg leave to invite attention to the recommendations submitted for your consideration in the reports from this office of the 20th November, 1858, and the 23d of November last; and particularly those relating to the approval of the bonds of collectors, &c., and the increase of compensation to two of the clerks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. FERAN,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, November 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount covered into the treasury during the year, by 3,335 warrants, was—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| From customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources..... | \$77,050,867 94 |
| From Interior Department..... | 251,950 98 |
| From War Department..... | 1,539,073 82 |
| From Navy Department..... | 1,701,412 97 |

80,543,305 71

Which includes repayments of previous advances and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 12,924 warrants, and by 13,275 drafts, were—

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| For civil, diplomatic, public debt, and miscellaneous | \$45,796,058 95 |
| For Interior Department..... | 4,304,068 47 |
| For War Department..... | 17,948,810 92 |
| For Navy Department..... | 13,216,377 93 |

81,265,316 27

Which also includes payments for transfer of balances in adjusting settled accounts.

The amount received at the several offices of the treasury for the use of the Post Office Department

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| was..... | \$11,340,805 04 |
| And the amount of 6,600 post office warrants..... | 10,360,824 05 |

Balance at the credit of said department, subject to draft at the close of the year, \$1,022,293 06.

The sum of \$15,895,400 has been removed from one depository to another during the year, for the purpose of being coined or for making disbursements for the public service.

Nine hundred and eighty-four transfer drafts were issued to authorize the movement of this amount, part of which was effected by actual transportation, and the remainder by the common practice of exchange, whereby much expense was avoided and a premium obtained on a considerable portion.

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit and subject to the orders of disbursing officers continues to work satisfactorily, and has been extended considerably even since the report of last year.

The receipts in the money branch of this office on treasury account proper, from all sources during the year, amounted to \$7,884,737 98, of which \$5,026,000 was transferred to it without expense by means of 2,606 checks given in exchange for coin paid in advance.

Treasury drafts amounting to \$7,377,200 42 have been satisfied, either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers.

Sixty-five accounts have been kept with disbursing officers, and at least 16,000 of their checks paid, amounting to \$7,191,000.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office, we issued during the year 22,787 treasury notes, amounting to \$19,345,200.

My recent connexion with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the operations set forth above, disqualify me for speaking of them decidedly ; but I am satisfied, by what I have seen since my accession, that all the duties were performed before, as they have been since, with highly commendable despatch and accuracy.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. PRICE,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

K.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embraced in five tabular statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In these statements the suits brought are classified, as far as it could be conveniently done, so as to present as distinctly as possible all that has been done in each particular class of business in each of the judicial districts, and a general summary of the whole, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of suits on treasury transcripts of the official settlements of the accounts of defaulting public officers, contractors, &c., adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

No. 2. Statement of suits brought during the year for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws.

No. 3. Statement of suits on warehouse transportation bonds for duties on goods imported.

No. 4. Statement of miscellaneous suits, which includes all suits brought during the year which are not embraced in the three preceding tables.

No. 5 is a general summary showing the aggregates of the above tables.

From this general summary it appears that the whole number of suits of every description brought during the year was 760, of which 19 were of Class 1, for the recovery of \$146,337 68; 210 for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws, (Class No. 2,) the mass of which are *in rem*, but which includes specific fines and penalties amounting to \$272,016 56; 120 were on warehouse transportation bonds, amounting to \$296,712 42; and 411 miscellaneous suits for \$36,638 20.

Of these suits, 288 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, to wit: 151 decided in favor of the United States, 59 decided against the United States, and 78 settled and discontinued without trial, leaving 472 still pending undecided.

Of the old suits on the dockets of the office, which originated and were instituted previous to the commencement of the fiscal year, 189 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, viz: 62 decided for the United States, 42 decided against the United States, and 85 settled and dismissed without trial.

The aggregate number of suits of all descriptions decided and otherwise disposed of during the year is 477. The gross amount of judgment obtained, exclusive of cases *in rem*, is \$232,033 01, and the amount collected from all sources is \$434,201 32.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

JUNIUS HILLYER, *Solicitor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

Statement of suits on treasury transcripts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| Number. | Commenced. | Against whom. | | Amount sued for. | Capacity. | Date of judgments. | Amount of judgments. | Amount collected. | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Suits dismissed. | Suits remitted. | Suits still pending. | General remarks. |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Principal. | Sureties. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year. | | | | | | | \$1,035 00 | \$1,055 65 | 1 | .. | .... | .... | .... |  |

VERMONT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Decisions in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Decisions in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|

NEW YORK.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | \$17,800 00 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|

NEW YORK.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

17

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 3 | 1859. July 7 | A. T. Hillyer | Jos. L. White and Richard Schell. | \$24,855 57 | Default as late United States marshal. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.. | | | | | | | \$23.491 90 | \$17,141 90 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

PENNSYLVANIA.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.. | | | | | | | \$1,515 06 | \$224 06 | 3 | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|

PENNSYLVANIA.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | 1859. Nov. term | John C. O'Neill.... | Wm. J. Madeira, Wm. Gerrish, jr., and S. C. Stanbaugh. | \$379 77 | | | | | | | | 1 |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|

MARYLAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------------|---|---|-------|-------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year. | | | | | | | \$5,135 66 | \$52,592 98 | 1 | 1 | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------------|---|---|-------|-------|

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year.. | | | | | | | \$24 00 | \$5,775 53 | 1 | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|

No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

VIRGINIA.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

| Number. | Commenced. | Against whom. | | Amount sued for. | Capacity. | Date of judgments. | Amount of judgments. | Amount collected. | | | | | | General remarks. |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Principal. | Sureties. | | | | | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Suits dismissed. | Suits remitted. | Suits still pending. | |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year... | | | | | | | \$5,945 15 | \$146 82 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

FLORIDA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | \$25,000 00 | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------|---|---|--|--|--|--|

ALABAMA.—MIDDLE DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | \$2,596 74 | | | | | | | Money in the hands of the marshal. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|

ALABAMA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | \$5,978 94 | | | | | | | Money in the hands of the marshal. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

253

253

253

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---|------------|--|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1859. Aug. 15 | Rich'd M. Corwine, Jno. A. Corwine, Wm. Wisnel. | | | Breach of contract to open passes at the mouths of the Mis- sissippi river. | 1860. Mar. 3 | | | 1 | | | Appeal ordered. |
| 1 | Sept. 24 | Thos. K. Smith. .. | John A. Corwine, Wm. N. Corry, & John L. Vattier. | \$1,700 27 | Debt on bond as late marshal. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| 2 | | | | 1,700 27 | ..... |  |  |  | 1 | ..... | 1 | |

WISCONSIN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1860. Aug. 26 | Moritz Schoëffler .. | Jas. B. Cross, Wm. Finkler, Jacob Best, jr., Wm. H. Lindnum, Philip Best. | \$11,855 60 | Debt on bond as late collector. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | | \$,581 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

IOWA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|-------------|---|-------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1860. May term | Ariel K. Eaton..... | John Acers, Daniel B. Noble, John W. Clark, Thos. C. Helm, John Penn, Chas. Har- ding, Freder'k B. Doolittle, Thos. Helm. | \$34,690 25 | Debt on bond as late receiver of public moneys. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | | \$979 70 | \$719 43 | 1 | 2 | ..... |

MINNESOTA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|---|------------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 | 1859. June 3 | Wm. H. Nobles..... | ..... | \$20,868 00 | Default as superintend- ent of Fort Ridgely and South Pass wagon road. | 1860. June T. | \$3,446 00 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year | | | | | | | | \$5,422 92 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |

No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| Number. | Commenced. | Against whom. | | Amount sued for. | Capacity. | Date of judgments. | Amount of judgments. | Amount collected. | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Suits dismissed. | Suits remitted. | Suits still pending. | General remarks. |
|---|------------|---|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|
| | | Principal. | Sureties. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1859. | Jas. Y. McDuffie... | ..... | \$4,367 73 | Default as marshal..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Steamer sold and money exhausted in payment of claims having priority over that of United States. |
| 1 | July 2 | George E. Welch, | ..... | 4,920 00 | Debt on bottomry bond..... | ..... | \$4,920 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| | Sept. 2 | commander of merchant steam- er Washington. | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | | | | 9,287 73 | ..... | ..... | 4,920 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year | | | | | | | | \$51,133 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

KANSAS TERRITORY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|
| 1 | 1860. | Elias T. Dennis..... | J. W. Whitfield, Wm. H. Russell, J. J. Clarkson. | \$15,500 00 | Debt on bond as late marshal..... | | | \$2,162 58 | | | | | 1 | Credited by amount allowed in treasury settlement since suit was ordered. |
|---|-------|----------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|

No. 2.

Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total suits. | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---|--|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depository. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1859. Nov. 4 | 10 bbls. sugar ; 12 bbls. molasses | | | | 1859. Dec. T. | | \$216 03 | \$143 44 | 1 | | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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|--|------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1859. July 15 | The ship Atlantic | | | African slave trade..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | Sept. 28 | | Wm. Davis, master of schooner Amulet. | | Sec. 30, act March 2, 1799.. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 3 | Sept. 29 | The schooner Amulet | | | Secs. 6, 8, 21, and 22, act of Feb. 18, 1793. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 4 | Dec. 24 1860. | The schooner Wanderer and cargo.. | | | African slave trade. | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 5 | June 4 | Certain merchandise, consisting of silk dresses, embroidery, shawls, &c. | | | Sec. 2, act March 2, 1799... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total. |
|--|------------------|--|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depository. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1859. July 29 | The sloop Joseph Clark, her tackle, &c; 1 single wagon; 1 horse and harness; and 75 51-56 tons coal. | | | | | | \$243 98 | \$182 04 | | | | | *1 | |
| 2 | July 29 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 3 | Oct. 6 1860. | 1 horse and 1 mare | | | | 1860, Oct. T. | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 4 | May 30 | 1 four year old horse | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 243 98 | 182 04 | 3 | | | | 1 | 4 |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Pending as to coal.

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---|--|--|--|
| No suit commenced during the present fiscal year | 1860. | | | | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year | Oct. T. | \$100 00* | \$100 00 | \$4,650 00 | 1 | | | |

* Money in court.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

* Did not pay costs.

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total. |
|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depository. | | | | | | |
| 15 | 1859. July 28 | 1 case cigars, "Poli Pozo," viz: 4,000 Conchas; 2,000 Conclutas, and 500 Low Coil. | | | Same act..... | 1859. Oct. T. | | \$244 50 | \$122 16 | 1 | | | | | |
| 16 | July 29 | 24 cases F. T., 4 cases M T, and 5 cases H. B., containing calf skins; 1 case G A S T, containing blacking; 48 cases F. T., containing claret; 10 bbis. F T, containing brandy. | | | Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | July T. | | 11,628 15 | 11,385 43 | 1 | | | | | |
| 17 | Aug. 2 | 1 case, marked J. B. & Co., No. 4, containing cigars. | | | Same acts..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 18 | Aug. 16 | 6 cases, A. M. & Co., Nos. 23, 28, 30, 31, 32, and 33, and 1 bundle, containing manufactures of silk, corsets, &c. | | *\$4,002 75 |do. | Aug. T. | \$4,002 75 | 4,002 75 | 3,876 81 | 1 | | | | | |
| 19 | Aug. 19 | 3 cases, marked E & N, Nos. 11 to 13, containing calf skins. | | |do. | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 20 | Aug. 19 | 17 hhds., marked E & N—N D C, containing white wine; 43 hhds. red wine; 32½ hhds. red wine; 16 ½ casks Burgundy port. | | |do. | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 21 | Aug. 19 | 1 case, marked K 4, containing china; 1 case, marked L 3, containing artificial flowers and other articles. | | | Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799. | Aug. T. | 410 00 | 410 00 | 338 40 | 1 | | | | | |
| 22 | Aug. 19 | 1 box, marked Jas. McCreery, containing 1 mahogany stereoscope, 25 photographs, and other articles. | | *200 50 | Same act..... | Aug. T. | 200 50 | 200 50 | 134 10 | 1 | | | | | |
| 23 | Aug. 24 | 6 cases, marked St. H. 708, &c., &c., containing corsets, &c | | | Same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | | 900 80 | 900 80 | 821 40 | 1 | | | | | |
| 24 | Aug. 29 | 1 case embroideries, marked [C] 58. | | | Same acts..... | Nov. T. | | 761 35 | 629 19 | 1 | | | | | |

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|----|----------|---|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|--|---|-----|
| 25 | Sept. 7 | | P. Epplesheimer.. | 3,093 37 | Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799.. | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| 26 | Sept. 7 | | P. Epplesheimer, | 5,862 54 | Same act | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | | Numa Nongant. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Sept. 7 | ..... | do. | 807 80 |do..... | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| 28 | Sept. 8 | 50 cases, A J, containing absynthe..... | | | Same act, and sec. 4, act | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Sept. 9 | 1 package containing 5 dozen cigar- | | *205 00 | Secs. 46 and 68, act March | Oct. T. | 205 00 | 205 00 | 128 60 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | holders, 38 meerschaum pipes, and | | | 2, 1799. | | | | | | | | |
| | | other articles..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Sept. 17 | 4 cases, marked G J # 106, 107, 108, | | | Sec. 66, same act, and sec. | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | and 109, containing calf skins. | | | 4, act May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Sept. 17 | 175 gross hock bottles; 38 patent | | *3,003 80 | Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, | Sept. T. | 3,003 80 | 3,003 80 | 3,003 80 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | wine bottles, and other articles. | | | 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1830. | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Sept. 17 | 1 case, marked MP, No. 110, contain- | | *274 00 | Same acts..... | Oct. T. | 274 00 | 274 00 | 196 22 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | ing 38 dozen Paris embroidered | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | slippers. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Sept. 17 | 1 case marked E, A. Moller & Co., | | |do..... | Oct. T. | 337 19 | 337 19 | 224 92 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | No. 6, containing jewelry. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Sept. 17 | 4 cases, marked J B, containing 5 | | *1,045 13 | Same acts, and sec. 28, act | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | Raymond maps and other articles. | | | Aug. 30, 1842; ch. 63, act | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | March 2, 1857. | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Oct. 6 | 4 cases, marked C L. 39775 to 39780, | | *5,003 19 | Secs. 66 and 68, act Mar. 2, | Oct. T. | 5,003 19 | 5,003 19 | 4,865 15 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | containing ultramarine; 10 casks, | | | 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, | | | | | | | | |
| | | marked G A S, 3526 to 3535, con- | | | 1830. | | | | | | | | |
| | | taining chains and other cases and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | articles. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Oct. 6 | The steamboat Josephine, her tackle, | | 500 00 | | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Oct. 12 | 1 parcel jewelry, (seized from one | | | Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, | Oct. T. | 800 00 | 800 00 | 725 60 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | Lacoste, passenger on the Fulton.) | | | 1799. | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Oct. 14 | 30 cases, marked S B, and other | | *6,600 23 | Same acts, and sec. 4, act | Oct. T. | 6,800 23 | 6,800 23 | 6,634 23 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | cases, containing cheese. | | | May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Oct. 14 | 139 watch slides, (no mark)..... | | | Same acts..... | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| 40 | Oct. 14 | 2 cases, marked S & L & [S L.] | | |do..... | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | containing plain and edged Chenille. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Oct. 14 | 1 package, marked N R No. 7, contain- | | 377 00 |do..... | Nov. T. | 377 00 | 319 54 | 210 24 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | ing embroideries. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Oct. 14 | ..... | John K. Herrick.. | 125,000 00 | | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| 43 | Oct. 26 | 1 case, 1 package, and 1 trunk seized | | | Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | from a passenger per steamer Ful- | | | 1799. | | | | | | | | |
| | | ton, containing watches, jewelry, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | laces, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Oct. 27 | 1 gold and diamond snuff box; 1 dia- | | | Same acts..... | Nov. 15 | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| | | mond brooch, set in silver; and 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | gold and diamond bracelet. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Nov. 2 | The brig J. P. Hooper, her tackle, &c. | | | Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794.. | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
| 46 | Nov. 2 | 441 bales, marked P H—A C, &c., | | *16,407 00 | Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, | Nov. T. | 16,407 00 | 16,407 00 | 16,097 70 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | &c., containing tobacco. | | | 1799. | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Nov. 2 | 1 parcel, marked Gantril, containing | | | Same act | Dec. T. | | 4,713 06 | 4,389 28 | 1 | | | ... |
| | | jewelry and precious stones. | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Appraised value of goods.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|--|------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| 62 | Jan. 7 | 1 parcel, marked "Wallman," containing watches. | | Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799. | Mar. T. | 373 75 | 261 88 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Jan. 7 | 7 cases, marked C V I. 40 a 44 and 46, containing hats. | | Sec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Jan. 10 | 1 case, marked W W, No. 1781, containing engravings, &c. | | Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; sec. 28, act March 2, 1857. | Mar. T. | 66 50 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Jan. 10 | 3 cases, marked [R R C] Nos. 238, 239, 240, containing paintings, hangings, &c. | *567 00 | Same acts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Jan. 10 | 1 case, marked M T, No. 2, containing spectacles, &c. | *327 62 |do..... | Mar. T. | 321 78 | 212 60 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | Jan. 10 | 1 case, marked H & T, No. 67, containing optical instruments. | *138 28 |do..... | Mar. T. | 154 07 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Jan. 13 | 1 parcel, marked "Lizards," containing jewelry. | | Secs. 66 and 68, act March 2, 1779. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | Jan. 19 | 16 cases, marked C L, 166, 174, 44, B. B, 177, &c., containing flowers and confectionery. | *1,803 82 | Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | Jan. T. | 1,803 82 | 1,803 82 | 1,709 97 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Jan. 19 | 1 leather bag, marked Goroglu, containing jewelry. | | Same act. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Jan. 19 | 3 cases, containing mathematical instruments and photographic views. | | Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842, amended March 2, 1857. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 72 | Jan. 19 | 1 case, marked L. M. & Co., containing cigars. | | Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799. | May T. | 184 38 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Feb. 4 | 17 casks, marked R S, &c., containing prunes; also, other cases. | *2,503 46 | Secs. 66 and 68, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act Aug. 30, 1842. | Jan. T. | 2,503 46 | 2,399 49 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Feb. 10 | 1 case, marked M. 100, containing sewing silk and wool caps. | *171 50 | Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799. | May T. | 93 09 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Feb. 10 | 48 casks oil, &c., &c., S F, 91 to 138. | *13,745 50 | Secs. 66 and 68, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | Feb. T. | 13,745 50 | 13,745 50 | 13,472 33 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Feb. 10 | 10 cases, containing calf-skins, marked E D—C F, &c., &c. | | Sec. 4, act March 2, 1799. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 77 | Feb. 10 | 1 trunk and 1 bag, containing cigars. | | Secs. 24 and 68, same act | Mar. T. | 166 20 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Feb. 10 | 1 tin box and 1 package, containing silk and ribbons. | *302 00 | Same act. | Mar. T. | 137 00 | 39 43 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Feb. T. | 4 gold and 2 silver watches | | | Feb. T. | 165 00 | 101 38 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Feb. 22 | 1 case, marked S. B. & Co., 6,919, containing snuff boxes, pencils, and other articles. | | Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; amended March 2, 1857. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 81 | Mar. 2 | 1 box, marked E. Bandelin, containing cut coral ornaments. | *200 00 | Secs. 24 and 68, act 1799. | Feb. 2 | 200 00 | 200 00 | 135 68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Mar. 22 | 10 cases, marked R F, and numbered 1 to 10, containing albumine. | | Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Mar. 23 | 54 bales, marked C—K S, and numbered from 54 to 63, and from 1 to 44, inclusive, containing 23,075 pounds unwashed wool. | *5,191 82 | Same acts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |

* Appraised value of goods.

† Did not pay costs.

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total suits. |
|-----------------|------------------|--|--------------|------------------|---|------------|----------|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depository. | | | | | | |
| 84 | 1860. Mar. 23 | 30 cases, marked C, and numbered, respectively, 17 to 26, and 34 to 53, inclusive, containing unwashed wool. | ..... | \$2,903 00 | Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | 1860. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 85 | Mar. 23 | 38 bales, marked R T, and numbered 1 to 10; W A, and numbered 1 to 8, and 10 to 22; X L, and numbered 1 to 5, and 7 and 8, containing 14,985 pounds unwashed wool. | ..... | *3,378 16 |do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 86 | Mar. 23 | 1 package, marked John Arthur, containing 2 gold and diamond necklaces, and other articles. | ..... | *475 00 | Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799. | Mar. T. | \$475 00 | \$475 00 | \$395 20 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 87 | April 6 | 1 case, marked T and T 2, containing books, &c. | ..... | *152 20 | Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; amended March 2, 1857. | April T. | 152 20 | 152 20 | 63 89 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 88 | April 7 | 1 parcel, marked S. & L. Praeg, containing watches. | ..... | *169 00 | Secs. 46 and 68, act March 2, 1799. | July T. | ..... | 156 25 | 56 18 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 89 | April 18 | 24 cases, marked N and S, numbered, respectively, 390 to 413, containing plate glass. | ..... | *5,551 54 | Sec. 66, same act; and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 90 | April 19 | 2 bales woollens, marked H, and numbered, respectively, 2 and 3. | ..... | *1,691 93 | Same acts. .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 91 | April 24 | The barque Charlotte E. Tay, her tackle, &c. | ..... | ..... | Slave trade ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 92 | April 26 | 150 bales, marked C J M, C J M—L, C J M—C H, containing unwashed wool. | ..... | *15,504 00 | Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 93 | May 2 | 2 cases, marked (S)—S, 553 and 554, containing handkerchiefs, &c. | ..... | ..... | Sec. 28, act August 30, 1842; sec. 28, act March 2, 1857. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 94 | May 4 | 10 barrels ale ..... | ..... | ..... | Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 95 | May 9 | 1 tin case, marked G. Joachim, containing gold leaf. | ..... | ..... | Secs. 46 and 68, same act.... | Oct. T. | ..... | 116 00 | 18 07 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total suits. |
|--|-------------------|--|--|------------------|---|------------|---------|----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gros proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary. | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1860. April 20 | | Thos. Cummings, master of brig Olive. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | May 11 | | Ant'y Inland, master of bark American Eagle. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | May 11 | | Bernard Hurtigan, master of schr. Village Belle. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | May 11 | | B. Pinklan, master of bark Acadia. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | May 14 | | A. L. Vaughan, master of bark John Niles. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | May 15 | | J. H. Phenney, master of brig Hayward. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | May 15 | | Wm. Young, master of schooner Brunette. | | Sec. 26, act Mar. 2, 1799. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | May 17 | | Geo. Payson, master of the Alice Franklin. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | May 11 | | Cyrus Cooper, master of ship Lion. | \$500 00 | Sec. 26, act Mar. 2, 1799; Sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | June 23 | 48 cases of hosiery | | | Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799. | | | | \$6,000 00 | | | | | | |
| 16 | June 23 | 42 casks of wine, per brig Hemrick, John Eckert, claimant. | | *3,252 05 | Same act, and sec. 4, act May 28, 1830. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year | | | | 12,396 73 | | | | \$253 20 | 6,012 72 | 1 | | 11 | 4 | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | 4,230 40 | 1,315 58 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 4,483 60 | 7,328 30 | 2 | | 11 | 1 | | |

18

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

273

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

* Appraised value of goods.

No 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total suits. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depositary. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1860. April 10 | ..... | John Richardson, master of British ship Pilgrim. | \$500 00 | Sec. 54, act Mar. 2, 1799.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | May 5 | ..... | W. F. Black, mas- ter of brig Gem. | 500 00 | Same act ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No suit commenced during the fiscal year ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--|------------------|-------|------------|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1859. Nov. 24 | The brig Cygnet..... | ..... | ..... | Sec. 4, act May 10, 1800.... | 1860. Jan. T. | ..... | \$3,662 61 | \$1,679 88½ | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | May 5 | The bark Wildfire and cargo..... | ..... | ..... | Sec. 4, same act, and sec. 1, act March 22, 1794. | June T. | ..... | 6,454 38 | 3,043 88 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—Continued.

| Number of suit. | When commenced. | Against whom or what. | | Amount sued for. | Under what act. | Judgments. | | Collections. | | Decided for U. States. | Decided against U. States. | Discontinued. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total suits. |
|---|-----------------|--|---|------------------|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | | In rem. | In personam. | | | Date. | Amount. | Gross proceeds. | Net proceeds paid to collector or depository. | | | | | | |
| 11 | 1859. Mar. 8 | The ship Zetland, her tackle, apparel, and furniture. 1 case merchandise, marked 1..... | | | Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799. | 1860. | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Mar. 13 | | | | Same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830; sec. 21, August 30, 1852. | April 18 | | \$75 00 | \$16 55 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | Mar. 27 | The steamship General Miramon, her tackle, apparel, and furniture. The steamship Marquis de Havana, her tackle, apparel, and furniture. | | | Secs. 2 and 4, act March 3, 1819 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 14 | Mar. 27 | | | | Same act..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 15 | Mar. 27 | | Jeremiah B. Potter, master of ship Elvira Owen. | \$400 00 | Sec. 50, act March 2, 1799 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 16 | May 3 | | M. Olivo, master of Spanish brig Er-rigue. | 400 00 | Same act..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 17 | May 9 | | J. A. Lockwood, master of schooner Emily Keith. | | Sec. 3, act March 3, 1823. | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 18 | May 11 | 2 clocks and 97 pieces silver and plated ware. | | | Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799 | May T. | | 167 00 | 103 60 | 1 | | | | | |
| 19 | May 21 | The steamboat T. H. Judson..... | | 500 00 | Sec. 2, act July 7, 1838 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 20 | | | Charles Marvin and Charles E. Marshall, master and owner of steamer B. L. Hyde. | | Secs. 9 and 11, act February 18, 1793. | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year..... | | | | 9,350 00 | | Aug. T. | \$10,112 85 | 863 50 | 1,700 80 312 30 | 5 1 0 2 | 1 0 2 | 0 7 7 | 7 7 | 20 | |
| | | | | | | | 10,112 85 | 863 50 | 2,013 10 | 7 1 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 20 | |

* Execution in hands of marshal.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

277

277

277

277

277

277

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----|
| 1 | 1859. July 29 | The schooner Queen of the West..... | | \$200 00 | | | | | | | | | 1 | ... |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----|

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---------------|----------|---|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1859. July 22 | | E. P. Hopkins | — | Secs. 16 and 17, act February 18, 1793. | 1860. Jan. 14 | \$70 26 | \$70 26 | \$50 00 | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | July 22 | | — Chapman | | do | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 3 | July 22 | | N. Gebhard | | do | Jan. 14 | 120 62 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Aug. 3 | | A. Briggs | \$100 00 | do | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 5 | Aug. 3 | | Elias Simms | 70 00 | Secs. 9 and 10, act February 18, 1793. | Jan. 14 | 90 56 | | 70 00 | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | Aug. 3 | The propeller Iowa, her engine, machinery, boats, tackle, &c. | | | Sec. 17, act Feb. 18, 1793. | | | | 100 00 | | | | 1 | | |
| 7 | 1859. July 1 | | E. E. Collins | | Sec. 16, act Feb. 18, 1793. | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 8 | July 1 | | W. H. Rounds | | do | Jan. 14 | 70 62 | 70 62 | 50 00 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | 170 00 | | | 352 16 | 140 88 | 270 00 | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | 8 |

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

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| 1 | 1859. Sept. 13 | The steamship Washington, her tackle, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|---|---------|--|---|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | 1859. Nov. 29 | The schooner Black Diamonds..... | | | | 1860. Feb. T. | * | \$71 50 | | 1 | ... | | | | |
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* Did not pay costs.

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| 4 | July 7 | Charles King & Co. | Charles E. Eck | June 28 | 202 20 | | | \$202 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Aug. 16 | Jacob Straus | Charles Landrie | 1858. Oct. 1 | 804 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 6 | Aug. 16 | Clinch & Dike | H. Nicholl | 1859. May 1 | 132 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 7 | Aug. 16 | John S. Holden | Robert Stewart | 1855. Dec. 2 | 236 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 8 | Aug. 16 | S. Zimmerman | Charles S. Tappan | 1856. Jan. 19 | 64 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | Aug. 16 | Leacraft & Co. | Lafayette Smith | 1859. July 6 | 1,290 00 | | | 1,290 00 | | | 1 |
| 10 | Aug. 17 | E. Cazet | J. Bluxum | 1859. July 12 | 38 40 | | | 38 40 | | | 1 |
| 11 | Aug. 17 | do | do | 1859. July 12 | 194 20 | | | 194 20 | | | 1 |
| 12 | Aug. 17 | W. H. Starbuck | H. Bancroft | 1859. July 22 | 157 40 | | | 157 40 | | | 1 |
| 13 | Aug. 17 | Lewis & Wm. Herischom | John A. Seivers | 1859. July 17 | 80 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 14 | Aug. 19 | Abraham Solomon | Henry S. Henry | 1859. July 26 | 48 48 | | | 48 48 | | | 1 |
| 15 | Aug. 22 | M. D. L. Sharkey | M. B. May | 1859. July 28 | 342 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 16 | Sept. 1 | Gustavus Schwab | Samuel Sweetzer | 1859. Aug. 10 | 1,255 20 | | | 1,255 20 | | | 1 |
| 17 | Sept. 8 | Leon Hernandez | Mat. Clarkson, jr. | 1859. Aug. 13 | 600 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | Sept. 8 | Alfred Waller | Samuel Chapman | 1859. Aug. 13 | 250 56 | | | | | | 1 |
| 19 | Sept. 8 | do | do | 1859. Aug. 13 | 471 60 | | | | | | 1 |
| 20 | Sept. 8 | do | do | 1859. Aug. 13 | 347 40 | | | | | | 1 |
| 21 | Sept. 8 | P. Spring | H. Carnerder | 1859. Aug. 17 | 550 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 22 | Sept. 8 | do | do | 1859. Aug. 17 | 525 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 23 | Sept. 26 | Michael Pastacaldi | Jonas Phillips | 1859. Aug. 26 | 80 64 | | | | | | 1 |
| 24 | Sept. 26 | Charles T. White | B. R. Arnold | 1859. Sept. 3 | 1,619 04 | | | | | | 1 |
| 25 | Sept. 30 | Jones & Tibbitts | J. Montrose | 1859. Jan. 22 | 22 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 26 | Sept. 30 | do | do | 1859. Jan. 22 | 124 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 27 | Oct. 25 | Robert Renfrew | James Lee | 1859. Sept. 7 | 138 94 | | | | | | 1 |
| 28 | Oct. 25 | Udolpho Wolfe | Joel Wolfe | 1859. Sept. 9 | 84 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 29 | Oct. 25 | Thomas McDonald | Robert Renfrew | 1859. Sept. 15 | 2,760 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 30 | Oct. 25 | C. L. Lazarus | W. H. Francisco | 1859. Jan. 14 | 110 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 31 | Oct. 25 | Townsend et al. | Henry Nicoll | 1859. July 11 | 392 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 32 | Oct. 25 | J. C. Robillard | H. P. Bushe | 1859. Aug. 2 | 308 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 33 | Oct. 25 | E. Wood, jr. | L. H. Bigler | 1859. Sept. 2 | 214 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 34 | Oct. 25 | J. Clinch | Henry Nicoll | 1859. Sept. 11 | 238 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 35 | Oct. 25 | do | do | 1859. Feb. 2 | 38 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 36 | Oct. 25 | John Mullett | P. Holman | 1859. July 5 | 248 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 37 | Oct. 25 | H. D. Hull | J. E. Bulkley | 1859. April 27 | 4,930 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 38 | Oct. 25 | James Louter | N. Nelson | 1859. May 7 | 1,216 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 39 | Dec. 9 | Alex'r Kurshear, assignee, &c. | C. L. Lazarus | 1859. Oct. 12 | 218 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 40 | Dec. 9 | M. H. Harbuck | do | 1859. Sept. 20 | 411 60 | | | | | | 1 |
| 41 | Dec. 9 | José Pesant | Daniel W. Teller | 1859. Aug. 20 | 37 44 | | | | | | 1 |
| 42 | Dec. 9 | Ramon Canedo | C. L. Lazarus | 1859. Nov. 9 | 668 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 43 | Jan. 6 | E. J. Claason & Son | Robert Wynkoop | 1860. Oct. 1 | 90 00 | | | | | | 1 |
| 44 | Jan. 6 | M. Lanzanburg | C. L. Lazarus | 1860. Sept. 4 | 440 04 | | | | | | 1 |

No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number of suits. | When commenced. | Names of parties. | | Bond. | | | Judgment. | | | Suits decided for U. S. | Suits decided against U. S. | Bonds withdrawn. | Suits pending. | Total. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | Principals. | Sureties. | No. | When due. | Amount. | Date. | Amount. | Collections. | | | | | |
| 45 | Jan. 6 | Mortizar & O'Pergelin | J. Bluxum | 1178 | 1859. Nov. 2 | \$106 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Jan. 6 | Leopold Weizler | Morris Falkman | 3083 | Nov. 13 | 80 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Jan. 6 | Everhard Focke | James A. Seivers | 2111 | Dec. 1 | 45 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Jan. 6 | P. O. Riley | H. B. Hawkins | 80 | May 25 | 296 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Jan. 6 | H. Paulin | A. Magnin, jr. | | Dec. 4 | 226 26 | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Jan. 23 | Charles Stirling | John Towers | 678 | Dec. 25 | 400 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Mar. 10 | John M. Meyer | C. L. Lazarus | 251 | 1850. Feb. 10 | 334 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Mar. 10 | George C. Barclay | J. H. Schlausbrick | 253 | Feb. 10 | 109 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | Mar. 10 | R. J. Lawler | W. R. Lothrop | 1605 | Feb. 7 | 2,628 00 | | | \$2,628 00 | | | | | |
| 54 | Mar. 10 | do. | do. | 1666 | Feb. 18 | 1,086 00 | | | 1,086 00 | | | | | |
| 55 | Mar. 10 | do. | W. Stewart | 1686 | Feb. 21 | 1,266 00 | | | 1,266 00 | | | | | |
| 56 | Mar. 10 | do. | W. R. Lothrop | 1796 | March 1 | 5,680 00 | | | 5,680 00 | | | | | |
| 57 | Mar. 30 | E. B. Blocker | H. P. Sturgis | 260 | Feb. 9 | 153 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | April 7 | G. H. Barclay | J. H. Starbuck | 436 | 1859. May 10 | 109 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | April 9 | Phil. Bessinger | Emil Magnus | 1735 | 1860. Jan. 19 | 1,436 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | May 23 | J. M. Openheimer | John Randall | 74 | Jan. 16 | 410 08 | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | May 24 | Solomon Brother | Moritz Meyer | 758 | 1859. July 16 | 2,792 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 62 | May 24 | Naylor & Co. | John Hoppin | 490 | 1860. March 18 | 158 00 | | | 158 00 | | | | | |
| 63 | May 25 | D. Torrance | J. M. Cross | 491 | March 19 | 340 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | May 23 | Edward Rowe | E. Boas | 642 | April 24 | 24 00 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 65 | May 23 | Robert E. Kelly & Co. | G. W. Faber | 667 | April 19 | 660 00 | 660 00 | 1 | ... |
| 66 | June 16 | Charles Luling | A. H. Cadasgo | 887 | May 18 | 70 00 | | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | | | 41,512 16 | 14,703 85 | 14 52 |
| | | | | | | | | 22,424 00 | 16 |
| Amount settled and disposed of in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year by the withdrawal of 16 bonds from suit | | | | | | | | 37,127 88 | 30 52 |

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------|----------------|-----|-------|----------|------------|---|-----|
| 1 | 1859. | F. S. Dos Santos | Richard George | 150 | 1859. | \$141 74 | \$2,500 00 | 1 | ... |
| Collected on old judgment vs. Clement & Newman | | | | | | | | | |

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|---|------|
| 1 | 1859. | Goddard & Burgess | Jno. E. Hyde | 222 | May 23 | \$278 00 | 1859. | Dec. 22 | \$278 00 | 1 | ... |
| 2 | Sept. 3 | Barre & West | do. | 221 | May 23 | 642 68 | Dec. 22 | 642 68 | | 1 | ... |
| 3 | Sept. 3 | Jno. E. Fischer | L. Scherer | 277 | June 9 | 1,266 00 | | | \$1,266 00 | 1 | ... |
| 4 | Dec. 19 | J. E. Caldwell & Co. | J. E. Hyde | 25 | Nov. 17 | 266 09 | | | 266 00 | 1 | ... |
| 5 | 1850. | B. Isler | B. Irish | 540 | | 61 44 | | | *61 44 | 1 | ... |
| 6 | Jan. 13 | do. | do. | 541 | | 85 20 | | | *85 20 | 1 | ... |
| 7 | Jan. 13 | do. | do. | 542 | | 50 64 | | | *50 64 | 1 | ... |
| 8 | Feb. 14 | A. Bedault | T. B. Blanchard et al. | 864 | 1859. | Dec. 15 | 844 00 | | 844 00 | 1 | ... |
| 9 | Feb. 14 | P. A. Gerard | S. Gardner | 231 | Jan. 29 | 153 60 | | | | 1 | ... |
| 10 | Feb. 14 | Southern Railroad Company, Miss. | G. A. Sanders et al. | 55 | Dec. 9 | 2,078 00 | | | 2,078 00 | 1 | ... |
| 11 | Mar. 6 | B. A. Dyer & Co. | William Levy | 114 | Jan. 20 | 276 00 | | | 276 00 | 1 | ... |
| 12 | Feb. 21 | A. Genellid. | A. McLaurin | 107 | Jan. 20 | 2,574 00 | | | 2,574 00 | 1 | ... |
| 13 | Mar. 22 | Luneschloss Brother & Co. | W. H. Sheppard | 255 | Feb. 19 | 51 36 | | | | 1 | ... |
| 14 | April 11 | José Domingo | J. J. Albert | 344 | March 11 | 57 00 | | | | 1 | ... |
| 15 | April 11 | do. | do. | 345 | March 11 | 57 00 | | | | 1 | ... |
| 16 | April 11 | E. Linnert & Co. | Jules Bennett | 394 | March 11 | 406 00 | | | 406 00 | 1 | ... |
| 17 | April 11 | do. | do. | 350 | March 11 | 126 00 | | | 126 00 | 1 | ... |
| 18 | April 11 | Pedrauville Brothers | A. Moulton | 285 | June 1 | 1,670 09 | | | 1,077 70 | 1 | ... |
| 19 | April 11 | do. | do. | 286 | June 1 | 802 00 | | | 501 80 | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | | | 11,744 92 | 920 68 | 9,612 78 | 2 | 13 4 |
| Amount settled and disposed of in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year by the withdrawal of 16 bonds from suit | | | | | | | | | \$5,396 00 | 4 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | 15,008 78 | 2 | 17 4 |

* Collections reported by collector on bonds withdrawn.

† Including a bond for \$2,014, which was settled by payment of \$302 10.

No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suits by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

| Number of suits. | When commenced. | Names of parties. | | Bond. | | | Judgment. | | | Suits decided for U. S. | Suits decided against U. S. | Bonds withdrawn. | Suits pending. | Total. |
|------------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|---|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | Principals. | Sureties. | No. | When due. | Amount. | Date. | Amount. | Collections. | | | | | |
| | 1859. | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sept. — | Detroit, Monroe, & Toledo R. R. Co. | Ransom Gardiner <i>et al.</i> | 82 | Sept. 21 | \$12,625 80 | | | \$13,007 49 | | 1 | | | |
| 2 | Sept. — | do | E. C. & E. B. Litchfield | 117 | Sept. 21 | 6,128 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Sept. — | do | do | 116 | Sept. 21 | 12,660 60 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Sept. — | do | do | 118 | Sept. 21 | 2,149 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Sept. — | do | do | 119 | Sept. 30 | 2,552 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Sept. — | do | do | 120 | Oct. 1 | 5,782 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Sept. — | Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad Co. | N. P. Stewart | 78 | Sept. 20 | 12,653 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Sept. — | do | do | 81 | Sept. 20 | 6,139 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Sept. — | do | Same and F. Whitman | 96 | Sept. 20 | 3,757 00 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Sept. — | do | Same and E. B. Ward | 105 | Sept. 20 | 13,088 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Sept. — | do | Same and F. Whitman | 95 | Oct. 29 | 6,093 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Sept. — | do | do | 104 | Nov. 4 | 60 30 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Sept. — | do | Same and same | 109 | Dec. 1 | 1,271 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Sept. — | do | Same and E. B. Ward | 123 | Dec. 19 | 10,530 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Sept. — | do | Same and same | 97 | Nov. 10 | 1,027 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Sept. — | do | Same and J. P. Whitman | 111 | Nov. 10 | 13,536 60 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Nov. — | do | Same and E. B. Ward | 113 | Nov. 16 | 2,463 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Nov. — | do | Same and same | 110 | Nov. 14 | 389 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Nov. — | do | do | 112 | Nov. 16 | 4,547 70 | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Nov. — | do | do | 100 | Nov. 14 | 12,424 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Nov. — | do | do | 101 | Nov. 14 | 903 90 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Nov. — | do | do | 124 | Dec. 31 | 7,820 70 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1860. | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | June — | do | C. J. Bridges <i>et al.</i> | 150 | June 5 | 123 60 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 24 | June — | do | do | 152 | June 3 | 14,287 80 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| | 1859. | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Nov. — | Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. | E. C. & E. B. Litchfield | 122 | Dec. 6 | 6,326 10 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1860. | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Nov. — | do | do | 121 | Feb. 8 | 15,963 90 | Detroit and Milwaukie R. Co., paid at different times | | 36,000 00 | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | 176,304 70 | | | 49,007 49 | | 125 | | | 26 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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No. 4.

Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, commencing July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

MAINE.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1859. Dec. T. | Alber Ball..... | ..... | Indictment, assault on high seas..... | 1859. Dec. T. | \$1 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Dec. T. | John Doority <i>alias</i> John Dogherty..... | ..... | do..... | Dec. T. | 1 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collections in suit brought prior to the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | 2 00 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | \$20 00 | | | | | |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|----------|--|------------------|----------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1 | 1859. July 29 | John C. Buswell..... | ..... | Transmitting false claims for bounty land..... | 1859. July T. | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | July 29 | Daniel Farrington..... | \$100 00 | Penalty for illegal use of postage stamps..... | July T. | \$100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 3 | Nov. 4 | John C. Buswell, principal; J. Buswell and P. True, sureties. | 3,500 00 | Forfeited recognizance..... |  |  | ..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | 3,600 00 | ..... |  | 100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to present fiscal year..... | | | | | | 2,500 00 | \$2,500 00 | 1 | | | | |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---------|-----------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 67 | 1859. | J. W. Scheitten <i>et al.</i> vs. A. Schell..... | ..... | To recover excess of duties..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 68 | Oct. 21 | C. Lennig vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 69 | Oct. 21 | George Christ <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 70 | Oct. 21 | H. D'Goer <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 71 | Oct. 21 | A. Richard vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 72 | Oct. 21 | B. H. Field vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 73 | Oct. 21 | G. A. Lawrence vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 74 | Oct. 21 | B. H. Field vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 75 | Oct. 21 | D. Lane <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 76 | Oct. 21 | M. Knoodler vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 77 | Oct. 21 | E. Cayler <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 78 | Oct. 21 | F. F. Bush vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 79 | Nov. 11 | Jas. Knight <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 80 | Dec. 2 | A. L. Chaise vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 81 | Dec. 2 | H. Benedic vs. H. J. Redfield..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 82 | Dec. 2 | R. L. Chance <i>et al.</i> vs. A. Schell..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 83 | Dec. 2 | Wm. Brummer <i>et al.</i> vs. H. J. Redfield..... | ..... | do..... | 1860. | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Dec. 2 | Henri Gourd vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | April 23 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 85 | Dec. 2 | O. Zollkoffer <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | May 23 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 86 | Dec. 2 | C. F. Van Blankenstyn vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 87 | Dec. 2 | C. P. Cochran vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 88 | Dec. 2 | H. Fleitman vs. A. Schell..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 89 | Dec. 2 | H. D. Plimsoll vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 90 | Dec. 2 | F. Cousinery vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 91 | Dec. 2 | F. R. Fowler vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 92 | Dec. 2 | H. M. Scheifflin vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 93 | Dec. 2 | H. A. Richards vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 94 | Dec. 2 | A. Schwerin vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 95 | Dec. 2 | L. Herkenworth vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 96 | Dec. 2 | C. E. Habicht <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | ..... | do..... | April 23 | | | | 1 | | | |

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---------|-----------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | 1860. | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | |
| 147 | Feb. 10 | J. Syz <i>et al.</i> vs. H. J. Redfield | | To recover excess of duties..... | May 11 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 148 | Feb. 10 | C. Dord <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | | do | May 23 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 149 | Feb. 10 | E. Warling vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 150 | Feb. 10 | R. M. Gomez <i>et al.</i> vs. A. Schell | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 151 | Feb. 10 | Jos. Rosenthal <i>et al.</i> vs. H. J. Redfield | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 152 | Feb. 10 | F. A. Spies <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 153 | Feb. 10 | F. W. Reimer <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 154 | Feb. 10 | C. G. Borm vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 155 | Feb. 10 | R. A. Witthaus <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | April 23 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 156 | Feb. 10 | V. Fauche <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 157 | Feb. 10 | T. J. Burthampt <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 158 | Mar. 10 | T. Gummatt <i>et al.</i> vs. Aug. Schell | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 159 | Mar. 12 | A. Scheitten <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 160 | Mar. 12 | Wm. Depeu vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 161 | Mar. 12 | R. A. Williams vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 162 | Mar. 12 | Wm. H. Fogg vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 163 | Mar. 12 | W. Shepherd <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 164 | Mar. 12 | M. Maas vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 165 | Mar. 12 | V. Thirion <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 166 | Mar. 12 | A. Richard vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 167 | Mar. 12 | L. Curtis <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 168 | Mar. 12 | F. Grund <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 169 | Mar. 12 | T. Galway <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 170 | Mar. 12 | D. J. Draper vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 171 | Mar. 12 | Wm. Chamberlain vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 172 | Mar. 12 | R. Fischer vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 173 | Mar. 12 | C. L. Becknagle vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 174 | Mar. 12 | E. Giro vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 175 | Mar. 12 | F. Cousinery vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 176 | Mar. 12 | H. J. Henschen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 177 | Mar. 12 | C. E. Borsdorff <i>et al.</i> vs. the same | | do | | | | | | | | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---|----|----------|--|--|--|---|--|
| 178 | Mar. 12 | F. W. Reimer <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 179 | Mar. 12 | Ch. Winger <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 180 | Mar. 12 | Ernest Caylers <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 181 | April 3 | F. Hoose vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 182 | April 3 | H. Plinsoll vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 183 | April 3 | F. Victor <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 184 | April 3 | R. Fischer <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 185 | April 3 | Wm. Brugere <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 186 | April 3 | M. Maas vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 187 | April 3 | G. Ashton <i>et al.</i> vs. H. J. Redfield. | do | April 23 | | | | 1 | |
| 188 | April 3 | M. Knochaler <i>et al.</i> vs. A. Schell. | do | May 23 | | | | 1 | |
| 189 | April 3 | V. Thirion <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 190 | April 3 | A. Scheitlen vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 191 | April 3 | L. Herckenrath vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 192 | April 3 | R. H. Gomez <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 193 | April 3 | M. Sorehon <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 194 | April 3 | P. Balen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 195 | April 3 | R. C. Greenleaf <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 196 | April 3 | V. Fauchi vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 197 | April 3 | C. Gignoux <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | May 8 | | | | 1 | |
| 198 | April 6 | Wm. Loeschigk <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 199 | April 6 | C. F. Dumbman vs. the same. | do | May 8 | | | | 1 | |
| 200 | April 12 | W. P. Holland vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 201 | May 14 | Lewis Curtis <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 202 | May 14 | B. H. Field vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 203 | May 14 | Peter Balen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 204 | May 14 | B. H. Field vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 205 | May 14 | O. S. Draper vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 206 | May 14 | A. Rickard vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 207 | May 14 | W. Chamberlain <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 208 | May 14 | H. Henschen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 209 | May 14 | J. W. Scheitlen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 210 | May 14 | F. Victor <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 211 | May 17 | W. W. Gilbert vs. H. Maxwell. | do | | | | | | |
| 212 | May 17 | do | do | | | | | | |
| 213 | June 6 | J. S. Massett vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 214 | June 6 | R. H. Winslow <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 215 | June 6 | S. Crooks vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 216 | June 20 | C. E. Hunsdorff <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 217 | June 20 | V. Fleury vs. A. Schell. | do | | | | | | |
| 218 | June 20 | F. Grund vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 219 | June 20 | E. Caylers <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 220 | June 20 | M. A. Sorehon <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 221 | June 20 | B. H. Field vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 222 | June 20 | P. C. Blaucan vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 223 | June 20 | E. Giro <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 224 | June 20 | W. Brown <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 225 | June 20 | O. W. Pollits <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 226 | June 20 | James Hervey <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 227 | June 20 | William Depeu vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 228 | June 20 | J. H. Hervey <i>et al.</i> vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 229 | June 20 | R. B. Williams vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |
| 230 | June 20 | T. J. Bruthampt vs. the same. | do | | | | | | |

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Continued.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 231 | June 20 | F. R. Fowler <i>et al.</i> vs. A. Schell..... | | To recover excess of duties..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 232 | June 20 | D. S. Draper <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 233 | June 20 | A. Scheitlen <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 234 | June 20 | W. H. Fogg <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 235 | June 20 1859. | James P. Dyke <i>et al.</i> vs. the same..... | | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 236 | Sept. — 1860. | H. Lawrence, jr., and William Faulks..... | | Replevin..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 237 | Feb. — | D. B. Lockwood..... | \$500 00 | Penalty for using frank of another to avoid payment of postage. | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 238 | April — | William Lindsey, principal, J. A. Braddock, surety. | | Forfeited recognizance..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 239 | June — | C. Mayhew, principal, Charles J. Rigberg, surety. | 500 00 | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 240 | June — 1859. | do..... | 500 00 | do..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 241 | Aug. — | J. McKie, master of barque "Weather Gage"..... | 300 00 | Refusal to take on board destitute seamen..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | 1,800 00 | | | | | 37 | 1 | | | 203 |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year..... | | | | | | \$29 76 | | 3 | 18 | 1 |  | .... |

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----------|--|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1859. | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | July — | The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company... | \$188 20 | To recover value of one box of goods..... | Oct. — | \$233 48 | \$233 48 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Sept. — | Lewis & Co. vs. J. B. Baker, collector..... | ..... | To recover excess of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Sept. — | The same vs. C. Brown, collector..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sept. — | William McKee & Co. vs. J. Brown, collector.. | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Sept. — | The same vs. C. Brown, collector..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 188 20 | ..... |  |  |  | 233 48 | 233 48 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | | | | | | | ... |

MARYLAND.

| | 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Feb. — | D. & J. C. Gamble vs. J. T. Mason, collector... | ..... | To recover excess of duties paid on caustic soda. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | June — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Aug. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Sept. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Oct. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Oct. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Oct. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1860. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Jan. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 9 | Jan. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 10 | Mar. — | The same vs. the same..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 11 | Feb. — | Benj. Brown..... | ..... | Charged with murder..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
|  |  |  | ..... | ..... |  |  |  | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 4 |

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1859. | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | June T.. | George A. Williams..... | | Forfeited recognizance..... | Dec. — | \$400 00 | | 1 | | | | |
| 3 | June T.. | Dr. Ramsay..... | | do..... | | 18 09 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 3 | June T.. | W. R. Young..... | | Defaulting juror..... | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Fall T.. | Nelson R. Howell..... | | Fraud on Pension Office..... | 1860. | 500 00 | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | July — | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Nov. T.. | P. Richardson..... | | Defaulting juror..... | 1859. | 41 73 | \$41 73 | 1 | | | | |
| 6 | Nov. T.. | J. M. Smith..... | | do..... | Nov. — | 23 21 | 23 21 | 1 | | | | |
| 7 | Nov. T.. | G. Demming..... | | do..... | do..... | 19 25 | 19 25 | 1 | | | | |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year | | | | | | 1,002 28 | 84 19 | 6 | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | 500 00 | 559 67 | 1 | | | | |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year | | | | | | \$400 00 | \$400 00 | 1 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|

GEORGIA.

| | 1859. | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | July 9 | J. D. Keaton, principal, N. T. Johnson, surety.. | \$5,000 00 | Forfeited recognizance..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 2 | July 9 | Isaac Holcombe..... | 5,000 00 |do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 3 | July 18 | R. R. Ransom..... | 5,000 00 |do..... | Aug. T. 1860. | \$5,000 00 | \$5,337 34 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | May — | C. W. Styles..... | ..... | Indictment for rescue | June T. 1860. | 250 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | May — | J. M. Middleton..... | ..... | .....do..... | ..... | 250 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | May — | C. A. L. Lamar..... | ..... | .....do..... | ..... | 250 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | May — | Wm. Hone..... | ..... | .....do..... | ..... | 250 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Mar. — | B. H. Hardee .. | ..... | Forfeited recognizance.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| | | | 15,000 00 | | | | 6,000 00 | 5,337 34 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 3 |

FLORIDA.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| | 1860. | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------|-------|---|---------|----------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Jan. T. | George W. Martin..... | ..... | Indictment for depredating on the public lands. | Jan. T. | \$115 90 | \$100 00 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Jan. T. | A. J. Lanier ..... | ..... | .....do.....do..... | ..... | 115 90 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Jan. T. | J. B. Finch..... | ..... | Indictment for forgery..... | ..... | 102 35 | 102 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Jan. T. | L. H. Bryan..... | ..... | .....do..... | ..... | 102 35 | 102 35 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Jan. T. | P. H. Swaine..... | ..... | <i>Sci. fa.</i> to revive judgment..... | ..... | 4,151 30 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Jan. T. | E. A. Hemmenway ..... | ..... | Indictment.—Embezzling, taking, &c., letter from post office. | ..... | 1 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | | 4,588 80 | 304 70 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

FLORIDA.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

| | 1859. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------------|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | May T. | Henry Robinson ..... | ..... | Indictment for stealing from a wreck on high seas. | May T. | \$1 00 | \$1 00 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

MISSISSIPPI.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | 1859. | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------|----------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | Dec. T. | \$100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

TEXAS.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1859. | | | | 1860. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Nov. — | John L. More..... | \$100 00 | Sci. fa..... | Spring T. | \$100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Nov. — | Simeon English | 100 00 | do..... | do..... | 100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Nov. — | William Clary..... | 100 00 | do..... | do..... | 100 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | 300 00 | | | 300 00 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TENNESSEE.—EASTERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|-------|--|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1860. April 6 | J. W. White, J. Mitchell, J. F. White, T. R. Mitchell, J. C. Brush, W. J. Standfer, E. Howard. | ..... | Bill in chancery to subject about \$800 in the hands of these creditors to payment of debt due United States from J. W. White. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Decisions in suits brought previous to commencement of present fiscal year | | | | | 1859. Dec. — | \$16,090 00 | \$1,000 00 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TENNESSEE.—MIDDLE DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1860. May — | John Bell, principal, James Woods, surety.... | \$500 00 | On replevin bond | 1860. May 11 | \$500 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | May — | Jon. M. Smith..... | ..... | Indictment | May 2 | 178 42 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | May — | Peter A. Brown..... | ..... | do..... | April 24 | 143 20 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | May — | John Hinson..... | ..... | do..... | Oct. 2 | 75 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | 500 00 | | | 898 62 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year | | | | | | 3,023 60 | 28 87 | 1 | | | | |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

TENNESSEE.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|---|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 8 | 1860. April — | Willis N. Arnold | | Indictment—false, fraudulent, and forged applications for bounty land warrants, 8 cases. | 1860. Oct. — | \$250 00 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | | | 250 00 | | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year | | | | | | 172 28 | 150 00 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

KENTUCKY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----------|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year | | | | | 1859. Oct. — | \$309 88 | \$309 88 | 2 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----------|----------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|

OHIO.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1860. April 1 | Robert Jordan, principal, U. J. Findley, surety. | | Forfeited recognizance..... | 1860. July 10 | \$1,827 82 | \$1,827 82 | 1 | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

ILLINOIS.—NORTHERN DISTRICT—Continued.

| Number. | When commenced. | Against whom. | Amount sued for. | Nature of suit. | Date of judgment. | Amount of judgment. | Amount of collections. | Decreed for U. States. | Decreed against U. States. | Dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. |
|--|------------------|--|------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 20 | 1589. Oct. — | T. H. Watermen..... | ..... | Ejectment—possession of land on Rock island. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 21 | Oct. — | D. W. Stewart..... | ..... | do. do. do. do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 22 | Oct. — | C. F. Caulkins..... | ..... | do. do. do. do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 23 | Oct. — | T. Lindsley..... | ..... | do. do. do. do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 24 | Oct. — | C. T. Church..... | ..... | do. do. do. do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 25 | Oct. — | C. Raub..... | ..... | do. do. do. do. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 26 | 1860. April — | The Moline Water-power Manufacturing Com- pany. | ..... | Bill in chancery to abate nuisance arising from bridge between Rock island and Moline. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 27 | April — | Henry Greenbaum..... | ..... | Attachment | May T. | \$8 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | April — | J. M. Kennedy..... | ..... | do | May T. | 8 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | April — | P. Eddy..... | ..... | do | May T. | 8 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | April — | J. M. Adsitt..... | ..... | do | May T. | 8 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | April — | C. V. Clark..... | ..... | do | May T. | 8 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | April — | W. A. Clark..... | ..... | do | May T. | 4 65 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year..... | | | | | | 198 85 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 15 |

WISCONSIN.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1859. July — | Henry Rattenberg vs. J. Elwell, J. D. Reymert, and O. Everts, | \$1,000 00 | Replevin..... | 1860. May — | \$1,000 00 | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | 1,000 00 | | | 26 62 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1,026 62 | | 1 | | | | |

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

[illegible]

No. 5.—Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

| Judicial districts. | Suits brought during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. | | | | | Suits brought prior to the present fiscal year. | | | | | Whole number of judgments in favor of the United States during the present fiscal year. | Whole amount of judgments in favor of the United States during the present fiscal year. | Whole amount collected from all sources during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860. |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Decided for United States. | Decided against United States. | Settled and dismissed. | Remitted. | Pending. | Total number of suits brought. | Amount of judgments in old suits during the present fiscal year. | Decided for United States. | Decided against United States. | Settled and dismissed. | Total number disposed of. | Amount collected in old suits during the present fiscal year. | |
| Maine | 3 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | \$0 00 | \$163 44 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | \$3,535 00 | 2 | | | 2 | 3,535 65 | 2,555 65 |
| Vermont | 3 | | | | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 182 04 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 27 | 34 | 200 00 | 3 | 9 | | 12 | 200 00 | 400 00 |
| Connecticut | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhode Island | 2 | | | | | 2 | 120 00 | 2 | | | 2 | 4,670 00 | 4,680 00 |
| New York, northern district | 1 | | | | 4 | 5 | | | | 1 | 3 | 18,458 94 | 18,458 94 |
| New York, southern district | 48 | 40 | 16 | 2 | 313 | 419 | 23,491 90 | 14 | 30 | 52 | 96 | 45,088 97 | 161,617 22 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania, eastern district | 2 | 4 | | 11 | 5 | 22 | 1,515 06 | 4 | | | 4 | 4,039 64 | 10,052 36 |
| Pennsylvania, western district | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | | 7 | | | 4 | 11 | 5,135 66 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 52,985 43 | 52,985 43 |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | 24 00 | 1 | | | 1 | 5,775 53 | 5,775 53 |
| Virginia, eastern district | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5,945 15 | 4 | | | 4 | 146 82 | 400 75 |
| Virginia, western district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 6 | | | | 1 | 7 | 500 00 | 1 | | | 1 | 559 67 | 643 86 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 400 00 | 1 | | | 1 | 400 00 | 466 27 |
| Georgia | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | 10 | | | | | | | 5,337 34 |
| Florida, northern district | 6 | | | | | 6 | 25,000 00 | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 151 00 | 455 70 |
| Florida, southern district | 5 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3,222 75 | 10,998 52 |
| Alabama, northern district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama, middle district | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,596 74 | 2,596 74 |
| Alabama, southern district | | | | | | | | | | | | 6,299 10 | 6,299 10 |
| Louisiana, eastern district | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana, western district | 7 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 39 | 10,112 85 | 2 | | 4 | 6 | 5,708 30 | 17,021 88 |
| Mississippi, northern district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi, southern district | | | | | | | 100 00 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Texas, eastern district | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------------|----|----|----|-----|------------|-----|------------|------------|
| Texas, western district..... | 3 | | | | 1 | 4 | 10,318 22 | 2 | | 3 | 5 | | 5 | 10,618 22 | |
| Arkansas, eastern district..... | 13 | | | | 6 | 19 | 5,153 75 | 9 | | 3 | 12 | 1,050 33 | 22 | 9,972 41 | 1,851 23 |
| Arkansas, western district..... | 4 | | 3 | 7 | 2 | 16 | | | | 15 | 15 | 1,663 83 | 4 | 3,572 50 | 2,848 54 |
| Missouri, eastern district..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | 16,090 00 | 1 | | | 1 | 1,000 00 | 1 | 16,090 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Tennessee, eastern district..... | 5 | | | 1 | | 6 | 3,023 60 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 133 67 | 6 | 4,922 22 | 1,56 07 |
| Tennessee, middle district..... | 1 | | 7 | | | 8 | 172 28 | 2 | | | 2 | 150 00 | 3 | 432 28 | 150 00 |
| Tennessee, western district..... | 1 | | | | | 2 | 309 88 | 2 | | | 2 | 309 88 | 3 | 3,690 68 | 309 88 |
| Kentucky..... | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1,827 82 | 1,827 82 |
| Ohio, northern district..... | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | 100 00 | 100 00 |
| Ohio, southern district..... | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1,500 00 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 6,517 97 | 4,900 00 |
| Indiana..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois, southern district..... | 17 | | | | 17 | 34 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 17 | 198 85 | |
| Illinois, northern district..... | | | 1 | | 26 | 27 | | | | | | 100 00 | | | 49,107 49 |
| Michigan..... | 4 | | | 2 | 6 | 12 | | | | | | 3,581 06 | 4 | 1,378 78 | 3,851 06 |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | 4 | 2 | 979 70 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 719 43 | 1 | 979 70 | 719 43 |
| Iowa..... | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 5,422 92 | 2 | 3,446 00 | 5,422 92 |
| Minnesota..... | 2 | | | | 25 | 27 | | | | | | 51,133 33 | 2 | 4,920 00 | 57,652 03 |
| California, northern district..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California, southern district..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 71 50 | 71 50 |
| Washington Territory..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah Territory..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas Territory..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2,162 58 | | | 2,162 58 |
| Nebraska Territory..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 151 | 59 | 42 | 36 | 472 | 760 | 113,627 05 | 62 | 42 | 85 | 189 | 221,305 47 | 213 | 232,033 01 | 434,201 32 |

L.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the last fiscal year the business of this office has been, in the main, conducted with the usual despatch and punctuality in all its branches.

The accounts revised by the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, received at this office, have been regularly entered and registered in the proper books, and filed as required by law.

The papers required by law to be kept on file in this office are so methodically and systematically arranged in the new file room that any paper, voucher, or settlement, can be found with facility and without trouble or delay, and I may say, without exaggeration, that since the foundation of the government the papers on file in the room set apart for such purpose have not been so conveniently and systematically arranged as now. The facility thus afforded to accounting officers, and others requiring reference to the vouchers and papers on file, is a matter of great importance to the operations of all the departments of the government, and more especially the treasury.

In consequence of delay at a few of the ports in sending on the abstracts of commerce, and one or two other unavoidable circumstances, the statistics for the annual report on commerce and navigation will not be completed till the last of this week. The public accounts, receipts and expenditures will be completed at an early day, and ready to be laid before Congress during the first or second week of the session.

The tables, statements, and reports to accompany your annual report prepared in this office will be completed in a day or two, and would have been ready by this time, but the excessive labor required by the head of the division and some of the clerks to complete these tables has almost prostrated them, and no others can, at once, be successfully substituted in their places.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state that the clerks, have, as a general thing, faithfully and promptly discharged their respective duties, and thus am I enabled to report that the business of the office, specially, and generally, is in good condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, per act of March 3, 1849.

| Districts. | Present collectors. | Amount. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Passamaquoddy, Me..... | Robert Burns..... | \$26,891 86 |
| Machias, Me..... | A. F. Parlin..... | 2,710 09 |
| Frenchman's Bay, Me..... | Thomas D Jones..... | 4,784 81 |
| Penobscot, Me..... | J. R. Redman..... | 3,981 81 |
| Waldoboro', Me..... | John H. Kennedy..... | 7,315 19 |
| Wiscasset, Me..... | Thomas Cunningham..... | 6,597 96 |
| Bath, Me..... | J. H. Nichols..... | 7,610 10 |
| Portland and Falmouth, Me..... | Moses Macdonald..... | 36,421 54 |
| Saco, Me..... | Thomas K. Lane..... | 1,477 99 |
| Kennebunk, Me..... | John Cousens..... | 739 14 |
| York, Me..... | G. G. Bowden..... | 638 91 |
| Belfast, Me..... | Jonathan G. Dickinson..... | 6,046 41 |
| Bangor, Me..... | D. F. Leavitt..... | 5,797 52 |
| Portsmouth, N. H..... | Augustus Jenkins..... | 6,174 55 |
| Vermont, Vt..... | C. Linsley..... | 14,839 32 |
| Newburyport, Mass..... | James Blood..... | 3,469 58 |
| Gloucester, Mass..... | Gorham Babson..... | 6,675 70 |
| Salem and Beverly, Mass..... | William B. Pike..... | 12,738 24 |
| Marblehead, Mass..... | William Bartoll..... | 2,216 04 |
| Boston and Charlestown, Mass..... | J. S. Whitney..... | 375,483 84 |
| Plymouth, Mass..... | Wait Wadsworth..... | 2,248 00 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | Phineas W. Leland..... | 2,749 23 |
| Barnstable, Mass..... | S. B. Phiney..... | 11,101 94 |
| New Bedford, Mass..... | C. B. H. Fessenden..... | 7,569 63 |
| Edgartown, Mass..... | Ira Darrow..... | 2,179 15 |
| Nantucket, Mass..... | Eben W. Allen..... | 2,304 44 |
| Providence, R. I..... | James A. Aborn..... | 12,453 02 |
| Bristol and Warren, R. I..... | George H. Reynolds..... | 3,024 04 |
| Newport, R. I..... | Gilbert Chase..... | 5,699 61 |
| Middletown, Conn..... | Patrick Fagan..... | 2,404 50 |
| New London, Conn..... | John P. C. Mather..... | 12,249 60 |
| New Haven, Conn..... | Minott A. Osborn..... | 14,804 14 |
| Fairfield, Conn..... | William S. Pomeroy..... | 1,959 46 |
| Stonington, Conn..... | E. Williams, jr..... | 1,303 32 |
| Sackett's Harbor, N. Y..... | William Howland..... | 2,710 86 |
| Genesee, N. Y..... | Pliny M. Bromley..... | 5,660 74 |
| Oswego, N. Y..... | J. B. Higgins..... | 19,412 50 |
| Niagara, N. Y..... | George P. Eddy..... | 12,698 37 |
| Buffalo Creek, N. Y..... | Warren Bryant..... | 14,443 92 |
| Oswegatchie, N. Y..... | Horace Mcody..... | 6,398 89 |
| Sag Harbor, N. Y..... | Jason M. Terbell..... | 790 07 |
| New York, N. Y..... | Augustus Schell..... | 1,235,768 89 |
| Champlain, N. Y..... | Henry B. Smith..... | 11,537 74 |
| Cape Vincent, N. Y..... | Theop. Peugnet..... | 6,105 00 |
| Dunkirk, N. Y..... | O. F. Dickinson..... | 1,167 50 |
| Bridgetown, N. J..... | William S. Bowen..... | 353 65 |
| Burlington, N. J..... | Henry J. Ashmore..... | 154 63 |
| Perth Amboy, N. J..... | Amos Robins..... | 3,810 37 |
| Great Egg Harbor, N. J..... | Thomas D. Winner..... | 679 20 |
| Little Egg Harbor, N. J..... | J. S. Jennings..... | 490 82 |
| Newark, N. J..... | Edward T. Hillyer..... | 1,734 54 |
| Camden, N. J..... | T. B. Atkinson..... | 304 87 |
| Philadelphia, Pa..... | Joseph P. Baker..... | 211,558 68 |
| Presque Isle, Pa..... | C. M. Tibbals..... | 5,134 71 |
| Pittsburg, Pa..... | James A. Gibson..... | 2,984 69 |
| Delaware, Del..... | Jesse Sharp..... | 15,136 15 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Present collectors. | Amount. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Baltimore, Md. | John Thomson Mason | \$148,039 93 |
| Annapolis, Md. | John T. Hammond | 920 19 |
| Oxford, Md. | Tench Tilghman | 271 91 |
| Vienna, Md. | William S. Jackson | 932 34 |
| Town Creek, Md. | James R. Thompson | 152 31 |
| Havre de Grace, Md. | William B. Morgan | 159 66 |
| Georgetown, District of Columbia | Henry C. Mathews | 2,313 34 |
| Richmond, Va. | W. M. Morrison | 6,293 95 |
| Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. | J. J. Simkins | 24,790 50 |
| Tappahannock, Va. | George T. Wright | 1,605 86 |
| Cherrystone, Va. | John S. Parker | 468 27 |
| Yorktown, Va. | W. F. Presson | 431 30 |
| Petersburg, Va. | Timothy Rives | 4,838 25 |
| Alexandria, Va. | Edward S. Hough | 4,442 13 |
| Wheeling, Va. | Andrew J. Pannell | 417 18 |
| Yeocomico, Va. | Gordon Forbes | 152 09 |
| Camden, N. C. | Lucien D. Starke | 631 00 |
| Edenton, N. C. | Edward Wright | 452 93 |
| Plymouth, N. C. | Joseph Ramsey | 567 46 |
| Washington, N. C. | Henry F. Hancock | 349 68 |
| Newbern, N. C. | William G. Singleton | 587 39 |
| Ocracoke, N. C. | Oliver S. Dewey | 2,188 98 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | James E. Gible | 755 85 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | James T. Miller | 7,666 94 |
| Charleston, S. C. | William F. Colcock | 70,542 97 |
| Georgetown, S. C. | John N. Merriman | 459 70 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | Benjamin R. Blythewood | 250 26 |
| Savannah, Ga. | John Boston | 39,404 24 |
| St. Mary's, Ga. | J. J. Dufour | 500 90 |
| Brunswick, Ga. | Woodford Mabry | 733 96 |
| Augusta, Ga. | T. W. Fleming | 1,003 13 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | Joseph Sierra | 2,848 99 |
| St. Augustine, Fla. | Paul Arnau | 1,335 50 |
| Key West, Fla. | John P. Baldwin | 10,071 61 |
| St. Mark's, Fla. | A. B. Noyes | 3,849 62 |
| St. John's, Fla. | Thomas Sedwith | 2,566 11 |
| Apalachicola, Fla. | N. B. ker | 5,642 71 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | Felix Livingston | 3,409 75 |
| Bayport, Fla. | A. J. Decatur | 351 48 |
| Palatka, Fla. | George Lucas | 350 00 |
| Mobile, Ala. | Thaddeus Sanford | 43,254 29 |
| Selma, Ala. | Jonathan Haralson | 517 95 |
| Tuscumbia, Ala. | James W. Rhea | 350 00 |
| Pearl River, Miss. | R. Eager | 574 52 |
| Natchez, Miss. | John Hunter | 716 57 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | J. Bobb | 333 77 |
| New Orleans, La. | Francis H. Hatch | 285,168 81 |
| Teche, La. | Robert N. McMillan | 1,383 00 |
| Shreveport, La., (no returns) | P. H. Rosson | |
| Texas, Texas | Hamilton Stuart | 23,674 54 |
| Brazos de Santiago, Texas | Francis W. Latham | 8,457 05 |
| Saluria, Texas | Darwin M. Stapp | 7,596 95 |
| Paso del Norte, Texas | S. J. Jones | 6,781 80 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | Jesse Thomas | 759 02 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | Henry T. Hulbert | 3,275 75 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | John McMullen | 262 50 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | Halsey F. Cooper | 910 39 |
| Louisville, Ky. | Walter N. Haldeman | 2,637 73 |

* To March 31, 1860.

† To March 1, 1860.

‡ To December 31, 1859.

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Present collectors. | Amount. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Paducah, Ky..... | William Nolen..... | \$415 30 |
| Hickman, Ky..... | W. G. Roulac..... | 350 00 |
| Columbus, Ky..... | F. Stewart..... | 686 10 |
| Miami, Ohio..... | E. D. Potter..... | 4, 114 06 |
| Sandusky, Ohio..... | George S. Patterson..... | 4, 315 54 |
| Cuyahoga, Ohio..... | Benjamin Brownell..... | 6, 935 37 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio..... | T. J. Sherlock..... | 5, 093 89 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | R. W. Davis..... | 22, 244 24 |
| Michilimackinac, Mich..... | J. A. T. Wendell..... | 10, 191 94 |
| Evansville, Ind..... | Charles Denby..... | 637 78 |
| New Albany, Ind..... | J. B. Norman..... | 362 27 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | B. F. Strother..... | 12, 408 32 |
| Alton, Ill..... | B. S. Dorsey..... | 430 00 |
| Galena, Ill..... | Daniel Wann..... | 447 00 |
| Quincy, Ill..... | Thomas Benneson..... | 394 26 |
| Cairo, Ill..... | Levi S. Lightner..... | 814 85 |
| Peoria, Ill..... | H. S. Austin..... | 350 00 |
| St. Louis, Mo..... | D. H. Donovan..... | 6, 694 62 |
| Hannibal, Mo..... | Alfred W. Lamb..... | 1, 000 00 |
| Burlington, Iowa..... | Philip Harvey..... | 350 00 |
| Keokuk, Iowa..... | William Stotts..... | 484 46 |
| Dubuque, Iowa..... | Edward Spottswood..... | 650 00 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | G. W. Clason..... | 11, 429 56 |
| Minnesota, Minn..... | J. McFetridge..... | 1, 928 13 |
| Puget's Sound, Wash. Ter.*..... | C. C. Phillips..... | 19, 372 01 |
| Oregon, Oregon..... | John Adair..... | 26, 665 26 |
| Cape Perpetua, Oregon..... | Barclay J. Burns..... | 11, 482 30 |
| Port Orford, Oregon..... | B. Brattain..... | 3, 255 75 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | Benjamin F. Washington..... | 221, 347 47 |
| Sonoma, Cal..... | C. P. Gilliss..... | 3, 935 18 |
| San Joaquin, Cal..... | A. Lester..... | 3, 540 00 |
| Sacramento, Cal..... | Lewis Sanders, jr..... | 3, 243 04 |
| San Diego, Cal..... | H. Hancock..... | 3, 118 00 |
| Monterey, Cal..... | James A. Watson..... | 5, 868 75 |
| San Pedro, Cal..... | Patrick H. Downey..... | 5, 360 00 |
| Total..... | | 3, 313, 057 93 |

* To March 31, 1860.

† To December 31, 1859.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States for the collection of customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, with their occupation and compensation, per act March 3, 1849.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Passamaquoddy, Me. | 1 | Collector | \$3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 1,263 36 |
| | 10 | Inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and measurer | 1,081 53 |
| | 1 | do..... | 963 40 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 360 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 240 00 |
| Machias..... | 1 | Collector | 1,439 62 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 560 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 547 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 300 00 |
| Frenchman's Bay..... | 1 | Collector | 1,330 53 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 1,080 00 |
| | 2 | do.....do..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 360 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 240 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 285 43 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 36 00 |
| Penobscot..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,820 64 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 2 | do.....do..... | 750 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 730 00 |
| Waldoboro'..... | 1 | Collector | 1,743 92 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,083 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 936 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 850 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 350 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 124 00 |
| Wiscasset..... | 1 | Collector | 906 31 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,074 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 915 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 488 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 264 42 |
| Bath..... | 1 | Collector | 1,200 44 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| District. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Bath—Continued..... | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer | \$1,036 70 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 650 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer | 1,438 65 |
| | 1 | do | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do | 600 00 |
| | 2 | do | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do | 350 00 |
| | 1 | do | 250 00 |
| Portland and Falmouth.. | 1 | Collector | 3,193 01 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 1,562 45 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouses | 1,500 00 |
| | 2 | Weighers, gaugers, and measurers | 1,500 00 |
| | 6 | Inspectors | 1,098 00 |
| | 4 | Occasional inspectors | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Occasional inspector at Yarmouth | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Boatmen | 457 25 |
| | 2 | do | 366 00 |
| | 1 | Porter | 350 00 |
| Saco | 1 | Collector | 374 97 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do | 450 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 100 00 |
| Kennebunk | 1 | Collector | 150 20 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 600 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 112 00 |
| York | 1 | Collector | 271 28 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 200 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 120 00 |
| Belfast | 1 | Collector | 1,343 35 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer | 1,329 95 |
| | 1 | do | 975 92 |
| | 1 | do | 778 67 |
| | 1 | do | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do | 200 00 |
| Bangor | 1 | Collector | 2,036 93 |
| | 3 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 264 57 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and gauger | 1,330 34 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 200 00 |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | 1 | Collector | 450 88 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 432 46 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 379 61 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 821 33 |
| | 1 | do | 200 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | do | 1,053 00 |
| | 2 | do | 500 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Portsmouth—Continued.. | 1 | Inspector and measurer..... | \$1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Porter and watchman | 153 33 |
| Vermont, Vt..... | 1 | Collector | 1,090 84 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | do.....do..... | 912 50 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 600 00 |
| | 5 | do.....do..... | 500 00 |
| | 7 | do.....do..... | 360 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 750 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy inspector | 360 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 240 00 |
| Newburyport, Mass..... | 3 | Revenue boatmen..... | 240 00 |
| | 1 | Collector | 905 83 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 473 64 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 497 07 |
| | 1 | do..... | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer..... | 800 00 |
| Gloucester..... | 1 | Collector | 2,321 40 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 677 62 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 600 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 150 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher, gauger, and measurer..... | 687 37 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 248 28 |
| | 1 | Keeper of the custom-house | 150 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 18 00 |
| Salem and Beverly..... | 1 | Collector | 1,159 52 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 972 18 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 643 27 |
| | 1 | do..... | 186 23 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,375 19 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,311 04 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 400 00 |
| | 4 | Inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 642 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 183 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger and porter..... | 120 00 |
| Marblehead..... | 1 | Collector | 519 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 174 17 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 547 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer..... | 547 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 365 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 182 50 |
| | 2 | Boatmen..... | 150 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 100 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Boston and Charlestown. | 1 | Collector..... | \$6,400 00 |
| | 3 | Deputy collectors..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Cashier..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant cashier..... | 1,600 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 1,300 00 |
| | 13 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 7 | do..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 760 00 |
| | 2 | Assistant messengers..... | 540 00 |
| | 56 | Inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 800 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 700 00 |
| | 21 | Night inspectors..... | 600 00 |
| | 6 | Night watchmen..... | 600 00 |
| | 6 | Revenue boatmen..... | 600 00 |
| | 14 | Weighers and gaugers..... | 1,485 00 |
| | 3 | Measurers..... | 1,485 00 |
| | 1 | General appraiser..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 2 | Appraisers..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 2 | Assistant appraisers..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 4 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Special examiner of drugs..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | Storekeepers..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 1,300 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 11 | do..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouses..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,300 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 4 | do..... | 939 00 |
| | 4 | do..... | 782 50 |
| | 1 | do..... | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 5,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy naval officer..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant deputy naval officer..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 4 | Clerks..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,250 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,050 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 750 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 4,900 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy surveyor..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant deputy surveyor..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 700 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Plymouth..... | 1 | Collector..... | \$325 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 400 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 200 00 |
| Fall River..... | 1 | Collector..... | 946 45 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 726 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 650 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 634 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher..... | 39 66 |
| | 1 | Measurer..... | 18 37 |
| | 1 | Gauger..... | 31 20 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 300 00 |
| Barnstable..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,900 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors..... | 850 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 750 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 700 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 650 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 700 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 300 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 400 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 500 00 |
| | 3 | Boatmen..... | 150 00 |
| | 1 | Keeper..... | 350 00 |
| New Bedford..... | 1 | Collector..... | 2,885 02 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector and measurer..... | 125 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 120 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 80 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, measurer, and weigher..... | 700 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue..... | 168 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 420 00 |
| Edgartown..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,054 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector..... | 400 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 30 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 240 00 |
| Nantucket..... | 1 | Collector..... | 428 71 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 730 00 |
| Providence, R. I..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,140 54 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 875 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 870 57 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Providence..... | 679 54 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Greenwich..... | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Pawtuxet..... | 200 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Providence, R. I.—Cont'd. | 2 | Coastwise inspectors..... | \$547 50 |
| | 2 | do..... | 136 87 |
| | 6 | Foreign inspectors, \$3 per day when employed—total..... | 2,484 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Pawtucket..... | 75 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Pawtuxet..... | 450 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at East Greenwich..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Gauger..... | 135 84 |
| | 1 | Measurer..... | 1,156 99 |
| | 1 | Boatman at Providence..... | 75 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman at Pawtuxet..... | 420 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman at East Greenwich..... | 33 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 300 00 |
| Bristol and Warren | 1 | Collector..... | 512 28 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 105 00 |
| | 2 | Temporary inspectors..... | 114 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 99 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher..... | 1 21 |
| | 1 | Gauger..... | 199 56 |
| | 1 | Assistant storekeeper..... | 138 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 216 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 21 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 324 48 |
| | 1 | do..... | 281 36 |
| Newport | 1 | Collector..... | 1,098 11 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 481 68 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 435 62 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 546 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... (all) | 681 00 |
| | 4 | Occasional inspectors..... (all) | 993 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher..... | 33 50 |
| | 1 | Gauger..... | 478 92 |
| | 1 | Measurer..... | 82 38 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 450 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at North Kingston..... | 250 00 |
| | 2 | Occasional inspectors at N. Kingston..... (all) | 191 69 |
| | 1 | Boatman at North Kingston..... | 270 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Tiverton..... | 200 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 250 00 |
| Middletown, Conn | 1 | Collector..... | 809 72 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Middletown..... | 260 72 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Hartford..... | 394 28 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Saybrook..... | 312 16 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, and gauger..... | 650 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Hartford..... | 278 84 |
| | 1 | Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Saybrook..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and measurer at Middletown..... | 84 41 |
| New London..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,986 22 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 354 67 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| New London—Continued. | 1 | Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer. | \$1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. | 678 53 |
| | 1 | Inspector. | 450 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 200 00 |
| New Haven----- | 1 | Collector. | 3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector. | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor. | 823 10 |
| | 1 | Weigher and measurer. | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger. | 1,500 00 |
| | 4 | Inspectors. | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Day and night inspector. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector. | 60 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 72 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue. | 48 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 58 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman and porter. | 106 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger and porter. | 428 63 |
| Fairfield----- | 1 | Collector. | 1,235 04 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger. | 1,199 31 |
| | 1 | do. do. | 252 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. | 114 00 |
| Stonington----- | 1 | Collector. | 793 42 |
| | 1 | Surveyor. | 150 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher, gauger, and measurer. | 15 98 |
| | 1 | Revenue boatman. | 216 00 |
| Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.. | 1 | Collector. | 717 80 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and clerk. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector. | 365 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. | 300 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Night watch. | 275 00 |
| Genesee----- | 1 | Collector. | 784 20 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 830 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 730 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors and aids. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector and clerk. | 730 00 |
| Oswego----- | 1 | Collector. | 961 84 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | Clerks. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 298 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 410 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 365 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 300 00 |
| | 3 | Revenue aids. | 488 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 182 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 365 00 |
| | 4 | do. | 24 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Oswego—Continued | 1 | Revenue aid | \$30 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 20 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 130 00 |
| | 2 | Night watchmen | 366 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 365 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 244 09 |
| Niagara | 1 | Collector | 1,413 62 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 732 00 |
| | 3 | Deputy collectors and aids | 732 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 732 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 399 94 |
| | 3 | do. | 366 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 732 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 732 00 |
| | 2 | Watchmen | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Night watch | 366 00 |
| Buffalo Creek | 1 | Collector | 1,954 23 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 822 00 |
| | 5 | Night watchmen | 732 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 912 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 784 50 |
| Oswegatchie | 1 | Collector | 1,460 10 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to the revenue | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collectors | 463 75 |
| | 1 | do. | 450 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 350 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Night watch | 240 00 |
| Sag Harbor | 1 | Collector | 679 36 |
| | 2 | Coastwise inspectors. (all) | 249 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 93 00 |
| New York | 1 | Collector | 6,340 00 |
| | 1 | Auditor | 4,000 00 |
| | 1 | Cashier | 3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant auditor | 3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant cashier | 2,500 00 |
| | 7 | Deputy collectors | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,600 00 |
| | 24 | do. | 1,500 00 |
| | 20 | do. | 1,400 00 |
| | 6 | do. | 1,300 00 |
| | 22 | do. | 1,200 00 |
| | 47 | do. | 1,100 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| New York—Continued .. | 13 | Clerks | \$1,000 00 |
| | 6 | do. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 750 00 |
| | 4 | do. | 700 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 650 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Keeper of custom-house | 1,000 00 |
| | 2 | Messengers | 800 00 |
| | 7 | do. | 650 00 |
| | 14 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 400 00 |
| | 4 | Porters | 480 00 |
| | 1 | Fireman | 547 50 |
| | 4 | Watchmen | 547 50 |
| | 2 | do. | 625 50 |
| | 1 | Warehouse superintendent | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant storekeeper | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,200 00 |
| | 4 | Warehouse clerks | 1,100 00 |
| | 63 | do. | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 780 00 |
| | 19 | Weighers | 1,485 00 |
| | 6 | Measurers | 1,485 00 |
| | 8 | Gaugers | 1,485 00 |
| | 193 | Inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 75 | Night inspectors | 730 00 |
| | 4 | Measurers of passenger vessels | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 | Measurers of wood and marble | 1,000 00 |
| | 11 | Debenture clerks | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Captain of night watch | 800 00 |
| | 3 | Lieutenants of night watch | 650 00 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of marine hospital | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner of drugs | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Marker | 780 00 |
| | 63 | do. | 650 00 |
| | 6 | Laborers | 650 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 468 00 |
| | 18 | Bargemen | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector at Albany | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors at Albany | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Albany | 150 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector at Troy | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Troy | 250 00 |
| | 4 | Temporary aids of revenue | 182 50 |
| <i>Appraisements.</i> | | | |
| | 1 | General appraiser | 2,500 00 |
| | 3 | Appraisers | 2,500 00 |
| | 5 | Assistant appraisers | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner of drugs | 2,000 00 |
| | 10 | Appraisers' clerks | 1,500 00 |
| | 6 | do. | 1,400 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| New York—Continued .. | 2 | Appraisers' clerks..... | \$1,300 00 |
| | 7 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,150 00 |
| | 4 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 800 00 |
| | 21 | do..... | 650 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper, 12 Broad street..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk to storekeeper..... | 1,300 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 800 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 600 00 |
| | | <i>Naval office.</i> | |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 4,950 00 |
| | 3 | Deputy naval officers..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 8 | do..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 6 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 25 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 600 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 500 00 |
| | 2 | Porters..... | 500 00 |
| | | <i>Surveyor's office.</i> | |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 4,900 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy surveyors..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 4 | do..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 700 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 650 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 433 34 |
| | 1 | Porter..... | 480 00 |
| Champlain | 1 | Collector..... | 1,252 57 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk..... | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 750 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 600 00 |
| | 3 | Deputy collectors and aids..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, aid, and clerk..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 550 00 |
| | 2 | do.....do..... | 500 00 |
| | 3 | do.....do..... | 400 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors and aids..... | 400 00 |
| | 1 | Boatman..... | 240 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 180 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Cape Vincent ----- | 1 | Collector | \$1,014 00 |
| | 4 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 730 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 365 00 |
| | 2 | do.....do..... | 245 00 |
| | 1 | do.....do..... | 160 00 |
| | 1 | Aid of revenue | 547 50 |
| | 1 | Boatman | 200 00 |
| Dunkirk ----- | 1 | Collector | 744 11 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors | 500 00 |
| Bridgetown, N. J. | 1 | Collector | 576 83 |
| Burlington ----- | 1 | do..... | 170 13 |
| Perth Amboy ----- | 1 | do..... | 1,309 63 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 600 00 |
| | 3 | Inspectors..... | 1,800 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 500 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 400 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 150 00 |
| Great Egg Harbor ----- | 1 | Collector | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 365 00 |
| Little Egg Harbor ----- | 1 | Collector | 343 11 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 75 00 |
| | 4 | Inspectors, \$3 per day when employed, (all) | 225 00 |
| Newark ----- | 1 | Collector | 540 48 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 732 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector..... | 472 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 270 17 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 616 49 |
| Philadelphia ----- | 1 | Collector | 6,218 45 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Cashier | 1,500 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk, 9 months and 21 days | 969 23 |
| | 4 | Clerks | 1,100 00 |
| | 10 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk, 6 months and 11 days | 530 23 |
| | 1 | Keeper of custom-house..... | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Porter | 549 00 |
| | 2 | Watchmen | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy naval officer..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks | 1,200 00 |
| | 6 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 4,900 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy surveyor..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | General appraiser..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger to appraiser | 549 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Philadelphia—Cont'd | 1 | Principal appraiser..... | \$2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant appraiser..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant appraiser, 9 months and 3 days..... | 1,516 30 |
| | 4 | Examiners..... | 1,098 00 |
| | 6 | Packers..... | 732 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk, 5 months..... | 500 00 |
| | 3 | Clerks..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk, 5 months..... | 416 66 |
| | 1 | Messenger of appraiser's office..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk of appraiser's stores..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 2 | Foremen of appraiser's stores..... | 640 50 |
| | 1 | Marker..... | 540 00 |
| | 2 | Watchmen..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper of port..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouses..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant storekeeper..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper, (assistant)..... | 600 00 |
| | 2 | Markers..... | 540 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 480 00 |
| | 1 | Principal weigher..... | 1,485 00 |
| | 4 | Assistant weighers..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Foreman..... | 732 00 |
| | 6 | Beamsmen..... | 540 00 |
| | 2 | Gaugers..... | 1,485 00 |
| | 2 | Measurers..... | 1,485 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer, 11 months..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 44 | Inspectors..... | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, 11 months and 16 days..... | 1,056 00 |
| | 9 | Revenue agents..... | 915 00 |
| | 1 | Revenue agent, 10 months and 28 days.. | 666 00 |
| | 3 | Revenue agents..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Captain of night inspectors, 11 months and 20 days..... | 778 02 |
| | 1 | Lieutenant of night inspectors, 11 months and 28 days..... | 628 57 |
| | 25 | Night inspectors..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Night inspector, 5 months..... | 226 50 |
| | 5 | Night watch on wharves..... | 549 00 |
| | 1 | Night watch on wharves, 8 months and 15 days..... | 390 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger in the inspector's office..... | 549 00 |
| | 3 | Revenue bargemen..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Revenue bargeman, 11 months and 8 days..... | 562 07 |
| Presque Isle..... | 1 | Collector..... | 407 03 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 732 00 |
| Pittsburg..... | 1 | Surveyor..... | 2,017 72 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 834 50 |
| | 1 |do..... | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman..... | 456 25 |
| Delaware, Del..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,038 50 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 800 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Delaware, Del.—Cont'd | 1 | Inspector | \$500 00 |
| | 2 | Messengers | 365 00 |
| Baltimore, Md..... | 1 | Collector | 6,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Cashier | 1,500 00 |
| | 4 | Clerks | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,200 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 1,100 00 |
| | 4 | do. | 1,000 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 850 00 |
| | 4 | Messengers | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Porter | 547 50 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of buildings | 700 00 |
| | 27 | Inspectors | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy weighers | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 720 00 |
| | 1 | Gauger | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy measurer | 900 00 |
| | 4 | Watchmen | 730 00 |
| | 24 | do. | 547 50 |
| | 1 | General appraiser | 2,500 00 |
| | 2 | Appraisers | 2,500 00 |
| | 3 | Clerks to appraisers | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Porter | 547 50 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouse | 1,500 00 |
| | 3 | Assistant storekeepers | 1,098 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 900 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 626 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk to storekeeper | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,000 00 |
| | 4 | Porters to storekeeper | 547 50 |
| | 6 | Boatmen | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 5,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy naval officer | 2,000 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks to naval officer | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 4,550 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk to surveyor | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Keeper of Lazarette | 150 00 |
| Annapolis | 1 | Collector | 316 94 |
| | 1 | Surveyor | 285 70 |
| | 1 | do. | 202 40 |
| | 1 | do. | 150 00 |
| Oxford | 1 | Collector | 271 80 |
| Vienna | 1 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 365 00 |
| Havre de Grace | 1 | Surveyor | 181 40 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Town Creek | 1 | Surveyor..... | \$173 60 |
| Georgetown, D. C..... | 1 | Collector..... | 980 88 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 821 00 |
| | 1 | do do | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector..... | 200 00 |
| Richmond, Va..... | 1 | Collector..... | 3,000 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors, inspectors, weighers, and measurers..... | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, weigher, and measurer..... | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Gauger | 401 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Aid to revenue..... | 312 00 |
| Norfolk and Portsmouth. | 1 | Collector..... | 2,391 97 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk to collector | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 977 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk to naval officer..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 720 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer | 706 25 |
| | 3 | Inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman and porter..... | 547 50 |
| | 1 | Coxswain, revenue boat | 360 00 |
| | 2 | Boatmen | 192 00 |
| Tappahannock | 1 | Collector..... | 314 78 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 301 25 |
| | 1 | do..... | 276 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 252 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 164 75 |
| | 1 | do..... | 158 60 |
| Cherrystone | 1 | Collector..... | 325 01 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 312 00 |
| Yorktown | 1 | Collector..... | 691 85 |
| Petersburg | 1 | do..... | 574 37 |
| | 1 | Surveyor of customs | 467 03 |
| | 1 | Weigher, gauger, and measurer..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 730 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector | 64 00 |
| Alexandria | 1 | Collector..... | 1,212 68 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Gauger | 25 32 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 527 76 |
| | 1 | Boatman and messenger..... | 360 00 |
| Wheeling | 1 | Surveyor..... | 823 65 |
| Yeocomico | 1 | do..... | 210 00 |
| Camden, N. C..... | 1 | Collector..... | 672 16 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector, &c..... | 289 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Camden, N. C.—Cont'd.. | 1 | Temporary inspector, &c..... | \$14 64 |
| Edenton | 1 | Collector..... | 399 74 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector | 179 25 |
| Plymouth | 1 | Collector..... | 654 41 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 150 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer.. | 144 47 |
| Washington | 1 | Collector..... | 557 00 |
| Newbern..... | 1 | do..... | 472 63 |
| | 1 | Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer.. | 403 48 |
| Ocracoke..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 360 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector | 69 15 |
| | 4 | Boatmen..... | 180 00 |
| Beaufort..... | 1 | Collector..... | 335 62 |
| | 1 | Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer.. | 437 98 |
| Wilmington..... | 1 | Collector..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 605 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 612 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor at Jacksonville..... | 250 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 850 00 |
| | 3 | Inspectors..... | 300 00 |
| | 2 | Measurers..... | 50 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger and porter..... | 225 00 |
| Charleston, S. C | 1 | Collector..... | 5,650 35 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 2,500 27 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 1,637 04 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,800 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,700 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 2 | Assistant naval officers | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner of drugs..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper | 1,500 00 |
| | 22 | Inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 6 | Boatmen..... | 540 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger | 547 50 |
| | 2 | Porters | 228 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer and gauger..... | 1,500 00 |
| Beaufort | 1 | Collector..... | 338 82 |
| Georgetown, S. C..... | 1 | do..... | 550 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 125 00 |
| Savannah, Ga..... | 1 | Collector..... | 2,885 86 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 972 75 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 1,166 07 |
| | 2 | Appraisers | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 800 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Savannah, Ga.—Cont'd.. | 9 | Inspectors | \$1, 095 00 |
| | 1 | Porter | 600 00 |
| | 1 | do | 360 00 |
| | 4 | Revenue boat hands | 360 00 |
| Saint Mary's | 1 | Collector | 335 78 |
| Brunswick | 1 | do | 406 64 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 248 00 |
| | 4 | Keepers of light-houses | 375 00 |
| Augusta | 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 1 | Collector | 1, 718 72 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 1, 095 00 |
| | 2 | Boatmen | 300 00 |
| Saint Augustine | 1 | Collector | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 550 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger | 420 00 |
| Key West | 1 | Collector | 1, 992 45 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 1, 098 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector | 1, 098 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Indian Key | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector and night watch | 72 00 |
| Saint Mark's | 1 | Collector | 615 60 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Tampa | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Cedar Keys | 500 00 |
| | 4 | Boat hands | 300 00 |
| | 2 | do | 240 00 |
| Saint John's | 1 | Collector | 780 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 724 00 |
| Apalachicola | 1 | Collector | 1, 200 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors, (all) | 1, 914 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher and gauger | 1, 500 00 |
| | 4 | Boat hands, (all) | 1, 200 00 |
| | 3 | Light-house keepers, (all) | 1, 400 00 |
| | 3 | Assistant light-house keepers, (all) | 1, 020 00 |
| Fernandina | 1 | Collector | 2, 280 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 1, 000 00 |
| Bay Port | 1 | Surveyor | 350 00 |
| Pilatka | 1 | do | 350 00 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 1 | Collector | 3, 260 74 |
| | 2 | Inspectors and clerks | 1, 500 00 |
| | 17 | Inspectors | 1, 095 00 |
| | 2 | Weighers and measurers | 1, 500 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner in aid of revenue | 942 00 |
| | 1 | Revenue boat-keeper | 480 00 |
| Selma | 1 | Surveyor | 363 52 |
| Tuscumbia | 1 | do | 350 00 |
| Pearl River, Miss. | 1 | Collector | 546 50 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector | 250 00 |
| Natchez | 1 | Collector | 500 00 |
| Vicksburg | 1 | do | 1, 000 00 |
| New Orleans, La. | 1 | do | 6, 000 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors | 2, 500 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer | 5, 000 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| New Orleans—Continued | 1 | Deputy naval officer..... | \$2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 4,900 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy surveyors..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Auditor and general bookkeeper..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Impost bookkeeper..... | 1,800 00 |
| | 1 | Cash clerk..... | 1,800 00 |
| | 1 | Warehouse bookkeeper..... | 1,800 00 |
| | 1 | Commercial abstract clerk..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | General storekeeper..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Export and clearance clerk..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Corresponding clerk..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant cashier..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | Register clerk..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | Second warehouse bookkeeper..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | Liquidating clerks..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | Calculators..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 2 | Entry clerks..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Extension clerk..... | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant storekeeper at appraiser's store..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Bond clerk..... | 1,150 00 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouses..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant general storekeeper..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 | Permit clerks..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | Warehouse registering clerk..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant registering clerk..... | 1,100 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant general bookkeeper..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Manifest clerk..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Porter and messenger..... | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Bookkeeper..... | 1,400 00 |
| | | <i>Naval office.</i> | |
| | 1 | Warehouse clerk..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Impost clerk..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 2 | Calculators..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Manifest clerk..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant warehouse clerk..... | 900 00 |
| | | <i>Surveyor's office.</i> | |
| | 3 | Gaugers..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Weigher..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant weigher..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer..... | 1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Assistant measurer..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 3 | Local surveyors..... | 250 00 |
| | 2 | Night watchmen..... | 730 00 |
| | 65 | Inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 10 | Night inspectors..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 8 | Aids of the revenue..... | 730 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Surveyor's office.</i> | | | |
| New Orleans—Continued. | 10 | Aids, river service | \$1,095 00 |
| | 10 | Temporary inspectors | 1,095 00 |
| | 4 | Messengers and boatmen | 720 00 |
| | 4 | Boatmen | 730 00 |
| | 12 | do | 540 00 |
| | 1 | Marker | 720 00 |
| <i>Warehouse department.</i> | | | |
| | 8 | Assistant storekeeper | 1,200 00 |
| | 2 | Markers | 600 00 |
| | 2 | Chief laborers | 660 00 |
| | 8 | Laborers | 600 00 |
| <i>Appraiser's office.</i> | | | |
| | 1 | Appraiser general | 2,500 00 |
| | 2 | Appraisers | 2,500 00 |
| | 2 | Assistant appraisers | 2,000 00 |
| | 5 | Examiners | 1,400 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 1,200 00 |
| | 2 | do | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Porter and messenger | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Porter and messenger to appraiser general | 720 00 |
| | 10 | Packers | 600 00 |
| | 1 | Examiner of drugs | 1,000 00 |
| Teché..... | 1 | Collector | 1,246 15 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 891 00 |
| Texas, Texas..... | 1 | Collector | 1,750 00 |
| | 4 | Deputy collectors | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Stoorekeeper | 1,098 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors | 1,098 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 1,000 00 |
| Saluria..... | 1 | Collector | 1,340 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 | do | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do | 750 00 |
| | 2 | Surveyors | 600 00 |
| | 2 | do | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Mounted inspector | 720 00 |
| Bazos de Santiago..... | 1 | Collector | 1,750 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector, measurer, gauger, and weigher | 800 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | do | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at the mouth of the Rio Grande | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Rio Grande city | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Rancho Rosareo | 1,000 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Brazos de Santiago—Con. | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Laredo. | \$1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. at Carrizo | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. do. at Roma | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Edinburg. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector at Brownsville. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Brownsville. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | do. at Brazos Island. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | do. at Brownsville. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper at Brownsville. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Night watch. | 730 00 |
| | 1 | Measurer. | 420 00 |
| Paso del Norte. | 1 | Collector. | 2,000 00 |
| | 2 | Deputy collectors and inspectors. | 1,000 00 |
| | 3 | do. do. | 300 00 |
| | 1 | do. and clerk. | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Mounted inspector. | 912 50 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 1 | Surveyor. | 685 47 |
| Memphis | 1 | do. | 350 00 |
| Knoxville | 1 | do. | 350 00 |
| Chattanooga | 1 | do. | 350 00 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 1 | do. | 1,950 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Porter and messenger. | 400 00 |
| Paducah | 1 | Surveyor. | 350 00 |
| Hickman | 1 | do. | 350 00 |
| Columbus | 1 | do. | 614 05 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 1 | do. | 3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk. | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. warehouse. | 600 00 |
| Miami | 1 | Collector. | 1,618 02 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger. | 300 00 |
| Sandusky | 1 | Collector. | 1,690 87 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 800 00 |
| | 3 | do. | 600 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 300 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk. | 365 00 |
| Cuyahoga | 1 | Collector. | 1,750 09 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector and clerk. | 800 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector. | 600 00 |
| | 4 | do. | 240 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk. | 600 00 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 1 | Collector. | 1,618 42 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector. | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 730 00 |
| | 2 | do. | 480 00 |
| | 1 | do. | 360 00 |
| | 4 | do. | 240 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Detroit, Mich.—Cont'd .. | 1 | Deputy collector..... | \$180 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 150 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 120 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks | 1,095 00 |
| | 2 |do..... | 600 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 480 00 |
| | 8 |do..... | 360 00 |
| | 5 |do..... | 240 00 |
| Michilimackinac | 1 | Collector..... | 835 95 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector and inspector..... | 500 00 |
| | 3 |do.....do..... | 400 00 |
| | 6 |do.....do..... | 200 00 |
| Evansville, Ind..... | 1 |do.....do..... | 155 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 631 71 |
| New Albany..... | 1 |do..... | 412 00 |
| Chicago, Ill | 1 | Collector..... | 1,250 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 300 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks | 800 00 |
| | 3 | Inspectors..... | 732 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 600 00 |
| | 3 |do..... | 584 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 574 00 |
| Alton | 1 | Surveyor..... | 350 00 |
| Galena | 1 |do..... | 508 34 |
| Quincy..... | 1 |do..... | 390 03 |
| Peoria | 1 |do..... | 800 00 |
| Cairo | 1 |do..... | 350 00 |
| Saint Louis, Mo..... | 1 |do..... | 3,000 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk | 1,321 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 1,150 00 |
| | 1 |do..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Warehouse man | 500 00 |
| | 1 | Aid | 202 78 |
| | 1 | Messenger | 38 82 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 1,000 00 |
| Hannibal | 1 |do..... | 350 00 |
| Burlington, Iowa | 1 |do..... | 350 00 |
| Keokuk..... | 1 |do..... | 354 00 |
| Dubuque | 1 | Collector..... | 1,290 00 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 4 |do..... | 300 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman | 480 00 |
| Minnesota, Minn..... | 1 | Collector..... | 1,200 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 800 00 |
| Puget's Sound, W. T.... | 1 | Surveyor | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Bellingham Bay | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at San Juan Island | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Port Townsend..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Tekalit..... | 1,095 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector at Steilacoom..... | 800 00 |
| Oregon, Ore | 1 | Collector..... | 3,000 00 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Oregon, Ore—Continued. | 1 | Deputy collector..... | \$1,500 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 1,000 00 |
| | 1 | Inspector..... | 1,000 00 |
| Cape Perpetua..... | 1 | Collector..... | 2,072 95 |
| | 1 | Boat hand..... | 720 00 |
| Port Orford..... | 1 | Collector..... | 2,000 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy collector..... | 1,000 00 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 1 | Collector..... | 7,900 00 |
| | 3 | Deputy collectors..... | 3,125 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 2,250 00 |
| | 5 | do..... | 2,100 00 |
| | 1 | Captain of watch..... | 1,368 75 |
| | 2 | Watchmen..... | 1,080 00 |
| | 3 | Messengers..... | 1,080 00 |
| | 1 | General ap raiser..... | 3,125 00 |
| | 2 | Appraisers..... | 3,125 00 |
| | 3 | Examiners..... | 2,250 00 |
| | 2 | Clerks..... | 1,620 00 |
| | 1 | Watchman and superintendent of laborers | 1,620 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 1,170 00 |
| | 4 | Laborers..... | 1,080 00 |
| | | Temporary laborers, \$3 per day..... | 1,687 08 |
| | 1 | Superintendent of warehouses..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 2,250 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 2,100 00 |
| | 1 | Storekeeper..... | 2,100 00 |
| | 3 | do..... | 1,642 50 |
| | 1 | do..... | 1,642 50 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 1,080 00 |
| | 2 | Watchmen..... | 1,080 00 |
| | 6 | Laborers..... | 900 00 |
| | | Temporary laborers, \$3 per day..... | 2,083 41 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 5,625 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy surveyor..... | 2,700 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 1,170 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 1,642 50 |
| | 21 | do..... | 1,368 75 |
| | 1 | Weigher and measurer..... | 2,250 00 |
| | 1 | Gauger..... | 2,250 00 |
| | 6 | Laborers..... | 900 00 |
| | | Temporary laborers, \$3 per day..... | 1,659 00 |
| | 1 | Boarding officer..... | 1,642 50 |
| | 2 | Bargemen..... | 900 00 |
| | 1 | Naval officer..... | 6,250 00 |
| | 1 | Deputy naval officer and clerk..... | 2,700 00 |
| | 1 | Clerk..... | 2,500 00 |
| | 1 | do..... | 2,200 00 |
| | 2 | do..... | 2,100 00 |
| | 1 | Messenger..... | 1,170 00 |
| Sonoma..... | 1 | Collector..... | 3,084 64 |
| | 1 | Temporary inspector..... | 15 00 |
| San Joaquin..... | 1 | Collector..... | 3,173 60 |

STATEMENT—Continued.

| Districts. | Number of persons employed. | Occupation. | Compensation to each person. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Sacramento..... | 1 | Collector | \$3,446 70 |
| San Diego..... | 1 | do | 3,750 00 |
| Monterey | 1 | do | 3,050 00 |
| | 2 | Inspectors..... | 2,745 00 |
| San Pedro..... | 1 | Collector..... | 3,060 00 |
| | 1 | Surveyor..... | 2,000 00 |

F. BIGGER, *Register*.TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 24, 1860.

No. 12.

NEW YORK, *October 25*, 1860.

SIR: The board of supervising inspectors, now holding their ninth annual meeting pursuant to appointment, in accordance with their custom, beg leave to submit to you their annual report of the operation of the steamboat law of August 30, 1852, and their own proceedings and those of the local boards during the past year.

The general operation of the law continues to be very satisfactory, the loss of life by explosion or by fire when under way being comparatively small. The aggregate loss of life during the past year is larger than was anticipated, arising principally from the recent serious collision of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner, on Lake Michigan.

Many fires have occurred to steamers while lying at the wharf or landing; some have undoubtedly arisen from incendiarism, while in many other cases the origin of the fires could only be ascribed to the same cause.

Fires occurring to steamers when at wharves or landings or at anchor have been attended with the loss of several lives, and it will be noticed as a singular feature, presented in the report of the past year, that there has been much less loss of life from the burning of steamers when under way than by those burnt at a wharf or landing or at anchor. When we take into consideration the necessarily very combustible character of steamboats, and the much greater liability to accident by fire when under way, from the number of fires and lights used on board, this result can only be ascribed to the much greater degree of care and vigilance exercised when under way, than when in port. It is very desirable that, if possible, more efficient measures should be adopted to guard against the occurrence of fire on board steamers, and for its extinction when discovered; but with the great

variety in construction and arrangement of these vessels, it is very difficult of accomplishment. Our attention has from time to time been called to paints or washes designed to render wood work comparatively incombustible, but none that we have met with appears to meet the necessary requirements in a satisfactory manner.

But the most frequent and serious accidents which we have now to report are those arising from collision with sail vessels. Accidents of of this character have always been frequent, but since the present steamboat law has been in force and other classes of accidents have been reduced in number, those by collision with sail vessels stand out with greater prominence, and consequently arrest the attention of the community and receive comment and criticism.

This board has been fully aware of the evils resulting from lack of system and law in regard to lights on sail vessels, not only by personal observation, but by many memorials and petitions that have been presented on the subject. They have therefore made all possible effort for the past four or five years to obtain some action of Congress which shall have a tendency to remove, in a greater or less degree, this cause of accident and disaster; and they are pleased to be able to state that a bill passed the House of Representatives the last session of Congress which, if concurred in by the Senate, they believe will to a great degree accomplish this object.

The "Lady Elgin" case, attended with such extensive loss of life, the particulars of which we give in a subsequent part of this report, as well as others of a less serious character occurring during the past year, show most conclusively the necessity of some legislative action. The case of the "Lady Elgin" produced much excitement in consequence of the great sacrifice of life caused thereby. Inspectors were severely and publicly censured, that the sail vessel had not proper lights, and for other matters over which they had no control, in connexion with this disaster.

That this board has been fully aware of the importance of a system of lights on sail vessels, and that their attention is not now given to it for the first time, but that, on the contrary, they have not ceased to call attention to the importance of correcting this evil, will appear by reference to their reports. In the very first report made at Cincinnati in 1853, appears the following: "Third. We would call attention to the importance of requesting Congress to pass a law [for the more safe and successful navigation of lakes, bays, and rivers by steamers] compelling all sail vessels, including freight steamers and tow boats, also flatboats and rafts, to carry lights, under certain restrictions and penalties, as it is known that the absence of such a law has caused loss of life and destruction of property by collisions, which might have been avoided had lights been carried on the vessels, &c., referred to." So also in the Detroit report of 1854:

"We would again urge upon your attention the amendments to the law, suggested by us in our last annual report. Our experience of the past year has shown conclusively the necessity of such amendments."

And in the St. Louis report of 1855 attention is again called to the subject, and the recommendation repeated.

In the Boston report of 1856 the same matter is again mentioned as being embodied in a bill before Congress.

In the Louisville report of 1857 we state "and the frequency of collisions thus occurring with uninspected steamers or other vessels cannot be affected by any action of the board, except so far as such action may influence and control the management of the inspected steamers."

And in the Buffalo report of 1858 we again allude to this matter as follows, viz: "But collisions with steamers not under the law and with sail vessels do often take place, and will continue to be of frequent occurrence so long as these steamers and sail vessels are not compelled by law to take the necessary precautions, by carrying lights and by other means, to avoid them."

Our report of last year, from New Orleans, is as follows: "Collisions with sail vessels have been by far of the most frequent occurrence, and the investigation of accidents of this character has shown that in very many if not all cases they have been in a great degree caused by ignorance, on the part of the officers of the sail vessels, of the signals and lights used on steamers.

"So frequent are collisions of this character that this board have deemed it their duty to endeavor in some way to remedy the evil, by furnishing masters of sail vessels such information in regard to the system of lights and the whistle signals used on passenger steamers, and the rules adopted for meeting and passing, as will enable them to manage their vessels with reference thereto, when meeting such steamers." And from the same report: "We desire again to call attention to the number of accidents arising from collisions with sail vessels, and the necessity of some legislation by Congress, the object of which would be to reduce the number of such accidents. In regard to this subject we would respectfully refer to our former reports, as setting forth more fully our views."

It will thus be seen that the board has not ceased constantly calling attention to this defect in the present law, in this particular respect, from the very first year of its organization.

In regard to the circular of information proposed at our last meeting, to be presented to masters of steamers (other than passenger steamers) and sail vessels, it was thought that the board might prepare them and furnish them to the several custom-houses for distribution, but upon examination of the law under which we act, no authority could be found for incurring the expense, nor could we call upon custom-house officers to aid in their circulation.

We are, however, still of the opinion that in the absence of any law regulating lights on sail vessels, the issue of such circulars would produce beneficial results by giving such information as would lead to greater security from collision, fully justifying the expense that might be incurred.

Of accidents during the past year to passenger steamers by explosion of boilers, there have been few attended with loss of life, the most serious being that of the steamer "Ben Lewis," at the mouth of the Ohio river, a more detailed account of which will be given in a subsequent part of this report.

A very serious explosion, attended with great fatality, occurred to the uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the Delaware river, while on an excursion; particulars of this case are also given in a subsequent part of this report.

The regulations for the meeting and passing of passenger steamers, and the system of whistle-signals and lights adopted by this board, together with the rules for the government of pilots, continue to operate very favorably and give most satisfactory results.

The system of lights established by this board at its last meeting, for steamers navigating the western rivers, has been generally approved and adopted without hesitation, and is operating in a very satisfactory manner and may be considered as firmly established.

It is a gratifying evidence of the opinion of the public generally, as to the operation of the steamboat law, that many features of the law have been adopted and applied not only to freight and towing steamers, but so far as the features of the law are applicable to land engines and boilers also.

In some of our cities measures have been adopted to secure a careful and proper inspection of all boilers of land engines within their limits, which from complaints made, information or observation, are supposed to be unsafe.

Most of the contracts now made for the construction of steamboat and other boilers contain a clause requiring the constructor or builder to submit them to a hydrostatic pressure, and guaranteeing that they shall withstand the prescribed pressure in a satisfactory manner.

Pilots of many ferry-boats have, by an arrangement made between themselves, adopted the whistle-signals established by this board, and use them as regularly in case of necessity as the passenger steamers; this is true also of many freight and towing boats.

The hydrostatic test required by the law has proved beneficial, not only in detecting weak points in boilers already in use, but has in many cases developed inferior or improper modes of construction and bracing, so that at the present day the general construction of boilers is far superior as regards strength and safety to the standard construction when the law went into operation.

In regard to the frauds committed in the manufacture and stamping of boiler iron, we would simply refer to our former reports, and state that our experience during the past year, and particularly in one case of explosion, fully confirms the statements therein made.

The annexed tabular statement presents a view of the operation of law, and the proceedings of the several local boards, number of steamers inspected, pilots and engineers licensed, number and character of the accidents which have occurred, loss of life, &c., &c.

Only accidents involving important loss of property, or loss of life, are embraced in this tabular statement; of course many accidents of comparatively small moment and necessarily incident to steam navigation are not reported.

A tabular statement embracing the various matters and occurrences relating to steamers navigated under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1852, which have been acted upon, or have come to the notice of the several boards of local inspectors for the year ending October 1, 1860.

| | | FIRST DISTRICT. | | | SECOND DISTRICT. | | THIRD DISTRICT. | | | | FOURTH DISTRICT. | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| | | Portland, Me. | Boston and Charlestown. | New London, Conn. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Baltimore. | Norfolk. | Charleston. | Savannah. | New Orleans. | Galveston. | Mobile. | San Francisco. | Supervising inspector. |
| 1 | Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted | 9 | 31 | 22 | 172 | 49 | 40 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 119 | ..... | 51 | 43 | 30 |
| 2 | Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected | 3,920 | 18,563 | 9,775 | 99,096 | 18,724 | 15,483 | 2,497 | 9,275 | 3,040 | 43,295 | ..... | 13,658 | 23,493 | 4,986 |
| 3 | Number of boilers found defective on inspection or examination ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Number of boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Number of steam pipes that have given way under hydrostatic pressure ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Number of boilers condemned from further use ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Number of steamers refused inspector's certificate ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Number of investigations by local board for violations of the law ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Number of cases reported by local board for violations of the law ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Number of pilots that have received original license since last report | 3 | 8 | 6 | 50 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 30 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Number of pilots that have received renewal of license | 12 | 34 | 24 | 188 | 60 | 76 | 20 | 21 | 27 | 312 | ..... | 81 | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Number of pilots that have been refused license ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Number of engineers and assistants that have received original license | 2 | 19 | 9 | 80 | 80 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 16 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Number of engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license | 14 | 39 | 24 | 357 | 90 | 69 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 410 | ..... | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 12 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | Number of explosions or accidental escape of steam by which life has been lost ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 19 | Number of passengers lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | Number of crew lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

| | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | SEVENTH DISTRICT. | | | EIGHTH DISTRICT. | | | NINTH DISTRICT. | | | | Total. |
|----|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|
| | | Saint Louis. | Supervising inspector. | Louisville. | Nashville. | Pittsburg. | Wheeling. | Cincinnati. | Chicago. | Detroit. | Supervising inspector. | Cleveland. | Oswego. | Burlington. | Buffalo. | |
| 1 | Number of steamers to which certificates of inspection have been granted | 96 | 26 | 69 | 97 | 88 | 39 | 78 | 21 | 35 | 25 | 30 | 7 | 8 | 44 | 1,208 |
| 2 | Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected | 35,481 | 5,805 | 20,546 | 5,873 | 17,068 | 5,973 | 20,927 | 11,223 | 12,117 | 4,700 | 16,493 | 5,175 | 3,594 | 28,057 | 458,857 |
| 3 | Number of boilers found defective on inspection or examination | 75 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 149 |
| 4 | Number of boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| 5 | Number of steam pipes that have given way under hydrostatic pressure ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 6 | Number of boilers condemned from further use | 24 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| 7 | Number of steamers refused inspector's certificate | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 8 | Number of investigations by local board for violations of the law | 30 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 |
| 9 | Number of cases reported by local board for violations of the law | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 |
| 10 | Number of appeals taken from the decision of the local board | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| 11 | Number of pilots that have received original license since last report | 25 | *68 | 24 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 14 | ..... | 1 | 19 | 338 |
| 12 | Number of pilots that have received renewal of license | 290 | ..... | 147 | 85 | 119 | 52 | 220 | 38 | 65 | 41 | 56 | ..... | 14 | 127 | 2,109 |
| 13 | Number of pilots that have been refused license | 10 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 63 |
| 14 | Number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked | 15 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 37 |
| 15 | Number of engineers and assistants that have received original license | 33 | *60 | 31 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 10 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 438 |
| 16 | Number of engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license | 347 | ..... | 179 | 66 | 173 | 85 | 197 | 38 | 54 | 33 | 53 | ..... | 13 | 102 | 2,490 |
| 17 | Number of engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 |
| 18 | Number of explosions or accidental escape of steam by which life has been lost | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| 19 | Number of passengers lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| 20 | Number of crew lost by explosion or accidental escape of steam | 13 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 |

* Comprising original and renewed licenses.

Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

| | | FIFTH DISTRICT. | | SIXTH DISTRICT. | | SEVENTH DISTRICT. | | | EIGHTH DISTRICT. | | | NINTH DISTRICT. | | | | Total. |
|----|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Saint Louis. | Supervising Inspector. | Louisville. | Nashville. | Pittsburg. | Wheeling. | Cincinnati. | Chicago. | Detroit. | Supervising Inspector. | Cleveland. | Oswego. | Burlington. | Buffalo. | |
| 21 | Number of accidents by fire when under way. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| 22 | Number of crew lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by | 2 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| 23 | Number of passengers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| 24 | Number of accidents by collision | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 27 |
| 25 | Number of crew lost by collision ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 26 | Number of passengers lost by collision ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| 27 | Number of accidents by snags | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| 28 | Number of crew lost by snags | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| 29 | Number of passengers lost by snags | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Number of steamers lost by fire whilst at a wharf or lying by | 9 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| 31 | Number of steamers wrecked or foundered ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 |
| 32 | Number of lives saved by means of life-saving apparatus, as required by law ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| 33 | Number of passengers carried by steamers ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,000 | 2,593,507 |
| 34 | Amount of property lost by explosion ..... | ..... | ..... | \$5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$40,500 |
| 35 | Amount of property lost by fire | \$175,500 | ..... | 117,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$585,900 |
| 36 | Amount lost by collision ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109,340 |
| 37 | Amount of property lost by snags | 346,740 | ..... | ..... | \$66,000 | ..... | \$3,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 482,510 |
| 38 | Amount of property lost by wreck or foundered ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | \$50,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,000 |
| 39 | Number of steamers gone out of service | 5 | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 41 |
| 40 | Number of steamers sunk by ice | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| 41 | Number of accidents to inspected steamers caused by vessels not under law of 1852 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 42 | Number of lives lost by accidents caused by vessels not under the law ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 304 |
| 43 | Number of crew lost by fire while under way | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| 44 | Number of passengers lost by fire while under way | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |

† "Lady Elgin;" 38 crew; 262 passengers.

It will be observed by an examination of this tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from explosion has been exceedingly small, and of those lost by fire much the larger portion have been lost upon steamers lying either at a wharf or landing, or at anchor, and not under way.

By far the most disastrous accidents have been those occurring from collisions with uninspected steamers, or sail vessels. Collisions of inspected steamers with each other rarely occur.

Of collisions with sail vessels the most serious is that of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner on Lake Michigan, in September last, by which about 300 lives were lost.

Except for the immense loss of life caused by this collision, it will be observed that the total loss of life for the past year has been much less than for any previous year since the law went into effect.

Indeed, it may be said that, with the exception named, the tabular statement in every respect presents a highly favorable result, as compared with any previous year, and more particularly if the increased number of passenger steamers be taken into consideration.

We now present a more dilated statement of the circumstances attending the more serious accidents reported in the foregoing table, as they have occurred in the several districts, and been reported by the inspectors.

FIRST SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no very serious accident has occurred during the past year, and only one by which life has been lost.

November 9, 1859.—Steamer "Connecticut," of Norwich, while in a fog on Long Island Sound, came in contact with sloop "Kitty Ann," with little damage, however, to either vessel. The sloop's bowsprit entered the upper works of the steamer into the cook-room, upsetting the stove and severely bruising and scalding one of the crew of the steamer, who died the same day.

November 15, 1859.—Steamer "Island Belle" was burned while lying at a wharf in Essex, Connecticut. The cause of the fire is unknown; the steamer had been laid up for the season.

November 25, 1859.—Steamer "City of Hartford" was run into near East Haddam, Connecticut river, by schooner "David Russel." The steamer was struck about amidship, the jibboom of the schooner penetrating the larboard boiler of the steamer. The suddenness of the crash and the noise of the escaping steam caused great consternation among the passengers; fortunately no lives were lost. Every effort was made on the part of the steamer to avoid the collision, but was of no avail, as the schooner was not properly managed.

March 20, 1860.—Steamer "Eastern Queen" was destroyed by fire at Wiscasset, Maine, while lying at the wharf and fitting up for the approaching season. She burned to the water and sunk, was afterwards raised, and is now nearly rebuilt. The loss of property was about \$80,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by stoves, in which fires were kept night and day.

May 20, 1860.—Steamship "Cambridge" came in collision with

schooner "J. L. Bowers," of New York, a short distance from Pollock's Rip, near Monomoy Point. The night was very dark and a very strong breeze was blowing at the time. The schooner was deeply laden with coal and sank in three minutes after the collision. The entire crew were got on board the steamer and carried into Holmes's Hole. No lights were seen upon the schooner, and she was seen too late to avoid the collision.

From the great number of sail vessels navigating the waters of this district, collisions with these vessels will continue to occur so long as no law is in existence requiring uniform lights to be carried on such vessels. In fact, the only wonder is so few now occur, considering the reckless manner in which sail vessels are frequently managed.

SECOND SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district has occurred several accidents of minor importance. The most serious, not involving loss of life, is that which occurred to the "New World" on the evening of October 26, 1859, when on her passage to Albany with a full load of freight and passengers. Shortly after leaving New York broke the head off her gallows frame, threw the lever beam out of place, broke the connecting rod into three pieces, and drove part of it through her bottom.

The vessel sank to her promenade deck, but her hurricane deck and the deck between that and the promenade deck were above water, the vessel being floated by her upper works. No lives were lost, the passengers being all taken off safely; the gallows frame and connecting rod were examined carefully, and also the boat, before she was raised.

Testimony was also taken, but the inspectors could come to no certain conclusion as to the cause of the accident; the most probable cause being that the wood of the frame had become weakened through long use, and had also become iron-sick in the vicinity of the bolts. The wood showed no signs of dry-rot.

The steamer "Champion," on the 3d of November last, when near Matinicook point, Long Island, and running in a dense fog, was run into by the propeller "Albatross." The "Champion" was struck amidship, and cut down below the water's edge; the boiler was struck, forced out of place, and the boat sunk.

All the crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one passenger, who was drowned in the cabin; it is supposed that he returned to the cabin to save some valuables after the collision had occurred.

The boat was examined after the accident and her hull was found to be sound, a fact which had been doubted, owing to the extent of the fracture caused by the collision.

This case was investigated by the local board with no certain result. It appeared most probable either that the "Albatross" did not blow her whistle often enough, or that her signals were not heard on board the "Champion."

The steamer has been raised and is now running.

On the 14th of September last the steamer "Empire State" ran

down a sloop in Hurlgate ; one man on the sloop was drowned. The steamer was backing at the time of the collision, and the sloop had just gone in stays ; it appeared that all that was possible to avoid a collision was done on board the steamer ; the narrow, crooked, and rocky channel at this point rendered a collision almost unavoidable.

The steamer "Young America," on the 8th of September last, while on her regular passage from Chester to Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, came in collision with an oyster schooner when nearly opposite Gloucester. It appeared upon examination that a light being exhibited by the schooner in the manner usual on vessels at anchor was therefore mistaken for a vessel at anchor, and the error not discovered until too late to avoid collision.

Two men were knocked overboard from the schooner and drowned ; no assistance could be rendered them, as in the darkness they could not be found.

THIRD SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 7th of December last a collision occurred on the Chesapeake bay between the steamer "City of Norfolk" and schooner "Splendid." By this accident the schooner was sunk and the steamer slightly injured, but no lives were lost.

The testimony in this case shows conclusively that the collision was caused by mismanagement on the part of the captain of the schooner.

The steamer "St. Nicholas," on the 27th day of July last, came in collision with a small boat near Alexandria, on the Potomac river. The boat was very deeply laden with sacks of wheat, and was capsized so soon as struck by the steamer, and a young man who was managing the boat was drowned.

The inspectors investigated this case, and it was decided that the officers of the steamer were not in fault, but that the man in the boat lost his life by his own imprudence.

On the 29th of August last the steamer "St. Nicholas" and schooner "Plutarch" came into collision on the Chesapeake bay ; the schooner was sunk but her passengers and crew were saved. The examination of this case is not yet completed.

The boilers of the steamer "Kate McLauren" exploded on the Cape Fear river on the 12th day of May last, by which accident the captain and two of the crew lost their lives.

An investigation showed that the accident was to be attributed entirely to the recklessness of the captain, who was in charge of the boiler, and no engineer on board, the licensed engineer previously attached to the boat having been discharged. No passengers were on board at the time of the accident. The case was reported for prosecution.

On the night of the 12th of March last the boiler of the steamer "S. M. Manning," running on the Ocmulgee river, exploded while on her route from Savannah to Macon. The boat had been for a short time lying at the landing and had just started out ; the engines had made but two or three revolutions when the explosion occurred.

By this accident two passengers and one of the crew lost their lives ; up to the time of the investigation not a vestige of the persons killed nor of the boiler had been found. An investigation was made, but

no evidence could be obtained from any of the survivors that would indicate the cause of the explosion.

FOURTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

The steamship "Northerner," while on her passage from San Francisco to Oregon, on the 5th of January last, ran on a sunken rock near Humboldt, which caused her to leak so badly that she was run on shore, with the view of saving the lives of those on board. Before the passengers and crew could be landed the wind began to blow, causing a heavy surf, which swamped their life-boats, thereby causing the loss of seventeen passengers and twenty-one of the crew.

Every effort was made by Captain Dalle, his officers and men, to save life, and a number of them lost their lives in their fearless exertions to save others.

This disaster was investigated by the local inspectors of San Francisco. The captain and officers were exonerated from all blame, as the ship was on her regular track, and the position of the rock unknown to navigators on that coast.

In the month of March last the steamer "Judge Porter," bound from Mobile for New Orleans, cotton-loaded, was discovered to be on fire when near the Pontchartrain railroad; from the rapid spread of the fire the boat and cargo became a total loss, and seven passengers lost their lives.

This boat was fully equipped in compliance with the law, and upon investigation by the local inspectors at New Orleans no blame could be attached to the officers or crew.

The steamboat "John C. Calhoun," plying between Apalachicola and Bainbridge, on Flint river, exploded her boilers while lying at Ridleyville landing, on the 28th of April last, by which the captain and seven of the crew lost their lives.

The case was investigated by the supervising inspector, and from the evidence obtained he came to the conclusion that the explosion was caused solely by the imprudence and negligence of the first and second engineers; their licenses were therefore revoked.

The supervising inspector of this district has visited the whole range of the Pacific coast of the United States the past summer, and presents the following report of his visitations and inspections:

PANAMA, *June 14, 1860.*

Met steamship "Sonora," Captain Baby, of the Pacific United States Mail Company, and took passage on her for California.

Whilst on board of her I made a careful inspection of all parts of the ship, including boilers, machinery, and outfit, which I found to be in a very excellent condition. She has been refastened and coppered, and is sound and staunch in all respects.

I arrived at San Francisco June 28. Inspected steamer "Uncle Sam." This ship has undergone a thorough repair, having been docked and refastened in a very superior manner; her boilers have been rebuilt and important alterations have been made in her engine, &c. She has been fitted anew with life-boats and life-preservers;

also with steam fire-engine and hose, and bilge-pumps of the longest dimensions; which make her one of the best ships of her class on the Pacific.

Inspected the steamers "Columbia," "Senator," and "Oregon."

The "Columbia," is in excellent condition, and is performing her work nobly. This little ship has made over two hundred successful voyages between the ports of Oregon and California without damage to herself or loss of life.

The "Senator" is still in the Lower California trade. She is weekly supplying San Francisco with native wine and fruits. She is in good order, and in all respects a fine ship of her class.

The "Oregon" is on the line between San Francisco and Portland; Oregon, performing well. She is strong, and in all respects an able ship. Her outfit is complete and new, with life-boats of the largest size; her life-preservers of the best solid cork—one thousand in all. She is ably commanded by Captain Hudson, a gentleman well known to the travelling community.

Left San Francisco on board of the steamer Oregon, Captain Hudson, for the Columbia river, Oregon, July 1, and arrived in Portland on July 4.

July 5.—Commenced the inspection of steamers on the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Inspected steamer "Mountain Buck" at Portland; also the "Senorita," "Bell," "Julia," "Carrie Ladd," "Jennie Clark," "Vancouver," "Carolitz," "Rival," "Surprise" and "Multanumah."

The above boats are high pressure, staunch built, and constructed of a very superior timber, which is Oregon pine and oak. Their speed is much greater than boats of the same class in the Atlantic States, although they work their steam much lower, but use cylinders of twice the capacity of our boats of the same dimensions. They are well supplied with fire-pumps, hose, and other appurtenances, with boilers unsurpassed in strength and economy of fuel.

July 6.—Left Portland for the Cascades or Forest falls on the Columbia river.

Inspected the new steamer "Idahoe" at the Cascades, a very superior side-wheel boat of four hundred tons burden. She has a large upper cabin of excellent workmanship, and a hull of splendid model; she is owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and will take her place in the line between the Cascades and Dalles City as soon as completed.

July 8.—Left the Dalles for the upper Columbia or Des Chutes, and made the inspection of steamers "Colonel Wright" and "Tercino."

The "Colonel Wright" is a strong and sound boat, with large power, and in all respects according to the requirements of the law.

The "Tercino" is new and unfinished, but is built with great strength, both in timber and fastening; her hull is completed and her model very perfect.

July 10.—I returned to the Dalles and inspected the steamer "Hassaloe," one of the company's line, a fine passenger boat plying between the Dalles and Cascades. She is in good condition and in all respects a fine craft.

July 11.—Left the Dalles for the Cascades. The steamers "Mary" and "Wasco" are laid up at this port as spare boats, and are always ready in case of accident for immediate use.

July 12.—Returned to Portland and Oregon City, and made the following inspections:

Steamers "Express," "James Clinton," "Onward" and "Moose." The "Onward" and "Express" are fine, large, and staunch boats. The "Moose" and "Clinton" are of smaller dimensions for the upper Willamette trade; they are sound and strong boats and in all respects suitable for the river trade.

There is a number of steamers lying up on the headwaters of the Willamette river that I was unable to see on account of the great distance which I had to travel to get to them. There is a number of freight boats besides those used as passenger boats, which make it quite a large tonnage for so new a country as Oregon; but from the great extent of its beautiful rivers, the productiveness of the soil, the forests of gigantic pines, its fisheries and furs, the healthfulness of its climate and the enterprise of its population, is destined to be one of the finest countries in the world.

July 13.—Left Fort Vancouver for Puget Sound and Victoria on board of the steamship Pacific, Captain Paterson.

July 14.—Inspected steamship "Eliza Anderson;" she was built at Portland, Oregon, in 1858; has one beam engine, low pressure, and is in all respects a staunch and sound ship; she is equipped with all the necessary appliances according to the requirements of the law. She is one of the packets between Victoria, British Columbia, *via* Puget's Sound, to Steilacoom and San Juan island.

July 14.—Steamer "Wilson G. Hunt" is running in the trade between Victoria and Fraser river, and is in like good condition.

July 15.—Left Victoria on steamship "Pacific" for California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Inspected the "Pacific," found her in good condition; having undergone a thorough repair in hull and machinery, her outfit in boats, life-preservers, steam fire engines is unsurpassed by any ship on the coast.

San Francisco, July 20.—Inspected steamers "Eclipse," "Queen City," "Sophia McLane," "Paul Pry," "Helen Hensley," "James Bragdon," and found them to be in like good condition, and I am happy to have it in my power to say that I believe the steamboat law to be more strictly adhered to on the Pacific coast, than in any other part of the United States.

July 20.—Visited Benicia and made the following inspections:

Steamship "Golden Gate;" after a thorough examination of the hull, machinery, &c., &c., she proves to be sound, strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been bored in frame, knees, beams, and transom, and no defective timber found; her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats, of Francis's patent, all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life lines, and water breakers to each boat; she has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers, two steam fire engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity.

July 21.—Continued inspection of steamers at Benicia.

Steamer "Panama," examined and proved to be sound, her borings show her to be built of superior timber, her outfit is complete.

Same date, inspected the "Cortez." This ship is undergoing heavy repairs at this port; she has been bored, opened, and replanked amidship; her frame is sound. She is receiving new knees, and heavy cross or X braces in her midship body, and is refastened from stem to stern. Her boilers have been rebuilt, with new furnaces complete, which make her a good ship for any trade on the Pacific coast.

Inspected at the same time steamships "Orizaba" and "Sierra Nevada." These ships are in bad condition, their frames are small, and defective in their top works, with scarcely fastening enough to hold them together whilst lying at their docks. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars would have to be expended on each of them before they could be made seaworthy.

The steamers "Frémont" and "Republic" are also at this port, and will require heavy repairs before they can be used.

Steamer "Brother Jonathan" has been rebuilt, and is now a strong ship, and fit for any trade on the coast.

Steamer "John L. Stephens" has been docked and opened. She proves to be a sound and strong ship, and performs well. Her appearance at the water-line and the copper show her to be a superior vessel. She was refastened and caulked while on the dock at Mare island, to the entire satisfaction of the local inspectors of the port of San Francisco, California.

Steamship "Golden Gate." This fine ship is on the route between California and Panama. Her superior qualities are too well known to the travelling community to need mention of them in this report. The attention of her commander and officers to their respective duties whilst underway are untiring, and the ship is not surpassed by any afloat. Her outfit of boats, pumps, and life-preservers is larger than any ship in the world. She has midship pumps and bilge pumps of the largest kind, to be worked by steam or hand. Her fire engines are of great power, and well cared for. She is staunch and sound, and performs to admiration.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the ships on the Pacific, from Panama to San Francisco, Oregon, and Puget Sound, are commanded by men of great experience and skill. Their attention and watchfulness whilst at sea makes the passage agreeable to all under their care.

Very respectfully,

O. A. PITFIELD,
Supervising Inspector, 4th District.

FIFTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 4th of October, 1859, the steamer "W. M. Morrison," while lying at the landing at St. Louis, caught fire, but by means of the steam fire pump with which she was provided the fire was soon extinguished, and but trifling damage done to boat or cargo.

The steamer "Hiawatha," on the Missouri river, burst her steam-pipe on the 4th of October, 1859, by which two of the crew were

killed. On investigation by the inspectors it was found that the boat had been lying by for the night, and, after raising steam in the morning, the engineer attempted to start one of the engines without first blowing the water from the cylinder and pipe, and the accident was attributed by the inspectors who examined the case to this neglect. The license of the engineer was revoked.

On the 15th of October, 1859, the "Brunette" was destroyed by fire at the landing at St. Louis. The fire was said to be the result of incendiarism. No lives lost.

The steamer "Hickman" was destroyed by fire on the Arkansas river on the 2d of March last. The fire originated in the wood pile. The vessel was totally destroyed, and the lives of two of the crew were lost.

On the 26th of April last the steamer "A. T. Lacey" was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Memphis. The fire was caused by sparks falling amongst hay on the deck. The steamer a total loss. By this disaster ten of the passengers and six of the crew lost their lives.

The steamer "Prairie Rose" was sunk in the Mississippi river on the 29th April last, by coming in collision with a freight steamer, not inspected under the law of 1852. No lives lost.

The steamer "R. F. Sass" was snagged and sunk on the 9th of May last near Clark's bar, on the Mississippi river. At the time of the accident the steamer had on board about two hundred persons, but by the energy, perseverance, and good management of the officers, and with the aid of the life-saving apparatus with which the boat was provided, nearly all, of both passengers and crew, were saved. There were drowned fifteen of the passengers and two of the crew.

On the 25th June the steamer "Ben Lewis" burst her boiler and burned to the water's edge, near Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river. Twelve of the passengers and eleven of the crew lost their lives by the explosion or by drowning. The particulars of this disaster are given in a subsequent part of this report.

The steamers "Umpire" and "Deer Drop" were destroyed by fire on the 28th of June last, while lying at the landing on the Osage river. The fire originated on board the "Umpire," through the carelessness of the watchman. No lives lost.

On the 19th of August last the steamer "Hesperion" was destroyed by fire at the landing at Atchison, Kansas Territory. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. No lives lost.

The steamer "Ben Campbell" was destroyed by fire on the 28th of August last at the landing at Buffalo, on the Mississippi river. The fire was caused by the sparks of a passing steamer. No lives lost.

In this district there have been sunk during the past year, from snags and other causes, twenty-five steamboats, of which number eleven were subsequently raised.

SIXTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In August last the steamers "Chancellor" and "S. P. Hibbert" came in collision in the Ohio river, about a mile below New Albany,

by which the "Hibbert" was sunk, and one deck passenger supposed to be lost.

This collision occurred at about one o'clock in the morning, and, from the investigation which was had, it appeared that the first cause of the collision was an accident to the safety valve of the "Hibbert," which rendered it necessary for the engineer to go to the valve to put it in order. While engaged at the safety valve the pilot rang the bells to stop and back the engines. They were stopped by the watchman, who was in the engine-room at the time, but he did not understand the working of the engines sufficiently to back them, and before the engineer could get to the engines to reverse them the collision took place.

The derangement of the safety valve of the "Hibbert" was such as to relieve the valve of the weight to so great a degree that both steam and water were blowing from the boilers with great force, producing an immense amount of steam and creating great confusion and alarm. The pilot and officers of the "Chancellor," supposing from the cloud of steam and from the noise produced that the boiler of the "Hibbert" had exploded, were directing their course to her to render assistance, and the "Hibbert" being so much enveloped in steam, they were not made aware of their mistake until they were too near together to avoid collision, and although as soon as the pilot discovered the "Hibbert" was a descending boat, he stopped and backed his engines to avoid it if possible, and had the engines of the "Hibbert" been backed when the bells were rung for that purpose the collision would not have taken place.

Upon a thorough investigation by the inspectors, it was decided that the officers of both boats acted as good judgment and humanity should dictate, and were not in fault for the accident occurring under so peculiar a combination of circumstances.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" exploded one of her boilers when near New Albany, on the Ohio river, on the — of April last, causing thereby the death of two of the crew.

The circumstances attending this explosion of the boilers of a new boat, on her first trip, are so very peculiar that we consider it a case of considerable interest, and therefore give the details more fully than is our custom with accidents of an ordinary character.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" was constructed in Louisville, in the spring of the present year. She was intended and constructed for the freighting business exclusively, and the inspectors were so informed at the time she was being built, but when completely finished they were informed by the principal owner that he had changed his mind, and as the necessities of their business might require or render it necessary for them to carry passengers occasionally, he had concluded to have her inspected. This being the case, of course the inspectors had not availed themselves of any opportunities which offered to make themselves acquainted with the material and construction of either hull or machinery, as they were accustomed to do, and when called upon to inspect the boat and machinery in their finished condition, the boilers being completely enclosed in mason work, they were compelled to resort to such means of acquiring the

necessary information as were within their reach. In regard to the machinery and boilers this was obtained from the builders, owner, and engineer; also from a certified copy of the contract for their construction.

Upon an investigation of the disaster by the inspectors it was found that in many important points they had been deceived, and had been led to grant a certificate which, had they known the truth of the case, would never have been granted by them. Confining our remarks to the boilers, they were represented to be by the owner, and it was so set forth in the certified copy of the contract furnished to the inspectors, that there were to be two boilers, 46 inches in diameter and 26 feet in length, with five return flues, 11 and 12 inches in diameter, to be constructed of one-quarter inch iron, and in the application for inspection it was represented that the flues were 12 and 11 inches in diameter and constructed of iron, a large quarter of an inch in thickness. Upon subsequent examination it was found that the correct dimensions of the boilers were 48 inches in diameter, 26 feet in length, with five return flues 13 inches in diameter, and the thickness of the iron of both shell and flues but three-sixteenths of an inch. The iron of the boilers was represented to be of the best quality, and was made by a manufacturer of known standing and reputation, and was stamped "D. Wolf, Newport, Ky., C. H. No. 1." It was ascertained, however, that though the iron was so stamped as first quality it was in reality quite inferior, and would scarcely come up to the standard of second quality of iron.

The effect of these misrepresentations upon the certificate to be granted was, first, to obtain a certificate for a higher pressure than would have been allowed had the correct dimensions been known; second, to cause to be passed by the inspectors a quality of iron that would not have passed had its true character been known to them; third, to cause the inspectors to pass a boiler of such proportions in the diameter of flues and shell as would have been considered at least of doubtful safety had the correct proportions been given in the application.

The circumstances preceding and attending the explosion were as follows:

The steamer went on a trial trip to test the engines and boilers, two or three days previous to starting upon the voyage during which the accident occurred, and all appeared to work satisfactorily.

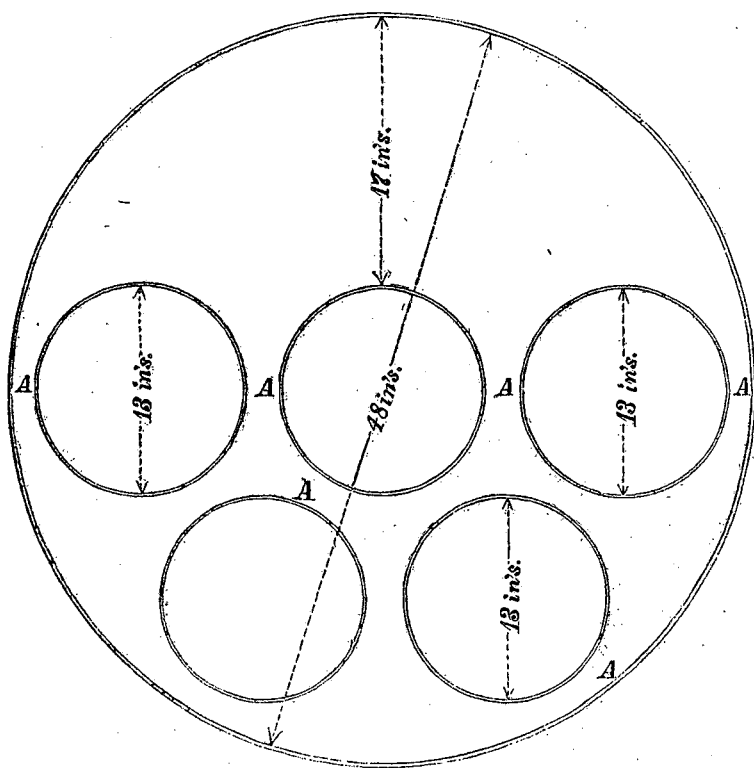
Starting upon her first voyage from Louisville, she ran about ninety miles down the river. Nothing had occurred, so far as known, while running this distance, to excite suspicion or cause any apprehension. It was only noticed that the boilers produced steam very rapidly, fluctuating much under the variations of firing, and there was no intimation that there was any danger of accident up to the moment of the explosion, which occurred while the boat was under way, with the engines and boilers working, and being managed in the usual manner.

Of course, so unusual an accident caused much excitement and speculation in the community, and particularly among those interested and engaged in steam navigation directly or indirectly, as to the cause or causes which had led to the disaster, and all sorts of reasons and hypotheses, probable and improbable, were asserted and advocated.

To arrive at the probable cause—for no evidence could be obtained from those on board upon which even an opinion could with any plausibility be based—it will be necessary to call attention more particularly to the proportions of the boilers.

As already stated, the boilers were forty-eight inches in diameter, with five return flues thirteen inches in diameter, arranged as per sketch:

Boilers of steamer "Sam Gaty."



Leaving the water spaces at A A A, &c., less than two inches in width, and the height from flues to shell but seventeen inches. *Each* boiler had a chimney fifty-four inches in diameter and fifty-five feet in height, with a well-constructed furnace, producing a most powerful draught and intense combustion in the furnaces.

The furnaces were under the boilers; the fire passed under the boiler to the after end, and then returned through the fire flues.

With such proportions of boiler, chimney, and furnaces, the generation of steam with a clean and bright fire must have been very rapid, in all probability carrying the water up between the flues mechanically with it, and causing thereby much foaming or priming. The extent of this foaming would depend very much upon the condition of

the fires, and when the fire doors were opened probably nearly ceased, so that the water settled down to its true level.

With the extent of foaming that we might reasonably expect under these circumstances, the engineer may have been deceived as to the true height of the water, and some temporary cause have checked the foaming and dropped the water to its true level, whereby the top of the flues and a portion of the sides of the boilers became bare of water; and upon a change in the condition of the fire, or careening of the boat, the water was again thrown upon the hot surfaces of the flues, and an explosion was the result.

That this view of the case is at least probable is borne out by the manner in which the explosion occurred. The boiler had evidently first ruptured nearly over the bridge-wall, where the action of the fire is most intense, and at or near the lower side, discharging the boiler upon the main deck below, breaking down the deck and beams, and driving two courses of the shell of the boiler through the upper deck overboard, leaving the remaining portions in two pieces separated about fifteen or twenty feet.

At the time of inspection the boilers had been proved by the hydrostatic test to a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds per square inch, which they stood, showing no signs of weakness, and a certificate was granted allowing one hundred and five pounds pressure per square inch, upon the basis that the iron of the boilers was one-quarter of an inch thick and the boilers of the size stated in the application for inspection; whereas, had it been known that they were but three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the boilers and flues of largest size, as stated, the pressure allowed would have been but about seventy pounds per square inch.

As a further trial of the strength of the boilers, the inspectors, after the explosion, had a blister repaired in the remaining boiler, and again applied the hydrostatic test, increasing the pressure per square inch to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, when one of the flues collapsed, the shell of the boiler still showing no evidence of weakness.

One of the builders of the engines and boilers, who was on board at the time of the explosion, and the engineer, testified under oath that upon the trial trip already mentioned the weight was placed upon the safety valve to blow off at less than ninety pounds per square inch; that, in their opinion, it was not afterwards moved; and the evidence given at the investigation of the inspectors was that eighty pounds per square inch was indicated by the gauge just previous to the explosion.

With all the evidence before us of the character, proportion, and design of the boilers and their appurtenances, and the circumstances attending the explosion, we can but come to the conclusion that the immediate cause of the accident was the excessive priming or foaming of the water, which either deceived the engineer as to the true quantity or level of water within the boiler, or the priming was to that extent (which is not without precedent) that it was fairly driven from its proper contact with the metal of the boiler; so that in either case the water returning to its normal condition upon the heated metal, the generation of steam would be too sudden and rapid for the safety-valve to relieve.

It is due to the engineer of the steamer to state that he purchased an interest in the steamer, and joined her as engineer but a few days before she started, and that he was also deceived in regard to the character, material, and proportions of the boilers, in the same manner as were the inspectors, and that he testified to this effect before the inspectors; and that, so far as he was concerned, the information given by him to the inspectors was correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

All the facts in this case have been laid before the United States district attorney for prosecution of the culpable parties, by the local inspectors at Louisville.

SEVENTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no accident has occurred to any passenger steamer, navigated under the act of 1852, by which life has been lost or personal injury sustained.

Two accidents have occurred of steamers coming in contact with sunken snags, and one small steamer capsized in a storm; loss of property about \$5,000, but no loss of life.

The operation of the law during the past year has been in the highest degree satisfactory.

EIGHTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 29th of May last, the steamer "Arctic" was run on one of the Hunn islands, in a dense fog; a wind soon after sprung up, and the steamer went to pieces before she could be got off. No lives were lost.

The propeller steamer "Kenosha," on the 26th June last, exploded her boiler at Sheboygan, by which accident two passengers lost their lives and four of the crew.

Upon subsequent investigation by the inspectors, it appeared that the boiler had, since the last inspection, been rebuilt to a large extent, and had been braced in an insufficient manner. No notice having been given by the officers or owner of the rebuilding, the boiler was not inspected, but the steamer went on to her route without the hydrostatic test being applied.

This was a high-pressure boiler, and the braces on the flat work were about fourteen inches from centre to centre, a distance much greater than is usual, even in low-pressure boilers.

The inspectors decided that there was no fault on the part of the engineer, but that the bursting of the boiler was due entirely to a want of proper and sufficient bracing.

The steamer "Gazelle," on the 6th of September last, was run on a sunken rock at the entrance of Eagle harbor, Lake Superior. The boat was a total loss, but there was no loss of life.

The particulars of the loss of the "Lady Elgin," in this district, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

NINTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district there has been no loss of life on any inspected passenger steamer during the past year. The principal accidents involving loss of property are as follows:

There have been three collisions of passenger steamers with sail vessels in this district, resulting, however, in no loss of life, and but small loss of property. In two cases out of the three the inspectors, upon investigation, decided that the fault was entirely with the sail vessels. In the third case the pilot of the steamer was found to have acted injudiciously in its management, and his license was therefore suspended.

On the 26th of July last the steamer "Prairie State" was partially burned while lying at the wharf at Oswego. The fire originated in the after part of the vessel, and was kept in check by the fire pumps on board, until the arrival of fire-engines from the city, when, with their assistance, the fire was extinguished.

The origin of this fire could not be ascertained, as the officers and crew were engaged at the time in taking cargo on board. The steamer was thoroughly repaired, reinspected, and is now running.

Of the explosions the past year, one of the most serious, and one which produced great agitation and excitement in the community where it occurred, from the number of prominent and valuable citizens whose lives were lost thereby, is that of the small uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," which occurred on the 6th of March last, on the Delaware river, near Easton, Pennsylvania.

This steamer had been built to ply between Belvidere, New Jersey, and Port Jervis, New York. She had already been out on a trial trip a day or two previous to the accident, and on the day of the explosion had an excursion party on board to go up to Belvidere, there to commence her regular trips.

No inspection of the boat had been applied for, and none of the officers had been licensed, nor could it be ascertained that any person connected with the steamer as builder, owner, or officer, was aware of the necessity of an inspection, or of any law upon the subject.

Immediately after the explosion became known to the inspectors of the supervising district in which the accident occurred, they visited Easton to investigate the matter. Arriving there they were met by the inspectors of the third district, who had, on account of the excitement produced by the accident, been directed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to proceed there for the same purpose; they therefore entered jointly upon the investigation, in the course of which the *debris* of the boat, engines, and boiler were closely examined. The testimony of as many of those on board who survived the accident as could be found, was taken; also the testimony of several persons who were engaged in the construction, and some who were on shore and were looking at the boat at the time of the explosion.

The investigation was as thorough as could be made, and the result was such as fully to satisfy the inspectors of the cause of the accident, and was communicated to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury in a report dated March 19, 1860, as follows, viz:

NEW YORK, *March 19, 1860.*

SIR: We have investigated the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the 6th instant, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and obtained from parties on board at the time of the accident, and others connected with the construction of the steamer, such evidence, tending to throw light upon the cause or causes which have led to the accident, as they were able to give, and beg leave to present the following report:

DESCRIPTION.

The "Alfred Thomas" was a small stern-wheel boat, intended for navigating the river Delaware between Belvidere, N. J., and Port Jervis, N. Y. Her dimensions were 75 feet in length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet beam, and 3 feet hold, with two high-pressure engines, 10-inch cylinder and 2 feet stroke, and one locomotive or tubular boiler, 3 feet 6 inches diameter of waist, and containing 98 tubes 2 inches in diameter and about 8 feet in length.

The engines were placed on each side of the boat, within a few feet of the stern, and the boiler was forward, within about 8 feet of the stern; the pipes connecting the boiler and engines were run along the upper side of the promenade deck and enclosed by a box the whole distance; between the boiler and the engine was a cabin about 12 feet in length, and forward of the cabin the remaining distance to the boiler was occupied as a freight hold.

Connected with each of the engines was a feed pump for supplying the boiler with water, and in addition there was placed in the boiler-room a donkey engine and pump for supplying the boiler with water when the main engines were not running; it was also used for sawing wood for the boiler.

The boat was steered by a tiller aft, near which was the bell-pull for giving signals to the engineer.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ACCIDENT.

Steam was raised in the forenoon of the day for the purpose of taking the boat up to Belvidere, a distance of about 12 miles—the boat at this time lying in the Lehigh river, near its junction with the Delaware. After running some little time, the boat was passed out through the locks into the Delaware river, and just above the Delaware bridge was laid at the landing, where she remained for some time; many of the persons who were on board left her at this place.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat left for Belvidere; she ran up to the head of a small island, probably about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, where, finding the current too strong for the boat to stem it, they dropped back into an eddy just below the head of the island to accumulate steam for a second attempt; having laid there for (as near as could be ascertained) from 20 to 40 minutes, they commenced pushing off the boat for another start, and while so engaged the boiler exploded.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Boiler: The material of the boiler was generally of a fair quality, some of it very good; the stamp where it was legible was C. H., No. 1; the workmanship was in many respects defective; some of the parts were badly fitted with too little lap of the seams; the tubes were so badly set in the heads that they were all blown from both heads with but little injury to the tubes or heads.

The thickness of iron used was sufficient, but there was great deficiency in the bracing; the screw stay-bolts of the furnace averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre—they were loosely fitted and had very little head; the crown of the furnace was flat or nearly so, braced with crow-foot braces, averaging about 10½ to 11½ inches by 7½ inches from centre to centre; but at one point two of the braces had been left off, thus leaving a flat surface about 15 by 29 inches without any brace whatever; from our examination of the ruins, we have little doubt that the boiler first gave way at this point.

From the testimony it appears that when the boat dropped back to the island there was 60 pounds steam, and that just before pushing off, the engineer told the pilot he had 125 pounds pressure; and the pilot testifies that it was about three minutes after this that the explosion occurred; accordingly, there could not at the instant of the explosion have been less than about 135 pounds pressure per square inch.

This pressure, taken in connexion with the defective construction and bracing of the boiler, we believe to have been the cause, and a sufficient cause, for the accident; and notwithstanding that, according to the evidence, there had been carried on former trials as high as 90 pounds per square inch, we are of the opinion that 80 pounds was the utmost that could have been carried with safety.

There are some circumstances and some evidence which would indicate low water, but we think not enough to sustain the position; nor do we think it necessary in order to account for the accident, as a sufficient cause is shown without resorting to such a supposition.

Up to the present time we understand that ten of those on board (of which there were thirty-five to forty) have lost their lives.

We remain, very respectfully,

JOHN S. BROWN,
Superintending Inspector, 3d District.
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Superintending Inspector, 2d District.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. 6

Upon examination of the fragments of the boiler, the cylindrical shell was still perfect, and had attached to it the back tube sheet and a portion of the back of the fire-box. The front of the fire-box was also in one piece, and had been blown away completely from the sides, the line of the fracture being through the rivet holes and along the flanges.

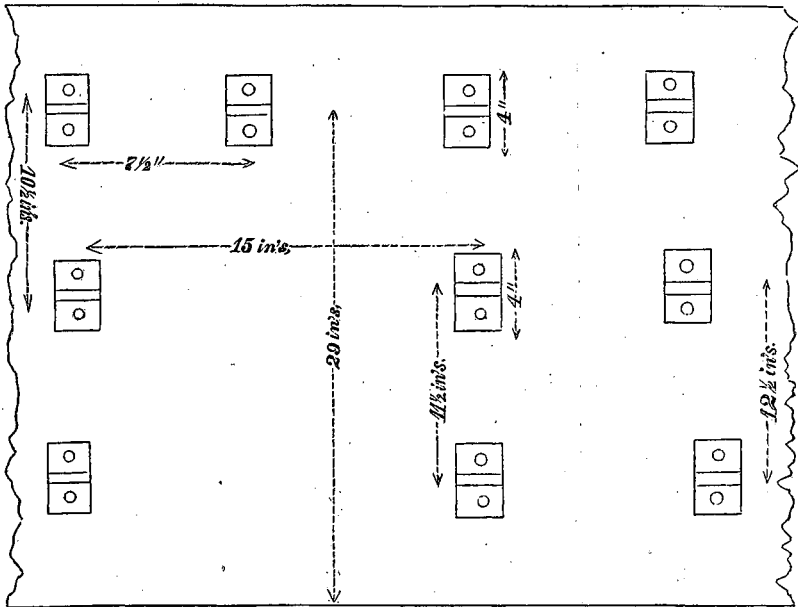
The crown sheet, front flue sheet, front side of the furnace, and nearly the whole of the two other sides of the furnace remained attached to each other.

All the tubes were blown out of both tube sheets, and the sides and semi-cylindrical top of the fire-box, or that portion of the boiler in front of the cylindrical shell, were in many fragments.

The crown sheet of the furnace was bulged downwards from corner to corner, the front tube sheet was bulged inwards towards the front of the boiler, and the front side of the furnace was doubled under the crown sheet.

The other sides of the furnaces were twisted and bent in various directions.

The crown sheet of the furnace had been braced by crow-feet and rods to the top of shell, as per sketch of top of crown sheet below.



From which it is shown that one row of crow-feet and braces had been left out, thus leaving a large area of the sheet unsupported by braces. The reason assigned for which was, that it was intended to put in a dry-pipe, which could not be done had these braces been put in.

The tubes of the boiler had been very carelessly put in, as was shown by the fact of their being drawn from both tube-heads at the time of the explosion, almost entirely uninjured.

The screw-braces, or bolts which stayed the flat surfaces of the furnace to the shell, averaged from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; they had but slight rivetting over the ends, and were badly fitted, being so loose in the sheets that most of them

could be turned with the fingers. None of the threads, either on the bolts or in the sheets, were entirely stripped, and a large proportion of them were but little injured. But three of the brace-bolts had been broken, all the rest had drawn out.

The thickness of iron used in the boiler was suitable for a boiler of its dimensions.

Thus it will be seen that the boiler was very defective, both in its bracing and workmanship.

As already observed, this steamer had not been submitted to an inspection, and there can be no doubt, had the boiler been submitted to the hydrostatic test, as required by law, these defects of construction would have been detected, and in all probability the disaster been prevented.

By far the most serious accident by explosion of *inspected* passenger steamers during the past year is that of the explosion of the boiler or boilers (for the boilers having sunk, and not yet been raised, it is not known whether one or more exploded) of the steamer "Ben Lewis," about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June last, at the mouth of the Ohio river, and but a few moments after leaving the landing at Cairo. The steamer also took fire from the explosion, and was burned to the water's edge.

This explosion caused much excitement and indignation, not only by the loss of life *directly* resulting from the explosion, but from the greatly increased loss of life by the drowning of those who, after the explosion, were compelled by the fire to leap in the river and endeavor to reach the shore.

At the Cairo landing, which was but a short distance from the exploded steamer, were steamboats having steam up, small boats, and other conveniences for rendering assistance to the injured and saving the lives of those driven into the water; but so little were they availed of, or so great was the delay in proceeding to the rescue, that many of them were drowned, before assistance reached them, who were comparatively uninjured by the explosion. Indeed, in one case of a steamboat just arrived at the landing, and with steam up, relief was positively refused by the captain. The officers and crew, after urging the captain by every consideration that could be presented to start out his steamboat to the aid of the injured and drowning, and his refusal, took possession of the small boats and proceeded to the scene of the explosion, and were successful in saving many lives.

It is supposed that not more than one-fourth of the total loss of life was the *direct* result of the explosion; the remainder were driven overboard and drowned.

The conduct of the captain alluded to has been condemned in the severest terms, as not only the most common dictates of humanity should have led him to render all possible assistance to the sufferers, but he was, in addition, urged and implored by those surrounding him, and by every consideration that should influence a human being, even appealing to his cupidity by offers of compensation, guarantee, &c., to the fullest extent; but all was of no avail. Since the accident, this man has been publicly censured and repudiated by the

whole community, and especially by those more immediately connected with steam navigation; so that, as the result, he has been compelled to give up his steamboat and abandon the river.

The investigation of this explosion has been commenced by the board of inspectors at St. Louis, but is not yet completed, as they desire to examine the remains of the boilers before making their report.

The circumstances attending this disaster, as set forth in the testimony already given, were as follows:

The boat was on her trip from Memphis to St. Louis, and had made a landing at Cairo of fifteen to thirty minutes; they had started out again on her route, (whilst at the landing at Cairo the second engineer, then on watch, blew off a large quantity of water from the boilers,) and as the boat struck the current of the Mississippi river, when passing out of the Ohio, she was careened down very much. As soon as she was fairly headed to the current, she again righted, and the explosion immediately occurred.

It appears further, from the evidence, that the second engineer, then on watch, had been frequently noticed to run with water lower and carry a higher pressure of steam than was done when the chief engineer was on watch; in fact, an engineer, who was a passenger on board, had noticed this state of things, and had warned a friend of his (also on board) to be on his guard when the second engineer was on watch.

Without wishing to anticipate the report of the local board engaged in investigating this matter, we may say that, from the evidence already received, there can be but little doubt that the water in the boilers was blown down to so low a point that when the boat struck the current of the Mississippi and careened, a portion of the flues was laid bare, and when the boat again righted, and the water returned over the bare and heated flues, the generation of steam was too rapid to be relieved by the safety valves, and the explosion followed.

By this explosion and the fire resulting therefrom twenty-three persons lost their lives by the explosion and drowning; among the former was the second engineer, on watch, who paid for his temerity the forfeit of his life.

Of all accidents arising from collision during the past year, that occurring between the passenger steamer "Lady Elgin" and the schooner "Augusta," on the morning of the 8th of September last, on Lake Michigan, has been by far the most disastrous.

The inspectors at Chicago have examined into this accident, and from the testimony given and information otherwise obtained, it appears that the history of this steamer and the circumstances attending this disaster were as follows:

The steamer Lady Elgin was built in Buffalo, during the summer of 1851, by Bidwell & Banta, well-known builders, of established reputation; and Mr. Banta, one of the partuvers, testified before the coroner's jury that she was one of the best boats he ever built; that her timbers were unusually heavy, and she was, in every respect, one of the strongest and best boats ever launched by them.

There also appears from the inspector's certificate, &c., the testimony that she was fully supplied with boats and oars, pumps, life preservers, &c., as the law requires, and that in every respect she was considered one of the first-class steamers on the lakes.

She left Chicago, bound for Milwaukee and Lake Superior, about midnight on the 7th of September last, the night dark, and the weather cloudy and threatening. She had on board, as near as could be ascertained, about four hundred passengers, about fifty of whom were bound to Lake Superior, the balance mainly to Milwaukee, a distance of about ninety miles from Chicago; she had also on deck a large number of cattle. It should be remarked that the large number of passengers bound for Milwaukee was chiefly composed of an excursion party returning from Chicago.

Soon after leaving port the wind commenced blowing, and increased until about 1½ o'clock a. m., when a severe squall was encountered, and during which the collision occurred, at about 2.30 a. m. The schooner struck the steamer just abaft the water wheel, on the port side, cutting entirely through the guard and hull below the water's edge.

During the short time that elapsed before the steamer went down, efforts were made to lighten her by forcing the cattle overboard, also to stop the opening made by the collision with mattresses and blankets; but these efforts were attended with but little success, and the steamer went down in from ten to fifteen minutes from the time of the collision.

From the testimony it appears that the lights of the steamer were seen from the schooner from thirty to forty-five minutes, and the light of the schooner was seen from three to five minutes before the collision; and that the officers of both vessels endeavored to alter their courses so as to clear each other, but that, on account of the squall and heavy sea running, the vessels worked so sluggishly that they could not alter their course sufficiently in the short time before the collision took place.

It also appears that the light of the schooner must have been hidden from the view of those on board the steamer, by the sails or some other object, so that they were not aware of the proximity of the schooner until too late to avoid the collision. This we think may be considered the immediate cause of the disaster.

On this point the coroner's jury say, "they find that both the steamer and the schooner had their lights placed on the night of the disaster in accordance with the requirements of the law, and they consider the first cause of the collision to be the defective arrangement of lights, as appointed by law, to be carried on board of sail vessels." And further: "The jury, as a further cause of the disaster, censure the second mate of the schooner 'Augusta' for not informing the captain of the light (on the steamer) when he came on deck previous to the collision, and for neglecting to keep watch of the steamer's lights, since he testifies that he saw them three-quarters of an hour previous to the collision; and they further find that the second mate was incompetent to manage the schooner."

The Chicago inspectors, in their report of the disaster, say: "There is no doubt the accident happened in consequence of the defective

manner of carrying lights on sail vessels, which no law regulating steamers can provide for, and we will continually have such heart-rending disasters to report so long as this is not remedied."

A vessel's light is always carried on the sampson-post or pawl-bit, as it is called; and when vessels are by the wind and careened over, which they always are when they have headway enough to do any injury, a steamer heading the wind, coming up under the lee, cannot see the light until just at the moment of collision. This was the case in the collision of the ill-fated "Lady Elgin."

The "Lady Elgin" was not provided with water-tight bulkheads, and on this point the coroner's jury say: "The jury are of opinion that all lake passenger boats should invariably be built with water-tight compartments, and are confident that had this been the case with the 'Lady Elgin' the community would have been spared the shock of this lamentable disaster."

The Chicago inspectors also say: "We would respectfully recommend that all lake steamers be compelled to have four water-tight bulkheads, dividing the hold into five compartments, which will prevent their sinking in cases of collision."

It will be borne in mind that this board have suggested the importance of water-tight bulkheads, and have advocated some legislative action upon the subject. The number of lives lost by this disaster, as near as could be ascertained, is 300; including both passengers and crew.

The officers of the "Lady Elgin" were of high standing, long experience and good judgment; they were at their posts to the last—the captain and engineer losing their lives; the two mates were saved in consequence of their being in a boat to attempt to stop the opening produced by the collision with mattresses at the time the steamer went down.

The coroner's jury, in reference to the officers, say: "They find that the captain and engineers of the 'Lady Elgin' stood at their posts after the collision, and did their duty nobly to the last."

This disaster to the "Lady Elgin" is one of those classed by us as "accidents caused by vessels not under the law," and no provision of the present law or any other, limited in its operation to passenger steamers, could have guarded against it. We have been perfectly aware of this deficiency of the law, and have constantly urged some action which should meet the deficiency.

The inspectors have not unfrequently been censured for matters over which they had no control, and in this very case they were publicly reproached, that the schooner was allowed to carry her lights in a manner so inadequate to the object, and that the number of passengers on board the steamer was so great: when, had those guilty of this censure known the true state of the case, they would have reserved their censures until it could be bestowed where less unmerited.

It will be seen by an examination of the tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from accidents which may be called legitimate to passenger steamers, and against which the law was intended particularly to guard, has been much less than any other year since the law went into operation.

The loss of life by explosions, it will be observed, has been very small, the total being but 50, including both passengers and crew—a number probably less than lost by camphene lamps alone in two or three of our principal cities.

It will also be observed that the number of lives lost by collision, excepting those lost on the "Lady Elgin," and which no management on the part of the steamer could have avoided, is only eight, and of this number only one was a passenger.

The whole number of lives lost the past year by disasters, against which the law was intended to guard, viz: explosions, fires when under way, and collisions, is but seventy-four.

At our last meeting we took action upon the matter of the limit of tension allowed to the iron of low-pressure boilers, establishing that, in our opinion, the limit prescribed by the third division of the ninth section of the law applied with equal force to both low and high-pressure boilers, and so instructing the local boards of inspectors.

We are pleased to state that though some complaints have been made of the severity of this rule, it has been complied with in all renewals of inspection and certificate.

In our last report we mentioned with approval the introduction of iron bands for baling cotton in place of the rope bands formerly and still to a great extent in use, on account of the greater safety from fire, and its much less rapid progress when once ignited, giving more time for effort in staying its progress and preventing its spread, inasmuch as the bales of cotton, so long as firmly bound, burn at the surface only.

It is gratifying to us to be able at this time to report that such iron baling is rapidly coming into favor and its use extended. We confidently hope and expect that as the use of metal baling becomes more general, accidents by fire on board cotton loaded steamers will become more rare.

The law continues to operate in a most salutary manner, and we believe that should the amendments and additions be made that we have from time to time recommended, accidents to passenger steamers will be of still more rare occurrence.

The opinion has been expressed by persons perfectly familiar with the steam navigation of this country, and it is without doubt correct, that so beneficial has been the operation of the law, so many have been the improvements in the equipment and management of passenger steamers, conducive to the safety of life, that should the law be now abrogated, its salutary influence would never cease so long as the present system of steam navigation shall continue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. BROWN,

Secretary of Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

No. 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office Light-house Board, Washington, October 22, 1860.

SIR: The Light-house Board has the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States, and of its operations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860:

The number of light-houses and lighted beacons on the coast and in the harbors of the United States, which at the date of the last annual report of the board was 420, is now 425; eleven new light-houses having been put in operation during the year, three having been discontinued, and two having been totally destroyed by a gale.

The number of light-vessels, which at the date of the last annual report was 53, is now 47, six of them having been removed and replaced by light-houses. It thus appears that the aggregate number of lights (houses and ships) is the same as last year.

The total number of buoys and day-marks, which was stated last year to be 4,500, in round numbers, has been somewhat, though not to any great extent, increased, to meet the new demands of commerce.

Indeed it is believed that the light-house establishment has about reached its maximum under our present limits, and that very few additional lights, no more perhaps than it may be found proper from time to time to discontinue, need to be added to meet all the just and reasonable wants of navigation.

The board takes pleasure in reviewing the very satisfactory manner in which its agents generally have performed their various duties during the year past. Its funds have been faithfully disbursed, and its inspectors, engineers, and light keepers have been vigilant and attentive to their respective duties.

Nor have the members of the board themselves been idle. Several of them have made special visits of reconnoissance and inspection to various points of the Atlantic and lake coast, and especially to those localities for which new lights were provided by Congress at its last session. As a general rule, they have found these new lights unnecessary, though there were some exceptions. These exceptions have already been designated to you in a special report.

The new light-houses which have been put in operation during the year are as follows, viz: St. Clair flats, 4th order, and beacon 5th order; Minot's Ledge, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Craney island, 5th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Jupiter inlet, 1st order; Merrill's shell bank, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Southwest reef, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Ship shoal, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; and Galveston, three beacons, 6th order, being substitutes for a light-vessel.

With reference to this last light-vessel, Congress at its last session directed her to be restored, and preliminary steps were taken for the

purpose; but it was found that she was so much decayed as to be unworthy of repairs, and there having been no appropriation made for the building or purchasing of a new ship, the board was unable to execute the section of the act providing for her restoration, and continued the exhibition of the beacon-light, under your order, until Congress could again pass upon the case. Should Congress still entertain the view of restoring a light-vessel to this bar, the sum of \$25,000 will be required for the purpose.

Under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1859, making appropriations for "light-houses, lighted beacons," &c., giving the board power to substitute light-houses on screw-piles for light-vessels in all those localities where the substitution might be found practicable, considerable progress has been made, though not to the extent desired, the board having been retarded in its operations for the want of funds. The section of the act referred to only placed at the disposal of the board, from year to year, so much of the general fund appropriated for the current maintenance of light-vessels as might be safely used for the purpose, after all necessary expenses were paid. This fund has proved to be small, and has only enabled the board to put up two substitute light-houses during the year.

Many of the light-vessels in the inland waters of the United States are old and decayed, and require constant and expensive repairs; and it would be a measure of decided economy to replace all such at once by light-houses under a special appropriation for the purpose, instead of waiting the tedious process of replacing them, one by one, at long intervals, as at present. The first cost of a light-house of the description required is about one-third the cost of a light-vessel, and the saving by the diminution of wear and tear and the decreased cost of maintenance is in about the same ratio. The board, therefore, respectfully recommends, that a special appropriation of \$50,000, be asked for, for this purpose.

The lights which have been discontinued are as follows: viz.: Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts; Set Off Point beacon, New Jersey; and Grand River beacon, Ohio.

On the 11th and 12th of September last, a heavy gale occurred on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, destroying entirely the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, (the keepers of the latter station being drowned,) and doing much damage to the lights at Round island and Cat island, on the coast of Mississippi.

Renovations and repairs of light-houses have been made in all the light-house districts, and with the exception of some few houses requiring to be rebuilt, they may be said to be generally in good condition.

The Fresnel system of illumination is now in operation in all our light-houses with a single exception. Light-vessels in all the districts in which they are employed have also been under repair, some of them extensively, and they are in good condition for winter service.

During the year the first class light-ship Arctic was thoroughly renovated and refitted, and despatched to Smithville, North Carolina, as a relief vessel for the 6th district.

The buoyage of the bars and channels of the numerous harbors

and rivers along our entire coast has been well attended to, and is believed to be in an efficient condition.

The usual buoy lists have been published and distributed to the navigating community.

In consequence of the great extent of the northwestern lakes, and the frequent calms which prevail in that region, during the very short season of navigation, the board respectfully renews its recommendation, made to you in its last annual report, of providing a steam-tender for these lakes. The whole time of the sail-vessel now employed as a tender in the 11th district, embracing the waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and Green bay, is taken up in the delivery of supplies, and the inspector has to rely upon chance private conveyance for his means of visit and inspection. These are not always available, and when available, they do not always afford him the requisite time to perform his duties satisfactorily.

The sum of \$20,000 would enable the board to build or purchase a suitable propeller to accomplish this very desirable object.

The following is a detailed statement of the various renovations, repairs, &c., made in the several districts.

FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the first district, extending from the eastern boundary of the United States to Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, repairs have been made to the towers and dwellings at the following places, viz: Negro island, Portland Head, Manheigin, Hendrick's Head, Boon island, Whalesback, Saddleback Ledge, West Quoddy Head, Petit Menan, Franklin island, Pond island, Narraguagus, and Libby island.

In addition, a new tower, carrying a second-order lens, has been erected at the Isle of Shoals.

The district is now in good condition. The fog-bells at Manheigin and White Head have been repaired, and a new one placed at West Quoddy Head.

The bell-boat at Alden's Rock has been taken in, cleaned, repaired, and painted, and again moored at her station.

New buoys have been placed at Negro Island bar, and on a ledge at the entrance of Saco river. Also, new buoys have been moored, to replace those lost, on Simon's Rock, Moulton's Ledge, Monk's Ledge, Upper Gangway, Muscle Ridge channel, and Hue and Cry Rock, near Portland.

SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the second light-house district, extending from Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, to Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, repairs have been made at Monomoy, Chatham, Egg Rock, Cape Poge, Edgartown, West Chop, Ten Pound island, Newburyport, Plum island, Nobsque Point, and Ipswich light-houses.

At Cuttyhunk the light has been raised ten feet, the lantern placed on the keeper's dwelling, to which a second story has been added, and the old tower taken down.

Two new towers of cut granite, to carry first-order lenses, are being erected at Thatcher's island, which will be completed during the coming year.

The light-house on Minot's Ledge has been completed in a manner most satisfactory to the board and most creditable to the engineer in charge.

The light-houses, with but few exceptions, are now in excellent condition.

The light at Holme's Hole having been deemed useless, was discontinued on the 1st December last.

The Vineyard sound, Polloch Rip, Cross Rip, Shovelful shoal, and Succunnesset light-vessels have been repaired, and are in good condition and in fine order throughout.

The Minot's Ledge light-vessel will require some repairs for service elsewhere.

The tenders have performed good service during the year. They have all been slightly repaired, but the "Wave" will not last much longer; the Ranger is in good condition.

The Harding's Ledge and Grave's Ledge bell-boats have been overhauled and put in good repair.

Black Rock and Londoner beacons have been restored, and all in the district are now in good order, with the exception of Halfway Rock, in Beverly harbor.

A temporary buoy has been placed on a rock recently discovered in the channel at the entrance to Dartmouth harbor, and another off Marsh Ledge.

THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, to Squam inlet, New Jersey, embracing the coasts of Long Island and Long Island Sound, and Hudson river, and Lake Champlain, repairs have been made at Plum island, Great West bay, Fire island, Bergen Point, Passaic, Throg's Neck, Old Field Point, Lloyd's harbor, Van Wie's Point, Stuyvesant, Cocksackie, Saugerties, Coeyman's, New Baltimore, and Five Hook island light-houses.

The light-house at Montauk Point has been thoroughly repaired, and a new keeper's dwelling erected.

A fog-bell rung by an air engine has been erected at New Haven.

The Bartlett's reef light-vessel has been repaired and new moorings furnished for her. The other light-vessels in this district are in fair order.

The spindles and day-marks remain as heretofore, except that at Conanicut Point, which was destroyed last winter by ice.

The buoys have been carefully attended to; five new ones have been placed in Providence river.

FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fourth light-house district, extending from Squam inlet, New Jersey, to Metomkin inlet, Virginia, the light-houses are in excellent condition, but few repairs having been required during the year.

The dwellings for the keepers at Cape May have been completed and the grounds put in good order.

Small repairs have been made at Fort Mifflin ; a new lantern has been placed in the tower at Reedy island.

A site has been selected for a new light-house at Assateague, Virginia, and a new site has been purchased for the light-house at Mahon's river.

The Cross Ledge light-vessel has undergone extensive repairs. The Five Fathom Bank and Relief light-vessels are both in excellent condition.

The tender also, after undergoing some slight repairs, is in very good order.

The buoyage of this district has been well attended to.

FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fifth light-house district, extending from Metomkin inlet, Virginia, to New River inlet, North Carolina, and embracing the sounds of North Carolina, new lanterns have been placed at Black river, Point Lookout, and Ocracoke light-houses. Others are needed at Turkey Point, Pool's island, Sharpe's island, Clay island, and Fog Point. The substitution of Franklin for valve lamps is going on.

The light-stations at Pamlico Point and Cape Hatteras require protection.

The title to the site for a light-house at Pungoteague has been procured.

Operations are in progress for the completion of Cape Charles light-house, and for building the light-house at the mouth of North river, (Albemarle sound,) provided for by act of Congress.

In consequence of the intended substitution of screw-pile light-houses for most of the light-vessels in this district, the latter have been generally kept merely in temporary repair. The majority of them are old, and have been frequently patched up.

The Brant island and Royal shoal light-vessels have been overhauled and put in thorough repair.

The Ship shoal light-vessel, recently removed from the coast of Louisiana, will be fitted as a relief for the light-vessel at Smith's Point.

Ninefoot shoal light-vessel has been fitted out, and sent to occupy the station of the Upper Cedar Point light-vessel, on the Potomac river, this latter vessel having been found to require extensive repairs.

The beaconage and buoyage of this district have been well attended to. New buoys have been placed in the new channel on Ocracoke bar, North Carolina ; in Wicomico river, (a tributary of the Potomac ;) on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river ; in new channel from Spesutia island to Havre de Grace, and in Brewerton channel, Patapsco river.

The tenders have been overhauled, and repaired where necessary.

Parties are now engaged in putting down screw-pile light-houses in lieu of light-vessels at Croatan and Long Point shoals. The work will be completed during the coming winter.

SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from New River inlet, North Carolina, to Mosquito inlet, Florida, the light-houses are generally in good condition.

The light-vessels are generally old and worn out. Iron pile beacons are strongly recommended to be substituted for many of them.

Repairs have been made at Federal Point, Orton's Point, Campbell's island, and Hunting island. The tower at St. Simon's requires rebuilding, but the necessary amount cannot be spared from the appropriation for "repairs," and a special appropriation is recommended.

The steamer "Arctic" was altered and fitted out at Norfolk, Virginia, last spring as a first class light-vessel, and despatched to Rattlesnake shoals, South Carolina, to take the place of the vessel formerly there, and which had been condemned.

The bell buoys off St. John's bar and Doboy have been repaired and returned to their stations.

Additional buoys have been placed in the channel on the bar at St. John's river, and in Maffit's channel, Charleston, South Carolina.

The day-marks through the inland route south have been repaired and replaced.

The three sites for light-beacons in St. John's river, selected some years ago, have had their titles investigated, and pronounced good by the United States district attorney.

The tenders require some repairs. A small steamer is recommended as a substitute for the three tenders employed in this district.

SEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

This district extends from Mosquito inlet to Egmont key, Florida. The lights are reported to be in good condition.

The new light-house at Jupiter inlet has been completed, and was lighted for the first time on the 10th of July last.

The buoyage and stakeage have been well attended to.

The tender Florida has been repaired and furnished with a new suit of sails, and is now in a good condition for service.

Slight repairs have been made at the following light-stations, viz: at Carysfort reef the revolving machinery and the tower stairs have been repaired; at Sand key a boat-house has been erected, and an outhouse for the convenience of the keeper's family; at Dry Tortugas the roof of the dwelling has been repaired, and new windows have been put to the tower, and at Northwest Passage repairs have been made upon the roof of the dwelling, and the interior of the house has been painted.

EIGHTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The eighth light-house district extends from Sea Horse key, Florida, to the western extremity of Lake Pontchartrain.

Prior to the occurrence of the gales of August and September last the light-houses, generally, were in good condition.

Extensive repairs have been put upon the structures at Choctaw point, Cat island, and St. Mark's. In consequence of the serious damage received at the two first named light-houses, so soon after they had been thoroughly repaired, and protected as far as practicable, the board is of opinion that nothing will answer at those points but screw pile light-houses, and it has therefore to recommend that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated for the two.

A screw pile light-house has been erected on Merrill's Shell Bank, as a substitute for the light-vessel formerly at that place, and the light was exhibited for the first time on the night of 10th August last.

By the gale of the 11th August the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, were entirely destroyed, and the light-houses at Cat island, Round island, Pascagoula, Choctaw point, Rigolets, and Mobile point, sustained considerable damage from that and the storm of the 15th of the same month.

The buoys and stakes throughout the district are in a proper condition and in good order.

A new buoy has been placed in Mobile Bay to mark the position of the wreck of the steamer "Strick," and those which had been lost from the western edge of the "Middle Ground." The buoys in west pass of Apalachicola bay, Horn island and Ship island channels, have been replaced by new ones.

NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the ninth light-house district, extending from the passes of the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande, the new light-house at Ship shoal has been completed and lighted, and the light-vessel which had formerly marked that station has been removed.

Two ranges of beacon-lights at Galveston have also been lighted, and the light-vessel removed.

The tender belonging to this district has been thoroughly repaired and is now in good order for service.

The buoyage has been well attended to. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the new light-house at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and the preliminary steps have been taken for selecting the sites and procuring title thereto for the new light-houses authorized at Calcasieu and Rio Grande.

Repairs have been put upon the houses at Pass Cavallo and Matagorda bay.

TENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, which embraces the coasts of lakes Ontario and Erie, and the St. Lawrence, Niagara, and Detroit rivers, the condition of the light-houses generally is very satisfactory.

Repairs have been made at Ogdensburg, Cross-over island, Rock island, Galloo island, Erie Range, Horse-shoe reef, Buffalo, Sodus

point, Cleveland, Fairport, and Mamajuda light-houses. Partial repairs for the preservation of the light-house piers at Oswego have been made, and the repairs at Huron light-house will be completed this season.

The light-house and beacon-light at St. Clair flats have been completed during the year, and are found to subserve admirably the purposes for which they were erected.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards the erection of the light-house authorized at Sister's island, in the St. Lawrence river.

Fairport beacon has been discontinued on account of the filling up of the channel.

The buoys in the St. Lawrence river have been placed and attended to as heretofore. The buoyage of the Niagara river has also been satisfactorily attended to.

A balloon buoy has been kept on Charity shoal, Lake Ontario, since the destruction by ice of the day beacon; and two new spar buoys have been placed to mark the channel at Cedar point.

ELEVENTH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, embracing the coasts of lakes St. Clair, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, and Green bay, several of the present light-house structures are recommended to be rebuilt, and some few repairs on others will be necessary.

The light-houses at Port Washington and Sheboygan have been rebuilt, and a new lantern has been placed on the keeper's house at Waukegan.

The light-house at Pointe aux Barques has been protected from the wash of the sea. Substantial ladders and steps have been placed to ascend the steep banks at Pottawattomie and Grand island. A dock and storehouse have been erected at Detroit. Contracts for three iron light-houses at Manitou island, Whitefish point, and Detour, to replace the present towers at those places, have been entered into.

The crib-work for the foundation of the light-house at Wangoshance has remained for many years without any repairs, but is now in a state requiring thorough renovation and protection. For this purpose an appropriation of \$11,384 68 is recommended to be asked from Congress.

The tender is in a very decayed condition, and is not considered worthy of repairs.

TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, comprising the entire Pacific coast of the United States, the light-houses are in good condition.

The light-house and buoy tender, which had been laid up a greater part of the time for want of funds, has been permanently commissioned under the appropriation granted at the last session of Congress, and is in good order for service.

The buoys have been well attended to; and the heavy expenses

heretofore attendant upon the light-house service on this coast have been brought within reasonable limits.

In addition to her regular duties the tender has done good service in affording protection against the Indians at many points along the coast.

The light-house at Whidby's island, provided for by the act of August 18, 1856, is in course of erection; and the preliminary steps have been taken towards fixing the sites and procuring titles therefor for the light-houses at Cape Mendocino and Punta de los Reyes.

Repairs have been made at Point Bonita and Point Loma; and some changes are recommended by the engineer and inspector to increase the effective range of some of the lights and to protect others, for which the required amount is asked for in the annual estimates under the head of repairs.

The district is generally in good order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman L. H. Board.

RAPHAEL SEMMES,
WM. F. SMITH,
Secretaries.

No. 14.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, under stipulations of treaties, &c.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Blackfoot Nation | For purchase of goods, provisions, and other useful articles, &c.; 9th article treaty October 17, 1855. | Vol. 11, page 659..... | Ten instalments of \$20,000; five instalments to be appropriated. | ..... | \$100,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of the Arkansas river. | For purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements; 6th article treaty July 27, 1853. | Vol. 10, page 1014.... | Ten instalments of \$18,000; three instalments unappropriated. | ..... | 54,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. | For transportation of goods, &c. |do. | Transportation for three years, \$7,000 per year. | ..... | 21,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior. | Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, two carpenters, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854. | Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111. | Twenty-five instalments; six yet to be appropriated. | ..... | 116,799 66 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. | Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education; 4th article treaty September 30, 1854. | Vol. 10, page 1111.... | Twenty instalments of \$19,000 each; fourteen yet unappropriated. | ..... | 266,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. | Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel; 2d and 5th articles treaty September 30, 1854. | Vol. 10, pages 1109 and 1111. | Twenty instalments, estimated at \$6,300 each; fourteen yet unappropriated. | ..... | 89,100 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. | Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c. |do. | Twenty instalments, estimated at \$1,060 each; sixteen yet unappropriated. | ..... | 16,860 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. | Support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President; 12th article treaty. | Vol. 10, page 1112.... | Estimated at \$2,600 per annum..... | \$2,260 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chippewas of the Mississippi. | Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854. | Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111. | Twenty-five instalments; six unappropriated. | ..... | 54,000 00 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| Do. | Two farmers, two carpenters, and smiths and assistants, iron and steel; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854. |do. | Twenty-five instalments; six unappropriated; one third payable to these Indians, viz: \$1,400 for six years. | 8,400 00 | | |
| Do. | Twenty instalments in money, of \$20,000 each. | Vol 10, pages 1167 ... | 3d article treaty February 22, 1855; fourteen unappropriated. | 280,000 00 | | |
| Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish. | Money, \$10,666 67; goods, \$8,000; and purposes of utility, \$4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855. | Vol. 10, page 1168.... | Thirty instalments; twenty-four unappropriated. | 544,000 08 | | |
| Do. | For purposes of education; same article and treaty. |do. | Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each; fourteen unappropriated. | 42,000 00 | | |
| Do. | For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty. |do. | Fifteen instalments, estimated at \$2,120 each; nine unappropriated. | 19,100 00 | | |
| Chickasaws | Permanent annuity in goods | Vol. 1, page 619 | Act February 28, 1790; \$3,000 per year. | | \$3,000 00 | \$60,000 00 |
| Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians. | Education during the pleasure of Congress. | Vol. 7, page 304 | 5th article treaty August 11, 1827 | 1,500 00 | | |
| Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black river, Michigan. | Ten instalments in coin, of \$10,000 each; and for the support of smiths' shops ten years, \$1,240 per year; same article, &c. |do. | Five instalments yet to be appropriated, and two subsequent instalments of \$18,800. | 93,200 00 | | |
| Choctaws | Permanent annuities..... | Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 236. | 2d article treaty November 16, 1805, \$3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, \$600; 2d article treaty January 20, 1825, \$6,000. | | 9,600 00 | 192,000 00 |
| Do. | Provisions for smiths, &c..... | Vol. 7, pages 212 and 236. | 6th article treaty October 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say \$920. | | 920 00 | 18,400 00 |
| Do. | Interest on \$500,000; articles 10 and 13 treaty June 22, 1855. | Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614. | Five per centum for educational purposes. | | 25,000 00 | 500,000 00 |
| Creek | Permanent annuities | Vol. 7, pp. 36, 69, and 287. | 4th article treaty of August, 1790, \$1,500; 2d article, June 16, 1802, \$3,000; 4th article treaty of January 24, 1826, \$20,000. | | 24,500 00 | 490,000 00 |
| Do. | Smith shops, &c..... | Vol. 7, p. 287 | 8th article January 24, 1826—say \$1,110. | | 1,110 00 | 22,200 00 |
| Do. | Smiths, &c.; two for twenty-seven years; treaties March 24, 1832, and August 7, 1856. | Vol. 7, pp. 368, &c. ... | Three of twenty-seven instalments, to be appropriated. | | 6,600 00 | |
| Do. | Wheelwright, permanent | Vol. 7, p. 287 | 8th article treaty of January, 1826, \$600. | | 600 00 | 12,000 00 |
| Do. | Thirty-three instalments for education, 13th article treaty of March, 1832, and 4th article treaty of January, 1845. | Vol. 7, p. 368, and vol. 9, p. 822. | Thirty-three instalments of \$3,000 each; three yet unappropriated. | | 9,000 00 | |
| Do. | Twenty instalments for education, 4th article treaty of January, 1845. | Vol. 9, p. 822 | Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each; three unappropriated. | | 9,000 00 | |
| Do. | Allowance during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 419. | 5th article treaty of February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty of January 24, 1826. | 4,710 00 | | |
| Do. | Interest on \$300,000 held in trust, 6th article treaty of August 7, 1856. | Vol. 11, pp. 701 and 702. | Five per centum for education | | 10,000 00 | 200,000 00 |
| Delawares | Life annuities to two chiefs | Vol. 7, p. 399 | Treaty of 1818, 1829, and 1832 | 200 00 | | |
| Do. | Interest on \$46,080, at 5 per centum .. | Vol. 7, p. 327 | Resolution of the Senate, Jan. 19, 1832. | | 2,304 00 | 46,080 00 |

No. 1.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U.S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Delawares..... | Eight instalments of \$1,250 each..... | Vol. 10, p. 1050 | 6th article treaty of May 6, 1854; one instalment. | ..... | \$1,250 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Florida Indians, or Seminoles. | Ten instalments for support of schools, 8th article treaty of August 7, 1856. | Vol. 11, p. 702 | Seven payments of \$3,000 each..... | ..... | 21,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for agricultural assistance, same article and treaty. |do..... | Seven payments of \$2,000 each..... | ..... | 14,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for support of smiths and shops, same article and treaty. |do..... | Seven payments of \$2,200 each..... | ..... | 15,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Interest on \$500,000, per 8th article treaty of August 7, 1856. |do..... | \$25,000 as annuity ..... | ..... | \$25,000 00 | ..... | \$500,000 00 |
| Iowas..... | Interest on \$57,000, being the balance of \$157,000. | Vol. 7, p. 568, and vol. 10, p. 1071 | 2d article treaty of October 19, 1838, and 9th article treaty of May 17, 1854. | ..... | 2,875 00 | ..... | 57,500 00 |
| Kanzas..... | Interest on \$200,000..... | Vol. 9, p. 842 | 2d article treaty of January 14, 1846..... | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 200,000 00 |
| Kickapoos | Interest on \$100,000..... | Vol. 10, p. 1079 | 2d article treaty of May 18, 1854 ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 |
| Do..... | Graduated payments on \$200,000 |do..... | 2d article treaty of May 18, 1854, \$111,000, heretofore appropriated, due. | ..... | 89,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Menomonies | Pay of miller fifteen years..... | Vol. 9, p. 953, and vol. 10, p. 1065. | 3d article treaty of May 18, 1854, \$9,000, 3,000 heretofore appropriated, due. | ..... | 5,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Support of smith's shop twelve years. |do..... | Seven instalments of \$916 66½ each ..... | ..... | 6,416 66½ | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments of \$20,000 each..... | Vol. 9, p. 953 | 4th article treaty of 1848; five to be paid. | ..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Fifteen equal instalments to pay \$242,686 to commence in 1867. | Vol. 10, p. 1065 | 4th article treaty of May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto. | ..... | 242,686 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Miamies..... | Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller. | Vol. 7, pp. 191 and 464, and vol. 10, p. 1095. | 5th article treaty of October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty of October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty of June 5, 1854—say \$940 for shop and \$600 for miller. | ..... | 1,540 00 | ..... | 30,800 00 |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments upon \$200,000.... | Vol. 10, p. 1094 | 3d article treaty of June 5, 1854; one instalment of \$7,500 appropriated yet to be provided for. | ..... | 192,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Interest on \$50,000, at 5 per cent..... |do..... | 3d article treaty of June 5, 1854..... | | 2,500 00 | | 50,000 00 |

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| Do. | Interest on \$221,257 86 in trust. | Vol. 10, p. 1099 | Senate's amendment, 4th article treaty of 1854. | 11,062 89 | 221,257 86 |
| Eel River Miamies | Permanent annuities | Vol. 7, pp. 51, 91, 114, and 116. | 4th article treaty of 1795, 3d article treaty of 1805, and 3d article treaty of September, 1809—aggregate. | 1,100 00 | 23,000 00 |
| Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Puget Sound. Do. | Presents to Indians | Vol. 9, p. 975 | 10th article treaty of September 9, 1849. | \$5,000 00 | |
| Omahas | Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., for twenty years. | Vol. 10, p. 1134 | 10th article treaty of Dec. 26, 1854; estimated at \$6,700 per year; fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated. | 67,500 00 | |
| Do. | Forty instalments, graduated, (\$840,000,) extending over forty years. | Vol. 10, p. 1044 | Six instalments paid, (see 4th article treaty March 16, 1854,) to be appropriated. | 630,000 00 | |
| Do. | Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years. | Vol. 10, p. 1045 | 8th article treaty; estimated at \$2,140 per year; four years to be provided for. | 8,560 00 | |
| Ottos and Missourias. | Forty instalments, graduated, (\$385,000,) extending through forty years. | Vol. 10, p. 1039 | 4th article treaty March 15, 1854; six instalments paid, to be appropriated hereafter. | 286,000 00 | |
| Do. | Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer ten years. | Vol. 10, p. 1040 | 7th article treaty of March 15, 1854; estimated at \$2,140 per annum; six paid; to be appropriated. | 8,560 00 | |
| Ottawas of Kansas.... | Permanent annuities, their proportion of. | Vol. 7, pp. 54, 106, 179, and 220. | 4th article treaty of August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty of September 17, 1818; 4th article treaty of August 29, 1821; and 2d article treaty of November 17, 1807. | 2,600 00 | 52,000 00 |
| Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. Do. | Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent. | Vol. 7, page 497 | Resolution of Senate of May 19, 1836; \$12,000 per year. | 12,000 00 | 240,000 00 |
| Do. | Education, \$5,000; missions, \$3,000; medicines, \$300; during the pleasure of Congress. | Vol. 7, page 492 | See 4th article treaty of March 28, 1836. | 8,300 00 | |
| Do. | Three blacksmiths, &c., one gunsmith, &c., two farmers and assistants, and two mechanics and assistants, during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, page 493 | See 7th article treaty of March 28, 1836, annually allowed since the expiration of the number of years named in treaty. Aggregate, \$5,440. | 6,440 00 | |
| Do. | Ten equal instalments for education, \$8,000 each; 2d article treaty July 31, 1855. | Treaty not published. | Five instalments due. | 40,000 00 | |
| Do. | Support of four smiths' shops for ten years; same article and treaty. |do. | Five, of \$4,250 each, to be paid. | 21,250 00 | |
| Do. | In part payment of \$306,000; same article and treaty. |do. | \$10,000 per year for ten years; five years to be appropriated. | 50,000 00 | |
| Do. | \$206,000, to be paid after ten years. | Vol. 11, page 624 | Treaty July 31, 1855 | 206,000 00 | |
| Do. | Interest on \$186,000, five years, same article, \$55,800, and interest on six unpaid instalments of \$10,000 each, \$3,000. |do. | Interest on unpaid consideration to be paid as annuity. | 58,800 00 | |
| Do. | Ten instalments of \$3,500 each, to be paid to Grand River Ottawas; same article and treaty. |do. | To be paid as per capita; five instalments yet to be paid, \$3,500 each. | 17,500 00 | |

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
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| Pawnees. | Agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, page 488. | See 4th article treaty October 9, 1853.. | \$1,000 00 | | | |
| Do..... | Five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them. | 1st session 35th Congress, page 129. | 2d article treaty September 24, 1857; three instalments appropriated, two remaining. | ..... | \$80,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For support of two manual labor schools. |do. | 3d article treaty; annually, during the pleasure of the President. | 10,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For pay of two teachers..... |do. | 3d article treaty; annual appropriation required. | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessities for same. |do. | 4th article treaty; annual appropriation during the pleasure of the President. | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith. |do. | 4th article treaty; annual appropriation required. | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop. |do. |do..... do..... | 480 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock. |do. | 4th article treaty; three instalments appropriated; seven remaining to be appropriated at the pleasure of the President. | ..... | 9,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For pay of farmer..... |do. | 4th article treaty; annual appropriation required. | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for pay of miller..... |do. | 4th article treaty; three instalments appropriated, seven remaining at the discretion of the President. | ..... | 4,200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for pay of engineer... |do. |do..... do..... | ..... | 8,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill. |do. | 4th article treaty; annual appropriation required. | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Three instalments for the pay of six laborers. |do. | 7th article treaty; two instalments of \$3,000 appropriated, one remaining unappropriated. | | 3,000 00 | | |

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|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Pottawatomes | Permanent annuities in money. | Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, and 320; and vol. 9, page 855. | 4th article treaty 1795, \$1,000; 3d article treaty 1809, \$500; 3d article treaty 1818, \$2,500; 2d article treaty 1828, \$2,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, \$16,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, \$300. | | | \$23,300 00 | \$446,000 00 |
| Do... .. | Life annuities to surviving chiefs | Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433. | 3d article treaty October 16, 1832, \$200; 3d article treaty September 26, 1833, \$700. | 900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Education during pleasure of Congress. | Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 401. | 3d article treaty October 16, 1826; 2d article treaty September 20, 1826, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1832, \$5,000. | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Permanent provision for three smiths, assistants, shops, &c. | Vol. 7, pages 318, 296, and 321. | 2d article treaty September 20, 1828; 3d article treaty October 16, 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829, three shops, at \$940 each per year, \$2,820. | ..... | ..... | 2,820 00 | 56,400 00 |
| Do..... | Permanent provision for furnishing salt. | Vol. 7, pages 75, 296, and 320. | 3d article treaty 1803, 3d article treaty October, 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated \$500. | ..... | ..... | 500 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Do..... | Interest on \$643,000, at 5 per cent. | Vol. 9, page 854..... | 7th article treaty June, 1846; annual interest \$32,150. | ..... | ..... | 32,150 00 | 643,000 00 |
| Pottawatomes of Huron. | Permanent annuities..... | Vol. 7, page 106..... | 2d article treaty November 17, 1807, \$400. | ..... | ..... | 400 00 | 8,000 00 |
| Quapaws..... | Provision for education \$1,000 per year, and for smith and shop and farmer during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, page 425..... | 3d article treaty May 13, 1833, \$1,000 per year for education, and \$1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., \$2,660. | 2,660 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rogue River..... | Sixteen instalments, of \$2,500 each... | Vol. 10, page 1019.... | 3d article treaty September 10, 1853; nine instalments yet to be appropriated. | ..... | 22,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Shasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians. | \$2,000 annually for fifteen years | Vol. 10, page 1122.... | 3d article treaty November 18, 1854; nine instalments yet to be appropriated. | ..... | 18,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Support of schools and farmer fifteen years. | Vol. 10, page 1123.... | 5th article same treaty; estimated for schools, \$1,200 per year, and farmer, \$600; \$1,800 per year for nine years. | ..... | 16,200 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Physician, medicines, &c., for ten years. |do | Same article, four years, at \$1,060 per year. | ..... | 4,240 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. | Interest on \$157,400 | Vol. 10, page 544.... | 2d article treaty October 21, 1837..... | ..... | 7,870 00 | 157,400 00 | ..... |
| Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. | Permanent annuity | Vol. 7, page 85..... | 3d article treaty November, 1804..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | 20,000 00 | ..... |
| Do..... | Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent. | Vol. 7, page 541..... | 2d article treaty October, 1837 ..... | ..... | 10,000 00 | 200,000 00 | ..... |
| Do..... | Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent. | Vol. 7, page 596..... | 2d article treaty October 11, 1842, \$40,000. | ..... | 40,000 00 | 800,000 00 | ..... |
| Do..... | Thirty instalments, of \$20,000 each... | Vol. 7, page 375..... | 3d article treaty September 21, 1832; one instalment yet to be appropriated. | ..... | 20,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Provision for smith and shop, gun-smith and shop, and for tobacco and salt. |do | 4th article treaty September 21, 1832; one instalment of \$2,880 yet to be provided. | ..... | 2,880 00 | ..... | ..... |

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Senecas | Permanent annuities | Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179. | 4th article treaty September 29, 1817, \$500; 4th article treaty September 17, 1817, \$500. | ..... | ..... | \$1,000 00 | \$20,000 00 |
| Do | Provision for smith and smith's shop, and miller, during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, page 349 | 4th article treaty February 28, 1831, say \$1,660. | \$1,660 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Senecas of New York. | Permanent annuity | Vol. 4, page 442 | Act February 19, 1831 | \$6,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Interest on \$75,000 | Vol. 9, page 35 | Act June 27, 1846 | 3,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the treasury to the Ontario Bank. | do | Act June 27, 1846 | 2,152 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Senecas and Shawnees. | Permanent annuity | Vol. 7, page 179 | 4th article treaty September 17, 1818 .. | ..... | ..... | 11,902 50 | 238,050 00 |
| Do | Provisions for support of smiths and shops during the pleasure of the President. | Vol. 7, page 352 | 4th article treaty July 20, 1831 | 1,060 00 | ..... | 1,000 00 | 20,000 00 |
| Shawnees | Permanent annuities for education ... | Vol. 7, pages 51 and 161, and vol. 10, page 1056. | 4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty September 29, 1817, and 3d article treaty May 10, 1854. | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | 100,000 00 |
| Do | Interest on \$40,000 | do | 3d article treaty May 10, 1854 ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| Six Nations of New York. | Permanent annuity in clothing, &c.... | Vol. 7, page 46 | 6th article treaty November 11, 1794; \$4,500 per annum. | ..... | ..... | 4,500 00 | 90,000 00 |
| Sioux of the Mississippi. | Interest on \$300,000 | Vol. 7, page 539 | 2d article treaty September 29, 1837 .. | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | 300,000 00 |
| Do | Fifty instalments of interest on \$112,000, being ten cents per acre for reservation. | Vol. 10, page 951 | Senate's amendment to 3d article; 40 instalments to be provided for, at \$5,600 each. | ..... | \$224,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Fifty instalments of interest on \$1,360,000, at 5 per cent. | Vol. 10, page 950 | 4th article treaty July 23, 1851, \$68,000 per annum; forty instalments to be provided for. | ..... | 2,720,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Fifty instalments of interest on \$1,100,000. | Vol. 10, page 955 | 4th article treaty August 5, 1851, \$58,000 per annum; forty instalments yet to be appropriated. | ..... | 2,320,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Fifty instalments of interest on \$59,000, being ten cents per acre for reservation. | Vol. 10, page 957 | Senate's amendment to 3d article treaty August 5, 1851; forty instalments of \$3,450 to be provided for. | | 138,000 00 | | |

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| Treaty of Fort Laramie. | Five instalments, at the direction of the President, of \$70,000 each. | Senate's amendment to treaty of Sept. 17, 1851. | 5 instalments of \$70,000 each for provisions and merchandise for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, &c. | 350,000 00 | | |
| Umpquas—Cow Creek band. | Twenty instalments, of \$550 each ... | Vol. 10, page 1028.... | 3d article treaty September 19, 1853; thirteen instalments. | 7,150 00 | | |
| Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon. | Twenty instalments; payment graduated. | Vol. 10, page 1126.... | 3d article treaty November 29, 1854; six instalments appropriated; fourteen to be appropriated under direction of the President. | 22,700 00 | | |
| Do..... | Support of teachers, &c., twenty years. | Vol. 10, page 1127.... | 6th article treaty; estimated at \$700 per year; six instalments appropriated; fourteen payable. | 9,800 00 | | |
| Do..... | Physician, fifteen years |do | 6th article treaty; estimated at \$1,000 per year; six instalments appropriated. | 9,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Smith and shop, and farmer, ten years. |do | 6th article treaty; estimated at \$1,660 per year; six instalments appropriated. | 6,640 00 | | |
| Willamette Valley bands. | Twenty instalments; graduated payments. | Vol. 10, page 1144.... | 2d article treaty January 10, 1855; six instalments appropriated; fourteen yet to be provided under the direction of the President. | 89,500 00 | | |
| Winnebagoes..... | Interest on \$1,100,000..... | Vol. 7, page 546..... | 4th article treaty November, 1837..... | | 25,000 00 | 1,100,000 00 |
| Do..... | Thirty instalments of interest on \$85,000. | Vol. 9, page 879..... | 4th article treaty October 12, 1836; \$4,250 per year; sixteen instalments to be provided for. | 68,000 00 | | |
| Poncas..... | Five instalments for beneficial purposes, \$12,000 each. | Pamphlet copy laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 67. | One instalment appropriated..... | 48,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Ten instalments for manual labor schools. |do | Nine instalments of \$5,000 each to be provided. | 45,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. |do | Nine instalments of \$7,500 to be provided. | 67,500 00 | | |
| Dwamish, and other allied tribes in Washington Territory. | For \$150,000, graduated payments, under the direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 2. | 6th article treaty; thirteen instalments yet to be provided for. | \$135,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teachers. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 3. | 14th article treaty; nineteen instalments, estimated at. | 57,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools. |do |do..... | 9,500 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician. |do |do | 87,400 00 | | |
| Makah tribe | For \$30,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 14. | Twenty instalments, graduated payments; nineteen yet to be provided for. | 27,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 15. | Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at. | 57,000 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for smith and carpenters' shop and tools. |do..... |do | 9,500 00 | | |

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Makah tribe | Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 15. | Nineteen instalments to be provided for; estimated amount necessary. | ..... | \$87,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes. | For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 20. | Nineteen instalments to be provided for, in graduated payments. | ..... | 92,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Two instalments for buildings, &c..... | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 21. | One instalment of \$25,000 appropriated. | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For pay and subsistence of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at. | ..... | 212,800 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c. |do..... | Nineteen instalments for those purposes, estimated at. | ..... | 57,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For \$500 per annum for pay to each of the head chiefs of these bands. |do..... | Nineteen instalments, of \$1,500 each, unprovided for. | ..... | 28,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For salary of \$100 per annum to Pio-pio-mox. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be provided for. | ..... | 1,900 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Yakama Nation | For \$200,000 for beneficial objects, extending a period of twenty-one years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 27. | Twenty instalments to be provided for; one appropriated. | ..... | 140,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at. | ..... | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years. |do..... |do..... | | 60,800 00 | | |

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|--|--|---|---|------------|-------|-------|
| /Do..... | For one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years. |do..... |do..... | 178,600 00 | | |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor. |do..... | Nineteen instalments, of \$500 each, to be provided for. | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicines, &c. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 27. | Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at \$300 per year. | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For pay of a physician for twenty years. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at. | 26,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For keeping in repair buildings for employes. |do..... |do.....do..... | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For salary of head chief, twenty years. |do..... | Nineteen instalments of \$500 each, to be provided. | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ncz Percés..... | For \$200,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty-one years, under the direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 32. | Nineteen instalments, to be provided for. | 140,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For the support of two schools; one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 33. | Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at. | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years. |do..... | Nineteen instalments required, estimated at. | 60,800 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at. | 178,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor. |do..... | Nineteen instalments of \$300 each, to be appropriated. | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing necessary medicines, &c. |do..... | Nineteen instalments of \$300 each, to be provided for. | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For pay of physician for twenty years. |do..... | Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at. | 26,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For keeping in repair buildings for employes. |do..... |do.....do..... | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For salary of head chief, twenty years. |do..... |do.....do..... | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Flat Heads, and other confederated tribes. | For \$120,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty years, under direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 50. | Nineteen instalments to be provided for in graduated payments. | 84,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For the support of an agricultural and industrial school; providing the necessary furniture, books, and stationery. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 51. | Nineteen instalments, estimated at | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do..... | For employment of suitable instructors therefor. |do..... |do..... | 34,200 00 | ..... | ..... |

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

| Names of tribes. | Description of annuities, stipulations, &c. | Reference to laws; Statutes at Large. | Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c. | Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued. | Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to effect the payment. | Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character. | Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities. |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Flat Heads, and other confederated tribes. | For keeping in repair blacksmiths' shops, one carpenter shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and furnishing tools therefor. | Pamphlet copy Laws, 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 51. | Nineteen instalments, estimated at.... | ..... | \$5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, two millers, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years. |do | Nineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at. | ..... | 140,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For keeping in repair flouring and saw mills and supplying the necessary fixtures, &c. |do |do ..... | ..... | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c. |do | Nineteen instalments wanted, estimated at. | ..... | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For pay of physician, twenty years... |do |do ..... | ..... | 26,600 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For keeping in repair the buildings for employes, twenty years. |do |do ..... | ..... | 5,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For \$500 per annum for head chief, twenty years. |do |do ..... | ..... | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon. | For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, graduated payments, extending over a period of twenty years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 38. | Nineteen instalments to be provided for. | ..... | 92,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker, fifteen years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 35th Congress, page 39. | Fourteen instalments to be provided for. | ..... | 49,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years. |do |do ..... | ..... | 78,400 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Do | For salary of the head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years. |do | Nineteen instalments of \$500 to be provided for. | ..... | 9,500 00 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Mole Indians..... | For keeping in repair saw and flouring mills and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same, ten years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 55. | Estimated at..... | 15,000 00 | | |
| Do | For iron and steel and other materials for the smith shop, and the shop provided for in treaty of November 29, 1854, and for pay for services of necessary mechanics, five years. |do | Four instalments of \$1,800 each..... | 7,200 00 | | |
| Do | For pay of teachers to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils, necessary supplies, &c. |do | Amount necessary, during the pleasure of the President. | \$3,000 00 | | |
| Do | For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c. |do | Nine instalments of \$2,000 each | 18,000 00 | | |
| Do | For pay of an additional farmer, five years. |do | Four instalments of \$800 each..... | 3,200 00 | | |
| Qui-nai-elt and Quillet-ute Indians. | For \$25,000 to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 46. | Nineteen instalments, in graduated payments, to be provided for, amounting to. | 22,500 00 | | |
| Do | For the support of an agricultural and industrial school and for the employment of suitable instructors, twenty years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 47. | Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at. | 47,500 00 | | |
| Do | For the support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and tools, twenty years. |do | Nineteen instalments of \$500 each required. | 9,500 00 | | |
| Do | For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years. |do | Nineteen instalments, estimated at... | 87,400 00 | | |
| S'Kiallams..... | For \$60,000, under the direction of the President. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 8. | Nineteen instalments, graduated payments. | 54,000 00 | | |
| Do | For support of an agricultural and industrial school and for teachers, twenty years. | Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sess. 36th Congress, page 9. | Nineteen instalments, estimated at... | 47,500 00 | | |
| Do | For employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years. |do |do | 87,400 00 | | |
| | | | 57,670 00 | 12,659,892 40½ | \$333,154 39 | \$7,263 087 86 |

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1860.

No. 15.

Stocks held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Chickasaw national fund.

| Description of stock. | Amount. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------|---|
| Six per cent. bonds of State of Arkansas, due 1868. | \$90,000 00 | No interest paid by Arkansas since Jan. 1, 1842. |
| Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1857. | 141,000 00 | Interest only paid by three per cent. fund to 1851. |
| Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1856. | 61,000 00 | Interest regularly paid. |
| Six per cent. bonds of State of Illinois, due 1860. | 17,000 00 | Interest paid by applying three per cent. fund. |
| Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1870. | 6,140 57 | Interest regularly paid. |
| Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1890. | 8,350 17 | Do. |
| Six per cent. bonds of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Co., due 1881. | 512,000 00 | Do. |
| Six per cent. bonds of Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., due 1876. | 100,000 00 | Do. |
| Six per cent. stock of State of Tennessee, due 1890. | 104,000 00 | Do. |
| Five and one-quarter per cent. bonds of State of Tennessee, due 1861. | 66,666 66 | Do. |
| United States six per cent. loan of 1842, due 1862. | 104,039 77 | Do. |
| United States six per cent. loan of 1847, due 1867. | 135,250 00 | Do. |
| United States six per cent. loan of 1848, due 1868. | 37,491 80 | Do. |
| | 1,382,947 97 | |

SMITHSONIAN FUND.

Statement of stocks now held by the Secretary of the Treasury which were purchased for the Smithsonian fund, and held as security for moneys paid to the Smithsonian Institution; showing also the amount of interest due on said stocks up to November 30, 1860, together with the amount in the treasury at the credit of the fund.

| Description of stock. | Amount. | Interest due up to November 30, 1860. | In the treasury at the credit of the Smithsonian fund. | Aggregate on all accounts. |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| State of Arkansas..... | \$538,000 00 | \$478,490 28 | ----- | ----- |
| State of Illinois..... | 56,000 00 | 1,400 00 | ----- | ----- |
| State of Ohio..... | 18,000 00 | 450 00 | ----- | ----- |
| United States..... | 81,461 64 | 2,036 54 | ----- | ----- |
| | 693,461 64 | 482,376 82 | \$226,035 53 | \$1,401,873 99 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1860.

No. 16.

Balances of appropriations of trust or special funds on the books of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Smithsonian Institution | \$155,429 87 |
| Claims on Spain, (old) | 2,427 31 |
| Claims on France, (old) | 11,731 02 |
| Awards under first article of treaty of Ghent | 4,112 89 |
| Awards under the convention with Denmark | 2,453 53 |
| Do.....do.....the Two Sicilies..... | 166 67 |
| Do.....do.....the Queen of Spain..... | ..... |
| Do.....do.....the King of the French..... | 4,945 94 |
| Do.....do.....Peru..... | 2,038 79 |
| Do.....do.....the Mexican republic..... | 2,250 47 |
| Do.....do.....Brazil..... | 15,672 95 |
| Unclaimed merchandise..... | 81,364 35 |
| Carrying into effect a treaty with the Chickasaws, of October 20, 1832, per act of April 30, 1836..... | 130,959 98 |
| Chickasaw orphans, under article 8 of treaty of July 1, 1834 | 2,702 14 |
| Incompetent Indians, under article 4 of Chickasaw treaty | 4,053 56 |
| Cherokee schools | 4,529 85 |
| Kansas schools | 20,856 59 |
| Choctaw education..... | 2,657 75 |
| Navy hospital fund | 113,031 57 |
| Navy pension fund | 9,679 47 |
| Privateer pension fund..... | 859 93 |
| Prize fund—a fund arising from captures paid into the treasury under act of March 3, 1849, but which is payable to captors | 25,822 77 |
| Chippewas of Swan Creek | 1,193 76 |
| Cherokee treaty of 1835-'36 | 220 08 |
| Chippewas and Ottawas | 8,663 26 |
| Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, (mills)..... | 24,429 35 |
| Choctaw orphan reservation ..... | ..... |
| Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws | 14,120 86 |
| Creek orphans..... | 28,163 37 |
| Delawares | 9,487 36 |
| Menomonees | 20,445 14 |
| Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork ..... | ..... |
| Osages, (education)..... | 9,855 90 |
| Ottawas of Roche de Boeuf | 47 13 |
| Senecas of New York | 46 96 |
| Shawnees | 1,459 07 |
| Stockbridges and Munsees | 468 36 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 716,348 00 |

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 28, 1860.*

No. 17.

Gold and silver coinage at the mint of the United States in the several years from its establishment, in 1792, and including the coinage of the branch mints and the assay office, (New York,) from their organization to June 30, 1860.

| Years. | Gold. | Silver. | Aggregate. |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1793 to 1795..... | \$71,485 00 | \$370,683 80 | \$444,168 80 |
| 1796..... | 102,727 50 | 79,077 50 | 181,805 00 |
| 1797..... | 103,422 50 | 12,591 45 | 116,013 95 |
| 1798..... | 205,610 00 | 330,291 00 | 535,901 00 |
| 1799..... | 213,285 00 | 423,515 00 | 636,800 00 |
| 1800..... | 317,760 00 | 224,296 00 | 542,056 00 |
| 1801..... | 422,570 00 | 74,758 00 | 497,328 00 |
| 1802..... | 423,310 00 | 58,343 00 | 481,653 00 |
| 1803..... | 258,377 50 | 87,118 00 | 345,495 50 |
| 1804..... | 258,642 50 | 100,340 50 | 358,983 00 |
| 1805..... | 170,367 50 | 149,388 50 | 319,756 00 |
| 1806..... | 324,505 00 | 471,319 00 | 795,824 00 |
| 1807..... | 437,495 00 | 597,448 75 | 1,034,943 75 |
| 1808..... | 284,665 00 | 684,300 00 | 968,965 00 |
| 1809..... | 169,375 00 | 707,376 00 | 876,751 00 |
| 1810..... | 501,435 00 | 638,773 50 | 1,140,208 50 |
| 1811..... | 497,905 00 | 608,340 90 | 1,106,245 00 |
| 1812..... | 290,435 00 | 814,029 50 | 1,104,464 50 |
| 1813..... | 477,140 00 | 620,951 50 | 1,098,091 50 |
| 1814..... | 77,270 00 | 561,687 50 | 638,957 50 |
| 1815..... | 3,175 00 | 17,308 00 | 20,483 00 |
| 1816..... | ----- | 28,575 75 | 28,575 75 |
| 1817..... | ----- | 607,783 50 | 607,783 50 |
| 1818..... | 242,940 00 | 1,070,454 50 | 1,313,394 50 |
| 1819..... | 258,615 00 | 1,140,000 00 | 1,398,615 00 |
| 1820..... | 1,319,030 00 | 501,680 70 | 1,820,710 70 |
| 1821..... | 189,325 00 | 825,762 45 | 1,015,087 45 |
| 1822..... | 88,980 00 | 805,806 50 | 894,786 50 |
| 1823..... | 72,425 00 | 895,550 00 | 967,975 00 |
| 1824..... | 93,200 00 | 1,752,477 00 | 1,845,677 00 |
| 1825..... | 156,385 00 | 1,564,583 00 | 1,720,968 00 |
| 1826..... | 92,245 00 | 2,002,090 00 | 2,094,335 00 |
| 1827..... | 131,565 00 | 2,869,200 00 | 3,000,765 00 |
| 1828..... | 140,145 00 | 1,575,600 00 | 1,715,745 00 |
| 1829..... | 295,717 50 | 1,994,578 00 | 2,290,295 50 |
| 1830..... | 643,105 00 | 2,495,400 00 | 3,138,505 00 |
| 1831..... | 714,270 00 | 3,175,600 00 | 3,889,870 00 |
| 1832..... | 798,435 00 | 2,579,000 00 | 3,377,435 00 |
| 1833..... | 978,550 00 | 2,759,000 00 | 3,737,550 00 |
| 1834..... | 3,954,270 00 | 3,415,002 00 | 7,369,272 00 |
| 1835..... | 2,186,175 00 | 3,443,003 00 | 5,629,178 00 |
| 1836..... | 4,135,700 00 | 3,606,100 00 | 7,741,800 00 |
| 1837..... | 1,148,305 00 | 2,096,010 00 | 3,244,315 00 |
| 1838..... | 1,809,595 00 | 2,315,250 00 | 4,124,845 00 |
| 1839..... | 1,375,760 00 | 2,098,636 00 | 3,474,396 00 |
| 1840..... | 1,690,802 00 | 1,712,178 00 | 3,402,980 00 |
| 1841..... | 1,102,097 50 | 1,115,875 00 | 2,217,972 50 |
| 1842..... | 1,833,170 50 | 2,325,750 00 | 4,158,920 50 |
| 1843..... | 8,302,787 50 | 3,722,250 00 | 12,025,037 50 |
| 1844..... | 5,428,230 00 | 2,235,550 00 | 7,663,780 00 |
| 1845..... | 3,756,447 50 | 1,873,200 00 | 5,629,647 50 |

No. 17—Continued.

| Years. | Gold. | Silver. | Aggregate. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1846..... | \$4,034,177 50 | \$2,558,580 00 | \$6,592,757 50 |
| 1847..... | 20,221,385 00 | 2,374,450 00 | 22,595,835 00 |
| 1848..... | 3,775,512 50 | 2,040,050 00 | 5,815,562 50 |
| 1849..... | 9,007,761 50 | 2,114,950 00 | 11,122,711 50 |
| 1850..... | 31,981,738 50 | 1,866,100 00 | 33,847,838 50 |
| 1851..... | 62,614,492 50 | 774,397 00 | 63,388,889 50 |
| 1852..... | 56,846,187 50 | 999,410 00 | 57,845,597 50 |
| 1853..... | 55,213,906 94 | 9,077,571 00 | 64,291,477 94 |
| 1854..... | 52,094,595 47 | 8,619,270 00 | 60,713,865 47 |
| 1855, (to September 30)..... | 41,166,557 93 | 2,893,745 00 | 44,060,302 93 |
| 1856, (to September 30)..... | 58,936,893 41 | 5,347,070 49 | 64,283,963 90 |
| 1857, (to September 30)..... | 48,437,964 31 | 3,375,608 01 | 51,813,572 32 |
| 1858, (to September 30)..... | 51,841,433 91 | 9,028,531 44 | 60,869,965 35 |
| 1859, (to June 30)..... | 19,777,418 70 | 4,699,223 95 | 24,476,642 65 |
| 1860, (to June 30)..... | 23,447,283 35 | 3,250,636 26 | 26,697,919 61 |
| Total..... | 587,946,539 02 | 125,253,475 05 | 713,200,014 07 |

No. 18.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and exportation over importation during the same years.

| Year ending— | Coin and bullion. | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|---|
| | Imported. | Exported. | Excess of importation over exportation. | Excess of exportation over importation. |
| September 30.....1821 | \$8,064,890 | \$10,477,969 | ----- | \$2,413,079 |
| 1822 | 3,369,846 | 10,810,180 | ----- | 7,440,334 |
| 1823 | 5,097,896 | 6,372,987 | ----- | 1,275,091 |
| 1824 | 8,379,835 | 7,014,552 | \$1,365,283 | ----- |
| 1825 | 6,150,765 | 8,787,659 | ----- | 2,636,894 |
| 1826 | 6,880,966 | 4,704,533 | 2,176,433 | ----- |
| 1827 | 8,151,130 | 8,014,880 | 136,250 | ----- |
| 1828 | 7,489,741 | 8,243,476 | ----- | 753,735 |
| 1829 | 7,403,612 | 4,924,020 | 2,479,592 | ----- |
| 1830 | 8,155,964 | 2,178,773 | 5,977,191 | ----- |
| 1831 | 7,305,945 | 9,014,931 | ----- | 1,708,986 |
| 1832 | 5,907,504 | 5,656,340 | 251,164 | ----- |
| 1833 | 7,070,368 | 2,611,701 | 4,458,667 | ----- |
| 1834 | 17,911,632 | 2,076,758 | 15,834,874 | ----- |
| 1835 | 13,131,447 | 6,477,775 | 6,653,662 | ----- |
| 1836 | 13,400,881 | 4,324,336 | 9,076,545 | ----- |
| 1837 | 10,616,414 | 5,976,249 | 4,540,165 | ----- |
| 1838 | 17,747,116 | 3,508,046 | 14,239,070 | ----- |
| 1839 | 5,595,176 | 8,776,743 | ----- | 3,181,567 |
| 1840 | 8,882,813 | 8,417,014 | 465,799 | ----- |
| 1841 | 4,988,633 | 10,034,332 | ----- | 5,045,699 |
| 1842 | 4,087,016 | 4,813,539 | ----- | 726,523 |
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 22,390,559 | 1,520,791 | 20,869,768 | ----- |
| Year ending June 30, 1844 | 5,830,429 | 5,454,214 | 376,215 | ----- |
| 1845 | 4,070,242 | 8,606,495 | ----- | 4,536,253 |
| 1846 | 3,777,732 | 3,905,268 | ----- | 127,536 |
| 1847 | 24,121,289 | 1,907,024 | 22,214,265 | ----- |
| 1848 | 6,360,224 | 15,841,616 | ----- | 9,481,392 |
| 1849 | 6,651,240 | 5,404,648 | 1,246,592 | ----- |
| 1850 | 4,628,792 | 7,522,994 | ----- | 2,894,202 |
| 1851 | 5,453,592 | 29,472,752 | ----- | 24,019,160 |
| 1852 | 5,505,044 | 42,674,135 | ----- | 37,169,091 |
| 1853 | 4,201,382 | 27,486,875 | ----- | 23,285,493 |
| 1854 | 6,958,184 | 41,436,456 | ----- | 34,478,272 |
| 1855 | 3,659,812 | 56,247,343 | ----- | 52,587,531 |
| 1856 | 4,207,632 | 45,745,485 | ----- | 41,537,853 |
| 1857 | 12,461,799 | 69,136,922 | ----- | 56,675,123 |
| 1858 | 19,274,496 | 52,633,147 | ----- | 33,358,651 |
| 1859 | 6,369,703 | 63,887,411 | ----- | 57,517,708 |
| 1860 | 8,550,135 | 66,546,239 | ----- | 57,996,104 |
| Total..... | 340,161,876 | 688,646,608 | 112,361,545 | 460,846,277 |

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 19.

Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the government to the 30th of June, 1860.

| Years ending— | Exports. | | | Imports—total. |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Domestic produce. | Foreign merchandise. | Total. | |
| September 30, 1790 | \$19,666,000 | \$539,156 | \$20,205,156 | \$23,000,000 |
| 1791 | 18,500,000 | 512,041 | 19,012,041 | 29,200,000 |
| 1792 | 19,000,000 | 1,753,098 | 20,753,098 | 31,500,000 |
| 1793 | 24,000,000 | 2,109,572 | 26,109,572 | 31,100,000 |
| 1794 | 26,500,000 | 6,526,233 | 33,026,233 | 34,600,000 |
| 1795 | 39,500,000 | 8,489,472 | 47,989,472 | 69,756,268 |
| 1796 | 40,764,097 | 26,300,000 | 67,064,097 | 81,436,164 |
| 1797 | 29,850,206 | 27,000,000 | 56,850,206 | 75,379,406 |
| 1798 | 28,527,097 | 33,000,000 | 61,527,097 | 68,551,700 |
| 1799 | 33,142,522 | 45,523,000 | 78,665,522 | 79,069,148 |
| 1800 | 31,840,903 | 39,130,877 | 70,971,780 | 91,252,768 |
| 1801 | 47,473,204 | 46,642,721 | 94,115,925 | 111,363,511 |
| 1802 | 36,708,189 | 35,774,971 | 72,483,160 | 76,333,333 |
| 1803 | 42,205,961 | 13,594,072 | 55,800,033 | 64,666,666 |
| 1804 | 41,467,477 | 36,231,597 | 77,699,074 | 85,000,000 |
| 1805 | 42,387,002 | 53,179,019 | 95,566,021 | 120,600,000 |
| 1806 | 41,253,727 | 60,283,236 | 101,536,963 | 129,410,000 |
| 1807 | 48,699,592 | 59,643,558 | 108,343,150 | 138,500,000 |
| 1808 | 9,433,546 | 12,997,414 | 22,430,960 | 56,990,000 |
| 1809 | 31,405,702 | 20,797,531 | 52,203,233 | 59,400,000 |
| 1810 | 42,366,675 | 24,391,295 | 66,657,970 | 85,400,000 |
| 1811 | 45,294,043 | 16,022,790 | 61,316,833 | 53,400,000 |
| 1812 | 30,032,169 | 8,495,127 | 38,527,236 | 77,030,000 |
| 1813 | 25,008,132 | 2,847,865 | 27,855,997 | 22,005,000 |
| 1814 | 6,782,272 | 145,169 | 6,927,441 | 12,965,000 |
| 1815 | 45,974,403 | 6,583,350 | 52,557,753 | 113,041,274 |
| 1816 | 64,781,896 | 17,138,156 | 81,920,452 | 147,103,000 |
| 1817 | 68,313,500 | 19,358,069 | 87,671,560 | 99,250,000 |
| 1818 | 73,854,437 | 19,426,696 | 93,281,133 | 121,750,000 |
| 1819 | 50,976,838 | 19,165,683 | 70,142,521 | 87,125,000 |
| 1820 | 51,683,640 | 18,008,029 | 69,691,669 | 74,450,000 |
| 1821 | 43,671,894 | 21,302,488 | 64,974,382 | 62,585,724 |
| 1822 | 49,874,079 | 22,286,202 | 72,160,281 | 83,241,541 |
| 1823 | 47,455,408 | 27,543,622 | 74,699,030 | 77,579,267 |
| 1824 | 50,649,500 | 25,337,157 | 75,986,657 | 80,549,007 |
| 1825 | 66,944,745 | 32,590,643 | 99,535,388 | 96,340,075 |
| 1826 | 53,055,710 | 24,539,612 | 77,595,322 | 84,974,477 |
| 1827 | 58,921,691 | 23,403,136 | 82,324,727 | 79,484,068 |
| 1828 | 50,669,669 | 21,595,017 | 72,264,686 | 88,509,824 |
| 1829 | 55,700,193 | 16,658,478 | 72,358,671 | 74,492,527 |
| 1830 | 59,462,029 | 14,387,479 | 73,849,508 | 70,876,920 |
| 1831 | 61,277,057 | 20,035,526 | 81,310,583 | 103,191,124 |
| 1832 | 63,137,470 | 24,039,472 | 87,176,943 | 101,029,266 |
| 1833 | 70,317,698 | 19,822,735 | 90,140,443 | 108,118,311 |
| 1834 | 81,024,162 | 23,312,811 | 104,336,973 | 126,521,332 |
| 1835 | 101,189,082 | 20,504,495 | 121,693,577 | 149,895,742 |
| 1836 | 106,916,680 | 21,746,360 | 128,663,040 | 189,980,035 |
| 1837 | 95,564,414 | 21,854,962 | 117,419,376 | 140,939,217 |
| 1838 | 96,033,821 | 12,452,795 | 108,486,616 | 113,717,404 |
| 1839 | 103,533,891 | 17,494,525 | 121,028,416 | 162,092,132 |

No. 19.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Years ending— | Exports. | | | Imports—total. |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Domestic produce. | Foreign merchandise. | Total. | |
| September 30 ...1840 | \$113,895,634 | \$18,190,312 | \$132,085,936 | \$107,141,519 |
| 1841 | 106,382,722 | 15,469,081 | 121,851,803 | 127,946,177 |
| 1843 | 92,969,996 | 11,721,538 | 104,691,534 | 100,162,087 |
| November 9 to | | | | |
| June 30 .....1843 | 77,793,783 | 6,552,697 | 84,346,480 | 64,753,799 |
| 1844 | 99,715,179 | 11,484,867 | 111,200,046 | 108,435,035 |
| 1845 | 99,299,776 | 15,346,830 | 114,646,606 | 117,254,564 |
| 1846 | 102,141,893 | 11,346,623 | 113,488,516 | 121,691,797 |
| 1847 | 150,637,464 | 8,011,158 | 158,648,622 | 146,545,638 |
| 1848 | 132,904,121 | 21,128,010 | 154,032,131 | 154,998,928 |
| 1849 | 132,666,955 | 13,088,865 | 145,755,820 | 147,851,439 |
| 1850 | 136,946,912 | 14,951,808 | 151,898,720 | 178,138,318 |
| 1851 | 196,689,718 | 21,698,293 | 218,388,011 | 216,224,932 |
| 1852 | 192,368,984 | 17,289,382 | 209,658,366 | 212,945,442 |
| 1853 | 213,417,697 | 17,558,460 | 230,976,157 | 167,978,647 |
| 1854 | 253,390,870 | 24,850,194 | 278,241,064 | 304,562,381 |
| 1855 | 246,708,553 | 28,448,293 | 275,156,846 | 261,468,520 |
| 1856 | 310,586,330 | 16,378,578 | 326,964,908 | 314,639,942 |
| 1857 | 338,985,065 | 23,975,617 | 362,960,682 | 360,890,141 |
| 1858 | 293,758,279 | 30,886,142 | 324,644,421 | 282,613,150 |
| 1859 | 335,894,385 | 20,895,077 | 356,789,462 | 338,765,130 |
| 1860 | 373,189,274 | 26,933,022 | 400,122,296 | 362,163,941 |
| Total..... | 6,472,835,953 | 1,468,720,560 | 7,941,556,513 | 8,641,976,758 |

NOTE.—Prior to 1821 the treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1821 to 1859, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1860.

No. 20.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage of the United States, annually, from 1789 to 1860, inclusive; also the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.

| Years ending— | Registered sail tonnage. | Registered steam ton- nage. | Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage. | Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage. | Total ton- nage. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| | Tons. | | | | |
| December 31, 1789.. | 123, 893 | ----- | 77, 669 | ----- | 201, 562 |
| 1790.. | 346, 254 | ----- | 132, 123 | ----- | 274, 377 |
| 1791.. | 362, 110 | ----- | 139, 036 | ----- | 502, 146 |
| 1792.. | 411, 438 | ----- | 153, 019 | ----- | 564, 457 |
| 1793.. | 367, 734 | ----- | 153, 030 | ----- | 520, 764 |
| 1794.. | 438, 863 | ----- | 189, 755 | ----- | 628, 618 |
| 1795.. | 529, 471 | ----- | 218, 494 | ----- | 747, 965 |
| 1796.. | 576, 733 | ----- | 255, 166 | ----- | 831, 899 |
| 1797.. | 597, 777 | ----- | 279, 136 | ----- | 876, 913 |
| 1798.. | 603, 376 | ----- | 294, 952 | ----- | 898, 328 |
| 1799.. | 662, 197 | ----- | 277, 212 | ----- | 939, 409 |
| 1800.. | 559, 921 | ----- | 302, 571 | ----- | 972, 492 |
| 1801.. | 632, 907 | ----- | 314, 670 | ----- | 947, 577 |
| 1802.. | 560, 380 | ----- | 331, 724 | ----- | 892, 104 |
| 1803.. | 597, 157 | ----- | 352, 015 | ----- | 949, 172 |
| 1804.. | 672, 530 | ----- | 369, 874 | ----- | 1, 042, 404 |
| 1805.. | 749, 341 | ----- | 391, 027 | ----- | 1, 140, 368 |
| 1806.. | 808, 265 | ----- | 400, 451 | ----- | 1, 208, 716 |
| 1807.. | 848, 307 | ----- | 420, 241 | ----- | 1, 268, 548 |
| 1808.. | 769, 054 | ----- | 473, 542 | ----- | 1, 242, 596 |
| 1809.. | 910, 059 | ----- | 440, 222 | ----- | 1, 350, 281 |
| 1810.. | 984, 269 | ----- | 440, 515 | ----- | 1, 424, 784 |
| 1811.. | 768, 852 | ----- | 463, 650 | ----- | 1, 232, 502 |
| 1812.. | 760, 624 | ----- | 509, 373 | ----- | 1, 269, 997 |
| 1813.. | 674, 853 | ----- | 491, 776 | ----- | 1, 166, 629 |
| 1814.. | 674, 633 | ----- | 484, 577 | ----- | 1, 159, 210 |
| 1815.. | 854, 295 | ----- | 513, 833 | ----- | 1, 368, 128 |
| 1816.. | 800, 760 | ----- | 571, 459 | ----- | 1, 372, 219 |
| 1817.. | 800, 725 | ----- | 590, 187 | ----- | 1, 399, 912 |
| 1819.. | 606, 089 | ----- | 619, 096 | ----- | 1, 225, 185 |
| 1819.. | 612, 930 | ----- | 647, 821 | ----- | 1, 260, 751 |
| 1820.. | 619, 048 | ----- | 661, 119 | ----- | 1, 280, 167 |
| 1821.. | 619, 896 | ----- | 679, 062 | ----- | 1, 298, 958 |
| 1822.. | 628, 150 | ----- | 696, 549 | ----- | 1, 324, 699 |
| 1823.. | 639, 921 | ----- | 671, 766 | 24, 879 | 1, 336, 566 |
| 1824.. | 669, 973 | ----- | 697, 580 | 21, 610 | 1, 389, 163 |
| 1825.. | 700, 788 | ----- | 699, 263 | 23, 061 | 1, 423, 112 |
| 1826.. | 737, 978 | ----- | 762, 154 | 34, 059 | 1, 534, 191 |
| 1827.. | 747, 170 | ----- | 833, 240 | 40, 198 | 1, 620, 608 |
| 1828.. | 812, 619 | ----- | 889, 355 | 39, 418 | 1, 741, 392 |
| 1829.. | 650, 143 | ----- | 556, 618 | 54, 037 | 1, 260, 798 |
| 1830.. | 575, 056 | 1, 419 | 552, 248 | 63, 053 | 1, 191, 776 |
| 1831.. | 619, 575 | 877 | 613, 827 | 33, 568 | 1, 267, 847 |
| 1832.. | 686, 809 | 181 | 661, 827 | 90, 633 | 1, 439, 450 |
| 1833.. | 749, 482 | 545 | 754, 819 | 101, 305 | 1, 606, 151 |
| 1834.. | 857, 098 | 340 | 778, 995 | 122, 474 | 1, 758, 907 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Years ending— | Registered sail tonnage. | Registered steam ton- nage. | Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage. | Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage. | Total ton- nage. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| | Tons. | | | | |
| September 30, 1835.. | 885,481 | 340 | 816,645 | 122,474 | 1,824,940 |
| 1836.. | 897,321 | 454 | 839,226 | 145,102 | 1,822,103 |
| 1837.. | 809,343 | 1,104 | 932,576 | 153,661 | 1,896,684 |
| 1838.. | 819,801 | 2,791 | 982,416 | 190,632 | 1,995,640 |
| 1839.. | 829,096 | 5,149 | 1,062,445 | 199,789 | 2,096,479 |
| 1840.. | 895,610 | 4,155 | 1,082,815 | 198,184 | 2,180,764 |
| 1841.. | 945,057 | 746 | 1,010,599 | 174,342 | 2,130,744 |
| 1842.. | 970,658 | 4,701 | 892,072 | 224,960 | 2,092,391 |
| June 30, 1843.. | 1,003,932 | 5,373 | 917,804 | 231,494 | 2,158,603 |
| 1844.. | 1,061,856 | 6,909 | 946,060 | 265,270 | 2,280,095 |
| 1845.. | 1,088,680 | 6,492 | 1,002,303 | 319,527 | 2,417,002 |
| 1846.. | 1,123,999 | 6,287 | 1,090,192 | 341,606 | 2,562,084 |
| 1847.. | 1,235,682 | 5,631 | 1,198,523 | 399,210 | 2,839,046 |
| 1848.. | 1,344,819 | 16,068 | 1,381,332 | 411,823 | 3,154,042 |
| 1849.. | 1,418,072 | 20,870 | 1,453,459 | 441,525 | 3,334,016 |
| 1850.. | 1,540,769 | 44,429 | 1,468,738 | 481,005 | 3,535,454 |
| 1851.. | 1,663,917 | 62,390 | 1,524,915 | 521,217 | 3,772,439 |
| 1852.. | 1,819,744 | 79,704 | 1,675,456 | 563,536 | 4,138,440 |
| 1853.. | 2,013,154 | 90,520 | 1,789,238 | 514,098 | 4,407,010 |
| 1854.. | 2,238,783 | 95,036 | 1,887,512 | 581,571 | 4,802,902 |
| 1855.. | 2,440,091 | 115,045 | 2,021,625 | 655,240 | 5,212,001 |
| 1856.. | 2,401,687 | 89,715 | 1,796,888 | 583,362 | 4,871,652 |
| 1857.. | 2,377,094 | 86,873 | 1,857,964 | 618,911 | 4,940,842 |
| 1858.. | 2,499,742 | 78,027 | 2,550,067 | 651,363 | 5,049,808 |
| 1859.. | 2,414,654 | 92,748 | 1,961,631 | 676,005 | 5,145,038 |
| 1860.. | 2,448,941 | 97,296 | 2,036,990 | 770,641 | 5,353,868 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1860.*F. BIGGER, *Register.*

No. 21.

Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1860, under the several heads of customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes; also the expenditures during the same period, and the particular tariff, and the price of lands, under which the revenue from those sources was collected.

| Years. | From customs. | Date of tariff. | From public lands. | Price per acre. | From miscellaneous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes. | That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & treasury notes. | Total receipts. | Total expenditures. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791. | \$4,399,473 09 | July 4; 1789, general; Aug. 10, 1790, general; Mar. 3, 1791, general. | ----- | \$1, by act of May 20, 1785. | \$5,810,552 66 | \$5,791,112 56 | \$10,210,025 75 | \$7,207,539 02 |
| 1792 | 3,443,070 85 | May 2, general.. | ----- | ----- | 5,297,695 92 | 5,070,806 46 | 8,740,766 77 | 9,141,569 67 |
| 1793 | 4,255,306 56 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1,465,317 72 | 1,067,701 14 | 5,720,624 28 | 7,529,575 55 |
| 1794 | 4,801,065 28 | June 5, special; June 7, gen'l. | ----- | ----- | 5,240,036 37 | 4,609,196 78 | 10,041,101 65 | 9,302,124 74 |
| 1795 | 5,588,461 26 | Jan. 29, general. | ----- | ----- | 3,831,341 53 | 3,305,268 20 | 9,419,802 79 | 10,435,069 65 |
| 1796 | 6,567,987 94 | ----- | \$4,836 13 | \$2, by act of May 18, 1796. | 2,167,505 56 | 362,800 00 | 8,740,329 65 | 8,367,776 84 |
| 1797 | 7,549,649 65 | Mar. 3, general.. July 8, special. | 83,540 60 | ----- | 1,125,726 15 | 70,135 41 | 8,758,916 40 | 8,626,012 78 |
| 1798 | 7,106,061 93 | ----- | 11,963 11 | ----- | 1,091,045 03 | 308,574 27 | 8,209,070 07 | 8,613,517 68 |
| 1799 | 6,610,449 31 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6,011,010 53 | 5,074,646 53 | 12,621,459 84 | 11,077,043 50 |
| 1800 | 9,080,932 73 | May 13, special. | 443 75 | ----- | 3,369,807 66 | 1,602,435 04 | 12,451,184 14 | 11,989,739 92 |
| 1801 | 10,750,778 93 | ----- | 167,726 06 | ----- | 2,026,950 96 | 10,125 00 | 12,945,455 95 | 12,273,376 94 |
| 1802 | 12,438,235 74 | ----- | 188,628 02 | ----- | 2,374,527 55 | 5,597 36 | 15,001,391 31 | 13,276,084 67 |
| 1803 | 10,479,417 61 | ----- | 165,675 69 | ----- | 419,004 33 | ----- | 11,064,097 63 | 11,258,983 67 |
| 1804 | 11,098,565 33 | Mar. 26, special; Mar. 27, special. | 487,526 79 | ----- | 249,747 90 | 9,532 64 | 11,835,840 02 | 12,624,646 36 |
| 1805 | 12,936,487 04 | ----- | 540,193 80 | ----- | 212,827 30 | 128,814 94 | 13,689,508 14 | \$13,727,124 41 |
| 1806 | 14,667,698 17 | ----- | 765,245 73 | ----- | 175,884 88 | 48,897 71 | 15,608,828 78 | 15,070,093 97 |

No. 21.—STATEMENT—Continued

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| Years. | From customs. | Date of tariff. | From public lands. | Price per acre. | From miscellaneous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes. | That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & treasury notes. | Total receipts. | Total expenditures. |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1807 | \$15,845,521 61 | ----- | \$466,163 27 | ----- | \$86,334 38 | ----- | \$16,398,019 26 | \$11,292,292 99 |
| 1808 | 16,363,550 58 | ----- | 647,939 06 | ----- | 51,054 45 | \$1,882 16 | 17,062,544 09 | 16,764,584 20 |
| 1809 | 7,296,020 58 | ----- | 442,252 33 | ----- | 35,200 21 | ----- | 7,773,473 12 | 13,867,226 30 |
| 1810 | 8,583,309 31 | ----- | 696,548 82 | ----- | 2,864,348 40 | 2,759,992 25 | 12,144,206 53 | 13,319,986 74 |
| 1811 | 13,313,222 73 | ----- | 1,040,237 53 | ----- | 78,377 88 | 8,309 05 | 14,431,838 14 | 13,601,808 91 |
| 1812 | 8,958,777 53 | July 1, special | 710,427 78 | ----- | 12,969,827 45 | 12,837,900 00 | 22,639,032 76 | 22,279,121 15 |
| 1813 | 13,224,623 25 | July 29, special | 835,655 14 | ----- | 26,464,566 56 | 26,184,435 00 | 40,524,844 95 | 39,190,520 36 |
| 1814 | 5,998,772 08 | ----- | 1,135,971 09 | ----- | 27,424,793 78 | 23,377,911 79 | 34,559,536 95 | 38,028,230 32 |
| 1815 | 7,282,942 22 | ----- | 1,287,959 28 | ----- | 42,390,336 10 | 35,264,320 78 | 50,961,237 60 | 39,582,493 35 |
| 1816 | 36,306,874 88 | Feb. 5, special; April 27, gen'l. | 1,717,985 03 | ----- | 19,146,561 91 | 9,494,436 16 | 57,171,421 82 | 48,244,495 51 |
| 1817 | 26,283,348 49 | ----- | 1,991,226 06 | ----- | 5,559,017 78 | 734,542 59 | 33,833,592 33 | 40,877,646 04 |
| 1818 | 17,176,385 00 | April 20, special | 2,606,564 77 | ----- | 1,810,986 89 | 8,765 62 | 21,593,936 66 | 35,104,875 40 |
| 1819 | 20,283,608 76 | Mar. 3, special | 3,274,422 78 | ----- | 1,047,633 83 | 2,291 00 | 24,605,665 37 | 24,004,199 73 |
| 1820 | 15,005,612 15 | ----- | 1,635,871 61 | ----- | 4,240,009 92 | 3,040,824 13 | 20,881,493 68 | 21,763,024 85 |
| 1821 | 13,004,447 15 | ----- | 1,212,966 46 | ----- | 5,356,290 11 | 5,000,324 00 | 19,573,703 72 | 19,090,572 69 |
| 1822 | 17,589,761 94 | ----- | 1,803,581 54 | ----- | 839,084 46 | ----- | 20,232,427 94 | 17,676,592 63 |
| 1823 | 19,088,433 44 | ----- | 916,523 10 | ----- | 535,709 72 | ----- | 20,540,666 26 | 15,314,171 00 |
| 1824 | 17,878,325 71 | May 22, general | 984,418 15 | ----- | 5,518,468 93 | 5,000,000 00 | 24,381,212 79 | 31,898,538 47 |
| 1825 | 20,098,713 45 | ----- | 1,216,090 56 | ----- | 5,526,054 01 | 5,000,000 00 | 26,840,858 02 | 23,585,804 72 |
| 1826 | 23,341,331 77 | ----- | 1,393,785 09 | ----- | 525,317 35 | ----- | 25,260,434 21 | 24,103,398 46 |
| 1827 | 19,712,283 29 | ----- | 1,495,845 26 | ----- | 1,758,235 41 | ----- | 22,966,363 96 | 22,656,764 04 |
| 1828 | 23,205,523 64 | May 19, general; May 24, special. | 1,018,308 75 | ----- | 539,796 84 | ----- | 24,763,629 28 | 25,459,479 52 |
| 1829 | 22,681,965 91 | ----- | 1,517,175 13 | ----- | 628,486 34 | ----- | 24,827,627 38 | 25,044,358 40 |
| 1830 | 21,922,391 39 | May 20, special; May 29, special. | 2,329,356 14 | ----- | 592,368 98 | ----- | 24,844,116 51 | 24,585,281 55 |
| 1831 | 24,224,441 77 | ----- | 3,210,815 48 | ----- | 1,091,563 57 | ----- | 28,526,820 82 | 30,038,446 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|------------------|---|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1832 | 28,465,237 24 | July 13, special ; July 14, gen'l. | 2,623,381 03 | ----- | 776,942 89 | ----- | 31,865,561 16 | 34,356,698 06 |
| | 1833 | 29,032,508 91 | Mar. 2, sp'l; Mar. 2, compromise. | 3,967,682 55 | ----- | 948,234 79 | ----- | 33,948,426 25 | 24,257,298 49 |
| To Dec 31, | 1834 | 16,214,957 15 | ----- | 4,857,600 69 | ----- | 719,377 71 | ----- | 21,791,935 55 | 24,601,982 44 |
| | 1835 | 19,391,310 59 | ----- | 14,757,600 75 | ----- | 1,281,175 76 | ----- | 35,430,087 10 | 17,573,141 56 |
| | 1836 | 23,409,940 53 | ----- | 24,877,179 86 | ----- | 2,539,675 69 | ----- | 50,826,796 08 | 30,868,164 04 |
| | 1837 | 11,169,290 39 | ----- | 6,776,236 52 | ----- | 9,938,326 93 | 2,992,989 15 | 27,883,853 84 | 37,265,037 15 |
| | 1838 | 16,158,800 36 | ----- | 3,081,939 47 | ----- | 19,778,642 77 | 12,716,820 86 | 39,019,382 60 | 39,455,438 35 |
| | 1839 | 23,137,924 81 | ----- | 7,076,447 35 | ----- | 5,125,653 66 | 3,857,276 21 | 33,881,242 89 | 37,614,936 15 |
| | 1840 | 13,499,502 17 | ----- | 3,292,285 58 | ----- | 8,240,405 84 | 5,589,547 51 | 25,032,193 59 | 28,226,533 81 |
| | 1841 | 14,487,216 74 | Sept. 11, gen'l | 1,365,627 42 | ----- | 14,666,633 49 | 13,659,317 38 | 30,519,477 65 | 31,797,530 03 |
| To June 30, 1843 | 1842 | 18,187,908 76 | Aug. 30, gen'l | 1,335,797 52 | ----- | 15,250,038 61 | 14,808,735 64 | 34,773,744 89 | 32,936,876 53 |
| | 1843-'44 | 7,046,843 91 | ----- | 897,818 11 | ----- | 12,837,748 43 | 12,551,409 19 | 20,782,410 45 | 12,118,105 15 |
| | 1844-'45 | 26,183,570 94 | ----- | 2,059,939 80 | ----- | 2,955,044 99 | 1,877,847 95 | 31,198,555 73 | 33,642,010 85 |
| | 1845-'46 | 27,528,112 70 | ----- | 2,077,022 30 | ----- | 336,718 90 | ----- | 29,941,853 90 | 30,490,408 71 |
| | 1846-'47 | 26,712,667 87 | ----- | 2,694,452 48 | ----- | 292,847 39 | ----- | 29,699,967 74 | 27,632,282 90 |
| | 1847-'48 | 23,747,864 66 | July 30, '46, gen'l | 2,498,355 20 | ----- | 29,091,948 66 | 28,900,765 36 | 55,338,168 52 | 60,520,851 74 |
| | 1848-'49 | 31,757,070 96 | Mar. 29, '48, sp'l. | 3,328,642 56 | ----- | 21,906,765 69 | 21,293,780 00 | 56,992,479 21 | 60,655,143 19 |
| | 1849-'50 | 28,346,738 82 | Aug. 12, '48, sp'l Jan. 26, '49, sp'l. | 1,688,959 55 | ----- | 29,761,194 61 | 29,075,815 48 | 59,796,892 98 | 56,386,422 74 |
| | 1850-'51 | 39,668,686 42 | ----- | 1,859,894 25 | ----- | 6,120,808 21 | 4,056,500 00 | 47,649,388 88 | 44,604,718 26 |
| | 1851-'52 | 49,017,567 92 | ----- | 2,352,305 30 | ----- | 1,392,831 03 | 207,664 92 | 52,762,704 25 | 48,476,104 31 |
| | 1852-'53 | 47,339,326 62 | ----- | 2,043,239 58 | ----- | 510,549 40 | 46,300 00 | 49,893,115 60 | 46,712,608 83 |
| | 1853-'54 | 58,931,865 52 | ----- | 1,667,084 99 | ----- | 901,152 30 | 16,372 50 | 61,500,102 81 | 54,577,061 74 |
| | 1854-'55 | 64,224,190 27 | ----- | 8,470,798 39 | ----- | 1,107,302 74 | 1,950 00 | 73,802,291 40 | 75,473,119 08 |
| | 1855-'56 | 53,025,794 21 | ----- | 11,497,049 07 | ----- | 828,531 40 | 800 00 | 65,351,374 68 | 66,164,775 96 |
| | 1856-'57 | 64,022,863 50 | ----- | 8,917,644 93 | ----- | 1,116,391 81 | 200 00 | 74,056,899 24 | 72,726,341 57 |
| | 1857-'58 | 63,875,905 05 | ----- | 3,829,486 64 | ----- | 1,263,820 88 | 3,900 00 | 68,969,212 57 | 71,274,587 37 |
| | 1858-'59 | 41,789,620 96 | Mar. 3, '57, gen'l. | 3,513,715 87 | ----- | 25,069,329 13 | 23,717,300 00 | 70,372,655 96 | 82,062,186 74 |
| | 1859-'60 | 49,565,824 38 | ----- | 1,756,687 30 | ----- | 30,451,453 96 | 28,287,500 00 | 81,773,965 64 | 83,678,642 92 |
| | 1860 | 53,187,511 87 | ----- | 1,778,557 71 | ----- | 21,875,338 25 | 20,776,800 00 | 76,841,407 83 | 77,055,125 65 |
| Total | ----- | 1,535,570,454 28 | ----- | 174,947,302 66 | ----- | 475,034,293 44 | 380,621,170 72 | 2,184,093,266 26 | 2,151,098,327 14 |

* The aggregate receipts show a less sum than the total of customs, lands, and miscellaneous, which is accounted for by deductions at sundry times as per account of the Treasurer for unavailable funds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 22.

Statement exhibiting the value of manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries from the 30th day of June, 1846, to June 30, 1860.

| Articles. | 1847. | 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wax | \$161,527 | \$134,577 | \$121,720 | \$118,055 | \$122,835 | \$91,499 | \$113,602 | \$87,140 | \$69,905 | \$74,005 | \$91,983 | \$85,926 | \$94,850 | 131,803 |
| Refined sugar | 124,824 | 253,900 | 129,001 | 285,056 | 219,588 | 149,921 | 375,789 | 370,488 | 526,463 | 360,444 | 368,206 | 200,724 | 377,944 | 301,674 |
| Chocolate | 1,653 | 2,207 | 1,941 | 2,260 | 3,255 | 3,267 | 10,230 | 12,257 | 2,771 | 1,476 | 1,933 | 2,304 | 2,444 | 2,593 |
| Spirits from grain | 67,781 | 90,957 | 67,129 | 48,314 | 36,084 | 48,737 | 141,173 | 282,919 | 384,144 | 500,945 | 1,248,234 | 476,722 | 273,576 | 311,595 |
| Spirits from molasses | 293,609 | 269,467 | 288,452 | 268,290 | 289,622 | 323,941 | 329,381 | 809,965 | 1,448,280 | 1,329,151 | 1,216,635 | 1,267,691 | 760,889 | 930,644 |
| Spirits from other materials | | | | | | | | | 101,836 | 95,484 | 120,011 | 249,432 | 188,746 | 219,199 |
| Molasses | 20,959 | 5,563 | 7,442 | 14,137 | 16,830 | 13,163 | 17,582 | 131,048 | 189,830 | 154,630 | 108,003 | 115,893 | 75,699 | 35,292 |
| Vinegar | 9,526 | 13,920 | 14,036 | 11,182 | 16,915 | 12,220 | 20,443 | 16,945 | 17,281 | 26,034 | 30,788 | 24,336 | 35,156 | 41,368 |
| Beer, ale, porter, and cider | 68,114 | 78,071 | 51,320 | 52,251 | 57,975 | 48,052 | 64,677 | 53,503 | 45,069 | 45,066 | 43,732 | 59,532 | 78,226 | 53,573 |
| Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine | 498,110 | 331,404 | 148,056 | 229,741 | 145,410 | 152,837 | 362,960 | 1,084,329 | 1,186,732 | 896,238 | 795,490 | 1,137,507 | 1,340,229 | 1,943,088 |
| Lard oil | | | | | | | | | 82,945 | 161,232 | 92,499 | 60,958 | 50,793 | 55,783 |
| Household furniture | 225,700 | 297,358 | 237,342 | 278,025 | 362,830 | 439,182 | 714,556 | 763,197 | 803,960 | 982,042 | 879,448 | 932,499 | 1,067,197 | 1,079,114 |
| Coaches and other carriages | 75,369 | 89,963 | 95,923 | 95,722 | 199,421 | 172,445 | 184,497 | 244,638 | 290,525 | 370,259 | 476,394 | 777,921 | 653,600 | 816,973 |
| Hats | 59,536 | 55,493 | 64,967 | 68,671 | 103,768 | 80,453 | 91,261 | 176,404 | 177,914 | 226,682 | 254,208 | 126,525 | 216,704 | 211,602 |
| Saddlery | 13,102 | 27,435 | 37,276 | 20,893 | 30,100 | 47,937 | 48,229 | 53,311 | 64,886 | 31,249 | 45,222 | 55,280 | 58,870 | 71,332 |
| Tallow candles and soap, and other candles | 606,798 | 670,223 | 627,280 | 664,963 | 609,732 | 660,054 | 681,362 | 891,566 | 1,111,349 | 1,280,764 | 1,242,604 | 934,303 | 1,137,965 | 1,203,104 |
| Snuff and tobacco | 638,950 | 568,435 | 613,044 | 648,832 | 1,143,547 | 1,316,622 | 1,671,500 | 1,551,471 | 1,500,113 | 1,829,207 | 1,458,553 | 2,410,224 | 3,402,491 | 3,383,428 |
| Leather, boots and shoes | 243,816 | 194,095 | 151,774 | 193,598 | 458,838 | 428,708 | 673,708 | 896,555 | 1,052,406 | 1,313,311 | 1,311,709 | 1,269,494 | 1,319,893 | 1,456,834 |
| Cordage | 27,054 | 29,911 | 41,636 | 51,357 | 52,054 | 62,903 | 103,216 | 194,076 | 315,267 | 367,182 | 288,163 | 212,840 | 320,435 | 246,572 |
| Gunpowder | 88,397 | 125,263 | 131,297 | 190,352 | 154,257 | 180,048 | 212,700 | 356,051 | 644,974 | 398,244 | 365,173 | 371,603 | 467,772 | |
| Salt | 42,333 | 73,274 | 82,972 | 75,103 | 61,424 | 89,316 | 119,729 | 159,026 | 156,879 | 311,495 | 190,699 | 162,650 | 212,710 | 129,717 |
| Lead | 124,981 | 84,278 | 30,198 | 12,797 | 11,774 | 32,725 | 5,540 | 26,874 | 14,298 | 27,512 | 58,624 | 48,119 | 28,575 | 50,446 |
| Iron— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig, bar, and nails | 168,817 | 154,636 | 149,358 | 154,210 | 215,652 | 118,634 | 181,998 | 308,127 | 288,437 | 286,980 | 397,313 | 205,931 | 257,662 | 246,154 |
| Castings | 68,889 | 83,188 | 60,175 | 79,318 | 164,425 | 191,388 | 220,420 | 459,775 | 306,439 | 288,316 | 269,967 | 464,415 | 128,659 | 282,848 |
| All manufactures of | 929,776 | 1,022,468 | 886,639 | 1,677,792 | 1,875,621 | 1,993,807 | 2,097,234 | 3,472,467 | 3,158,596 | 3,585,712 | 4,197,687 | 4,059,528 | 5,117,346 | 5,174,040 |
| Copper and brass, manufactures of | 64,980 | 61,468 | 66,203 | 105,060 | 91,871 | 103,039 | 108,205 | 92,108 | 690,766 | 534,846 | 607,054 | 1,985,223 | 1,048,246 | 1,664,122 |
| Medicinal drugs | 165,793 | 210,581 | 220,891 | 334,789 | 351,585 | 263,852 | 327,073 | 454,789 | 788,114 | 1,066,294 | 886,909 | 681,278 | 796,008 | 1,115,455 |
| Cotton piece goods— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Printed or colored | 290,114 | 353,534 | 469,777 | 608,631 | 1,096,561 | 926,404 | 1,086,167 | 1,147,786 | 2,613,655 | 1,966,845 | 1,785,685 | 2,069,194 | 2,320,890 | 3,356,449 |
| Uncolored | 3,345,902 | 4,866,559 | 3,955,117 | 3,774,407 | 5,571,576 | 6,139,391 | 6,926,485 | 4,130,149 | 2,907,276 | 4,616,264 | 3,715,339 | 1,782,025 | 1,518,236 | 1,785,595 |
| Twist, yarn, and thread | 108,132 | 170,633 | 92,555 | 17,405 | 37,260 | 34,718 | 22,594 | 49,315 | | | | | | |
| Other manufactures of | 338,375 | 327,479 | 415,680 | 335,981 | 625,808 | 571,638 | 733,648 | 423,085 | 336,250 | 384,200 | 614,153 | 1,800,285 | 4,477,096 | 5,792,752 |
| Hemp and flax— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cloth and thread | 477 | 495 | 1,009 | 1,183 | 1,647 | 5,468 | 2,924 | 24,456 | 2,506 | 802 | 1,066 | 1,326 | 1,349 | 1,243 |
| Bags, and all manufactures of | 5,305 | 6,218 | 4,549 | 10,593 | 6,376 | 8,154 | 13,860 | 55,261 | 34,002 | 25,233 | 33,687 | 87,768 | 17,529 | 26,571 |
| Wearing apparel | 47,101 | 574,834 | 75,945 | 207,632 | 1,211,894 | 250,228 | 239,733 | 234,388 | 223,801 | 278,832 | 333,442 | 210,695 | 470,613 | 525,175 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Earthen and stone ware | 4,758 | 8,512 | 10,632 | 15,644 | 23,096 | 18,310 | 53,685 | 34,525 | 32,119 | 66,696 | 34,256 | 36,783 | 47,261 | 65,086 |
| Combs and buttons | 17,026 | 16,461 | 38,136 | 23,987 | 27,334 | 28,833 | 31,395 | 37,684 | 32,049 | 32,653 | 39,799 | 46,349 | 46,007 | 23,345 |
| Brushes and brooms | 2,967 | 2,160 | 2,924 | 2,827 | 8,257 | 4,385 | 6,612 | 9,501 | 10,856 | 8,385 | 7,324 | 49,153 | 44,638 | 61,377 |
| Billiard tables and apparatus | 615 | 12 | 701 | 2,295 | 1,798 | 1,088 | 1,673 | 3,204 | 4,916 | 2,778 | 733 | 8,791 | 12,094 | 15,979 |
| Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades | 2,150 | 2,916 | 800 | 3,395 | 12,260 | 8,340 | 6,183 | 11,658 | | 5,969 | 6,846 | 6,339 | 4,837 | 4,862 |
| Manufactures of India-rubber | | | | | | | | | 1,409,107 | 1,093,538 | 643,512 | 313,379 | 198,827 | 240,841 |
| Leather and morocco, (not sold per pound) | 29,856 | 16,483 | 9,497 | 9,800 | 13,309 | 18,617 | 6,448 | 17,018 | 36,045 | 5,765 | 2,119 | 13,099 | 41,465 | 19,011 |
| Fire-engines and apparatus | 3,443 | 7,686 | 548 | 3,140 | 9,488 | 16,784 | 9,652 | 6,597 | 14,829 | 29,088 | 21,524 | 7,280 | 3,213 | 9,948 |
| Printing presses and types | 17,431 | 30,403 | 28,031 | 39,242 | 71,401 | 47,781 | 32,250 | 33,012 | 36,405 | 67,517 | 52,747 | 106,498 | 68,868 | 157,124 |
| Musical instruments | 16,997 | 38,508 | 23,713 | 21,634 | 55,700 | 67,733 | 52,397 | 126,198 | 106,857 | 133,517 | 127,748 | 99,775 | 155,101 | 128,653 |
| Books and maps | 44,751 | 75,193 | 94,427 | 119,475 | 153,912 | 217,809 | 142,604 | 187,335 | 207,218 | 202,502 | 277,647 | 209,774 | 319,080 | 278,268 |
| Paper and stationery | 82,731 | 78,307 | 86,827 | 99,696 | 155,664 | 119,535 | 192,212 | 192,339 | 185,637 | 203,013 | 234,767 | 229,991 | 299,857 | 285,798 |
| Paints and varnish | 54,115 | 50,739 | 55,145 | 67,597 | 109,834 | 85,369 | 83,020 | 121,823 | 163,096 | 217,179 | 223,320 | 131,217 | 185,068 | 222,809 |
| Manufactures of glass | 71,155 | 76,007 | 101,419 | 136,682 | 185,436 | 194,634 | 170,561 | 229,476 | 204,679 | 216,439 | 179,900 | 214,608 | 252,316 | 277,948 |
| Manufactures of tin | 6,363 | 12,353 | 13,143 | 13,590 | 27,823 | 23,420 | 22,988 | 30,750 | 14,279 | 13,610 | 5,622 | 24,186 | 39,289 | 39,064 |
| Manufactures of pewter and lead | 13,694 | 7,739 | 13,196 | 22,682 | 16,426 | 18,460 | 14,064 | 16,478 | 5,233 | 5,628 | 4,818 | 27,327 | 28,782 | 46,081 |
| Manufactures of marble and stone | 11,920 | 22,466 | 20,282 | 34,510 | 41,449 | 57,240 | 47,628 | 88,327 | 168,546 | 162,376 | 111,403 | 138,590 | 112,214 | 176,239 |
| Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf | 4,268 | 6,241 | 4,502 | 4,583 | 68,639 | 20,332 | 11,873 | 1,311,513 | 9,051 | 6,116 | 15,477 | 26,386 | 35,947 | 140,187 |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | | | 442,383 | 806,119 | 831,724 | 665,480 | 129,184 | | 258,682 |
| Artificial flowers and jewelry | 3,126 | 11,217 | 8,557 | 45,283 | 121,013 | 114,738 | 66,397 | 50,471 | 22,043 | 26,386 | 28,070 | 28,901 | 58,570 | 24,866 |
| Trunks and valises | 5,270 | 6,126 | 5,099 | 10,370 | 12,207 | 15,035 | 27,148 | 23,673 | 35,203 | 32,457 | 37,748 | 59,441 | 42,153 | 50,184 |
| Bricks and lime | 17,623 | 24,174 | 8,671 | 16,348 | 22,045 | 13,539 | 32,625 | 33,314 | 57,393 | 64,297 | 68,002 | 103,821 | 160,611 | 154,045 |
| Oil-cake | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,435,861 | 1,198,581 | 1,609,328 |
| Articles not enumerated | 1,108,984 | 1,137,828 | 1,408,278 | 3,869,071 | 3,793,341 | 2,877,659 | 3,788,700 | 4,972,084 | 4,014,432 | 3,559,613 | 3,292,722 | 2,601,788 | 2,274,652 | 2,397,445 |
| Total | 10,476,345 | 13,858,758 | 11,280,075 | 15,196,451 | 20,136,967 | 18,662,931 | 22,599,930 | 26,849,411 | 28,833,299 | 30,970,992 | 29,653,267 | 30,372,180 | 33,853,660 | 39,803,080 |
| Gold and silver coin and bullion | 62,620 | 2,700,412 | 956,874 | 2,046,679 | 18,069,580 | 37,437,837 | 23,548,535 | 38,234,566 | 53,957,418 | 44,148,279 | 60,078,352 | 42,407,246 | 57,502,305 | 56,946,851 |
| | 10,538,965 | 15,559,170 | 12,236,949 | 17,243,130 | 38,206,547 | 56,300,768 | 46,148,465 | 65,083,977 | 82,790,717 | 75,119,271 | 89,731,619 | 72,779,426 | 91,355,965 | 96,749,931 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed; annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita during the same period.

| Years ending— | Value of foreign merchandise. | | | Population. | Consumption per capita. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Imported. | Re-exported. | Consumed and on hand. | | |
| September 30.. 1821 | \$62,585,724 | \$21,302,488 | \$41,283,236 | 9,960,974 | \$4 14 |
| 1822 | 83,241,541 | 22,286,202 | 60,955,339 | 10,283,757 | 5 92 |
| 1823 | 77,579,267 | 27,543,622 | 50,035,645 | 10,606,540 | 4 71 |
| 1824 | 80,549,007 | 25,337,157 | 55,211,850 | 10,929,323 | 5 05 |
| 1825 | 96,340,075 | 32,590,643 | 63,749,432 | 11,252,106 | 5 66 |
| 1826 | 84,974,477 | 24,539,612 | 60,434,865 | 11,574,889 | 5 22 |
| 1827 | 79,484,068 | 23,403,136 | 56,080,932 | 11,897,672 | 4 71 |
| 1828 | 88,509,824 | 21,595,017 | 66,914,807 | 12,220,455 | 5 47 |
| 1829 | 74,492,527 | 16,658,478 | 57,834,049 | 12,243,238 | 4 61 |
| 1830 | 70,876,920 | 14,387,479 | 56,489,441 | 12,566,020 | 4 39 |
| 1831 | 103,191,124 | 20,033,526 | 83,157,598 | 13,286,364 | 6 25 |
| 1832 | 101,029,266 | 24,039,473 | 76,989,793 | 13,706,707 | 5 61 |
| 1833 | 108,118,311 | 19,822,735 | 88,295,576 | 14,127,050 | 6 25 |
| 1834 | 126,521,332 | 23,312,811 | 103,208,521 | 14,547,393 | 7 09 |
| 1835 | 149,895,742 | 20,504,495 | 129,391,247 | 14,967,736 | 8 64 |
| 1836 | 189,980,035 | 21,746,360 | 168,233,675 | 15,388,079 | 10 93 |
| 1837 | 140,989,217 | 21,854,962 | 119,134,255 | 15,808,422 | 7 53 |
| 1838 | 113,717,404 | 12,452,795 | 101,264,609 | 16,228,765 | 6 23 |
| 1839 | 162,092,132 | 17,494,525 | 144,597,607 | 16,649,108 | 8 63 |
| 1840 | 107,141,519 | 18,190,312 | 88,951,207 | 17,069,453 | 5 21 |
| 1841 | 127,946,177 | 15,469,081 | 112,477,096 | 17,612,507 | 6 38 |
| 1842 | 100,162,087 | 11,721,538 | 88,440,549 | 18,155,561 | 4 87 |
| 9 months to June 30, 1843..... | 64,753,799 | 6,552,697 | 58,201,102 | 18,698,615 | 3 11 |
| Year to June 30, 1844..... | 108,435,035 | 11,484,867 | 96,950,168 | 19,241,670 | 5 03 |
| 1845 | 117,254,564 | 15,346,830 | 101,907,734 | 19,784,725 | 5 15 |
| 1846 | 121,691,797 | 11,346,623 | 110,345,174 | 20,327,780 | 5 42 |
| 1847 | 146,545,638 | 8,011,158 | 138,534,480 | 20,780,835 | 6 60 |
| 1848 | 154,998,928 | 21,128,010 | 133,870,918 | 21,413,890 | 6 25 |
| 1849 | 147,857,439 | 13,088,865 | 134,768,574 | 21,956,945 | 6 13 |
| 1850 | 178,138,318 | 14,951,808 | 163,186,510 | 23,246,301 | 7 02 |
| 1851 | 216,224,932 | 21,698,293 | 194,526,639 | 24,250,000 | 8 02 |
| 1852 | 212,945,442 | 17,289,382 | 195,656,060 | 24,500,000 | 8 00 |
| 1853 | 267,978,647 | 17,558,460 | 250,420,187 | 25,000,000 | 10 00 |
| 1854 | 304,562,381 | 24,850,194 | 279,712,187 | 25,750,000 | 10 00 |
| 1855 | 261,468,520 | 28,448,293 | 233,020,227 | 26,500,000 | 8 79 |
| 1856 | 314,639,942 | 16,378,578 | 298,261,364 | 27,400,000 | 10 88 |
| 1857 | 360,890,141 | 23,975,617 | 336,914,524 | 28,500,000 | 11 82 |
| 1858 | 282,613,150 | 30,886,142 | 251,727,008 | 29,500,000 | 8 50 |
| 1859 | 338,768,130 | 20,895,077 | 317,873,053 | 30,385,000 | 10 46 |
| 1860 | 362,163,941 | 26,933,022 | 335,230,919 | 31,000,000 | 10 80 |
| Total..... | 6,291,348,520 | 787,110,363 | 5,504,238,157 | | |

No. 24.

Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; showing also the value of foreign and domestic exports, exclusive of specie, the aggregate exports, including specie, and the tonnage employed during the same period.

| Years. | Total imports, including specie. | Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie. | Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie. | Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie. | Total exports, including specie. | Tonnage. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1821 | \$62,585,724 | \$43,696,405 | \$43,671,894 | \$10,824,519 | \$64,974,382 | 1,298,958 |
| 1822 | 83,241,541 | 68,367,425 | 49,874,079 | 11,476,022 | 72,160,281 | 1,324,799 |
| 1823 | 77,579,267 | 51,308,936 | 47,155,408 | 21,170,635 | 74,699,030 | 1,336,566 |
| 1824 | 80,549,007 | 53,846,567 | 50,649,500 | 18,322,605 | 75,986,657 | 1,389,163 |
| 1825 | 96,340,075 | 66,375,722 | 66,944,745 | 23,802,984 | 99,535,388 | 1,423,112 |
| 1826 | 84,974,477 | 57,652,577 | 52,449,855 | 20,440,934 | 77,595,322 | 1,534,191 |
| 1827 | 79,484,068 | 54,901,108 | 57,878,117 | 16,431,830 | 82,324,827 | 1,620,608 |
| 1828 | 88,509,824 | 66,975,475 | 49,976,632 | 14,044,578 | 72,264,686 | 1,741,392 |
| 1829 | 74,492,527 | 54,741,571 | 55,087,307 | 12,347,544 | 72,358,871 | 1,260,798 |
| 1830 | 70,876,920 | 49,575,009 | 58,524,878 | 13,145,857 | 73,849,508 | 1,191,776 |
| 1831 | 103,191,124 | 82,808,110 | 59,218,583 | 13,077,069 | 81,310,583 | 1,267,847 |
| 1832 | 101,029,266 | 75,327,688 | 61,726,529 | 19,794,074 | 87,176,943 | 1,439,450 |
| 1833 | 108,118,311 | 83,470,067 | 69,950,556 | 17,577,876 | 90,140,433 | 1,606,151 |
| 1834 | 126,521,332 | 86,973,147 | 80,623,662 | 21,636,553 | 104,336,973 | 1,758,907 |
| 1835 | 149,895,742 | 122,007,974 | 100,450,481 | 14,756,321 | 121,693,577 | 1,824,940 |
| 1836 | 189,980,035 | 158,811,392 | 106,570,942 | 17,767,762 | 128,663,040 | 1,882,103 |
| 1837 | 140,989,217 | 113,310,571 | 94,280,895 | 17,162,232 | 117,419,376 | 1,896,686 |
| 1838 | 113,717,404 | 86,552,598 | 95,560,880 | 9,417,690 | 108,486,616 | 1,994,640 |
| 1839 | 162,092,132 | 145,870,816 | 101,625,533 | 10,626,140 | 121,028,416 | 2,096,380 |
| 1840 | 107,141,519 | 86,250,335 | 111,660,561 | 12,088,371 | 132,085,946 | 2,180,764 |
| 1841 | 127,946,177 | 114,776,309 | 103,636,236 | 8,181,235 | 121,851,803 | 2,130,744 |
| 1842 | 100,162,087 | 87,996,318 | 91,798,242 | 8,078,753 | 104,690,534 | 2,092,391 |
| 9 months to June 30-----1843 | 64,753,799 | 37,294,129 | 77,686,354 | 5,139,335 | 84,346,480 | 2,158,603 |
| Year ending June 30-----1844 | 108,435,035 | 96,390,548 | 99,531,774 | 6,214,058 | 111,200,046 | 2,280,095 |
| 1845 | 117,254,564 | 105,599,541 | 98,455,330 | 7,584,781 | 114,646,606 | 2,417,002 |

No. 24—Continued.

| Years. | Total imports, including specie. | Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie. | Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie. | Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie. | Total exports, including specie. | Tonnage. |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1846 | \$121,691,797 | \$110,048,859 | \$101,718,042 | \$7,865,206 | \$113,488,516 | 2,562,085 |
| 1847 | 146,545,638 | 116,257,595 | 150,574,844 | 6,166,754 | 158,648,622 | 2,839,046 |
| 1848 | 154,998,928 | 140,651,902 | 130,203,709 | 7,986,806 | 154,032,131 | 3,154,042 |
| 1849 | 147,857,439 | 132,565,168 | 131,710,081 | 8,641,091 | 145,755,820 | 3,334,015 |
| 1850 | 178,138,318 | 164,032,033 | 134,900,233 | 9,475,493 | 151,898,720 | 3,535,454 |
| 1851 | 216,224,932 | 200,476,219 | 178,620,138 | 10,295,121 | 218,388,011 | 3,772,439 |
| 1852 | 212,945,442 | 195,072,695 | 154,931,147 | 12,053,084 | 209,658,366 | 4,138,441 |
| 1853 | 267,978,647 | 251,071,358 | 189,869,162 | 13,620,120 | 230,976,157 | 4,407,010 |
| 1854 | 304,562,381 | 275,955,893 | 215,156,304 | 21,648,304 | 278,241,064 | 4,802,903 |
| 1855 | 261,468,520 | 231,650,340 | 192,751,135 | 26,158,368 | 275,156,846 | 5,212,001 |
| 1856 | 314,639,942 | 295,650,938 | 266,438,051 | 14,781,372 | 326,964,908 | 4,871,652 |
| 1857 | 360,890,141 | 333,511,295 | 278,906,713 | 14,917,047 | 362,960,682 | 4,940,843 |
| 1858 | 282,613,150 | 242,678,413 | 251,351,033 | 20,660,241 | 324,644,421 | 5,049,808 |
| 1859 | 338,768,130 | 317,888,456 | 278,392,080 | 14,509,971 | 356,789,462 | 5,145,037 |
| 1860 | 362,163,941 | 336,280,172 | 316,242,423 | 17,333,634 | 400,122,296 | 5,353,868 |
| Total..... | 6,291,348,520 | 5,394,671,668 | 4,856,863,368 | 557,142,370 | 6,102,552,346 | ----- |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

Statement exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, &c., of the United States during the years ending on June 30, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

26.

| Years ending— | Product of— | | | | | | Raw produce. | Specie and bullion. | Total value. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | The sea. | The forest. | Agriculture. | Tobacco. | Cotton. | Manufactures. | | | |
| June 30, 1847..... | \$3,468,033 | \$5,996,073 | \$68,450,383 | \$7,242,086 | \$53,415,848 | \$10,476,345 | \$1,526,076 | \$62,620 | \$150,637,464 |
| 1848..... | 1,980,963 | 7,059,084 | 37,781,446 | 7,551,122 | 61,998,294 | 12,858,758 | 974,042 | 2,700,412 | 132,904,121 |
| 1849..... | 2,547,654 | 5,917,994 | 38,858,204 | 5,804,207 | 66,396,967 | 11,380,075 | 904,980 | 956,874 | 132,666,955 |
| 1850..... | 2,824,818 | 7,442,503 | 26,547,158 | 9,951,023 | 71,984,616 | 15,196,451 | 953,664 | 2,016,679 | 136,946,912 |
| 1851..... | 3,294,691 | 7,447,022 | 24,369,210 | 9,219,251 | 112,345,317 | 20,135,967 | 1,437,680 | 18,069,580 | 196,689,718 |
| 1852..... | 9,282,342 | 7,864,220 | 26,378,572 | 10,031,283 | 87,965,732 | 18,862,931 | 1,545,767 | 37,437,837 | 192,368,984 |
| 1853..... | 3,279,413 | 7,915,259 | 33,463,573 | 11,319,319 | 109,456,404 | 22,599,930 | 1,835,264 | 23,548,535 | 213,417,697 |
| 1854..... | 3,064,069 | 11,761,185 | 67,104,592 | 10,016,046 | 93,596,220 | 26,849,411 | 2,764,781 | 38,234,566 | 253,390,870 |
| 1855..... | 3,516,894 | 12,603,837 | 42,567,476 | 14,714,468 | 88,144,844 | 28,833,299 | 2,373,317 | 53,957,418 | 246,708,553 |
| 1856..... | 3,356,797 | 10,694,181 | 77,686,455 | 12,221,843 | 128,382,351 | 30,970,992 | 3,125,429 | 44,148,279 | 310,586,330 |
| 1857..... | 3,704,523 | 14,699,711 | 75,722,696 | 20,260,772 | 131,575,859 | 29,653,267 | 3,290,485 | 60,078,352 | 338,985,065 |
| 1858..... | 3,550,295 | 13,475,671 | 53,235,980 | 17,009,767 | 131,386,661 | 30,372,180 | 2,330,479 | 42,407,246 | 293,758,279 |
| 1859..... | 4,462,974 | 14,489,406 | 40,400,757 | 21,074,038 | 161,434,923 | 33,853,660 | 2,676,322 | 57,502,305 | 335,894,385 |
| 1860..... | 4,156,480 | 13,738,559 | 48,451,894 | 15,906,517 | 191,806,555 | 39,803,080 | 2,279,308 | 56,946,851 | 373,189,274 |
| Total | 45,489,946 | 141,504,708 | 661,018,096 | 172,319,772 | 1,469,859,591 | 331,747,346 | 28,107,594 | 438,097,554 | 3,308,144,607 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 26.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, (after deducting the re-exportations,) and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.

| Articles. | 1844. | | 1845. | | 1846. | | 1847. | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Wollens | \$9,408,279 | \$3,413,495 | \$10,504,423 | \$3,731,014 | \$9,935,925 | \$3,480,797 | \$10,639,473 | \$3,192,293 |
| Cottons | 13,236,830 | 4,850,731 | 13,360,729 | 4,908,272 | 12,857,422 | 4,865,483 | 14,704,186 | 3,956,798 |
| Hempen goods | 865,427 | 213,862 | 801,661 | 198,642 | 696,888 | 138,394 | 625,871 | 121,588 |
| Iron, and manufactures of .. | 2,395,760 | 1,607,113 | 4,075,142 | 2,415,003 | 3,660,581 | 1,629,581 | 8,710,180 | 2,717,378 |
| Sugar | 6,897,245 | 4,597,093 | 4,049,708 | 2,555,075 | 4,397,239 | 2,713,866 | 9,406,253 | 3,160,444 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 261,913 | 101,338 | 140,372 | 55,122 | 180,221 | 62,282 | 65,220 | 19,452 |
| Salt | 892,112 | 654,881 | 883,359 | 678,069 | 748,566 | 509,244 | 878,871 | 228,892 |
| Coal | 203,681 | 133,845 | 187,962 | 130,221 | 336,691 | 254,149 | 330,875 | 162,008 |
| Total | 34,161,247 | 15,472,358 | 34,003,256 | 14,671,413 | 32,813,533 | 13,653,796 | 45,360,929 | 13,558,853 |

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1848. | | 1849. | | 1850. | | 1851. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woollens | \$15,061,102 | \$4,196,007 | \$13,503,202 | \$3,723,768 | \$16,900,916 | \$4,682,457 | \$19,239,930 | \$5,331,600 |
| Cottons | 17,205,417 | 4,166,573 | 15,183,759 | 3,769,565 | 19,681,612 | 4,896,278 | 21,486,502 | 5,348,695 |
| Hempen goods | 606,900 | 121,380 | 460,335 | 92,067 | 490,077 | 98,015 | 615,239 | 123,048 |
| Iron, and manufactures of.. | 7,060,470 | 2,118,141 | 9,262,567 | 2,778,770 | 10,864,680 | 3,259,404 | 10,780,312 | 3,234,094 |
| Sugar | 8,775,223 | 2,632,567 | 7,275,780 | 2,182,734 | 6,950,716 | 2,085,215 | 13,478,709 | 4,043,613 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 180,335 | 54,100 | 478,232 | 143,470 | 574,783 | 172,435 | 212,811 | 63,843 |
| Salt | 1,027,656 | 205,531 | 1,424,529 | 284,906 | 1,227,518 | 245,504 | 1,025,300 | 205,060 |
| Coal | 426,997 | 128,099 | 382,254 | 114,676 | 361,855 | 108,557 | 478,095 | 143,429 |
| Total | 50,344,100 | 13,622,398 | 47,970,658 | 13,089,956 | 57,052,157 | 15,547,865 | 67,316,898 | 18,493,382 |

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1852. | | 1853. | | 1854. | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woollens..... | \$17,348,184 | \$4,769,083 | \$27,051,934 | \$7,459,794 | \$31,119,654 | \$8,629,180 |
| Cottons..... | 18,716,741 | 4,895,327 | 26,412,243 | 6,599,338 | 32,477,106 | 8,153,992 |
| Hempen goods..... | 343,777 | 68,755 | 433,604 | 86,721 | 59,824 | 11,631 |
| Iron, and manufactures of..... | 18,843,569 | 5,632,484 | 26,993,082 | 8,074,017 | 23,288,241 | 8,486,472 |
| Sugar..... | 13,977,393 | 4,193,218 | 14,168,337 | 4,250,501 | 11,604,656 | 3,481,397 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 164,211 | 49,263 | 326,812 | 98,044 | 335,632 | 100,689 |
| Salt..... | 1,102,101 | 220,420 | 1,041,577 | 208,315 | 1,290,975 | 258,195 |
| Coal..... | 405,652 | 121,695 | 488,491 | 146,547 | 585,926 | 175,777 |
| Total..... | 70,901,628 | 19,950,245 | 96,916,080 | 26,923,277 | 105,762,014 | 29,297,333 |

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1855. | | 1856. | | 1857. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woollens. | \$22,076,448 | \$6,088,157 | \$30,705,161 | \$8,478,552 05 | \$30,848,620 | \$8,504,131 |
| Cottons. | 15,742,923 | 3,823,294 | 24,337,504 | 5,943,181 90 | 28,114,924 | 6,845,102 |
| Hempen goods. | 239,593 | 47,919 | 233,735 | 46,747 00 | 504,214 | 100,843 |
| Iron, and manufactures of. | 23,945,274 | 7,163,602 | 21,618,718 | 6,461,615 00 | 23,320,148 | 6,829,279 |
| Sugar. | 13,284,663 | 3,985,399 | 21,295,154 | 6,388,546 20 | 41,596,238 | 12,478,871 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured. | 55,458 | 16,637 | 3,427 | 1,028 10 | 411,662 | 123,499 |
| Salt. | 1,692,587 | 338,517 | 1,954,317 | 390,863 40 | 2,991,365 | 598,273 |
| Coal. | 893,825 | 268,147 | 597,094 | 119,418 80 | 769,486 | 230,846 |
| Total. | 77,930,771 | 21,731,672 | 100,745,110 | 27,829,952 45 | 128,556,657 | 35,710,844 |

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1858. | | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Woollens | \$26,288,189 | \$5,550,025 98 | \$33,301,509 | \$7,195,936 88 | \$37,735,914 | \$8,155,518 56 |
| Cottons | 17,574,142 | 3,873,350 20 | 26,026,140 | 5,677,083 00 | 9,079,676 | 6,120,056 17 |
| Hempen goods, | 594,323 | 89,148 45 | 432,746 | 60,134 25 | 726,916 | 115,370 25 |
| Iron, and manufactures of | 14,453,617 | 3,407,818 20 | 14,749,056 | 3,516,878 07 | 18,464,346 | 4,395,784 48 |
| Sugar | 18,946,663 | 4,547,199 12 | 28,345,297 | 6,802,871 28 | 28,931,166 | 6,943,479 84 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured, | 249,417 | 59,860 08 | 381,581 | 91,579 44 | 308,563 | - 74,055 12 |
| Salt, | 1,102,202 | 165,330 30 | 1,273,098 | 190,964 70 | 1,431,140 | 214,671 00 |
| Coal | 769,926 | 184,782 24 | 931,730 | 223,615 20 | 839,334 | 201,440 16 |
| Total | 79,978,479 | 17,877,514 57 | 105,441,157 | 23,759,062 82 | 97,517,055 | 26,120,375 58 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 29, 1860.F. BIGGER, *Register*.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

| Year ending— | VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE. | | | | | Specie and bul- lion. |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Foreign merchandise. | | | Domestic produce. | Aggregate value of exports. | |
| | Free of duty. | Paying duty. | Total. | | | |
| September 30.....1821..... | \$286,788 | \$10,537,731 | \$10,824,519 | \$43,671,894 | \$54,496,413 | \$10,477,969 |
| 1822..... | 374,716 | 11,101,306 | 11,476,022 | 49,874,079 | 61,350,101 | 10,810,180 |
| 1823..... | 1,323,762 | 19,846,873 | 21,170,635 | 47,155,408 | 68,326,043 | 6,372,987 |
| 1824..... | 1,100,530 | 17,222,075 | 18,322,605 | 50,649,500 | 68,972,105 | 7,014,552 |
| 1825..... | 1,098,181 | 22,704,803 | 23,802,984 | 66,944,745 | 90,747,729 | 8,787,659 |
| 1826..... | 1,036,430 | 19,404,504 | 20,440,934 | 52,449,855 | 72,890,789 | 4,704,533 |
| 1827..... | 813,844 | 15,617,986 | 16,431,830 | 57,878,117 | 74,309,947 | 8,014,880 |
| 1828..... | 877,239 | 13,167,339 | 14,044,578 | 49,976,632 | 64,021,210 | 8,243,476 |
| 1829..... | 919,943 | 11,427,401 | 12,347,344 | 55,087,307 | 67,434,651 | 4,924,020 |
| 1830..... | 1,078,695 | 12,067,162 | 13,145,857 | 58,524,878 | 71,670,735 | 2,178,773 |
| 1831..... | 642,586 | 12,434,483 | 13,077,069 | 59,218,583 | 72,295,652 | 9,014,931 |
| 1832..... | 1,345,217 | 18,448,857 | 19,794,074 | 61,726,529 | 81,520,603 | 5,656,340 |
| 1833..... | 5,165,907 | 12,411,969 | 17,577,876 | 69,950,856 | 87,528,732 | 2,611,701 |
| 1834..... | 10,757,033 | 10,879,520 | 21,636,553 | 80,623,662 | 102,260,215 | 2,076,758 |
| 1835..... | 7,012,666 | 7,743,655 | 14,756,321 | 100,459,481 | 115,215,802 | 6,477,775 |
| 1836..... | 8,534,895 | 9,232,867 | 17,767,762 | 106,570,942 | 124,338,704 | 4,324,336 |
| 1837..... | 7,756,189 | 9,406,043 | 17,162,232 | 94,280,895 | 111,443,127 | 5,976,249 |
| 1838..... | 4,951,306 | 4,466,384 | 9,417,690 | 95,560,880 | 104,978,570 | 3,508,046 |
| 1839..... | 5,618,442 | 5,007,698 | 10,626,140 | 101,625,533 | 112,251,673 | 8,776,743 |
| 1840..... | 6,202,562 | 5,805,809 | 12,008,371 | 111,660,561 | 123,668,932 | 8,417,014 |
| 1841..... | 3,953,054 | 4,228,181 | 8,181,235 | 103,636,236 | 111,817,471 | 10,034,332 |
| 1842..... | 3,194,299 | 4,884,454 | 8,078,753 | 91,798,242 | 99,876,995 | 4,813,539 |
| 9 months to June 30, 1843..... | 1,682,763 | 3,456,572 | 5,139,335 | 77,686,354 | 82,825,689 | 1,520,791 |

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Year ending— | VALUE OF EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE. | | | | | Specie and bul- lion. |
|------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Foreign merchandise. | | | Domestic produce. | Aggregate value of exports. | |
| | Free of duty. | Paying duty. | Total. | | | |
| June 30.....1844 | \$2,251,550 | \$3,962,508 | \$6,214,058 | \$99,531,774 | \$105,745,832 | \$5,454,214 |
| 1845..... | 2,413,050 | 5,171,731 | 7,584,781 | 98,455,330 | 106,040,111 | 8,606,495 |
| 1846..... | 2,342,629 | 5,522,577 | 7,865,206 | 101,718,042 | 109,583,248 | 3,905,268 |
| 1847..... | 1,812,847 | 4,353,907 | 6,166,754 | 150,574,844 | 156,741,598 | 1,907,024 |
| 1848..... | 1,410,307 | 6,576,499 | 7,986,806 | 130,203,709 | 138,190,515 | 15,841,616 |
| 1849..... | 2,015,815 | 6,625,276 | 8,641,091 | 131,710,081 | 140,351,172 | 5,404,648 |
| 1850..... | 2,099,132 | 7,376,361 | 9,475,493 | 134,900,233 | 144,375,726 | 7,522,994 |
| 1851..... | 1,742,154 | 8,552,967 | 10,295,121 | 178,620,138 | 188,915,259 | 29,472,252 |
| 1852..... | 2,538,159 | 9,514,925 | 12,053,084 | 154,931,147 | 166,984,231 | 42,674,135 |
| 1853..... | 2,449,539 | 11,170,581 | 13,620,120 | 189,869,162 | 203,489,282 | 27,486,875 |
| 1854..... | 3,210,907 | 18,437,397 | 21,648,304 | 215,156,304 | 236,804,608 | 41,436,456 |
| 1855..... | 6,516,550 | 19,641,818 | 26,158,368 | 192,751,135 | 218,909,503 | 56,247,343 |
| 1856..... | 3,144,604 | 11,636,768 | 14,781,372 | 266,438,051 | 281,219,423 | 45,745,485 |
| 1857..... | 4,325,400 | 10,591,647 | 14,917,047 | 278,906,713 | 293,823,760 | 69,136,922 |
| 1858..... | 5,751,850 | 14,908,391 | 20,660,241 | 251,351,033 | 272,011,274 | 52,633,147 |
| 1859..... | 5,429,921 | 9,080,050 | 14,509,971 | 278,392,080 | 292,902,051 | 63,887,411 |
| 1860..... | 5,350,441 | 11,983,193 | 17,333,634 | 316,242,423 | 333,576,057 | 66,546,239 |
| Total..... | 130,531,902 | 426,610,268 | 557,142,170 | 4,856,763,368 | 5,413,905,538 | 688,646,608 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1860, inclusive.

No. 1.—WINE IN CASKS.

| Period of importation. | Madeira. | | Sherry. | | Sicily. | |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. |
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 3,949 | \$9,075 | 4,685 | \$6,491 | 14,579 | \$6,617 |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 16,754 | 30,575 | 18,665 | 23,418 | 31,180 | 15,000 |
| Do.....1845..... | 101,176 | 145,237 | 23,616 | 38,289 | 110,590 | 46,033 |
| Do.....1846..... | 169,797 | 122,895 | 26,538 | 41,761 | 209,131 | 74,000 |
| 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846..... | 117,117 | 128,613 | 14,543 | 26,194 | 21,281 | 8,933 |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 13,806 | 5,717 | 77,521 | 56,061 | 92,631 | 24,230 |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 44,634 | 21,630 | 215,935 | 109,983 | 190,294 | 67,364 |
| Do.....1849..... | 193,971 | 105,302 | 170,794 | 128,510 | 130,851 | 32,231 |
| Do.....1850..... | 303,125 | 150,096 | 212,092 | 118,952 | 91,123 | 24,933 |
| Do.....1851..... | 163,941 | 116,008 | 250,277 | 154,668 | 301,010 | 98,976 |
| Do.....1852..... | 216,683 | 103,917 | 168,610 | 97,680 | 91,746 | 22,563 |
| Do.....1853..... | 226,403 | 105,628 | 313,048 | 155,819 | 190,205 | 45,794 |
| Do.....1854..... | 120,391 | 54,270 | 415,298 | 244,028 | 68,870 | 23,191 |
| Do.....1855..... | 71,912 | 46,445 | 383,398 | 208,414 | 197,700 | 65,359 |
| Do.....1856..... | 41,393 | 32,031 | 398,392 | 270,317 | 184,194 | 61,954 |
| Do.....1857..... | 106,359 | 65,880 | 544,649 | 364,906 | 280,316 | 133,894 |
| Do.....1858..... | 86,805 | 72,420 | 418,319 | 343,100 | 123,519 | 56,612 |
| Do.....1859..... | 87,237 | 52,902 | 318,467 | 262,849 | 83,043 | 37,099 |
| Do.....1860..... | 131,481 | 70,613 | 564,705 | 440,295 | 93,684 | 36,395 |

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.

| Period of importation. | Port. | | Claret. | | Other red wine. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. |
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843. | 38,593 | \$25,714 | 873,895 | \$134,598 | ----- | ----- |
| Year ending June 30, 1844. | 223,615 | 156,878 | 993,198 | 218,239 | 340,387 | \$60,096 |
| Do. 1845. | 260,593 | 162,358 | 1,051,862 | 249,633 | 495,558 | 143,210 |
| Do. 1846. | 372,528 | 148,895 | 951,351 | 249,703 | 954,646 | 316,821 |
| 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846. | 80,991 | 62,851 | 294,433 | 111,453 | 1,072,589 | 328,814 |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847. | 8,075 | 3,791 | 591,656 | 119,844 | 539,454 | 119,411 |
| Year ending June 30, 1848. | 501,123 | 170,134 | 1,227,071 | 221,416 | 781,073 | 180,928 |
| Do. 1849. | 711,268 | 272,790 | 1,912,701 | 263,836 | 994,458 | 221,177 |
| Do. 1850. | 626,211 | 305,354 | 1,919,766 | 267,445 | 1,469,256 | 265,988 |
| Do. 1851. | 762,967 | 349,849 | 1,940,121 | 280,333 | 1,245,201 | 236,727 |
| Do. 1852. | 614,816 | 240,238 | 2,702,612 | 405,380 | 1,172,316 | 229,350 |
| Do. 1853. | 662,791 | 268,005 | 2,633,802 | 482,827 | 1,374,416 | 377,482 |
| Do. 1854. | 393,197 | 177,935 | 2,045,474 | 497,005 | 1,854,885 | 450,195 |
| Do. 1855. | 186,460 | 97,987 | 1,371,400 | 440,631 | 1,519,505 | 459,985 |
| Do. 1856. | 264,816 | 158,729 | 1,516,018 | 561,440 | 697,334 | 285,111 |
| Do. 1857. | 600,219 | 407,564 | 1,897,108 | 669,403 | 1,186,293 | 500,527 |
| Do. 1858. | 352,677 | 226,781 | 1,027,013 | 385,750 | 1,078,926 | 442,641 |
| Do. 1859. | 115,874 | 88,217 | 2,126,065 | 524,023 | 984,251 | 306,547 |
| Do. 1860. | 366,715 | 229,997 | 3,513,083 | 1,229,740 | 1,988,372 | 838,233 |

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

| Period of importation. | Other white wine. | | Brandy. | | Grain spirits. | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. |
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 123,832 | \$28,205 | 191,832 | \$106,267 | 259,129 | \$121,547 |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 268,414 | 75,090 | 782,510 | 606,633 | 416,918 | 171,015 |
| Do 1845..... | 591,735 | 211,183 | 1,081,314 | 819,450 | 606,311 | 262,543 |
| Do 1846..... | 705,808 | 310,241 | 963,147 | 839,231 | 677,785 | 345,352 |
| 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846..... | 618,267 | 296,736 | 331,108 | 355,451 | 136,323 | 86,073 |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 278,482 | 69,831 | 623,309 | 575,631 | 327,635 | 143,549 |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 840,687 | 193,358 | 1,370,111 | 1,135,089 | 676,683 | 327,493 |
| Do 1849..... | 971,895 | 210,139 | 2,964,091 | 1,347,514 | 796,276 | 327,957 |
| Do 1850..... | 1,088,801 | 215,353 | 4,145,802 | 2,659,537 | 751,183 | 361,078 |
| Do 1851..... | 1,085,374 | 209,847 | 3,163,783 | 2,128,679 | 984,417 | 364,204 |
| Do 1852..... | 935,379 | 195,870 | 2,751,810 | 1,792,729 | 865,304 | 294,386 |
| Do 1853..... | 1,275,290 | 305,287 | 3,854,956 | 3,251,408 | 1,060,456 | 424,638 |
| Do 1854..... | 1,379,888 | 380,204 | 2,152,366 | 2,255,344 | 1,197,234 | 564,569 |
| Do 1855..... | 939,354 | 322,257 | 1,024,497 | 1,479,362 | 1,190,642 | 575,560 |
| Do 1856..... | 517,135 | 189,499 | 1,715,717 | 2,859,342 | 1,582,126 | 772,276 |
| Do 1857..... | 721,417 | 306,739 | 1,513,328 | 2,527,262 | 1,988,037 | 1,125,160 |
| Do 1858..... | 853,283 | 335,235 | 1,180,484 | 2,232,452 | 2,157,553 | 1,158,517 |
| Do 1859..... | 1,307,828 | 415,767 | 2,528,356 | 3,262,058 | 3,145,204 | 1,465,243 |
| Do 1860..... | 2,468,395 | 1,929,846 | 2,616,154 | 3,937,698 | 2,851,616 | 1,211,335 |

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 4.—OTHER SPIRITS, BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

| Period of importation. | Other spirits. | | Beer, ale, and porter, from England. | | Beer, ale, and porter, from Scotland. | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. | Gallons. | Value. |
| 9 months ending June 30, 1843..... | 135,399 | \$32,095 | 62,612 | \$57,098 | 7,423 | \$6,335 |
| Year ending June 30, 1844..... | 210,477 | 78,027 | 107,489 | 102,157 | 19,236 | 18,343 |
| Do.....1845..... | 270,484 | 78,957 | 79,302 | 73,729 | 26,711 | 21,294 |
| Do.....1846..... | 221,344 | 81,713 | 117,621 | 110,397 | 38,464 | 39,831 |
| 5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846..... | 65,477 | 28,862 | 46,146 | 42,987 | 2,151 | 1,895 |
| 7 months ending June 30, 1847..... | 160,747 | 57,806 | 132,157 | 67,305 | 15,375 | 8,657 |
| Year ending June 30, 1848..... | 228,671 | 75,943 | 130,008 | 101,171 | 39,282 | 21,533 |
| Do.....1849..... | 542,492 | 145,784 | 146,473 | 118,233 | 52,297 | 30,088 |
| Do.....1850..... | 339,169 | 113,779 | 156,735 | 129,957 | 52,856 | 41,790 |
| Do.....1851..... | 309,214 | 100,850 | 275,336 | 189,010 | 88,179 | 56,736 |
| Do.....1852..... | 359,677 | 98,940 | 262,838 | 186,964 | 110,752 | 67,804 |
| Do.....1853..... | 336,477 | 106,501 | 397,420 | 284,347 | 131,357 | 77,414 |
| Do.....1854..... | 399,583 | 128,308 | 825,571 | 424,875 | 270,064 | 128,667 |
| Do.....1855..... | 397,572 | 151,378 | 919,252 | 559,900 | 345,016 | 188,457 |
| Do.....1856..... | 771,604 | 288,494 | 792,155 | 504,146 | 359,486 | 193,600 |
| Do.....1857..... | 443,495 | 218,907 | 1,048,903 | 619,729 | 375,706 | 221,316 |
| Do.....1858..... | 645,830 | 324,905 | 872,969 | 508,887 | 143,572 | 112,555 |
| Do.....1859..... | 1,126,489 | 444,207 | 1,057,633 | 613,477 | 257,034 | 136,652 |
| Do.....1860..... | 831,712 | 350,209 | 677,501 | 483,240 | 253,624 | 137,906 |

No. 29.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports, annually, from 1821 to 1860.

| Years ending— | Value of merchandise imported. | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Specie and bullion. | Free of duty. | Paying duty. | Total. |
| September 30.....1821 | \$8,064,890 | \$2,017,423 | \$52,503,411 | \$62,585,724 |
| 1822 | 3,369,846 | 3,928,862 | 75,942,833 | 83,241,541 |
| 1823 | 5,097,896 | 3,950,392 | 68,530,979 | 77,579,267 |
| 1824 | 8,379,835 | 4,183,938 | 67,985,234 | 80,549,007 |
| 1825 | 6,150,765 | 4,796,745 | 85,392,565 | 96,340,075 |
| 1826 | 6,880,966 | 5,686,803 | 72,406,708 | 84,974,477 |
| 1827 | 8,151,130 | 3,703,974 | 67,628,964 | 79,484,068 |
| 1828 | 7,489,741 | 4,889,435 | 76,130,648 | 88,509,824 |
| 1829 | 7,403,612 | 4,401,889 | 62,687,026 | 74,492,527 |
| 1830 | 8,155,964 | 4,590,281 | 58,130,675 | 70,876,920 |
| 1831 | 7,305,945 | 6,150,680 | 89,734,499 | 103,191,124 |
| 1832 | 5,907,504 | 8,341,949 | 86,779,813 | 101,029,266 |
| 1833 | 7,070,368 | 25,377,582 | 75,670,361 | 108,118,311 |
| 1834 | 17,911,632 | 50,481,648 | 58,128,152 | 126,521,332 |
| 1835 | 13,131,447 | 64,809,046 | 71,955,249 | 149,895,742 |
| 1836 | 13,400,881 | 78,655,600 | 97,923,554 | 189,980,035 |
| 1837 | 10,516,414 | 58,733,617 | 71,739,186 | 140,989,217 |
| 1838 | 17,747,116 | 43,112,889 | 52,857,399 | 113,717,404 |
| 1839 | 5,595,176 | 70,806,616 | 85,690,340 | 162,092,132 |
| 1840 | 8,882,813 | 48,313,391 | 49,945,315 | 107,141,519 |
| 1841 | 4,988,633 | 61,031,098 | 61,926,446 | 127,946,177 |
| 1842 | 4,087,016 | 26,540,470 | 69,534,601 | 100,162,087 |
| 9 months to June 30, 1843 | 22,390,559 | 13,184,025 | 29,179,215 | 64,753,799 |
| Year to June 30.....1844 | 5,830,429 | 18,936,452 | 83,668,154 | 108,435,035 |
| 1845 | 4,070,242 | 18,077,598 | 95,106,724 | 117,254,564 |
| 1846 | 3,777,732 | 20,990,007 | 96,924,058 | 121,691,797 |
| 1847 | 24,121,289 | 17,651,347 | 104,773,002 | 146,545,638 |
| 1848 | 6,360,224 | 16,356,379 | 132,282,325 | 154,998,928 |
| 1849 | 6,651,240 | 15,726,425 | 125,479,774 | 147,857,439 |
| 1850 | 4,628,792 | 18,081,590 | 155,427,936 | 178,138,318 |
| 1851 | 5,453,592 | 19,652,995 | 191,118,345 | 216,224,932 |
| 1852 | 5,505,044 | 24,187,890 | 183,252,508 | 212,945,442 |
| 1853 | 4,201,382 | 27,182,152 | 236,595,113 | 267,978,647 |
| 1854 | 6,958,184 | 26,327,637 | 271,276,560 | 304,562,381 |
| 1855 | 3,659,812 | 36,430,524 | 221,378,184 | 261,468,520 |
| 1856 | 4,207,632 | 52,748,074 | 257,684,236 | 314,639,942 |
| 1857 | 12,461,799 | 54,267,507 | 294,160,835 | 360,890,141 |
| 1858 | 19,274,496 | 61,044,779 | 202,293,875 | 282,613,150 |
| 1859 | 7,434,789 | 72,286,327 | 259,047,014 | 338,768,130 |
| 1860 | 8,550,135 | 82,291,614 | 279,872,327 | 362,163,941 |
| Total..... | 341,226,962 | 1,179,927,550 | 4,778,744,143 | 6,291,348,520 |

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 28, 1860.*

No. 30.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846.

| Years. | Dutiable value of merchandise re-exported. | Value re-exported from warehouses. |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1821 | \$10,037,731 | ..... |
| 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 | 4,353,907 | \$651,170 |
| 1848 | 6,576,499 | 2,869,941 |
| 1849 | 6,625,276 | 3,692,363 |
| 1850 | 7,376,361 | 5,261,291 |
| 1851 | 8,552,967 | 5,604,453 |
| 1852 | 9,514,925 | 6,855,770 |
| 1853 | 11,170,581 | 8,036,551 |
| 1854 | 18,437,397 | 14,608,712 |
| 1855 | 19,641,818 | 13,975,759 |
| 1856 | 11,636,768 | 7,566,890 |
| 1857 | 10,591,647 | 5,195,960 |
| 1858 | 14,908,391 | 7,747,930 |
| 1859 | 9,080,050 | 4,385,870 |
| 1860 | 11,983,193 | 6,414,036 |
| Total | 426,610,268 | 92,866,696 |

No. 31.

*Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions
exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.*

| Years ending-- | Amount. |
|--|---------------|
| September 30.....1821..... | \$12,341,901 |
| 1822..... | 13,886,856 |
| 1823..... | 13,767,847 |
| 1824..... | 15,059,484 |
| 1825..... | 11,634,449 |
| 1826..... | 11,303,496 |
| 1827..... | 11,685,556 |
| 1828..... | 11,461,144 |
| 1829..... | 13,131,858 |
| 1830..... | 12,075,430 |
| 1831..... | 17,538,227 |
| 1832..... | 12,424,703 |
| 1833..... | 14,209,128 |
| 1834..... | 11,524,024 |
| 1835..... | 12,009,399 |
| 1836..... | 10,614,130 |
| 1837..... | 9,588,359 |
| 1838..... | 9,636,650 |
| 1839..... | 14,147,779 |
| 1840..... | 19,067,535 |
| 1841..... | 17,196,102 |
| 1842..... | 16,902,876 |
| Nine months ending June 30.....1843..... | 11,204,123 |
| Year ending June 30.....1844..... | 17,970,135 |
| 1845..... | 16,743,421 |
| 1846..... | 27,701,921 |
| 1847..... | 68,701,121 |
| 1848..... | 37,472,751 |
| 1849..... | 38,155,507 |
| 1850..... | 26,051,373 |
| 1851..... | 21,948,651 |
| 1852..... | 25,857,027 |
| 1853..... | 32,985,322 |
| 1854..... | 65,941,323 |
| 1855..... | 38,895,348 |
| 1856..... | 77,187,301 |
| 1857..... | 74,667,852 |
| 1858..... | 50,683,285 |
| 1859..... | 38,305,991 |
| 1860..... | 45,271,850 |
| Total..... | 1,006,951,235 |

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1860.*

No. 32.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and the average price per pound.

| Years. | COTTON. | | | | Value. | Average cost per pound. |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | Bales. | Sea Island. | Other. | Total. | | |
| | Number of. | Pounds. | | | Dollars. | Cents. |
| 1821..... | | 11,344,066 | 113,549,339 | 124,893,405 | 20,157,484 | 16.2 |
| 1822..... | | 11,250,635 | 133,424,460 | 144,675,095 | 24,035,058 | 16.6 |
| 1823..... | | 12,136,688 | 161,586,582 | 173,723,270 | 20,445,520 | 11.8 |
| 1824..... | | 9,525,722 | 132,843,941 | 142,369,663 | 21,947,401 | 15.4 |
| 1825..... | | 9,665,278 | 166,784,629 | 176,449,907 | 36,846,649 | 20.9 |
| 1826..... | | 5,972,852 | 198,562,563 | 204,535,415 | 25,025,214 | 12.2 |
| 1827..... | | 15,140,798 | 279,169,317 | 294,310,115 | 29,359,545 | 10 |
| 1828..... | | 11,288,419 | 199,302,044 | 210,590,463 | 22,487,229 | 10.7 |
| 1829..... | | 12,833,307 | 252,003,879 | 264,837,186 | 26,575,311 | 10 |
| 1830..... | | 8,147,165 | 290,311,937 | 298,459,102 | 29,674,883 | 9.9 |
| 1831..... | | 8,311,762 | 268,668,022 | 276,979,784 | 25,289,492 | 9.1 |
| 1832..... | | 8,743,373 | 313,451,749 | 322,215,122 | 31,724,682 | 9.8 |
| 1833..... | | 11,142,987 | 313,535,617 | 324,698,604 | 36,191,105 | 11.1 |
| 1834..... | | 8,085,937 | 376,601,970 | 384,717,907 | 49,448,402 | 12.8 |
| 1835..... | | 7,752,736 | 379,686,256 | 387,358,992 | 64,961,302 | 16.8 |
| 1836..... | | 7,849,597 | 415,721,710 | 423,631,307 | 71,284,925 | 16.8 |
| 1837..... | | 5,286,971 | 438,964,566 | 444,211,537 | 63,240,102 | 14.2 |
| 1838..... | | 7,286,340 | 588,615,957 | 595,952,297 | 61,566,811 | 10.3 |
| 1839..... | | 5,107,404 | 408,566,808 | 413,624,212 | 61,238,982 | 14.8 |
| 1840..... | | 8,779,669 | 735,161,392 | 743,941,061 | 63,870,307 | 8.5 |
| 1841..... | | 6,237,424 | 523,966,676 | 530,204,100 | 54,330,341 | 10.2 |
| 1842..... | | 7,254,099 | 577,462,918 | 584,717,017 | 47,593,464 | 8.1 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1843 | 7,515,079 | 784,782,027 | 792,297,106 | 49,119,806 | 6.2 |
| 1844 | 6,099,076 | 657,534,379 | 663,633,455 | 54,063,501 | 8.1 |
| 1845 | 9,380,625 | 863,516,371 | 872,905,996 | 51,739,643 | 5.92 |
| 1846 | 9,388,533 | 538,169,522 | 547,558,055 | 42,767,341 | 7.81 |
| 1847 | 6,293,973 | 520,925,985 | 527,219,958 | 53,415,848 | 10.34 |
| 1848 | 7,724,148 | 806,550,283 | 814,274,431 | 61,998,294 | 7.61 |
| 1849 | 11,969,259 | 1,014,633,010 | 1,026,602,269 | 66,396,967 | 6.4 |
| 1850 | 8,236,463 | 627,145,141 | 635,381,604 | 71,984,616 | 11.3 |
| 1851 | 8,299,656 | 918,937,433 | 927,237,089 | 112,315,317 | 12.11 |
| 1852 | 11,738,075 | 1,081,492,564 | 1,093,230,639 | 87,965,732 | 8.05 |
| 1853 | 11,165,165 | 1,100,405,205 | 1,111,570,370 | 109,456,404 | 9.85 |
| 1854 | 10,486,423 | 977,346,683 | 987,833,106 | 93,596,220 | 9.47 |
| 1855 | 2,303,403 | 13,058,590 | 1,008,424,601 | 88,143,844 | 8.74 |
| 1856 | 2,991,175 | 12,797,225 | 1,351,431,701 | 128,382,351 | 9.49 |
| 1857 | 2,265,588 | 12,940,725 | 1,048,282,475 | 131,575,859 | 12.55 |
| 1858 | 2,454,529 | 12,101,058 | 1,118,624,012 | 131,386,661 | 11.72 |
| 1859 | 3,005,536 | 13,713,556 | 1,372,755,000 | 161,434,923 | 12.72 |
| 1860 | 3,812,345 | 15,598,698 | 1,752,087,640 | 191,806,555 | 10.85 |
| Total | 16,832,576 | 387,658,556 | 24,760,098,772 | 25,147,757,328 | 2,574,834,091 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1860.*F. BIGGER, *Register.*

No. 33.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported annually from 1821 to 1860.

| Years. | TOBACCO. | | | | RICE. | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| | Bales. | Cases. | Hogsheads. | Value. | Barrels. | Tierces. | Value. |
| 1821..... | | | 66,858 | \$5,648,962 | | 88,221 | \$1,494,307 |
| 1822..... | | | 83,169 | 6,222,838 | | 87,089 | 1,553,482 |
| 1823..... | | | 99,009 | 6,282,672 | | 101,365 | 1,820,985 |
| 1824..... | | | 77,883 | 4,855,566 | | 113,229 | 1,882,982 |
| 1825..... | | | 75,984 | 6,115,623 | | 97,015 | 1,925,245 |
| 1826..... | | | 64,098 | 5,347,208 | | 111,063 | 1,917,445 |
| 1827..... | | | 100,025 | 6,577,123 | | 113,518 | 2,343,908 |
| 1828..... | | | 96,278 | 5,269,960 | | 175,019 | 2,620,696 |
| 1829..... | | | 77,131 | 4,982,974 | | 132,923 | 2,514,370 |
| 1830..... | | | 83,810 | 5,586,365 | | 130,697 | 1,986,824 |
| 1831..... | | | 86,718 | 4,892,388 | | 116,517 | 2,016,267 |
| 1832..... | | | 106,806 | 5,999,769 | | 120,327 | 2,152,631 |
| 1833..... | | | 83,153 | 5,755,968 | | 144,163 | 2,744,418 |
| 1834..... | | | 87,979 | 6,595,305 | | 121,886 | 2,122,272 |
| 1835..... | | | 94,353 | 8,250,577 | | 119,851 | 2,210,331 |
| 1836..... | | | 109,042 | 10,058,640 | | 212,983 | 2,548,750 |
| 1837..... | | | 100,232 | 5,795,647 | | 106,084 | 2,309,279 |
| 1838..... | | | 100,593 | 7,392,029 | | 71,048 | 1,721,819 |
| 1839..... | | | 78,995 | 9,832,943 | | 93,320 | 2,460,198 |
| 1840..... | | | 119,484 | 9,883,957 | | 101,660 | 1,942,076 |
| 1841..... | | | 147,828 | 12,576,703 | | 101,617 | 2,010,107 |
| 1842..... | | | 158,710 | 9,540,755 | | 114,617 | 1,907,387 |
| 1843..... | | | 94,454 | 4,650,979 | | 106,766 | 1,625,726 |
| 1844..... | | | 163,042 | 8,397,255 | | 134,715 | 2,182,468 |
| 1845..... | | | 147,168 | 7,469,819 | | 118,621 | 2,160,456 |
| 1846..... | | | 147,998 | 8,478,270 | | 124,007 | 2,564,991 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1847..... | | | 135,762 | 7,242,086 | | 144,427 | 3,605,896 |
| 1848..... | | | 130,665 | 7,551,122 | | 100,403 | 2,331,824 |
| 1849..... | | | 101,521 | 5,804,207 | | 128,861 | 2,569,362 |
| 1850..... | | | 145,729 | 9,951,023 | | 127,069 | 2,631,557 |
| 1851..... | | | 95,945 | 9,219,251 | | 105,590 | 2,170,927 |
| 1852..... | | | 137,097 | 10,031,283 | | 119,733 | 2,470,029 |
| 1853..... | | | 159,853 | 11,319,319 | | 67,707 | 1,657,658 |
| 1854..... | | | 126,107 | 10,016,046 | | 105,121 | 2,634,127 |
| 1855..... | 12,913 | 13,366 | 150,213 | 14,712,468 | 19,774 | 52,520 | 1,717,953 |
| 1856..... | 17,772 | 9,384 | 116,962 | 12,221,843 | 81,038 | 58,668 | 2,390,233 |
| 1857..... | 14,432 | 5,631 | 156,848 | 20,662,772 | 74,309 | 64,332 | 2,290,400 |
| 1858..... | 12,640 | 4,841 | 127,670 | 17,009,767 | 49,283 | 64,015 | 1,870,578 |
| 1859..... | 19,651 | 7,188 | 198,846 | 21,074,038 | 69,946 | 81,820 | 2,207,148 |
| 1860..... | 17,817 | 15,035 | 167,274 | 15,906,547 | 77,837 | 84,163 | 2,567,399 |
| Total | 95,225 | 55,445 | 4,601,292 | 355,181,067 | 372,187 | 4,373,750 | 87,854,511 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 28, 1860.F. BIGGER, *Register*.

Statement exhibiting the values of iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, wool and manufactures of wool, manufactures of cotton, silk and manufactures of silk, flax, linen and linen fabrics, hemp and manufactures of hemp, manilla, sun, and other hems of India, and silk and worsted goods, imported from and exported to foreign countries, from 1840 to 1860, both years inclusive; and also showing the domestic exports of like articles for the same periods.

| Articles. | 1840. | | | 1841. | | | 1842. | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$6,750,099 | \$156,115 | \$1,104,455 | \$8,914,425 | \$134,316 | \$1,045,264 | \$6,988,965 | \$177,301 | \$1,109,522 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel..... | 528,716 | 33,961 | ----- | 609,201 | 24,848 | ----- | 597,317 | 18,447 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured..... | 846,076 | 26,246 | ----- | 1,091,953 | 44,226 | ----- | 797,382 | 90,865 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 9,071,184 | 418,399 | ----- | 11,001,939 | 171,814 | ----- | 8,375,725 | 145,123 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 6,504,484 | 1,103,489 | 3,549,607 | 11,757,036 | 929,056 | 3,122,546 | 9,578,515 | 836,892 | 2,970,690 |
| Silk, unmanufactured..... | 234,235 | 200,239 | ----- | 254,102 | 227,113 | ----- | 33,002 | 420 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 9,601,522 | 1,015,532 | ----- | 15,300,795 | 356,264 | ----- | 9,444,341 | 265,159 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics..... | 4,614,466 | 425,466 | ----- | 6,846,807 | 280,459 | ----- | 3,669,231 | 210,176 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 686,777 | ----- | ----- | 561,039 | 50 | ----- | 267,849 | 553 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 1,588,155 | 226,347 | 8,242 | 2,566,381 | 167,506 | 13,400 | 1,273,534 | 162,866 | 1,038 |
| manilla, sun, & other, of India..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 15,812 | ----- | 1,811,770 | 777 | ----- |
| Total..... | 40,425,714 | 3,605,794 | 4,662,304 | 58,903,678 | 2,351,464 | 4,181,210 | 42,337,631 | 1,908,639 | 4,081,250 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1843. | | | 1844. | | | 1845. | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$1,903,858 | \$50,802 | \$532,693 | \$5,227,484 | \$107,956 | \$716,332 | \$8,294,878 | \$91,966 | \$845,017 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 201,772 | 59,733 | ----- | 487,462 | 15,415 | ----- | 775,675 | 20,052 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 248,679 | 34,651 | ----- | 851,460 | ----- | ----- | 1,689,794 | 22,153 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 2,472,154 | 61,997 | ----- | 9,475,782 | 67,483 | ----- | 10,666,176 | 156,646 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 2,958,796 | 314,040 | 3,223,550 | 13,641,478 | 404,648 | 2,898,780 | 13,863,282 | 502,553 | 4,327,928 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 53,350 | 3,353 | ----- | 172,953 | 7,102 | ----- | 208,454 | 4,362 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 2,662,087 | 206,777 | ----- | 8,310,711 | 230,838 | ----- | 9,731,796 | 246,272 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured | 15,193 | ----- | ----- | 67,738 | 626 | ----- | 90,509 | 6,544 | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics | 1,484,921 | 161,667 | ----- | 4,492,826 | 129,726 | ----- | 4,923,109 | 159,626 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 228,882 | 2,012 | ----- | 263,365 | 452 | ----- | 145,209 | 4,837 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 526,502 | 102,495 | 326 | 1,003,420 | 138,002 | 311 | 897,345 | 95,684 | 14,762 |
| manilla, sun, & other, of India | 42,149 | 472 | ----- | 209,385 | 6,274 | ----- | 238,179 | 1,446 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods | 318,685 | 4,929 | ----- | 1,292,488 | 190 | ----- | 1,510,310 | 15,916 | ----- |
| Total | 13,117,028 | 1,002,928 | 3,756,569 | 45,495,552 | 1,108,712 | 3,615,423 | 53,034,716 | 1,328,057 | 5,187,707 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

422

| Articles. | 1846. | | | 1847. | | | 1848. | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$7,835,832 | \$122,587 | \$1,151,782 | \$8,781,252 | \$63,596 | \$1,167,484 | \$12,526,854 | \$98,295 | \$1,259,632 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel..... | 1,234,408 | 32,564 | ----- | 1,126,458 | 19,218 | ----- | 1,284,937 | 41,397 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured..... | 1,134,226 | 41,571 | 203,996 | 555,822 | 37,302 | 89,460 | 857,034 | 1,840 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 10,083,819 | 147,894 | ----- | 10,998,933 | 315,894 | ----- | 15,240,883 | 179,781 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 13,530,625 | 673,203 | 3,545,481 | 15,192,875 | 486,135 | 4,082,523 | 15,421,589 | 1,216,172 | 5,718,205 |
| Silk, unmanufactured..... | 216,647 | 23,999 | ----- | 250,086 | 8,385 | ----- | 354,973 | 19,858 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 10,667,649 | 195,753 | ----- | 11,733,371 | 334,173 | ----- | 14,543,633 | 340,853 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 16,337 | ----- | ----- | 28,365 | ----- | ----- | 102,261 | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics..... | 5,098,505 | 125,570 | ----- | 5,154,837 | 97,601 | ----- | 6,624,648 | 300,159 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 180,281 | ----- | ----- | 66,377 | 1,157 | ----- | 187,905 | 7,570 | 27,657 |
| manufactures of..... | 766,664 | 87,518 | 12,129 | 684,880 | 59,009 | 5,782 | 658,075 | 51,175 | 6,713 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India..... | 457,276 | 73,139 | ----- | 278,675 | 27,307 | ----- | 342,445 | 1,833 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods..... | 1,778,202 | 3,641 | ----- | 1,965,095 | 22,992 | ----- | 2,456,652 | 2,614 | ----- |
| Total..... | 53,000,471 | 1,527,439 | 4,913,388 | 56,817,026 | 1,472,769 | 5,345,249 | 73,601,889 | 2,261,547 | 7,012,207 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1849. | | | 1850. | | | 1851. | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Foreign imported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign imported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic exported. | Foreign imported. | Foreign exported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$13,831,823 | \$109,439 | \$1,096,172 | \$16,333,145 | \$100,746 | \$1,911,320 | \$17,306,700 | \$100,290 | \$2,255,698 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 1,227,138 | 55,044 | ----- | 1,332,253 | 40,193 | ----- | 1,570,063 | 38,371 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 1,177,347 | -6,891 | ----- | 1,681,691 | ----- | ----- | 3,833,157 | 7,966 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 13,704,606 | 201,404 | ----- | 17,151,509 | 174,934 | ----- | 19,507,309 | 267,379 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 15,754,841 | 571,082 | 4,933,129 | 20,108,719 | 427,107 | 4,734,424 | 22,164,442 | 677,940 | 7,241,205 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 384,535 | 55,515 | ----- | 401,385 | 7,408 | ----- | 456,449 | 43,856 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 13,791,232 | 388,572 | ----- | 17,639,624 | 352,637 | ----- | 25,777,245 | 500,168 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured | 127,859 | ----- | ----- | 128,917 | ----- | ----- | 176,197 | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics | 5,907,242 | 187,948 | ----- | 8,134,674 | 129,878 | ----- | 8,795,740 | 107,382 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 491,633 | 13,401 | 8,458 | 579,814 | 5,031 | 5,633 | 223,984 | 7,876 | 29,114 |
| manufactures of | 519,774 | 59,439 | 5,558 | 588,446 | 98,369 | 11,776 | 661,768 | 46,620 | 8,023 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India | 196,634 | 29,161 | ----- | 659,362 | 3,843 | ----- | 508,709 | 8,688 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods | 2,452,289 | 27,537 | ----- | 1,653,809 | 15,795 | ----- | 1,783,076 | 5,307 | ----- |
| Total | 69,566,953 | 1,705,433 | 6,043,317 | 86,393,348 | 1,355,941 | 6,663,153 | 102,764,839 | 1,811,843 | 9,534,040 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| Articles. | 1852. | | | 1853. | | | 1854. | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$18,957,993 | \$134,937 | \$2,303,819 | \$27,255,425 | \$262,343 | \$2,499,652 | \$29,341,775 | \$795,872 | \$4,210,350 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 1,703,599 | 31,569 | ----- | 2,970,313 | 31,637 | ----- | 2,477,709 | 53,247 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 1,930,711 | 54,285 | ----- | 2,669,718 | 51,387 | ----- | 2,822,185 | 41,668 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 17,573,964 | 256,878 | ----- | 27,621,911 | 343,989 | ----- | 32,382,594 | 1,262,897 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 19,689,496 | 997,030 | 7,672,151 | 27,731,313 | 1,254,363 | 8,768,894 | 33,949,503 | 1,468,179 | 5,535,516 |
| Silk, unmanufactured | 378,747 | 7,143 | ----- | 722,931 | 282 | ----- | 1,099,389 | 7,966 | ----- |
| manufactures of | 21,651,752 | 604,855 | ----- | 30,434,886 | 607,294 | ----- | 34,696,831 | 843,154 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured | 175,342 | ----- | ----- | 135,684 | ----- | ----- | 250,391 | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics .. | 8,515,709 | 131,153 | ----- | 10,236,037 | 149,399 | ----- | 10,863,536 | 179,598 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | 164,588 | 377 | 18,649 | 329,122 | 2,310 | 18,195 | 378,246 | 42,614 | 93,699 |
| manufactures of | 391,608 | 47,831 | 13,622 | 479,171 | 45,567 | 16,784 | 598,251 | 52,318 | 79,717 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India | 942,422 | 9,584 | ----- | 1,591,791 | 4,572 | ----- | 1,528,329 | 56,679 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,667,513 | 6,285 | ----- | 1,880,918 | 3,981 | ----- | 1,594,038 | 21,037 | ----- |
| Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total | 93,743,174 | 2,281,927 | 10,008,241 | 134,059,220 | 2,757,124 | 11,303,525 | 151,982,777 | 4,825,229 | 9,919,282 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1855. | | | 1856. | | | 1857. | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic exported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$22,980,728 | \$1,565,523 | \$3,753,472 | \$22,041,939 | \$423,221 | \$4,161,008 | \$23,320,497 | \$472,910 | \$4,884,967 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 2,593,137 | 63,068 | ----- | 2,538,323 | 25,598 | ----- | 2,633,614 | 27,703 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 2,072,139 | 131,442 | 27,802 | 1,665,064 | 14,997 | 27,455 | 2,125,744 | 920 | 19,007 |
| manufactures of | 24,404,149 | 2,327,701 | ----- | 31,961,793 | 1,256,632 | ----- | 31,286,118 | 437,498 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 17,757,112 | 2,012,554 | 5,857,181 | 25,917,999 | 1,580,495 | 6,967,309 | 28,685,726 | 570,802 | 6,115,177 |
| Silk, unmanufactured..... | 751,617 | 71,122 | ----- | 991,234 | 4,255 | ----- | 953,734 | 4,163 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 24,366,556 | 902,135 | ----- | 30,226,532 | 576,513 | ----- | 27,800,319 | 157,186 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 286,809 | ----- | ----- | 132,461 | ----- | ----- | 220,738 | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics.. | 8,617,165 | 278,850 | ----- | 11,189,463 | 179,666 | ----- | 11,441,542 | 92,930 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 112,763 | 57,305 | 121,320 | 57,676 | 54,249 | 28,598 | 423,533 | 11,871 | 46,907 |
| manufactures of..... | 266,829 | 27,236 | 36,508 | 253,730 | 19,635 | 26,035 | 519,582 | 15,368 | 34,753 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India..... | 2,045,653 | 198,136 | ----- | 1,945,044 | 12,256 | ----- | 2,353,891 | 86,182 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,133,839 | 118,557 | ----- | 1,335,247 | 14,963 | ----- | 1,580,246 | 1,169 | ----- |
| Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen..... | 4,978,315 | 155,865 | ----- | 6,265,963 | 77,757 | ----- | 5,894,890 | 9,532 | ----- |
| Total..... | 112,366,811 | 7,909,494 | 9,796,283 | 136,522,468 | 4,240,237 | 11,210,405 | 139,240,174 | 1,888,234 | 11,100,811 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| Articles. | 1858. | | | 1859. | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$14,454,928 | \$183,366 | \$4,729,874 | \$15,000,866 | \$251,810 | \$5,503,667 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel..... | 1,873,111 | 13,154 | ----- | 2,047,730 | 3,079 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured..... | 4,022,635 | 824,898 | 211,861 | 4,444,954 | 32,141 | 355,563 |
| manufactures of..... | 26,486,091 | 197,902 | ----- | 33,521,956 | 220,447 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 17,965,130 | 390,988 | 5,651,504 | 26,355,081 | 328,941 | 8,316,222 |
| Silk, unmanufactured..... | 1,300,065 | 94,092 | ----- | 1,330,890 | 19,978 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 20,222,103 | 250,959 | ----- | 26,745,527 | 249,598 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 197,934 | 5,590 | ----- | 146,707 | 29,172 | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics..... | 6,557,323 | 63,770 | ----- | 10,340,605 | 71,582 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 331,307 | 81,890 | 47,875 | 405,173 | 23,592 | 9,279 |
| manufactures of..... | 614,666 | 20,343 | 89,092 | 432,746 | 34,692 | 18,878 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India..... | 2,298,709 | 482,223 | ----- | 2,157,895 | 98,448 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods..... | 1,249,385 | 4,000 | ----- | 1,623,106 | 5,154 | ----- |
| Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen..... | 3,654,203 | 17,372 | ----- | 4,184,000 | 7,207 | ----- |
| Total..... | 101,227,590 | 2,627,547 | 10,730,206 | 128,737,236 | 1,375,841 | 14,263,609 |

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1860. | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Foreign im- ported. | Foreign ex- ported. | Domestic ex- ported. |
| Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$18,726,657 | \$262,311 | \$5,703,024 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel..... | 2,799,937 | 17,874 | ----- |
| Wool, unmanufactured..... | 4,842,152 | 37,280 | 389,512 |
| manufactures of..... | 37,937,190 | 201,276 | ----- |
| Cotton, manufactures of..... | 10,139,209 | 1,059,533 | 10,934,796 |
| Silk, unmanufactured..... | 1,341,676 | 177,881 | ----- |
| manufactures of..... | 30,767,744 | 298,034 | ----- |
| Flax, unmanufactured..... | 213,657 | ----- | ----- |
| linen and linen fabrics..... | 10,736,335 | 180,611 | ----- |
| Hemp, unmanufactured..... | 371,317 | 16,983 | 9,531 |
| manufactures of..... | 769,135 | 42,219 | 27,814 |
| manilla, sun, and other, of India..... | 1,820,137 | 27,148 | ----- |
| Silk and worsted goods..... | 2,193,376 | ----- | ----- |
| Laces, inserting, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen..... | 4,017,675 | 12,190 | ----- |
| Total..... | 126,676,197 | 2,333,340 | 17,064,677 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

No. 35.

Statement exhibiting the value of iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, sugar, wines, and all fabrics of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, imported annually, from 1847 to 1856, both inclusive, with the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and brandies, for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

| Articles. | 1847. | | 1848. | | 1849. | |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel..... | \$3,781,252 | \$2,751,407 66 | \$12,526,854 | \$3,736,223 20 | \$13,831,823 | \$4,132,780 50 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel..... | 1,126,458 | 165,780 40 | 1,284,937 | 203,909 00 | 1,227,138 | 194,688 95 |
| Manufactures of wool..... | 10,998,933 | 3,365,277 94 | 15,240,883 | 4,247,170 30 | 13,704,606 | 3,780,863 65 |
| cotton..... | 15,192,875 | 4,117,803 01 | 18,421,589 | 4,558,587 70 | 15,754,841 | 3,911,677 55 |
| silk..... | 11,733,371 | 2,833,850 75 | 14,543,634 | 3,739,650 05 | 13,791,232 | 3,553,488 55 |
| flax..... | 5,154,837 | 1,093,180 65 | 6,624,648 | 1,327,231 20 | 5,907,242 | 1,184,665 50 |
| hemp..... | 684,880 | 135,754 88 | 658,075 | 131,615 00 | 519,774 | 103,954 80 |
| Wines..... | 1,801,951 | 439,873 22 | 1,434,009 | 570,595 60 | 1,821,157 | 726,374 50 |
| Sugar..... | 9,877,212 | 3,375,815 53 | 9,479,817 | 2,843,945 10 | 8,048,900 | 2,414,670 00 |
| Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz: | | | | | | |
| Silk and worsted goods..... | 1,965,095 | 535,555 25 | 2,456,652 | 614,163 00 | 2,452,289 | 613,072 25 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen..... | | | | | | |
| Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear..... | 676,404 | 228,488 30 | 653,222 | 195,966 60 | 587,590 | 176,277 00 |
| Laces, thread, and insertings..... | 370,028 | 67,900 50 | 263,859 | 52,771 80 | 176,375 | 35,275 00 |
| cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, and braids..... | 398,514 | 99,628 50 | 716,552 | 179,138 00 | 663,991 | 165,997 75 |
| Cordage, untarred, tared, and cables..... | 67,592 | 31,863 18 | 239,526 | 59,881 50 | 146,410 | 36,602 50 |
| Twine and packthread..... | 54,809 | 13,756 50 | 45,575 | 12,479 50 | 34,378 | 10,313 40 |
| Seines..... | 446 | 80 50 | 502 | 150 60 | 182 | 54 60 |
| Total..... | 68,884,657 | 19,256,016 77 | 84,590,334 | 22,473,478 15 | 78,667,928 | 21,040,756 50 |

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1850. | | 1851. | | 1852. | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$16,333,145 | \$4,876,811 00 | \$17,306,700 | \$5,170,213 70 | \$18,957,993 | \$5,666,763 80 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 1,332,253 | 211,106 05 | 1,570,063 | 250,706 15 | 1,703,599 | 274,332 30 |
| Manufactures of wool | 17,151,509 | 4,752,782 30 | 19,507,309 | 5,407,688 85 | 17,573,694 | 4,831,729 15 |
| cotton | 20,108,719 | 5,002,633 55 | 22,164,442 | 5,516,962 00 | 19,689,496 | 4,887,538 45 |
| silk | 17,639,624 | 4,518,423 65 | 25,777,245 | 6,574,792 55 | 21,561,752 | 5,529,273 50 |
| flax | 8,134,674 | 1,630,900 00 | 8,795,740 | 1,765,497 80 | 8,515,709 | 1,708,919 10 |
| hemp | 588,446 | 117,689 20 | 661,768 | 132,353 60 | 391,608 | 78,321 60 |
| Wines | 2,065,922 | 823,608 60 | 2,359,279 | 941,190 80 | 2,203,230 | 878,604 60 |
| Sugar | 7,555,146 | 2,266,543 80 | 13,841,426 | 4,152,427 80 | 14,712,847 | 4,413,854 10 |
| Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz: | | | | | | |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,653,809 | 413,452 25 | 1,783,076 | 445,769 00 | 1,667,513 | 416,878 25 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen | | | | | | |
| Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear | 813,261 | 243,978 30 | 1,058,994 | 317,698 20 | 1,368,812 | 410,643 60 |
| Laces, thread, and insertings | 185,925 | 37,185 00 | 223,115 | 44,623 00 | 160,385 | 32,077 00 |
| cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, and braids | 672,627 | 168,156 75 | 756,651 | 189,162 75 | 535,056 | 133,764 00 |
| Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables | 257,377 | 64,344 25 | 213,785 | 53,446 25 | 205,417 | 51,354 25 |
| Twine and packthread | 62,106 | 18,631 80 | 50,282 | 15,084 60 | 45,014 | 13,504 20 |
| Seines | 590 | 177 00 | 299 | 89 70 | 742 | 222 60 |
| Total | 94,555,133 | 25,146,423 50 | 116,070,174 | 30,977,706 75 | 109,292,867 | 29,327,780 50 |

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1853. | | 1854. | | 1855. | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$27,255,425 | \$8,152,621 40 | \$29,341,775 | \$8,777,066 80 | \$22,980,728 | \$6,873,058 00 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 2,970,313 | 476,868 70 | 2,477,709 | 403,624 95 | 2,593,137 | 431,757 10 |
| Manufactures of wool | 27,621,911 | 7,625,914 05 | 32,382,594 | 8,986,151 85 | 24,404,149 | 6,755,005 80 |
| cotton | 27,731,313 | 6,924,408 30 | 33,949,503 | 8,513,717 85 | 17,757,112 | 4,319,033 45 |
| silk | 30,434,886 | 7,748,378 75 | 34,696,831 | 8,805,359 65 | 24,366,556 | 6,129,583 95 |
| flax | 10,236,037 | 2,056,004 50 | 10,863,536 | 2,178,895 90 | 8,617,165 | 1,723,573 90 |
| hemp | 479,171 | 95,834 20 | 598,251 | 179,475 30 | 266,829 | 53,365 80 |
| Brandies | | | | | | |
| Wines | 2,995,631 | 1,194,802 20 | 3,370,802 | 1,198,614 40 | 3,114,824 | 1,098,304 40 |
| Sugar | 14,987,776 | 4,496,332 80 | 13,700,789 | 4,110,236 70 | 14,673,547 | 4,402,064 10 |
| Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz: | | | | | | |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,880,918 | 470,229 50 | 1,594,038 | 398,509 50 | 1,123,839 | 283,459 75 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen | | | | | 3,892,749 | 1,167,824 70 |
| Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear | 2,307,135 | 692,140 50 | 3,927,141 | 1,178,142 30 | 1,975,662 | 592,698 60 |
| Laces, thread, and insertings | 252,170 | 50,434 00 | 368,399 | 73,679 80 | 318,511 | 63,702 20 |
| cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c. | 841,757 | 210,439 25 | 853,552 | 213,388 00 | 767,055 | 191,763 75 |
| Cordage untarred, tarred, and cables | 121,660 | 30,415 00 | 255,969 | 63,992 25 | 187,124 | 46,781 00 |
| Twine and packthread | 58,546 | 17,563 80 | 78,553 | 23,565 90 | } 55,704 | 16,711 20 |
| Seines | 404 | 121 20 | 1,540 | 462 00 | | |
| Total | 150,175,053 | 40,242,508 15 | 168,460,982 | 45,104,883 15 | 127,104,691 | 34,148,687 70 |

* Twine and seines are under one head for the year 1855.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1856. | | 1857. | | 1858. | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel .. | \$22,041,939 | \$6,587,975 70 | \$23,320,497 | \$6,995,619 70 | \$14,454,928 | \$3,450,988 05 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 2,538,323 | 422,746 85 | 2,633,614 | 437,958 20 | 1,873,111 | 246,533 46 |
| Manufactures of wool | 31,961,793 | 8,835,366 40 | 31,286,118 | 8,633,566 60 | 26,486,091 | 5,653,019 47 |
| cotton | 25,917,999 | 6,333,740 05 | 28,685,726 | 8,035,194 75 | 17,965,130 | 3,954,099 15 |
| silk | 30,226,532 | 7,604,846 15 | 27,800,319 | 7,010,190 45 | 20,222,103 | 3,857,023 87 |
| flax | 11,189,463 | 2,238,384 70 | 11,441,542 | 3,288,999 60 | 6,557,323 | 984,076 85 |
| hemp | 253,730 | 50,746 00 | 519,582 | 103,916 40 | 614,666 | 92,199 90 |
| Brandies | 2,859,342 | 2,859,342 00 | 2,527,262 | 2,527,262 00 | 2,232,452 | 669,735 60 |
| Wines | 6,796,058 | 2,718,423 20 | 4,274,205 | 1,709,612 00 | 3,246,388 | 973,916 40 |
| Sugar | 22,538,653 | 6,761,595 90 | 42,776,501 | 12,832,950 30 | 23,436,713 | 5,840,811 12 |
| Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz: | | | | | | |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,335,247 | 333,811 75 | 1,580,246 | 395,061 50 | 1,249,385 | 237,383 15 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen .. | 4,664,353 | 1,399,305 90 | 4,443,175 | 1,332,952 50 | 2,845,029 | 682,806 96 |
| Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear | 1,978,344 | 593,503 20 | 1,918,988 | 575,696 40 | 1,283,538 | 308,049 12 |
| Laces, thread, and insertings | 410,591 | 82,118 20 | 321,961 | 64,392 20 | 189,494 | 28,424 10 |
| Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c. | 1,191,019 | 297,754 75 | 1,129,754 | 282,438 50 | 619,680 | 117,739 20 |
| Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables | 132,172 | 33,043 00 | 156,532 | 39,133 00 | 170,259 | 32,349 21 |
| Twine and packthread | *53,821 | 16,146 30 | 59,957 | 17,987 10 | 73,989 | 17,757 36 |
| Seines | | | | | | |
| Total | 166,089,379 | 47,168,850 05 | 184,875,979 | 54,282,931 20 | 123,520,279 | 27,146,962,97 |

* Twine and seines are under one head for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| Articles. | 1859. | | 1860. | |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Value. | Duties. | Value. | Duties. |
| Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel | \$15,000,866 | \$3,577,276 38 | \$18,726,657 | \$4,458,606 37 |
| Cast, shear, German, and other steel | 2,047,730 | 272,903 37 | 2,799,937 | 362,726 04 |
| Manufactures of wool | 33,521,956 | 7,246,780 55 | 37,937,190 | 8,155,518 56 |
| cotton | 26,355,081 | 5,749,249 77 | 10,139,209 | 1,379,518 49 |
| silk | 26,745,527 | 5,101,292 14 | 30,767,744 | 5,889,739 36 |
| flax | 10,340,605 | 1,553,478 36 | 10,736,335 | 1,613,647 59 |
| hemp | 432,746 | 64,911 90 | 769,135 | 115,370 25 |
| Brandies | 3,262,058 | 978,617 40 | 3,937,698 | 1,091,309 40 |
| Wines | 3,608,148 | 1,082,444 40 | 4,775,119 | 1,432,535 70 |
| Sugar | 30,578,578 | 7,338,858 72 | 31,082,005 | 7,459,681 20 |
| Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, viz : | | | | |
| Silk and worsted goods | 1,623,106 | 308,390 14 | 2,193,376 | 416,743 44 |
| Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen | 3,286,408 | 788,737 92 | 2,963,616 | 711,267 84 |
| Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear | 1,537,284 | 368,948 16 | 2,101,958 | 504,469 92 |
| Laces, thread, and insertings | 276,292 | 41,443 80 | 397,542 | 59,631 30 |
| Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c. | 621,300 | 118,047 00 | 656,517 | 124,738 23 |
| Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables | 61,217 | 11,631 23 | 132,927 | 25,256 13 |
| Twine and packthread | 54,374 | 13,049 76 | 49,238 | 11,817 12 |
| Seines | 1,582 | 379 68 | 730 | 175 20 |
| Total | 159,354,858 | 34,616,440 68 | 160,271,633 | 33,825,316 14 |

Statement exhibiting the exports to and the imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America, from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1860.

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| Years ending— | Exports. | | | Imports. | Increase each successive year over 1852. | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| | Foreign. | Domestic. | Total. | | Exports. | Imports. |
| June 30, 1852..... | \$3,853,919 | \$6,655,097 | \$10,509,016 | \$6,110,299 | ----- | ----- |
| 1853..... | 5,736,555 | 7,404,087 | 13,140,642 | 7,550,718 | \$2,631,626 | \$1,440,419 |
| 1854..... | 9,362,716 | 15,204,144 | 24,566,860 | 8,927,560 | 14,057,844 | 2,817,261 |
| 1855..... | 11,999,378 | 15,806,642 | 27,806,020 | 15,136,734 | 17,297,004 | 9,026,435 |
| 1856..... | 6,314,652 | 22,714,697 | 29,029,349 | 21,310,421 | 18,520,333 | 15,200,122 |
| 1857..... | 4,326,369 | 19,936,113 | 24,262,482 | 22,124,296 | 13,753,466 | 16,014,997 |
| 1858..... | 4,012,768 | 19,638,959 | 23,651,727 | 15,806,519 | 13,142,711 | 9,696,220 |
| 1859..... | 6,384,547 | 21,769,627 | 28,154,174 | 19,727,551 | 17,645,158 | 13,617,252 |
| 1860..... | 2,918,524 | 11,264,590 | 14,183,114 | 18,861,673 | 3,674,098 | 12,751,374 |
| | 54,909,428 | 140,393,956 | 195,303,384 | 135,555,671 | 100,722,240 | 80,563,080 |

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 29, 1860.

F. BIGGER, *Register*.

No. 37.

General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

| | 1859. | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | |
| | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. |
| 1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month..... | \$22,488,158 77 | \$5,986,625 87 | \$23,885,353 37 | \$6,285,012 65 | \$22,649,542 25 | \$5,971,591 58 | \$20,396,563 76 | \$5,415,299 57 |
| 2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month..... | 6,240,166 03 | 1,402,591 63 | 4,854,058 35 | 1,046,324 98 | 3,526,789 97 | 732,430 45 | 3,351,763 35 | 687,701 04 |
| 3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month..... | 387,843 52 | 90,703 95 | 305,081 71 | 75,034 63 | 330,392 32 | 72,557 09 | 421,145 42 | 94,582 22 |
| 4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month..... | 27,015,226 25 | 5,280,542 64 | 22,931,391 80 | 4,339,124 34 | 16,972,437 24 | 3,095,785 12 | 12,901,800 02 | 2,369,469 73 |
| 5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month..... | 5,432,502 46 | ..... | 7,372,773 74 | ..... | 6,552,134 37 | ..... | 7,112,624 75 | ..... |
| 6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month..... | 4,305,062 93 | 983,083 55 | 4,924,194 10 | 1,103,776 70 | 4,773,378 75 | 1,082,781 24 | 4,686,363 40 | 1,075,262 72 |
| 7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month..... | 447,929 02 | 110,109 03 | 464,073 08 | 112,167 03 | 619,652 03 | 145,403 87 | 773,806 00 | 186,156 49 |
| 8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month..... | 477,813 00 | 101,689 22 | 1,006,684 00 | 218,866 95 | 717,130 00 | 133,094 44 | 797,817 06 | 136,885 03 |
| 9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month..... | 23,885,353 37 | 6,285,042 65 | 22,649,542 25 | 5,971,591 58 | 20,396,563 76 | 5,415,299 57 | 17,911,486 07 | 4,799,278 59 |
| 10. Value of merchandise in transitu at the close of each month..... | 1,041,897 72 | 290,697 56 | 1,130,388 08 | 313,941 85 | 1,170,021 43 | 321,266 98 | 1,510,805 00 | 402,325 97 |

No. 37.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

| | 1859. | | | | 1860. | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | November. | | December. | | January. | | February. | |
| | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. |
| 1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month. | \$17,911,485 07 | \$1,799,278 59 | \$18,889,297 21 | \$4,717,327 96 | \$18,850,594 09 | \$4,881,550 66 | \$18,589,162 93 | \$4,710,386 25 |
| 2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month. | 4,596,720 24 | 873,982 24 | 5,345,599 00 | 1,123,569 66 | 4,613,417 00 | 877,201 96 | 2,774,568 77 | 565,170 14 |
| 3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month. | 554,777 60 | 107,274 78 | 287,033 00 | 61,116 10 | 296,092 00 | 64,599 71 | 284,816 10 | 69,226 81 |
| 4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month. | 14,804,482 29 | 2,565,766 67 | 16,927,543 90 | 3,147,918 98 | 21,844,823 31 | 4,264,693 72 | 18,461,467 36 | 3,683,875 25 |
| 5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month. | 8,306,861 16 | ..... | 5,832,342 27 | ..... | 6,973,691 75 | ..... | 6,659,484 44 | ..... |
| 6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month. | 3,656,898 75 | 814,725 81 | 3,538,125 21 | 777,720 99 | 4,426,525 07 | 952,490 89 | 3,763,891 75 | 829,888 67 |
| 7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month. | 457,927 74 | 108,191 04 | 698,464 00 | 156,063 50 | 460,978 00 | 105,681 41 | 493,753 39 | 101,641 84 |
| 8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month. | 858,860 21 | 140,299 77 | 634,748 00 | 86,659 57 | 283,437 00 | 54,796 78 | 603,827 00 | 77,621 36 |
| 9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month. | 18,089,297 21 | 4,717,327 96 | 18,850,594 00 | 4,881,550 66 | 18,589,162 93 | 4,710,386 25 | 16,817,075 66 | 4,335,631 33 |
| 10. Value of merchandise in transitu at the close of each month. | 1,576,353 21 | 413,900 29 | 1,463,064 00 | 385,225 09 | 1,549,441 00 | 416,692 29 | 1,638,807 00 | 424,470 65 |

No. 37.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

| | 1860. | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | March. | | April. | | May. | | June. | |
| | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. | Amount. | Duty. |
| 1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month | \$16,817,075 66 | \$4,335,631 33 | \$18,242,486 66 | \$1,734,728 42 | \$18,765,665 05 | \$4,789,728 06 | \$20,804,989 19 | \$5,287,311 06 |
| 2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month | 6,032,900 92 | 1,392,267 59 | 6,061,838 07 | 1,366,935 00 | 6,956,640 06 | 1,579,309 76 | 6,461,021 69 | 1,482,036 41 |
| 3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month..... | 379,244 00 | 80,114 93 | 330,446 00 | 76,659 69 | 492,716 22 | 116,751 35 | 507,042 73 | 111,179 33 |
| 4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month | 22,492,424 30 | 4,198,993 85 | 15,103,592 56 | 2,852,016 17 | 15,129,140 06 | 2,805,259 57 | 15,933,101 99 | 2,979,124 32 |
| 5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month | 7,603,811 76 | ..... | 6,062,341 38 | ..... | 6,255,392 29 | ..... | 6,615,947 22 | ..... |
| 6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month..... | 3,828,398 37 | 852,168 61 | 4,896,674 67 | 1,175,074 76 | 4,222,920 73 | 942,361 12 | 3,947,920 08 | 881,809 13 |
| 7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month..... | 572,485 60 | 121,562 75 | 454,148 00 | 107,608 91 | 561,670 00 | 130,328 48 | 652,678 83 | 153,880 69 |
| 8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month..... | 585,939 95 | 99,551 07 | 551,283 00 | 105,891 35 | 625,441 42 | 125,791 51 | 1,095,556 49 | 210,721 23 |
| 9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month | 18,242,486 66 | 4,734,728 42 | 18,765,665 06 | 4,789,728 06 | 20,804,989 19 | 5,287,311 06 | 22,077,558 21 | 5,639,115 75 |
| 10. Value of merchandise in transitu at the close of each month | 1,559,493 00 | 406,229 29 | 1,273,786 00 | 341,068 14 | 1,309,181 00 | 343,702 15 | 1,254,228 00 | 336,670 68 |

Synopsis of the returns of the banks in the different States at the dates annexed.

| State. | Date. | Number of banks and branches. | Capital. | Loans and discounts. | Stocks. | Real estate. | Other investments. | Due by other banks. | Notes of other banks. | Cash items. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. | Due to other banks. | Other liabilities. |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Maine | Dec., 1854 | 71 | \$7,301,252 | \$13,181,908 | \$8,850 | \$112,694 | ..... | \$1,781,065 | \$39,974 | ..... | \$1,025,207 | \$5,691,815 | \$2,914,601 | \$122,628 | \$19,579 |
| | Dec., 1855 | 75 | 7,899,793 | 13,066,916 | ..... | 113,779 | ..... | 1,396,430 | 464,561 | ..... | 753,082 | 5,077,248 | 2,011,028 | 118,975 | 104,173 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 76 | 8,135,735 | 13,277,320 | ..... | 13,291 | ..... | 1,155,260 | 375,216 | ..... | 705,143 | 4,611,646 | 1,994,722 | 145,483 | 121,743 |
| | Jan. 4, 1858 | 70 | 7,614,304 | 11,210,245 | ..... | 135,263 | ..... | 876,023 | 245,121 | ..... | 615,441 | 2,964,327 | 1,743,939 | 139,304 | 76,069 |
| | Jan. 1, 1859 | 68 | 7,408,945 | 11,815,197 | ..... | 145,56 | ..... | 1,478,891 | 271,303 | ..... | 663,759 | 3,885,539 | 2,382,910 | 89,371 | 90,622 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 68 | 7,506,890 | 12,654,79 | ..... | 181,159 | ..... | 1,019,903 | 290,224 | ..... | 679,979 | 4,149,718 | 2,411,022 | 102,392 | 87,165 |
| New Hampshire .. | Dec., 1854 | 36 | 3,628,000 | 6,891,621 | ..... | 52,343 | ..... | 602,447 | 124,860 | ..... | 176,434 | 3,079,548 | 775,410 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dec., 1855 | 46 | 4,419,300 | 8,037,427 | ..... | 56,519 | ..... | 769,963 | 241,383 | ..... | 226,411 | 3,589,482 | 908,474 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dec., 1856 | 49 | 4,831,000 | 8,846,421 | ..... | 75,893 | ..... | 741,475 | 136,504 | ..... | 226,013 | 3,677,659 | 1,058,803 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jan. 4, 1857 | 47 | 5,041,000 | 7,389,113 | ..... | 82,000 | ..... | 829,169 | 155,132 | ..... | 275,933 | 2,389,939 | 875,789 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dec. 6, 1858 | 52 | 5,041,000 | 8,250,754 | ..... | 65,086 | ..... | 889,33 | 170,994 | ..... | 294,423 | 3,115,643 | 1,069,920 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dec., 1859 | 52 | 5,016,000 | 8,591,682 | ..... | 72,912 | ..... | 772,173 | 181,964 | ..... | 255,277 | 3,271,183 | 1,187,991 | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | Aug., 1854 | 40 | 3,375,656 | 6,572,951 | ..... | 136,115 | ..... | 1,079,686 | 125,902 | \$34,071 | 198,688 | 3,968,709 | 745,170 | 15,715 | 979 |
| | July and Aug., 1855. | 42 | 3,603,461 | 6,710,922 | ..... | 123,237 | 49,428 | 1,130,362 | 54,536 | 32,845 | 201,544 | 3,704,341 | 801,039 | 4,788 | 7,647 |
| | July and Aug., 1856. | 41 | 3,856,946 | 7,302,951 | 114,589 | 135,368 | 52,881 | 1,144,104 | 43,146 | 39,440 | 208,855 | 3,970,720 | 797,535 | 7,347 | 317 |
| | July and Aug., 1857. | 41 | 4,028,710 | 7,905,711 | 39,991 | 136,582 | 17,181 | 926,326 | 122,923 | 36,351 | 182,588 | 4,273,517 | 746,557 | 1,639 | ..... |
| | Aug., 1858. | 41 | 4,083,416 | 6,392,992 | 106,500 | 222,560 | 73,954 | 701,545 | 41,780 | 232,625 | 178,556 | 3,024,141 | 615,874 | 5,441 | 1,443 |
| | July, 1859 | 46 | 4,029,240 | 6,946,523 | 176,400 | 190,565 | 176,412 | 1,167,602 | 69,435 | 69,667 | 198,409 | 3,882,983 | 787,834 | 19,132 | 3,720 |
| Massachusetts | Aug., 1854 | 143 | 54,432,660 | 93,341,953 | ..... | 1,186,509 | ..... | 8,925,692 | 5,325,594 | ..... | 3,828,402 | 24,803,752 | 18,783,281 | 6,930,097 | 563,313 |
| | Aug., 1855 | 169 | 58,632,350 | 99,006,711 | ..... | 1,281,011 | ..... | 7,010,323 | 4,547,710 | ..... | 4,409,402 | 3,116,014 | 21,478,717 | 5,917,835 | 494,542 |
| | Oct., 1856 | 172 | 78,598,800 | 101,132,292 | ..... | 1,426,393 | ..... | 7,574,791 | 5,248,379 | ..... | 4,535,571 | 36,544,315 | 23,437,236 | 4,847,601 | 931,068 |
| | Oct. 17, 1857 | 173 | 60,319,720 | 92,455,572 | ..... | 1,606,613 | ..... | 5,622,184 | 4,385,640 | ..... | 3,611,097 | 18,104,827 | 17,631,191 | 4,106,694 | 1,343,948 |
| | Oct., 1858 | 174 | 61,819,823 | 101,602,947 | ..... | 1,581,881 | ..... | 9,187,245 | 4,993,421 | ..... | 11,112,715 | 20,839,438 | 30,558,153 | 7,854,234 | 1,537,851 |
| | Oct., 1859 | 174 | 64,519,200 | 107,417,323 | ..... | 1,601,072 | ..... | 7,213,540 | 5,183,459 | ..... | 7,532,617 | 20,066,920 | 27,006,699 | 6,937,042 | 1,414,338 |
| Rhode Island. | Sept., 1854 | 87 | 17,511,162 | 25,233,304 | 111,998 | 262,164 | 35,429 | 932,619 | 880,724 | ..... | 312,60 | 5,035,073 | 2,772,367 | 1,016,655 | 329,425 |
| | Sept., 1855 | 92 | 18,683,802 | 26,385,458 | 131,072 | 323,082 | 70,285 | 1,242,363 | 1,157,951 | ..... | 385,767 | 5,404,104 | 2,914,506 | 1,192,449 | 357,539 |
| | Dec. 18 6 | 98 | 20,375,899 | 28,674,343 | 128,539 | 478,652 | 70,133 | 1,255,322 | 1,380,754 | ..... | 548,343 | 5,521,009 | 3,141,657 | 1,475,321 | 659,703 |
| | Dec. 14, 1857 | 93 | 20,334,777 | 25,823,152 | 145,129 | 527,787 | 50,780 | 1,410,673 | 860,778 | ..... | 570,630 | 3,192,661 | 2,510,108 | 1,361,204 | 381,402 |

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

| State. | Date. | Number of banks and branches. | Capital. | Loans and discounts. | Stocks. | Real estate. | Other investments. | Due by other banks. | Notes of other banks. | Cash items. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. | Due to other banks. | Other liabilities. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| R., Island—Cont'd | May, 1858 | 87 | \$20,070,741 | \$24,065,894 | \$161,309 | \$536,103 | \$93,365 | \$1,700,185 | \$55,049 | ..... | \$732,622 | \$2,644,195 | \$2,624,226 | \$1,150,667 | \$296,889 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 90 | 20,321,069 | 25,131,150 | 161,309 | 536,403 | 93,365 | 1,491,532 | 802,660 | ..... | 608,833 | 3,318,681 | 3,130,475 | 936,081 | 296,889 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 91 | 20,865,569 | 26,719,877 | 244,102 | 604,615 | 100,223 | 1,143,591 | 974,620 | ..... | 450,929 | 3,55,295 | 3,553,164 | 1,022,277 | ..... |
| Connecticut | April, 1854 | 67 | 15,597,891 | 23,292,321 | 1,998,677 | 386,212 | 564,520 | 2,205,068 | 459,503 | \$206,921 | 1,207,381 | 1,219,566 | 3,910,160 | 1,008,655 | 1,022,940 |
| | April, 1855 | 68 | 17,147,385 | 23,704,438 | 1,391,218 | 375,612 | 673,037 | 2,272,696 | 341,754 | 281,220 | 810,101 | 6,871,102 | 3,433,081 | 945,814 | 482,975 |
| | April, 1856 | 71 | 18,913,372 | 28,511,149 | 1,216,630 | 453,132 | 488,138 | 3,432,975 | 367,319 | 246,248 | 1,005,493 | 9,197,762 | 4,080,835 | 875,287 | 911,458 |
| | April, 1857 | 74 | 19,923,553 | 33,108,527 | 946,749 | 820,241 | 614,763 | 2,651,143 | 413,900 | 274,722 | 1,159,708 | 10,590,421 | 4,688,843 | 1,020,711 | 503,135 |
| | April, 1858 | 76 | 20,917,176 | 26,799,438 | 938,755 | 1,085,173 | 877,000 | 2,584,819 | 274,381 | 262,595 | 915,844 | 5,380,247 | 4,140,082 | 684,997 | 892,155 |
| | May, 1859 | 74 | 21,512,167 | 27,856,785 | 1,267,406 | 1,915,047 | 799,244 | 2,994,958 | 326,617 | 255,844 | 989,920 | 7,561,519 | 5,574,900 | 926,301 | 5,608 |
| New York | Sept., 1854 | 339 | 83,773,288 | 163,216,392 | 30,820,653 | 5,178,831 | 767,642 | 12,475,292 | 3,665,954 | 16,453,339 | 13,661,565 | 31,507,780 | 84,970,840 | 21,081,456 | 4,731,884 |
| | Sept., 1855 | 338 | 81,589,590 | 194,161,111 | 30,590,150 | 5,857,537 | ..... | 12,666,517 | 2,958,038 | 18,006,513 | 10,910,330 | 31,340,003 | 84,832,395 | 26,045,439 | 3,615,502 |
| | Sept., 1856 | 311 | 96,381,301 | 205,892,498 | 24,027,533 | 6,808,945 | ..... | 12,179,169 | 2,935,205 | 22,676,628 | 12,898,771 | 34,019,633 | 96,907,970 | 29,014,135 | 6,767,373 |
| | Dec. 26, 1857 | 394 | 107,449,143 | 162,807,376 | 23,623,755 | 7,423,614 | 467,855 | 11,736,973 | 1,857,658 | 14,130,673 | 29,313,421 | 3,899,964 | 83,043,353 | 3,268,562 | 2,829,656 |
| | March, 1858 | 396 | 107,587,702 | 170,436,240 | 23,684,677 | 7,681,904 | ..... | 12,803,511 | 1,705,037 | 16,152,749 | 35,071,674 | 22,710,158 | 93,738,878 | 38,710,077 | 2,293,940 |
| | June, 1858 | 397 | 109,340,541 | 187,468,510 | 23,097,691 | 8,899,858 | 331,609 | 12,569,331 | 1,914,031 | 15,019,241 | 35,079,192 | 00,762,909 | 34,290,766 | 2,442,812 | ..... |
| | Sept., 1858 | 390 | 109,936,550 | 194,731,996 | 23,091,416 | 8,189,932 | 350,155 | 12,880,867 | 2,116,653 | 13,740,731 | 29,905,205 | 26,005,401 | 103,481,755 | 3,610,448 | 2,429,639 |
| | Dec 18, 1858 | 390 | 110,238,480 | 200,577,119 | 23,268,884 | 8,261,425 | 397,339 | 5,169,559 | 2,044,763 | 18,433,977 | 28,335,984 | 28,507,920 | 110,465,799 | 35,134,049 | 2,824,618 |
| | Dec , 1859 | 303 | 111,441,320 | 200,351,332 | 26,897,874 | 8,725,326 | 1,412 | 12,524,249 | 2,261,722 | 17,376,750 | 20,921,545 | 29,959,506 | 104,070,273 | 28,807,429 | 3,059,277 |
| New Jersey | Jan., 1855 | 32 | 5,314,885 | 9,177,374 | 821,964 | 240,921 | 158,396 | 1,810,707 | 418,341 | ..... | 826,452 | 3,552,585 | 3,290,462 | 483,875 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1856 | 35 | 5,682,262 | 10,999,919 | 760,697 | 265,328 | 71,587 | 1,639,249 | 502,949 | ..... | 7-2,659 | 4,385,079 | 3,694,541 | 616,201 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1857 | 46 | 6,582,770 | 13,380,025 | 581,775 | 324,711 | 248,296 | 2,237,304 | 710,072 | ..... | 849,926 | 4,759,855 | 4,891,970 | 1,438,668 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1858 | 47 | 7,494,919 | 11,764,919 | 721,098 | 344,045 | 288,809 | 1,609,817 | 494,197 | ..... | 1,008,831 | 3,393,936 | 3,696,605 | 507,077 | 80,763 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 46 | 7,359,122 | 12,449,460 | 785,525 | 421,793 | 391,194 | 2,223,935 | 578,006 | ..... | 952,231 | 4,054,770 | 4,230,235 | 770,935 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1860 | 49 | 7,844,412 | 14,909,174 | 962,911 | 446,202 | 590,884 | 2,395,028 | 662,196 | ..... | 940,700 | 4,811,832 | 5,741,465 | 1,141,664 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | Nov., 1854 | 64 | 19,884,825 | 48,641,393 | 2,133,499 | 1,159,740 | 599,669 | 4,840,118 | 3,769,420 | 3,927,949 | 3,944,600 | 16,789,069 | 21,076,464 | 3,930,663 | 2,716,872 |
| | Nov., 1855 | 71 | 22,026,596 | 52,549,199 | 2,714,232 | 1,128,674 | 678,018 | 5,647,642 | 4,460,673 | 155,376 | 6,738,652 | 16,893,199 | 25,340,814 | 4,955,483 | 96,792 |
| | Nov., 1856 | 71 | 25,287,231 | 61,201,636 | 2,301,636 | 1,206,569 | 383,770 | 5,143,330 | 5,719,234 | 1,593,696 | 5,973,138 | 17,368,096 | 27,593,534 | 4,215,515 | 127,059 |
| | Nov., 1857 | 76 | 25,691,349 | 49,149,323 | 2,569,119 | 1,253,985 | 244,120 | 3,773,272 | 7,814,978 | 75,829 | 4,580,528 | 11,610,458 | 18,924,113 | 5,847,970 | 80,766 |
| | Nov., 1858 | 87 | 24,655,805 | 46,855,267 | 2,954,443 | 1,423,253 | 253,521 | 4,418,427 | 834,124 | 3,349,824 | 11,345,536 | 11,980,408 | 26,054,568 | 4,569,625 | 429,167 |
| | Nov., 1859 | 90 | 25,565,582 | 50,327,157 | 2,513,674 | 1,719,136 | 685,561 | 3,073,210 | 4,277,399 | ..... | 8,378,474 | 13,132,892 | 26,167,843 | 3,837,554 | 975,192 |
| Delaware | Jan., 1855 | 10 | 1,393,175 | 3,048,141 | 37,466 | 124,356 | 29,140 | 402,179 | 39,051 | 237,215 | 90,149 | 1,380,991 | 859,010 | 197,510 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1856 | 11 | 1,493,185 | 2,906,253 | 44,088 | 137,624 | 3,814 | 383,079 | 39,830 | 156,055 | 180,051 | 1,182,204 | 852,164 | 125,303 | 8 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Jan., 1857 | 11 | 1,428,185 | 3,021,378 | 33,076 | 130,000 | 1,085 | 506,514 | 40,680 | 195,601 | 146,367 | 1,394,094 | 868,414 | 147,250 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1858 | 11 | 1,355,010 | 2,544,212 | 18,610 | 57,655 | 234 | 507,255 | 58,639 | 108,516 | 203,228 | 1,240,370 | 609,179 | 72,297 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1859 | 12 | 1,638,185 | 3,009,285 | 22,610 | 81,499 | ..... | 308,222 | 61,446 | 114,812 | 217,342 | 960,846 | 832,657 | 86,180 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1860 | 12 | 1,640,773 | 3,150,215 | 4,730 | 85,162 | ..... | 411,932 | 122,125 | 103,662 | 298,924 | 1,135,772 | 976,227 | 102,166 | ..... |
| Maryland | Jan., 1855 | 29 | 10,411,574 | 17,588,718 | 618,295 | 333,936 | 293,223 | 1,490,609 | 1,568,361 | 96,518 | 2,987,225 | 4,118,197 | 7,268,885 | 1,511,970 | 891,230 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 31 | 11,302,616 | 20,616,105 | 644,603 | 318,896 | 698,890 | 1,649,160 | 1,481,744 | 82,961 | 3,398,101 | 5,297,983 | 8,204,345 | 1,924,756 | 938,108 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 31 | 12,297,376 | 22,293,554 | 758,377 | 402,217 | 23,538 | 1,891,791 | 1,665,693 | 9,168 | 3,524,561 | 5,155,096 | 9,611,324 | 1,895,284 | 679,701 |
| | Jan., 1858 | 31 | 12,431,545 | 21,804,111 | 644,318 | 417,925 | 14,741 | 3,236,112 | 1,473,413 | 3,164 | 3,614,735 | 4,041,021 | 7,541,186 | 4,194,677 | 549,933 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 32 | 13,360,635 | 21,854,934 | 892,965 | 494,825 | 67,574 | 1,017,641 | 69,563 | 1,521,663 | 3,130,011 | 3,977,971 | 9,028,664 | 1,725,207 | 417,667 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 31 | 12,568,962 | 20,898,762 | 848,283 | 505,179 | 41,500 | 1,657,016 | 1,897,218 | ..... | 2,779,418 | 4,106,669 | 8,874,180 | 1,324,740 | 357,195 |
| Virginia | Jan., 1855 | 58 | 14,033,838 | 23,331,939 | 3,127,300 | 786,952 | 75,309 | 1,596,434 | 1,295,106 | 247,909 | 2,728,489 | 10,834,963 | 5,615,668 | 815,830 | 51,546 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 57 | 13,600,118 | 25,319,948 | 2,647,366 | 807,981 | 114,433 | 2,186,723 | 990,794 | 25,999 | 3,151,108 | 13,014,926 | 6,204,345 | 663,995 | 36,602 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 57 | 13,864,008 | 24,899,573 | 3,184,966 | 872,362 | 484,682 | 2,405,911 | 1,509,089 | 13,402 | 3,992,741 | 12,685,627 | 7,397,474 | 729,507 | 98,235 |
| | Jan., 1858 | 62 | 14,551,606 | 23,338,411 | 2,591,564 | 910,394 | 387,981 | 2,085,424 | 1,674,733 | 6,287 | 2,710,777 | 10,347,874 | 6,917,325 | 899,796 | 87,210 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 63 | 14,685,370 | 22,419,512 | 3,569,431 | 951,629 | 413,675 | 2,557,182 | 814,060 | 496,683 | 3,077,687 | 10,344,312 | 7,401,701 | 982,351 | 58,780 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 65 | 16,005,156 | 24,975,792 | 3,584,078 | 1,019,032 | 433,423 | 2,756,047 | 1,294,09 | 29,836 | 2,943,652 | 9,812,97 | 7,129,652 | 1,138,327 | 34,600 |
| North Carolina.... | Nov., 1854 | 26 | 5,905,073 | 11,468,527 | 123,275 | 145,033 | 12,769 | 672,991 | 409,764 | 39,238 | 1,291,436 | 6,667,762 | 1,130,329 | 112,047 | 16,907 |
| | Nov. & Dec., 1855. | 28 | 6,031,945 | 11,558,430 | 123,985 | 171,037 | 4,067 | 785,852 | 378,690 | ..... | 1,360,995 | 5,750,092 | 1,101,113 | 234,832 | 10,710 |
| | Nov., Dec., 1856, Jan., 1857. | 28 | 6,425,250 | 12,636,521 | 94,116 | 192,475 | 7,913 | 846,416 | 366,076 | 1,378 | 1,156,993 | 6,301,262 | 1,170,026 | 224,821 | 6,645 |
| | Dec., 1857, Jan., 1858. | 28 | 6,525,100 | 11,967,733 | 180,270 | 196,671 | 14,275 | 709,830 | 383,018 | ..... | 1,035,869 | 5,699,427 | 1,037,457 | 82,317 | 66 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 28 | 6,525,200 | 12,247,300 | 123,951 | 216,347 | 45,696 | 1,291,343 | 317,363 | 51,642 | 1,248,525 | 6,202,626 | 1,502,312 | 184,356 | 7,766 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 30 | 6,626,472 | 12,213,272 | 363,822 | 188,568 | 68,009 | 1,081,463 | 601,115 | 54,251 | 1,617,687 | 5,594,057 | 1,487,273 | 100,139 | 1,196,478 |
| South Carolina.... | Sept., 1854 | 19 | 16,603,253 | 23,149,093 | 1,670,305 | 510,565 | 571,049 | 1,198,421 | 441,664 | ..... | 1,253,284 | 6,739,623 | 2,871,095 | 1,197,949 | 53,836 |
| | Sept., 1855 | 20 | 17,116,100 | 22,238,500 | 3,483,011 | 600,800 | 951,832 | 1,057,476 | 424,135 | ..... | 1,328,291 | 6,504,679 | 3,068,188 | 1,100,299 | 46,532 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 20 | 14,837,642 | 28,237,370 | 3,268,876 | 631,273 | 698,662 | 1,180,938 | 539,497 | ..... | 1,197,774 | 10,654,652 | 3,022,733 | 3,518,963 | 3,355,119 |
| | Dec 31, 1857 | 20 | 14,885,631 | 22,055,561 | 3,223,887 | 698,668 | 1,054,448 | 1,331,109 | 889,732 | ..... | 1,044,128 | 6,185,825 | 3,565,854 | 3,071,740 | 1,700,612 |
| | Dec., 1858 | 20 | 14,887,451 | 24,444,044 | 3,321,969 | 677,641 | 2,964,540 | 2,200,450 | 600,290 | ..... | 2,601,414 | 9,170,333 | 3,897,840 | 3,746,604 | 3,214,920 |
| | Dec., 1859 | 20 | 14,962,062 | 27,201,912 | 2,994,968 | 681,245 | 1,453,488 | 1,592,644 | 443,478 | ..... | 2,324,121 | 11,475,634 | 4,165,615 | 1,499,218 | 1,417,837 |
| Georgia..... | Aug., 1855, Mar., 1856. | 24 | 11,508,717 | 16,758,403 | 1,671,224 | 4,853,503 | 135,298 | 1,285,624 | 846,675 | 513,697 | 1,955,966 | 10,092,809 | 2,525,258 | 1,334,098 | 623,918 |
| | Oct., Nov., Dec., 1856, Jan., 1857. | 23 | 15,428,690 | 16,649,201 | 2,248,083 | 8,368,280 | 534,619 | 1,368,971 | 1,480,570 | 31,928 | 1,702,108 | 9,147,011 | 3,126,530 | 1,663,429 | 872,644 |
| | Sept. & Oct., 1857. | 30 | 16,015,256 | 12,677,863 | 2,358,584 | 8,470,709 | 549,639 | 1,194,465 | 454,156 | 259,576 | 1,417,545 | 5,518,425 | 2,215,855 | 533,819 | 832,662 |
| | Ap'l, 1858, to Jan., 1859 | 28 | 12,479,111 | 17,929,066 | 1,605,127 | 4,791,022 | 678,271 | 4,073,665 | 720,692 | 402,451 | 3,751,988 | 11,687,582 | 5,317,923 | 1,727,995 | 552,254 |
| | Oct., 1859 | 29 | 16,619,560 | 16,776,282 | 2,583,158 | 8,424,463 | 1,110,377 | 2,005,768 | 1,083,710 | 101,929 | 3,211,974 | 8,798,100 | 4,738,281 | 1,287,268 | 787,733 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida .. | Jan., 1860 | 2 | 30,000 | 464,630 | 100,025 | ..... | ..... | 25,853 | 24,580 | ..... | 32,876 | 183,640 | 129,518 | 5,144 | ..... |
| Alabama | Jan., 1855 | 4 | 2,296,400 | 4,397,298 | 768,650 | 53,588 | ..... | 271,801 | 57,061 | 45,647 | 1,125,490 | 2,382,176 | 1,278,022 | 181,558 | 15,000 |
| | Jan., 1855 | 4 | 2,297,800 | 5,117,427 | 713,026 | 80,648 | ..... | 1,421,445 | 581,482 | ..... | 1,274,944 | 2,837,556 | 481,259 | 10,000 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1857 | 4 | 2,297,800 | 6,545,209 | 142,201 | 78,149 | 1,252 | 665,302 | 504,287 | ..... | 1,139,312 | 3,177,234 | 2,423,269 | 703,443 | 5,000 |

No. 38.—*Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.*—Continued.

| State. | Date. | number of banks and branches. | Capital. | Loans and discounts. | Stocks. | Real estate. | Other investments. | Due by other banks. | Notes of other banks. | Cash items. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. | Due to other banks. | Other liabilities. |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama—Cont'd. | Jan. 1, 1858 | 6 | \$3,235,650 | \$5,585,424 | \$146,539 | \$150,141 | \$24,506 | \$1,162,972 | \$151,726 | ..... | \$1,302,312 | \$2,581,791 | \$1,408,837 | \$571,558 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1859 | 6 | 3,663,491 | 9,058,379 | 160,219 | 160,410 | ..... | 2,192,019 | 872,746 | ..... | 3,471,956 | 6,651,117 | 3,810,607 | 1,006,832 | \$2,131 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 8 | 4,901,000 | 13,570,027 | 521,513 | 171,300 | 28,298 | 1,268,506 | 643,657 | \$20,800 | 2,747,174 | 7,477,976 | 4,851,153 | 874,800 | 196,049 |
| Louisiana..... | Jan., 1855 | 19 | 20,179,107 | 27,142,907 | 4,187,180 | 3,317,422 | 1,985,373 | 3,151,437 | ..... | ..... | 6,570,558 | 6,586,601 | 11,688,996 | 1,151,532 | 2,232,973 |
| | Dec., 1855 | 19 | 19,027,738 | 27,503,348 | 2,591,400 | 2,311,333 | 2,243,412 | 6,089,850 | ..... | ..... | 8,191,621 | 7,922,614 | 14,747,470 | 1,687,531 | 2,301,747 |
| | Dec., 1856 | 19 | 21,730,400 | 31,200,298 | 4,791,885 | 2,470,683 | 1,493,905 | 6,416,728 | ..... | ..... | 6,811,162 | 9,191,139 | 13,478,729 | 65,555 | 2,207,583 |
| | Dec. 26, 1857 | 15 | 22,800,830 | 23,229,093 | 5,318,418 | 2,493,494 | 1,147,287 | 3,951,205 | ..... | ..... | 10,370,701 | 4,336,624 | 11,638,120 | 1,810,619 | ..... |
| | Dec., 1858 | 12 | 21,215,630 | 29,424,278 | 5,564,591 | 2,395,500 | 873,471 | 9,268,354 | ..... | ..... | 16,218,027 | 9,091,009 | 21,821,532 | 2,198,982 | 1,781,058 |
| | Dec., 1859 | 13 | 24,495,866 | 35,401,609 | 5,842,095 | 2,141,681 | 1,082,041 | 7,305,115 | ..... | ..... | 13,115,430 | 11,579,313 | 19,777,812 | 1,165,675 | 2,201,138 |
| Mississippi..... | Jan., 1855 | 1 | 210,161 | 352,739 | 5,911 | 11,901 | 50,000 | 60,710 | 5,450 | ..... | 8,063 | 221,760 | 42,732 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jan., 1856 | 1 | 240,165 | 488,411 | 4,891 | 12,613 | ..... | 81,152 | 7,740 | ..... | 7,744 | 324,080 | 25,60 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jan., 1857 | 1 | 336,000 | 637,020 | 519 | 11,433 | ..... | 257,505 | 26,503 | ..... | 7,912 | 556,345 | 83,435 | ..... | ..... |
| | Jan. 1, 1858 | 2 | 1,110,600 | 393,216 | 1,007 | 780,767 | 30,209 | 219,036 | 975 | 47,254 | 591 | 169,400 | 49,781 | 31,792 | 60 |
| Tennessee..... | Jan., 1855 | 32 | 6,717,848 | 11,755,729 | 871,076 | 486,455 | 168,395 | 1,057,140 | 491,804 | 68,209 | 1,473,040 | 5,850,562 | 2,413,418 | 211,681 | 85,501 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 45 | 8,593,694 | 14,890,609 | 1,466,457 | 511,711 | 113,696 | 2,617,688 | 839,936 | 16,047 | 2,231,418 | 8,518,545 | 3,740,101 | 467,070 | 664,910 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 40 | 8,454,423 | 16,893,390 | 2,450,308 | 590,711 | 24,169 | 2,330,700 | 1,069,408 | 61,767 | 2,094,632 | 8,401,948 | 4,755,346 | 944,917 | 951,262 |
| | July 1, 1857 | 45 | 9,081,089 | 13,124,292 | 3,317,080 | 583,408 | 118,323 | 3,327,335 | 998,917 | ..... | 2,670,751 | 6,034,982 | 4,545,104 | 1,617,611 | 2,768,141 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 39 | 8,331,557 | 13,262,766 | 1,577,578 | 486,621 | 8,236 | 2,575,465 | 541,723 | 1,287,077 | 2,883,018 | 6,472,822 | 4,639,809 | 1,073,289 | 441,165 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 34 | 8,067,037 | 11,751,019 | 1,233,432 | 595,759 | 84,357 | 2,613,910 | 495,462 | 932,091 | 2,267,711 | 5,538,378 | 4,324,799 | 264,627 | 462,420 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | Jan., 1855 | 31 | 10,369,717 | 17,307,567 | 743,033 | 416,920 | 216,505 | 3,319,718 | 688,370 | ..... | 4,152,988 | 8,638,946 | 3,011,719 | 2,577,892 | 296,605 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 33 | 10,454,572 | 21,132,519 | 678,389 | 458,504 | 513,730 | 3,731,463 | 985,818 | ..... | 4,611,766 | 12,634,534 | 3,603,757 | 2,555,953 | 532,000 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 35 | 10,596,395 | 23,401,551 | 739,126 | 461,907 | 363,934 | 4,115,430 | 840,939 | ..... | 4,406,106 | 3,668,215 | 4,471,378 | 2,984,373 | 50,000 |
| | Jan. 1, 1858 | 37 | 10,781,588 | 17,681,283 | 734,101 | 501,242 | 2,611 | 4,413,131 | 735,460 | 139 | 4,027,225 | 8,432,235 | 3,232,132 | 3,195,357 | 1,915 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 37 | 12,216,725 | 24,401,942 | 793,441 | 508,502 | 141,075 | 6,531,215 | 1,017,520 | 199 | 4,984,111 | 14,145,696 | 5,141,879 | 4,398,361 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1860 | 45 | 12,835,670 | 25,284,869 | 851,562 | 477,971 | 188,391 | 5,099,618 | 779,553 | 20,900 | 4,502,257 | 3,520,207 | 5,662,292 | 3,259,717 | ..... |
| Missouri..... | Nov., 1854 | 6 | 1,215,398 | 3,411,643 | ..... | 111,185 | ..... | 49,958 | ..... | ..... | 975,491 | 1,466,610 | 1,247,651 | 284,776 | ..... |
| | Dec., 1855 | 6 | 1,215,403 | 4,391,029 | ..... | 104,622 | ..... | 22,331 | 37,870 | ..... | 4,355,050 | 2,895,060 | 1,431,136 | 172,425 | ..... |
| | Dec., 1856 | 6 | 2,215,405 | 4,112,791 | ..... | 98,254 | ..... | 75,091 | 195,910 | ..... | 1,245,187 | 2,381,389 | 1,188,987 | 171,984 | ..... |
| | Jan. 1, 1858 | 10 | 2,620,615 | 4,630,531 | 73,000 | 29,773 | 110,084 | 96,626 | 321,705 | ..... | 1,424,016 | 1,718,750 | 1,481,419 | 242,117 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1859 | 22 | 5,794,781 | 9,837,426 | 417,333 | 169,549 | ..... | 597,679 | 1,007,575 | 318,658 | 3,921,789 | 6,089,120 | 3,123,622 | 579,839 | ..... |
| | Jan., 1860 | 38 | 9,082,931 | 15,461,192 | 725,670 | 228,609 | ..... | 1,090,506 | 1,016,019 | ..... | 4,160,912 | 7,884,888 | 3,357,176 | 1,200,010 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Illinois | April, 1854 | 29 | 2,513,790 | 316,841 | 2,671,903 | 31,159 | 1,338,209 | 878,612 | 385,339 | 67,892 | 565,152 | 2,253,526 | 1,286,102 | ..... | 294,034 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 36 | 3,840,946 | 337,675 | 3,777,676 | 79,940 | 1,108,148 | 2,354,571 | 517,056 | 37,165 | 759,474 | 3,420,985 | 1,287,234 | ..... | 241,903 |
| | Oct., 1856 | 42 | 5,872,114 | 1,740,671 | 6,129,613 | 52,833 | ..... | 3,953,450 | 433,717 | 19,297 | 633,810 | 5,531,945 | 1,002,399 | 210,483 | 157,981 |
| | Jan. 4, 1858 | 45 | 4,679,325 | 1,146,770 | 6,161,017 | 59,567 | 4,757 | 2,813,577 | 255,014 | 6,433 | 333,239 | 5,278,930 | 656,521 | 19,662 | 131,764 |
| | Oct., 1858 | 48 | 4,000,334 | 1,295,616 | 6,483,65 | 87,769 | 1,837 | 2,647,690 | 271,526 | 9,273 | 269,585 | 5,707,048 | 640,078 | 15,691 | 525,344 |
| Indiana | Jan., 1860 | 74 | 5,251,225 | 387,229 | 9,826,691 | 92,429 | 1,679,277 | 3,201,416 | 313,259 | 39,397 | 223,822 | 6,981,723 | 697,037 | 26,533 | 552,338 |
| | Dec., 1853 | 54 | 5,554,552 | 7,217,366 | 3,257,064 | 289,673 | 127,236 | 1,985,114 | 715,305 | 123,860 | 1,820,760 | 7,116,827 | 1,761,747 | 445,359 | 100,632 |
| | July & Oct., 1855 | 49 | 7,281,934 | 9,305,651 | 6,148,837 | 249,298 | ..... | 3,057,823 | 911,000 | 173,572 | 1,694,357 | 8,165,856 | 2,289,605 | ..... | ..... |
| | Oct., 1855, & Jan., 1856 | 46 | 4,045,325 | 6,986,999 | 1,705,070 | 231,929 | 132,946 | 1,271,922 | 593,252 | 369,600 | 1,599,014 | 4,516,222 | 1,957,097 | 379,804 | 161,975 |
| | July & Oct., 1856 | 46 | 4,123,089 | 7,039,691 | 1,694,357 | 227,599 | 380,911 | 1,338,418 | 557,238 | 63,500 | 1,420,076 | 4,731,705 | 1,852,742 | 272,815 | 177,309 |
| Ohio | Nov., 1857, & Jan., 1858 | 40 | 3,585,922 | 4,851,445 | 1,416,737 | 101,224 | 10,891 | 920,441 | 395,536 | 236,66 | 1,261,720 | 3,313,976 | 1,417,966 | 380,569 | 60,954 |
| | Nov., 1858, & Jan., 1859 | 37 | 3,617,629 | 6,468,308 | 1,252,981 | 193,711 | 111,089 | 1,177,489 | 505,685 | 36,623 | 1,539,900 | 5,319,936 | 1,723,840 | 176,366 | 68,215 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 37 | 4,313,210 | 7,675,861 | 1,349,468 | 258,319 | 221,457 | 950,836 | 418,991 | 80,799 | 1,583,510 | 5,390,216 | 1,700,479 | 89,530 | 140,895 |
| | Nov., 1854 | 66 | 7,166,581 | 13,578,339 | 2,466,247 | 298,222 | 1,006,525 | 2,751,311 | 905,555 | 152,310 | 1,640,101 | 8,074,132 | 5,450,568 | 940,727 | 411,652 |
| | Feb. 1, 1858 | 49 | 6,491,421 | 14,921,998 | 2,476,751 | 350,708 | 1,195,047 | 3,117,178 | 1,642,969 | 106,519 | 2,092,809 | 9,080,589 | 7,101,325 | 1,712,010 | 296,302 |
| Michigan | Nov., 1855 | 61 | 6,742,421 | 15,233,241 | 2,749,686 | 310,145 | 687,337 | 2,749,558 | 1,199,864 | 39,000 | 2,016,811 | 9,153,639 | 6,513,420 | 1,202,981 | 392,754 |
| | Aug., 1858 | 53 | 6,560,770 | 9,558,927 | 2,088,778 | 522,041 | 910,436 | 2,139,384 | 768,213 | 121,351 | 1,731,995 | 6,201,386 | 3,913,781 | 280,786 | 282,071 |
| | Nov., 1858 | 51 | 6,675,425 | 10,549,574 | 2,066,917 | 601,090 | 719,811 | 1,317,041 | 796,998 | 195,577 | 1,935,021 | 7,588,391 | 3,780,211 | 306,793 | 195,464 |
| | Feb., 1860 | 52 | 6,707,151 | 11,171,343 | 2,089,789 | 586,670 | 711,157 | 2,614,611 | 1,524,434 | 150,741 | 1,815,440 | 8,040,314 | 4,389,810 | 488,878 | 206,245 |
| | Dec., 1857, & Jan., 1858 | 4 | 6,890,839 | 11,100,462 | 1,153,552 | 718,913 | 961,723 | 2,667,763 | 898,337 | 157,478 | 1,238,640 | 7,983,681 | 4,019,614 | 790,582 | 144,761 |
| Wisconsin | Jan., 1855 | 6 | 980,416 | 1,909,942 | 555,431 | 146,035 | 15,315 | 392,550 | 118,784 | 6,162 | 143,124 | 500,912 | 1,170,974 | 95,597 | 187,522 |
| | Dec., 1855 | 4 | 730,438 | 1,908,087 | 517,915 | 121,488 | 21,347 | 402,520 | 97,265 | 6,430 | 152,089 | 572,810 | 1,366,958 | 53,425 | 128,216 |
| | Dec., 1856 | 4 | 811,489 | 1,903,603 | 588,399 | 69,110 | 11,143 | 245,031 | 159,429 | 9,141 | 92,762 | 679,549 | 1,347,936 | 118,991 | 52,616 |
| | Dec., 1857, & Jan., 1858 | 4 | 851,804 | 1,111,766 | 322,466 | 115,661 | 15,727 | 77,031 | 31,411 | 10,042 | 32,776 | 384,676 | 310,479 | 78,975 | 124,198 |
| | Dec., 1858 | 3 | 745,304 | 1,153,547 | 258,778 | 124,357 | 14,440 | 137,059 | 51,963 | 22,579 | 42,018 | 311,978 | 555,693 | 35,165 | 128,011 |
| Minnesota | Dec., 1859 | 4 | 755,485 | 892,949 | 192,831 | 131,861 | 36,119 | 120,372 | 44,614 | 23,871 | 24,175 | 222,197 | 375,397 | 13,969 | 76,206 |
| | Jan., 1855 | 23 | 1,400,000 | 1,861,043 | 1,044,021 | 24,320 | 8,791 | 36,932 | 341,174 | 103,184 | 334,383 | 740,761 | 1,482,053 | ..... | 456,779 |
| | Jan., 1856 | 32 | 1,870,000 | 3,906,079 | 1,230,083 | 94,261 | 1,501 | 363,181 | 603,848 | 57,218 | 531,113 | 1,080,165 | 2,809,341 | ..... | 673,874 |
| | Jan., 1857 | 49 | 2,955,000 | 5,280,634 | 2,025,160 | 130,315 | 1,692 | 453,771 | 701,161 | 71,222 | 542,931 | 1,702,570 | 3,365,562 | ..... | 1,990,485 |
| | Jan. 4, 1858 | 66 | 5,515,000 | 6,230,861 | 3,626,468 | 229,236 | 45,266 | 498,794 | 467,411 | 67,439 | 574,543 | 2,013,071 | 2,077,862 | ..... | 1,277,872 |
| Iowa | Jan., 1859 | 98 | 7,985,000 | 9,262,437 | 5,114,415 | 314,142 | 892,775 | 852,254 | 83,894 | 706,019 | 4,695,170 | 3,022,781 | 1,573,694 | ..... | 1,573,694 |
| | Jan., 1860 | 108 | 7,620,000 | 7,592,361 | 5,031,504 | 326,461 | 1,329,658 | 890,455 | 925,111 | 64,439 | 419,917 | 4,429,855 | 3,058,813 | ..... | 1,493,529 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 2 | 50,000 | 5,185 | 50,000 | ..... | 1,250 | 30,806 | 4,223 | 512 | 15,272 | 48,613 | 13,131 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dec., 1859 | 12 | 460,450 | 724,228 | 101,849 | ..... | 49,308 | 248,817 | 213,661 | ..... | 255,545 | 563,846 | 527,478 | 16,689 | 25,156 |
| | Jan., 1859 | 1 | 52,000 | 48,256 | ..... | 2,295 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,260 | 8,895 | 2,695 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas Territory | Jan., 1857 | 4 | 205,000 | 418,097 | ..... | 3,975 | 2,154 | 129,804 | 15,069 | 219 | 131,325 | 353,796 | 125,291 | 1,749 | ..... |
| | Jan. 1, 1858 | 6 | 15,000 | 15,679 | ..... | 3,850 | ..... | 35,601 | 1,000 | ..... | 5,683 | 41,641 | 3,673 | ..... | 2,576 |
| | Nov., 1858 | 2 | 50,000 | 97,087 | ..... | 1,155 | 1,341 | 3,172 | 1,999 | 25 | 6,629 | 23,346 | 23,748 | 4,418 | ..... |

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60.

| Sections. | Banks and branches. | | | | Capital paid in. | | | | Loans and discounts. | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. |
| Eastern States..... | 507 | 498 | 501 | 505 | \$114,611,752 | \$117,261,990 | \$119,590,423 | \$123,449,075 | \$187,750,276 | \$177,896,000 | \$179,992,400 | \$190,186,990 |
| Middle States..... | 470 | 459 | 477 | 485 | 140,298,876 | 151,442,049 | 156,382,227 | 159,091,051 | 299,874,750 | 247,669,341 | 284,716,143 | 289,636,640 |
| Southern States..... | 128 | 140 | 139 | 146 | 50,554,582 | 52,077,587 | 48,572,132 | 54,583,256 | 82,412,667 | 70,040,568 | 77,039,922 | 82,231,888 |
| Southwestern States..... | 105 | 115 | 116 | 138 | 44,630,333 | 49,634,352 | 54,254,042 | 59,384,524 | 82,814,257 | 64,634,845 | 85,980,791 | 101,468,716 |
| Western States..... | 206 | 210 | 243 | 288 | 20,739,143 | 21,207,821 | 23,171,418 | 25,373,189 | 31,605,937 | 22,925,468 | 29,454,543 | 28,421,316 |
| | 1,416 | 1,422 | 1,476 | 1,562 | 370,834,686 | 394,622,799 | 401,976,242 | 421,880,095 | 684,456,887 | 583,165,242 | 657,183,799 | 691,945,580 |

No. 39.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.*

| Sections. | Stocks. | | | | Real estate. | | | | Other investments. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. |
| Eastern States..... | \$1,459,758 | \$1,131,859 | \$1,206,564 | \$1,657,908 | \$2,707,588 | \$3,310,486 | \$3,640,675 | \$3,844,810 | \$611,152 | \$682,708 | \$1,044,319 | \$1,075,879 |
| Middle States..... | 27,702,286 | 26,576,900 | 29,924,425 | 31,237,492 | 8,832,442 | 9,596,524 | 10,675,795 | 11,481,225 | 616,619 | 1,015,750 | 1,209,619 | 1,319,363 |
| Southern States..... | 8,796,041 | 9,354,305 | 8,625,484 | 9,625,777 | 10,064,396 | 6,639,639 | 10,313,406 | 10,313,406 | 1,725,876 | 1,951,349 | 4,102,185 | 3,067,297 |
| Southwestern States..... | 8,127,039 | 9,623,229 | 8,513,363 | 9,177,273 | 3,715,130 | 4,537,783 | 3,720,584 | 3,613,520 | 1,883,254 | 1,439,030 | 1,025,804 | 1,343,083 |
| Western States..... | 13,187,205 | 13,618,466 | 15,232,613 | 18,645,693 | 804,976 | 1,031,379 | 1,299,804 | 1,529,268 | 1,083,439 | 987,077 | 841,114 | 4,277,549 |
| | 59,272,329 | 60,305,269 | 63,502,449 | 70,344,343 | 26,124,522 | 28,751,834 | 25,976,497 | 30,782,151 | 5,920,336 | 6,075,906 | 8,323,041 | 11,123,171 |

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

| Sections. | Due by other banks. | | | | Notes of other banks. | | | | Cash items. | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. |
| Eastern States..... | \$15,304,943 | \$12,215,423 | \$16,333,357 | \$14,310,756 | \$7,452,318 | \$6,216,504 | \$6,495,545 | \$7,026,319 | \$285,688 | \$307,073 | \$495,220 | \$325,511 |
| Middle States..... | 21,961,008 | 20,843,384 | 23,137,793 | 20,061,485 | 11,071,854 | 8,698,885 | 3,588,204 | 9,220,661 | 24,477,093 | 14,318,182 | 23,423,266 | 17,480,612 |
| Southern States..... | 5,801,526 | 5,320,838 | 10,122,640 | 7,461,775 | 3,895,232 | 3,401,629 | 2,452,404 | 3,446,676 | 46,708 | 265,863 | 950,756 | 186,031 |
| Southwestern States..... | 13,911,656 | 13,188,355 | 21,168,632 | 17,317,715 | 2,638,067 | 2,201,783 | 3,479,621 | 2,964,599 | 62,767 | 47,393 | 1,635,943 | 973,792 |
| Western States..... | 8,870,062 | 6,484,812 | 7,482,565 | 8,083,726 | 3,066,537 | 1,923,635 | 2,842,512 | 2,844,012 | 209,385 | 441,930 | 303,646 | 365,575 |
| | 65,849,205 | 58,052,802 | 78,244,987 | 67,935,457 | 28,124,008 | 22,447,436 | 18,858,289 | 25,502,567 | 25,081,641 | 15,380,441 | 26,808,822 | 19,331,521 |

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

| Sections. | Specie. | | | | Circulation. | | | | Deposits. | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. |
| Eastern States..... | \$7,260,426 | \$6,391,617 | \$13,774,125 | \$10,098,162 | \$53,554,041 | \$41,417,692 | \$39,564,689 | \$44,510,618 | \$34,520,868 | \$28,196,426 | \$41,877,420 | \$41,319,550 |
| Middle States..... | 23,390,763 | 38,020,756 | 43,971,104 | 33,229,061 | 63,696,774 | 44,187,749 | 49,462,057 | 53,146,871 | 139,731,112 | 113,614,435 | 150,620,922 | 145,829,987 |
| Southern States..... | 7,149,616 | 6,268,319 | 10,679,614 | 10,130,310 | 36,788,532 | 27,751,551 | 37,400,883 | 35,863,618 | 15,196,763 | 13,180,489 | 18,119,776 | 18,240,347 |
| Southwestern States..... | 15,704,208 | 19,786,184 | 31,359,021 | 25,793,477 | 37,792,361 | 23,727,772 | 42,632,764 | 46,100,759 | 26,523,139 | 22,356,416 | 36,581,455 | 37,973,832 |
| Western States..... | 4,844,725 | 3,935,956 | 4,753,954 | 4,343,527 | 22,147,194 | 18,123,580 | 21,226,425 | 27,580,611 | 14,237,370 | 8,384,282 | 10,368,705 | 10,428,413 |
| | 58,319,838 | 74,412,832 | 101,537,818 | 83,594,537 | 214,778,622 | 155,208,344 | 183,306,818 | 207,102,477 | 230,351,352 | 185,932,049 | 239,568,278 | 253,802,129 |

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

| Sec ons. | Due to other banks. | | | | Other liabilities. | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. | 1856-'57. | 1857-'58. | 1858-'59. | 1859-'60. |
| Eastern States..... | \$7,310,510 | \$6,929,552 | \$9,370,624 | \$8,987,151 | \$2,625,089 | \$3,264,554 | \$2,819,422 | \$1,541,091 |
| Middle States..... | 36,710,832 | 31,890,583 | 42,286,596 | 35,213,553 | 7,574,094 | 3,541,058 | 3,731,452 | 4,391,664 |
| Southern States..... | 6,136,719 | 4,590,702 | 6,641,503 | 4,03,096 | 4,332,643 | 2,670,550 | 3,833,720 | 3,436,648 |
| Southwestern States..... | 5,709,222 | 6,999,046 | 9,197,277 | 6,764,629 | 3,213,815 | 2,770,116 | 2,224,354 | 2,859,607 |
| Western States..... | 1,806,970 | 759,992 | 721,448 | 937,269 | 2,171,080 | 1,880,435 | 2,499,499 | 2,432,805 |
| | 57,674,333 | 51,169,875 | 68,215,651 | 55,932,918 | 19,816,250 | 14,168,713 | 15,048,427 | 14,661,815 |

Eastern States.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Middle States.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland.

Southern States.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

Southwestern States.—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri.

Western States.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska Territory, Minnesota, Kansas.

No. 40.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS,

ACCORDING TO

RETURNS DATED NEAREST TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

No. 40.—General statement of the condition of the banks

| State. | Number of banks. | Number of branches. | Date of returns. | Capital. | Loans and discounts. | Stocks. | Real estate. |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Maine | 68 | ..... | Jan. 2, 1860 | \$7,506,890 | \$12,654,794 | ..... | \$181,199 |
| New Hampshire..... | 52 | ..... | Dec. 5, 1859 | 5,016,000 | 8,591,658 | ..... | 72,912 |
| Vermont | 46 | ..... | July & Aug., 1859. | 4,029,240 | 6,946,523 | \$176,400 | 190,565 |
| Massachusetts | 174 | ..... | Oct. 29, 1859 | 64,519,900 | 107,417,323 | ..... | 1,601,072 |
| Rhode Island | 91 | ..... | Jan. 2, 1860 | 20,865,569 | 36,719,877 | 214,102 | 604,015 |
| Connecticut | 73 | 1 | May —, 1859 | 21,512,176 | 27,856,785 | 1,267,406 | 1,195,047 |
| New York | 303 | ..... | Dec. 10, 1859 | 111,441,320 | 200,351,332 | 26,897,874 | 8,725,536 |
| New Jersey | 49 | ..... | Jan. —, 1860 | 7,884,412 | 14,909,174 | 962,911 | 446,202 |
| Pennsylvania | 90 | ..... | Nov. —, 1859 | 25,565,582 | 50,327,157 | 2,513,674 | 1,719,136 |
| Delaware | 9 | 3 | Jan. —, 1860 | 1,640,775 | 3,150,215 | 4,750 | 65,182 |
| Maryland | 31 | ..... | Jan. 2, 1860 | 12,568,962 | 90,696,762 | 848,293 | 505,179 |
| Virginia | 24 | 41 | Jan. 1, 1860 | 16,005,156 | 24,975,792 | 3,584,078 | 1,019,932 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 17 | do. | 6,626,478 | 12,213,272 | 363,298 | 185,568 |
| South Carolina | 18 | 2 | Dec. —, 1859 | 14,962,062 | 27,801,912 | 2,991,688 | 681,245 |
| Georgia | 25 | 4 | Oct. —, 1859 | 16,689,560 | 16,776,282 | 2,583,158 | 8,424,463 |
| Florida | 2 | ..... | Jan. —, 1860 | 300,000 | 464,630 | 100,025 | ..... |
| Alabama | 8 | ..... | do. | 4,901,000 | 13,570,027 | 521,513 | 171,300 |
| Louisiana | 12 | 1 | Dec. 31, 1859 | 24,436,865 | 35,471,609 | 5,842,096 | 2,141,881 |
| Tennessee | 16 | 18 | Jan. —, 1860 | 8,067,037 | 11,757,019 | 1,243,432 | 595,759 |
| Kentucky | 11 | 34 | do. | 12,835,670 | 25,284,869 | 851,562 | 477,971 |
| Missouri | 9 | 29 | do. | 9,082,951 | 15,461,192 | 725,670 | 226,609 |
| Illinois | 74 | ..... | do. | 5,211,225 | 387,229 | 9,826,691 | 92,429 |
| Indiana | 17 | 20 | Nov., 1859, to Jan., 1860. | 4,343,210 | 7,675,861 | 1,349,466 | 258,309 |
| Ohio | 52 | ..... | Feb. 6, 1860 | 6,890,839 | 11,100,462 | 2,153,552 | 718,913 |
| Michigan | 4 | ..... | Dec. —, 1859 | 755,465 | 892,949 | 192,831 | 130,861 |
| Wisconsin | 108 | ..... | Jan. 2, 1860 | 7,620,000 | 7,592,361 | 5,031,504 | 326,461 |
| Iowa | 12 | ..... | Dec. 5, 1859 | 460,450 | 724,328 | 101,849 | ..... |
| Kansas Territory | 1 | ..... | Jan. 1, 1860 | 52,000 | 48,256 | ..... | 2,295 |
| Total | 1,392 | 170 | ..... | 421,880,695 | 691,945,580 | 70,344,343 | 30,782,131 |

This table embraces, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered banks in the United States that were doing business on the 1st of January, 1860.

In California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico, there are no banks of issue.

according to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1860.

| Other investments. | Due by other banks. | Notes of other banks. | Cash items. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. | Due to other banks. | Other liabilities. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| ..... | \$1,019,902 | \$190,224 | ..... | \$670,979 | \$4,149,718 | \$2,411,022 | \$102,392 | \$87,165 |
| ..... | 772,172 | 181,961 | ..... | 255,278 | 3,271,183 | 1,187,991 | ..... | ..... |
| \$176,412 | 1,167,602 | 69,435 | \$69,667 | 18,409 | 3,682,983 | 787,831 | 19,132 | 3,780 |
| ..... | 7,912,530 | 5,183,459 | ..... | 7,532,647 | 22,086,920 | 27,804,699 | 6,937,042 | 1,444,338 |
| 100,223 | 1,144,591 | 974,620 | ..... | 450,929 | 3,558,295 | 3,553,104 | 1,002,277 | ..... |
| 799,244 | 2,994,956 | 326,617 | ..... | 989,920 | 7,561,519 | 5,574,900 | 926,308 | 5,808 |
| 1,418 | 12,524,249 | 2,261,723 | 17,376,750 | 20,921,545 | 29,959,506 | 104,070,273 | 28,807,429 | 3,059,277 |
| 590,884 | 2,39,028 | 662,196 | ..... | 940,700 | 4,811,832 | 5,741,465 | 1,141,664 | ..... |
| 685,561 | 3,073,200 | 4,277,399 | ..... | 8,378,474 | 13,132,892 | 26,167,843 | 3,837,554 | 975,192 |
| ..... | 411,982 | 122,125 | 103,862 | 208,924 | 1,135,772 | 976,226 | 102,166 | ..... |
| 41,509 | 1,657,016 | 1,897,218 | ..... | 2,779,418 | 4,106,869 | 8,874,180 | 1,324,740 | 357,195 |
| 433,423 | 2,756,047 | 1,294,093 | 29,838 | 2,943,652 | 9,812,197 | 7,729,652 | 1,138,327 | 34,600 |
| 68,009 | 1,081,463 | 601,115 | 54,254 | 1,617,687 | 5,594,047 | 1,487,273 | 100,139 | 1,196,478 |
| 1,455,488 | 1,592,644 | 443,478 | ..... | 2,324,121 | 11,475,634 | 4,163,615 | 1,499,218 | 1,417,837 |
| 1,110,377 | 2,05,768 | 1,083,710 | 101,939 | 3,211,974 | 8,798,100 | 4,738,289 | 1,287,268 | 787,733 |
| ..... | 25,853 | 21,580 | ..... | 32,676 | 183,640 | 129,518 | 5,144 | ..... |
| 28,296 | 1,208,506 | 643,657 | 20,800 | 2,747,174 | 7,477,96 | 4,851,153 | 874,800 | 196,049 |
| 1,082,041 | 7,305,115 | ..... | ..... | 12,115,431 | 11,579,313 | 19,777,812 | 1,165,675 | 2,201,138 |
| 84,355 | 2,613,910 | 495,362 | 932,092 | 2,267,710 | 5,518,378 | 4,324,799 | 264,627 | 462,420 |
| 188,391 | 5,099,678 | 779,565 | 20,900 | 4,502,250 | 13,520,307 | 5,684,892 | 3,259,717 | ..... |
| ..... | 1,090,506 | 1,046,015 | ..... | 4,160,912 | 7,884,885 | 3,357,176 | 1,200,010 | ..... |
| 1,679,277 | 3,201,416 | 343,269 | 39,397 | 223,812 | 8,981,723 | 697,037 | 26,533 | 552,338 |
| 221,457 | 950,836 | 418,991 | 80,799 | 1,583,140 | 5,390,246 | 1,700,479 | 89,530 | 140,895 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 961,720 | 2,667,763 | 898,337 | 157,378 | 1,828,640 | 7,983,889 | 4,039,614 | 790,568 | 144,781 |
| 38,119 | 120,372 | 44,644 | 23,871 | 24,175 | 222,197 | 375,397 | 13,969 | 76,206 |
| 1,329,668 | 890,454 | 925,110 | 64,130 | 419,947 | 4,499,855 | 3,085,813 | ..... | 1,493,529 |
| 49,308 | 248,817 | 213,661 | ..... | 255,545 | 563,806 | 527,378 | 16,689 | 25,056 |
| ..... | 4,068 | ..... | ..... | 8,268 | 8,895 | 2,695 | ..... | ..... |
| 11,123,171 | 67,235,457 | 25,502,567 | 19,331,521 | 83,594,537 | 207,102,477 | 253,802,129 | 55,932,918 | 14,661,815 |

In Mississippi there is one small bank at Yazoo City, and there may be a few in Minnesota and Nebraska but they can hardly be said to do a regular business.

No. 41.

General view of the condition of the banks in the United States, in different years, from 1851 to 1860, inclusive.

| | 1851. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of banks | 731 | 1,059 | 1,163 | 1,255 | 1,283 | 1,284 | 1,329 | 1,392 |
| Number of branches | 148 | 149 | 144 | 143 | 133 | 138 | 147 | 170 |
| Number of banks and branches..... | 879 | 1,208 | 1,307 | 1,398 | 1,416 | 1,422 | 1,476 | 1,562 |
| Capital paid in..... | \$227,807,553 | \$301,376,071 | \$332,177,288 | \$343,874,272 | \$370,834,686 | \$391,622,799 | \$401,976,212 | \$421,820,195 |
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and discounts..... | 413,756,799 | 557,397,779 | 576,144,758 | 634,183,280 | 684,456,887 | 583,165,242 | 657,183,799 | 691,915,580 |
| Stocks | 22,328,989 | 41,350,337 | 52,727,082 | 49,485,215 | 59,272,329 | 60,305,200 | 63,502,449 | 70,344,313 |
| Real estate..... | 20,219,724 | 22,367,472 | 21,073,801 | 21,863,867 | 25,24,522 | 28,755,834 | 25,96,497 | 30,762,131 |
| Other investments | 8,935,972 | 7,589,830 | 8,734,540 | 8,722,516 | 5,920,338 | 6,075,966 | 8,323,041 | 11,123,171 |
| Due by other banks | 59,718,015 | 55,516,085 | 55,738,735 | 62,639,725 | 65,849,205 | 58,032,802 | 78,214,987 | 67,235,457 |
| Notes of other banks | 17,196,023 | 22,659,066 | 23,429,518 | 24,779,049 | 28,134,008 | 22,447,421 | 18,858,289 | 25,502,577 |
| Cash items | 15,341,196 | 25,579,253 | 21,935,735 | 19,937,710 | 25,081,611 | 15,389,441 | 26,708,822 | 19,311,521 |
| Specie | 48,671,048 | 59,410,253 | 53,944,546 | 59,314,063 | 58,349,838 | 74,412,832 | 104,537,818 | 83,591,537 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Circulation | 155,165,251 | 204,689,207 | 188,952,223 | 195,747,950 | 214,778,822 | 155,208,314 | 193,306,818 | 207,102,477 |
| Deposits | 124,957,712 | 183,185,741 | 194,400,342 | 212,705,662 | 230,351,352 | 185,932,049 | 259,568,278 | 253,802,129 |
| Due to other banks..... | 46,118,928 | 50,322,162 | 45,156,697 | 52,719,956 | 57,671,333 | 51,169,875 | 67,215,651 | 55,942,918 |
| Other liabilities | 6,438,327 | 13,439,276 | 15,599,623 | 12,227,837 | 19,816,850 | 14,166,713 | 15,048,427 | 14,661,815 |
| Aggregate of immediate liabilities, i. e., of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks..... | 330,539,891 | 443,200,113 | 422,509,262 | 461,173,588 | 502,804,507 | 392,310,268 | 521,090,747 | 516,837,521 |
| Aggregate of immediate means, i. e., of specie, cash items, notes of other banks, and dues from other banks | 131,926,342 | 163,164,557 | 158,048,537 | 166,670,547 | 177,404,691 | 170,993,511 | 228,449,916 | 195,664,089 |
| Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories | 11,164,727 | 25,135,251 | 27,187,889 | 22,706,431 | 20,066,114 | 10,229,229 | 3,033,600 | 6,693,225 |
| Total of specie in banks and treasury depositories | 59,835,775 | 61,546,505 | 61,134,435 | 62,020,494 | 78,415,953 | 81,642,061 | 107,571,418 | 90,289,762 |

NOTE.—The bank reports for the years 1852 and 1853 are omitted in the above table on account of their incompleteness.

No. 42.

Statement in relation to the deposit accounts, receipts and payments, and outstanding drafts, condensed from the Treasurer's weekly exhibits rendered during the year ending June 30, 1860.

| Period. | Am't of deposits. | Outstanding. | Subject to draft. | Am't of receipts. | Am't drafts paid. |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1859. | | | | | |
| July 11 | \$6,089,858 82 | \$1,912,712 54 | \$4,177,146 28 | \$2,045,345 80 | \$2,691,186 74 |
| 18 | 6,471,435 11 | 1,654,108 40 | 4,817,326 71 | 1,854,403 62 | 1,472,827 33 |
| 25 | 7,107,393 47 | 2,151,970 30 | 4,955,423 17 | 2,251,871 39 | 1,615,913 03 |
| Aug. 1 | 6,829,564 57 | 1,865,868 51 | 4,963,676 06 | 1,573,370 35 | 1,851,199 25 |
| 8 | 6,566,281 12 | 2,293,524 99 | 4,272,756 24 | 1,490,723 78 | 1,754,007 93 |
| 15 | 6,455,693 79 | 2,331,475 53 | 4,124,218 26 | 1,119,984 68 | 1,220,572 01 |
| 22 | 6,617,338 10 | 2,494,429 39 | 4,122,908 71 | 1,606,003 04 | 1,444,358 73 |
| 29 | 6,602,935 09 | 2,888,129 32 | 3,714,805 77 | 1,180,146 54 | 1,194,549 55 |
| Sept. 5 | 6,374,122 77 | 2,029,906 25 | 4,344,216 52 | 1,503,052 96 | 1,731,665 28 |
| 12 | 6,688,146 95 | 1,960,028 31 | 4,728,118 64 | 1,003,044 56 | 689,020 38 |
| 19 | 6,555,236 84 | 2,150,405 62 | 4,404,831 22 | 834,832 39 | 967,742 50 |
| 26 | 6,746,344 59 | 1,582,885 48 | 5,163,459 11 | 1,598,730 70 | 1,407,622 95 |
| 30 | 6,384,873 29 | 1,409,248 39 | 4,975,624 90 | 925,664 48 | 1,287,135 78 |
| Oct. 10 | 6,235,201 51 | 1,665,353 93 | 4,569,847 58 | 1,136,099 99 | 1,285,771 77 |
| 17 | 6,208,727 17 | 1,531,142 66 | 4,677,584 51 | 1,021,028 62 | 1,047,502 96 |
| 24 | 6,101,248 43 | 1,592,724 34 | 4,508,524 09 | 1,105,731 41 | 1,213,210 20 |
| 31 | 6,339,592 03 | 1,473,050 43 | 4,866,541 60 | 1,309,503 93 | 1,071,160 33 |
| Nov. 7 | 6,232,282 13 | 1,480,557 50 | 4,741,724 63 | 819,070 99 | 936,380 89 |
| 14 | 6,573,792 07 | 1,384,237 98 | 5,189,554 09 | 1,175,968 83 | 824,458 89 |
| 21 | 7,141,721 66 | 1,854,495 94 | 5,287,225 72 | 1,366,183 67 | 798,254 05 |
| 28 | 7,411,743 84 | 1,851,533 25 | 5,560,210 59 | 1,801,843 12 | 531,820 94 |
| Dec. 5 | 7,060,372 89 | 1,305,621 28 | 5,754,751 61 | 1,042,583 45 | 1,309,954 40 |
| 12 | 7,144,431 57 | 1,189,268 63 | 5,955,162 94 | 1,028,742 90 | 944,684 22 |
| 19 | 7,290,464 96 | 1,453,550 22 | 5,816,914 74 | 878,468 73 | 752,435 34 |
| 26 | 5,824,331 00 | 1,836,129 93 | 3,988,201 07 | 1,434,320 15 | 2,880,454 11 |
| 31 | 6,695,225 05 | 2,181,600 25 | 4,513,624 80 | 2,073,076 87 | 1,202,182 82 |
| 1860. | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 8,131,393 29 | 1,385,501 17 | 6,745,892 12 | 2,855,193 98 | 1,419,025 74 |
| 14 | 8,481,725 05 | 1,565,637 13 | 6,916,087 92 | 1,143,595 85 | 793,194 09 |
| 21 | 9,538,340 10 | 1,562,832 77 | 7,975,407 33 | 1,806,226 79 | 749,711 74 |
| 28 | 9,910,743 61 | 1,967,655 96 | 7,943,087 65 | 1,174,975 76 | 802,472 25 |
| Feb. 6 | 10,073,825 19 | 1,672,987 89 | 8,400,847 30 | 1,494,596 60 | 1,331,505 02 |
| 13 | 10,840,766 41 | 1,817,259 59 | 9,023,506 82 | 2,054,781 94 | 1,287,849 82 |
| 20 | 11,451,180 71 | 5,823,406 47 | 5,627,774 24 | 1,483,376 23 | 872,961 93 |
| 27 | 7,951,244 13 | 2,127,945 83 | 5,823,298 30 | 857,842 63 | 4,357,779 21 |
| Mar. 5 | 6,577,540 62 | 1,804,467 62 | 4,773,073 00 | 2,706,421 13 | 4,080,124 64 |
| 12 | 7,337,278 86 | 1,505,376 18 | 5,831,902 68 | 1,656,305 17 | 896,566 93 |
| 19 | 8,007,524 39 | 1,374,717 78 | 6,632,806 61 | 1,412,490 08 | 742,244 55 |
| 26 | 8,163,683 25 | 1,386,893 17 | 6,776,790 08 | 1,167,619 40 | 1,011,460 54 |
| 31 | 8,206,603 90 | 1,795,035 41 | 6,411,568 49 | 1,227,047 01 | 1,184,126 36 |
| April 9 | 8,355,089 02 | 1,830,798 05 | 6,524,290 97 | 954,039 69 | 805,554 57 |
| 16 | 8,445,162 71 | 1,452,590 59 | 6,992,572 12 | 1,142,006 80 | 1,051,933 11 |
| 23 | 8,286,421 16 | 1,611,024 48 | 6,677,396 68 | 816,482 47 | 973,224 02 |
| 30 | 7,930,498 19 | 1,581,917 47 | 6,348,580 72 | 1,096,660 06 | 1,454,583 03 |
| May 7 | 7,777,303 55 | 1,343,604 95 | 6,433,698 72 | 615,281 37 | 768,476 01 |
| 14 | 7,995,797 92 | 1,263,740 44 | 6,732,057 48 | 884,895 54 | 666,401 17 |
| 21 | 8,653,536 38 | 1,565,242 08 | 7,268,294 30 | 1,181,218 87 | 523,500 41 |
| 28 | 8,585,151 19 | 1,232,583 61 | 7,352,567 38 | 873,079 61 | 941,464 80 |
| June 4 | 8,326,190 84 | 1,752,681 26 | 6,573,509 58 | 774,742 60 | 1,033,702 95 |
| 11 | 8,427,473 65 | 1,661,028 83 | 6,766,444 82 | 982,714 26 | 881,431 45 |
| 18 | 8,358,842 18 | 1,536,318 37 | 6,822,523 81 | 697,490 70 | 766,122 17 |
| 25 | 8,153,680 57 | 2,563,522 35 | 5,590,158 22 | 1,117,778 90 | 1,322,940 51 |
| 30 | 5,560,459 44 | 1,994,452 50 | 3,566,006 94 | 1,433,969 08 | 4,027,190 21 |

No. 43.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States during the year commencing July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

| PRODUCT OF THE SEA. | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Fisheries— | | | |
| Oil, spermaceti..... | | \$1,789,089 | |
| Oil, whale and other fish..... | | 537,547 | |
| Whalebone..... | | 896,293 | |
| Spermaceti and sperm candles..... | | 51,829 | |
| Fish, dried or smoked..... | | 690,088 | |
| Fish, pickled..... | | 191,634 | |
| | | | \$4,156,480 |
| PRODUCT OF THE FOREST. | | | |
| Wood— | | | |
| Staves and headings..... | \$2,365,516 | | |
| Shingles..... | 169,546 | | |
| Boards, plank and scantling..... | 2,777,919 | | |
| Hewn timber..... | 231,668 | | |
| Other lumber..... | 705,119 | | |
| Oak bark and other dye..... | 164,260 | | |
| All manufactures of wood..... | 2,703,095 | | |
| Naval stores— | | | |
| Tar and pitch..... | 151,404 | | |
| Rosin and turpentine..... | 1,818,238 | | |
| Ashes, pot and pearl..... | 822,820 | | |
| Ginseng..... | 295,766 | | |
| Skins and furs..... | 1,533,208 | | |
| | | | 13,738,559 |
| PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE. | | | |
| Of animals— | | | |
| Beef..... | 2,674,324 | | |
| Tallow..... | 1,598,176 | | |
| Hides..... | 1,036,260 | | |
| Horned cattle..... | 1,052,426 | | |
| Butter..... | 1,144,321 | | |
| Cheese..... | 1,565,630 | | |
| Pork, pickled..... | 3,132,313 | | |
| Hams and bacon..... | 2,273,768 | | |
| Lard..... | 4,545,831 | | |
| Wool..... | 389,512 | | |
| Hogs..... | 377,604 | | |
| Horses..... | 233,368 | | |
| Mules..... | 158,080 | | |
| Sheep..... | 33,613 | | |
| | | | 20,215,226 |
| Vegetable food— | | | |
| Wheat..... | | 4,076,704 | |
| Flour..... | | 15,448,507 | |
| Indian corn..... | | 2,399,808 | |
| Indian meal..... | | 912,075 | |
| Rye meal..... | | 48,172 | |
| Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse..... | | 1,058,304 | |
| Biscuit, or ship bread..... | | 478,740 | |
| Potatoes..... | | 284,673 | |
| Apples..... | | 206,055 | |
| Onions..... | | 109,861 | |
| Rice..... | | 2,567,399 | |
| | | | 27,590,298 |

No. 43.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued. | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Cotton | | | \$191,806,555 |
| Tobacco | | | 15,906,547 |
| Hemp | | | 9,531 |
| Other agricultural products— | | | |
| Clover seed | | \$596,919 | |
| Flaxseed | | 3,810 | |
| Brown sugar | | 103,244 | |
| Hops | | 32,866 | |
| | | | 736,839 |
| MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Refined sugar | | 301,674 | |
| Wax | | 131,803 | |
| Chocolate | | 2,593 | |
| Spirits from grain | | 311,595 | |
| Spirits from molasses | | 930,644 | |
| Spirits from other materials | | 219,199 | |
| Molasses | | 35,292 | |
| Vinegar | | 41,368 | |
| Beer, ale, porter, and cider, in casks | | 31,373 | |
| Beer, ale, porter, and cider, in bottles | | 22,202 | |
| Linseed oil | | 26,799 | |
| Spirits of turpentine | | 1,916,289 | |
| Household furniture | | 1,079,114 | |
| Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts | | 816,973 | |
| Hats of fur or silk | | 118,770 | |
| Hats of palm leaf | | 92,832 | |
| Saddlery | | 71,332 | |
| Trunks and valises | | 50,184 | |
| Adamantine and other candles | | 708,699 | |
| Soap | | 494,405 | |
| Snuff | | 11,354 | |
| Tobacco, manufactured | | 3,372,074 | |
| Gunpowder | | 467,772 | |
| Leather | | 674,309 | |
| Leather, boots and shoes | | 782,525 | |
| Cables and cordage | | 246,572 | |
| Salt | | 129,717 | |
| Lead | | 50,446 | |
| Iron— | | | |
| Pig | | 19,143 | |
| Bar | | 38,257 | |
| Nails | | 188,754 | |
| Castings of | | 282,848 | |
| All manufactures of | | 5,174,040 | |
| Copper and brass, and manufactures of | | 1,664,122 | |
| Drugs and medicines | | 1,115,455 | |
| | | | 21,620,526 |
| Cotton piece goods— | | | |
| Printed or colored | \$3,356,449 | | |
| White, other than duck | 1,403,506 | | |
| Duck | 382,089 | | |
| All manufactures of | 5,792,752 | | |
| | | | 10,934,796 |
| Hemp— | | | |
| Thread | | 430 | |
| Bags | | 4,733 | |
| Cloth | | 813 | |
| Other manufactures of | | 21,838 | |
| Wearing apparel | | 525,175 | |

No. 43.—STATEMENT—Continued.

| MANUFACTURES—Continued. | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Earthen and stone ware..... | ----- | \$65,086 | |
| Combs..... | ----- | 20,746 | |
| Buttons..... | ----- | 2,599 | |
| Brooms and brushes of all kinds..... | ----- | 61,377 | |
| Billiard tables and apparatus..... | ----- | 15,979 | |
| Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades..... | ----- | 4,862 | |
| Morocco and other leather not sold by the pound..... | ----- | 19,011 | |
| Fire-engines..... | ----- | 9,948 | |
| Printing presses and type..... | ----- | 157,124 | |
| Musical instruments..... | ----- | 129,653 | |
| Books and maps..... | ----- | 278,268 | |
| Paper and stationery..... | ----- | 285,798 | |
| Paints and varnish..... | ----- | 223,809 | |
| Jewelry, real and imitation..... | ----- | 24,659 | |
| Other manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf..... | ----- | 140,187 | |
| Glass..... | ----- | 277,948 | |
| Tin..... | ----- | 39,064 | |
| Pewter and lead..... | ----- | 46,081 | |
| Marble and stone..... | ----- | 176,239 | |
| Bricks, lime, and cement..... | ----- | 154,045 | |
| India-rubber shoes..... | ----- | 58,826 | |
| India-rubber, other than shoes..... | ----- | 182,015 | |
| Lard oil..... | ----- | 55,783 | |
| Oil-cake..... | ----- | 1,609,328 | |
| Artificial flowers..... | ----- | 207 | |
| Coal..... | ----- | | \$4,591,631 |
| Ice..... | ----- | | 740,783 |
| Gold and silver coin..... | ----- | | 183,134 |
| Gold and silver bullion..... | ----- | | 26,033,678 |
| Quicksilver..... | ----- | | 30,913,173 |
| Articles not enumerated— | | | 258,682 |
| Manufactured..... | ----- | | 2,397,445 |
| Raw produce..... | ----- | | 1,355,391 |
| Total..... | ----- | | 373,189,274 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1860.F. BIGGER, *Register*.

No. 44.

Amount of duties on goods in warehouse in New York on December 1, 1859; also for the same time in 1860.

| District. | Year. | Amount. | Duties. |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| New York..... | 1859 | \$10,334,627 00 | \$2,742,096 16 |
| New York..... | 1860 | | 3,037,011 56 |
| Excess in favor of 1860..... | | | 294,915 40 |

PHILADELPHIA, *May 31, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of April 23, requesting us to furnish you with estimates of the cost of exhibiting, in practical shape, the processes proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay for protecting the coinage, and of adapting the present minting arrangements to Dr. Barclay's methods, and would, in reply, transmit the enclosed communications from Mr. James F. Heiskell, Dr. Barclay's representative, and from Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, and Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver.

Desiring to place the responsibility where it should rest, we made application, on the receipt of your communication, to Mr. Heiskell, for the information called for; and after receiving from him the estimates rendered by Messrs. Gilbert and Chorman, have, by personal interviews with them, learned the grounds upon which they base their calculations of *forty-three hundred dollars* for their joint work. Knowing the high personal character of these individuals, and their standing as workmen in their respective branches, we feel no hesitation in testifying to the fairness and reasonableness of their estimates, and in expressing the belief that through their aid the results which they promise can be accomplished.

Of the cost of substituting for the present system the minting processes of Dr. Barclay, we find it impossible to furnish an estimate, but will endeavor, by conveying to the department the information we possess, to enable it to arrive at some general opinion.

The devices of Dr. Barclay will require scarcely any alterations—certainly no radical ones—in the *coining* presses, nor in the machinery for rolling the bars, nor any important changes in that for cutting the planchets. A machine for each size of coin will need to be added to such as now exist, the cost of which can only be arrived at after the work proposed by Mr. Gilbert in his estimate has been executed.

In explanation of our delay in communicating this reply, we would state that, being compelled to appeal to others for the estimates, we have deemed it proper to allow them their own time to deliberately make their calculation.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,
R. E. ROGERS,
HENRY VETHAKE,
1121 Girard street.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 22, 1860.*

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, in which you state that you have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of machinery requisite for producing a "specimen coin" embodying Dr. James T. Barclay's proposed plans for *protecting* the

coinage of the country ; also the probable cost of having the coinage at the mint conducted according to Dr. Barclay's method ; and asking me, as the representative of Dr. Barclay, to put you in the possession of the desired information. In answer to the first query, I beg to enclose the estimate of Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver and die-sinker, for the artistic, and that of Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, for the mechanical branches. I have great confidence in the skill of both these gentlemen, as well as their knowledge of the subject. As to the second query, no specific amount could be named ; but I can see no reason why the coinage according to Dr. Barclay's method should be more costly than the present one, or, at all events, than the more careful and exact work of the European mints, after the machinery had been once adapted to the new mode, which adaptation, I imagine, would not be more expensive than the renewals and alterations the present machinery is subject to ; and if the success of the former should inspire the department with confidence to undertake the latter, it will afford me sincere gratification to communicate my views as to the best manner of introducing the same in the most creditable mode. Awaiting your further commands, I am, with high respect, yours, very truly,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,

Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

Prof's ROBERT E. ROGERS and HENRY VETHAKE,
Commissioners, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 19, 1860.*

Being conversant with the plans proposed by Dr. J. T. Barclay for the improvement of the coinage, (having been engaged in the recent experiments connected therewith,) I will agree to engrave all the dies (for the facial and peripheral devices) that may be required for the production of a specimen coin, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, (\$2,500.) I will guarantee the same to be in accordance with recent experiments, embracing Dr. J. T. Barclay's method of improving the coinage of the United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. CHORMAN,
41 N. Chestnut street.

Mr. JAMES F. HEISKELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 19, 1860.*

DEAR SIR : Having had several interviews with Dr. James T. Barclay, and by him been made acquainted with certain plans for improving the coinage of the United States, and my having been for about fifteen years in the employ of the mint of the United States as a practical machinist, and having knowledge of the machinery and coining

operations of the mint, and at the request of Mr. James F. Heiskell, said Dr. James T. Barclay's agent, I herewith engage to construct the machinery, and to produce the mechanical results as proposed by said Dr. James T. Barclay, or his agent, Mr. James F. Heiskell.

My estimate for machinery and services is for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; payment to be made at such times and ways as may be agreed upon at the time of contracting.

Very respectfully submitted by

DAVID GILBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 12, 1860.*

HONORABLE SIR: I am informed unofficially that at the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made, to be expended under the joint resolution passed February 26, 1857, to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States, and have likewise seen the printed report of the commissioners appointed to examine the proposed preventive plans, which, from their high attainments, I trust will be a sufficient indorsement to those friends who have so generously aided me in keeping this matter before the government.

Nevertheless, that there may be, in a matter of such magnitude, a tangible demonstration, it is proposed to employ this appropriation in constructing by machinery *a coin* embodying the principles suggested by Dr. Barclay; and as it will necessarily require considerable time and labor, I should be pleased to learn your wishes and instructions in the prosecution of the matter, and would also, if agreeable to you, take pleasure in laying before you, for consideration, my plans for the *introduction* of the improved currency, should this government accept and adopt it.

Awaiting your commands, I am your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,

Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Please find enclosure clipped from newspaper.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1860.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, asking my opinion and instructions in regard to the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, to be expended under the joint resolution of July 26, 1857.

My wish in the matter is that this amount be so expended as to give the best opportunity of satisfying the public of the superiority of the processes proposed by you over the present mode of coinage.

Having no personal acquaintance with such matters, I shall be glad to receive, at your convenience, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you propose that this appropriation of \$5,000 shall be applied, in order to accomplish the object desired.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. JAMES F. HEISKELL,
Att'y of Dr. James T. Barclay, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1860.

HON. SIR: Your letter of 13th July last was received by due course of mail, and my apology for not replying sooner is sickness on my part, and the absence of those with whom I wished to consult before so doing. Being pleased to learn that your views and wishes coincide with mine, I would propose that the commissioners who have heretofore acted in this matter be directed to contract with the proper persons, (as per the estimates submitted) for the execution of coins, in accordance with Dr. Barclay's proposed methods, which coins, *in themselves*, I feel assured will *clearly demonstrate the great value* of the improvements proposed for protecting the future coinage from fraudulent attempts on its integrity, or base imitations of the genuine, thereby greatly lessening crime, and of course *saving* the very large amount annually expended by the federal government in prosecuting this class of offences, (rarely successfully,) besides imparting a degree of confidence that the present coinage does not enjoy, independently of preventing a large portion of the general loss resulting from abrasion by recoining under *reduced areas not enlarged*, as has been done through ignorance of all laws on the subject, as in the three-dollar piece, which, however, *can only be done with safety* in connexion with the *protective peripheral* device submitted by Dr. Barclay.

On the completion of these illustrative pieces, and the entire approval of the same, it is proposed to ask of the government such remuneration as the magnitude of the end attained may merit, in which I trust to obtain your very favorable recommendation.

This point being reached, it is further proposed as follows:

We would undertake, after proper legislation, so as to be placed independent of the mint officers, (for whose co-operation we can never hope, bitterly arrayed as they have ever been against the improvement,) to *remodel*, prepare, and introduce the *new coinage*, calling to our aid skilful designers and artificers to make the whole worthy of this great coin manufacturing government, and would condition that our compensation should be a percentage for a certain number of years on the amount that might be *conclusively* shown to be saved over a like number of years under the *old* coinage. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the attention and consideration this matter has obtained from the department under your direction;

and feeling confident of success should the government continue to foster our enterprise, and awaiting your commands, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,
Attorney for Dr. Jas. T. Barclay,
413½ and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 31st of May enclosed a letter from Dr. Heiskell containing the estimates of Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert of the expense of producing a specimen for the purpose of showing Dr. Barclay's processes and discoveries. They offered to make the necessary dies and machinery for \$4,300, being \$2,500 for the former, and \$1,800 for the latter.

Near the close of the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made applicable to this purpose. The amount beyond the estimates, \$700, will probably be required to furnish the necessary bullion for a sufficient number of the specimens to illustrate Dr. Barclay's improvements, which I desire may be fully and fairly done.

Soon after this appropriation was made I addressed Dr. Heiskell, as agent and attorney of Dr. Barclay, as to the best and most satisfactory mode of applying the appropriation. I have now received his answer of the 8th instant, in which he suggests that you be requested to cause a coin to be made in accordance with the estimates before referred to. Allow me, therefore, to request you to take the necessary and proper steps to have a coin of the denomination of eagle or half eagle, as you may deem most suitable to exhibit Dr. Barclay's views, struck off, at an expense not to exceed the \$4,300 estimated by Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert.

I have to-day sent a copy of your report to the director of the mint, and requested him to furnish you with all proper facilities in regard to such specimens.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

Professors R. E. ROGERS and HENRY VETHAKE,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1860.

SIR. Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The object of my letter of the 13th of July, to which it is a reply, was merely to obtain from you, as the authorized agent of Dr. Barclay, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you desired the \$5,000, appropriated near the close of the last session of Congress, to be expended, in order to show the public the superiority of Dr. Barclay's processes over the present coinage. The suggestions in your letter in regard to the terms on which those processes shall supersede the existing mode cannot be made the subject of discussion at present, because no one, except yourself and the commissioners, is possessed of the means of being satisfied that Dr. Barclay's processes are, in fact, superior to those now in use at the mint. When the public shall be convinced of such superiority the time will have arrived for provision by law for the introduction of those processes; and before that time any discussion with this department or elsewhere on this subject seems to me premature, there being no lawful power in existence for any change in the present system.

In conformity with these views and the desire expressed in your letter, I have requested the commissioners to cause a specimen coin to be prepared for the exhibition of Dr. Barclay's processes, according to the estimates which accompanied their letter of the 31st of May.

I have proposed to them that this specimen coin may be an eagle or half eagle, as in their opinion may be best calculated to show the practical importance of Dr. Barclay's discoveries.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of Treasury.

Dr. JAMES F. HEISKELL,
No. 413½ and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia.

No. 45.

SIR: The undersigned, appointed as commissioners to examine into the methods proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, beg leave to make the following report.

We received the notification of our appointment to conduct the investigations in the summer of 1857, and so soon thereafter as our own professional engagements permitted and the arrangements of Dr. Barclay were made for the purpose, we entered upon the duties, and have continued to devote our attention to the subject down to the present time.

Frequent and occasionally prolonged interruptions have occurred in the course of the investigation, but these have been unavoidable, and have arisen in a great degree from the necessity forced upon Dr. Barclay to often spend much time in the effort to devise *cheap*

expedients to accomplish ends for which the appropriation of Congress would have been altogether inadequate had regular minting machinery been constructed.

An apartment in the mint at Philadelphia was placed at our service by the director as a workshop for Dr. Barclay in the execution of some of the mechanical details of the experiments, and as a convenient office for our frequent interviews, and was so made use of until May, 1858. The small amount of bullion in the shape of gold and silver planchets which was required from time to time in the experiments, was supplied likewise by the director of the mint. The chemical experiments have in the main been conducted in the laboratory of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

From the nature of the suggestions and devices submitted by Dr. Barclay for our examination and criticism, our inquiries have necessarily taken a somewhat wide range, and been various in their character.

They have been conducted partly by direct research through mechanical and chemical experiments, partly by tentative processes or successive steps of trial, and partly by an appeal to the experience and knowledge of practical artists and workmen; and have frequently involved the investigation of collateral matters, as preliminary to the solution of the main question.

It is proper, however, in this connexion to state, that although we have pushed our examination of the subject as far as the resources at our command have permitted, and believe a point has been reached from which we are prepared to communicate to the department a definite expression of our convictions, we yet feel that owing to a want of sufficient funds at our disposal, to defray the cost of the construction of machinery and to compensate those who alone were competent to carry out in *practical* detail most of the proposed devices of Dr. Barclay, a *promising beginning only* has been made towards the development of a system which when attained cannot fail to confer the most important benefits upon society.

As indicating the character of the inquiries which have engaged our attention, and in explanation of the form we have thought it desirable to give to this communication, we herewith transcribe the memorial of Doctor Barclay, presented in 1857, and which gave rise to the action of Congress on the subject, and the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the investigation with which we have been intrusted. The former sets forth in general terms the propositions which Doctor Barclay assumes to establish, and the latter exhibits the sum of the instructions we have received for our guidance.

Left to decide in our own judgment upon the course best calculated to meet the views of Congress, as expressed in that resolution, and which would at the same time seem most fair to both the government and Doctor Barclay, we have deemed it proper to limit our report to a detail of such of the evils pointed out by him, to which the coins of the country are liable, as in our view came within the scope of the investigations, with an expression of opinion derived from careful experiment, and other modes of inquiry, upon the feasibility and merits of the several methods and devices by which he proposes to correct

them. As yet, the "processes and means for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States," into which we have been appointed to inquire, are the property of Doctor Barclay, (or have been so claimed by him,) and have, we conceive, been intrusted to our confidence solely for the purpose that their *practicability* should be tested, and so reported upon. To reveal them to the public in this stage of the investigation, and in the present relative position of Doctor Barclay and the government, would be to open the way to much possible interference with his rights by those who in this country or abroad might feel tempted to take advantage of his suggestions. We therefore do not contemplate entering into any account or explanation of the *modes* by which he designs to carry into effect the details of his system, since, while such a course does not seem called for by our interpretation of the "resolution," it would involve a compromise of his private interests.

In the communications, written and otherwise, which we have received from Doctor Barclay, he has submitted the following three propositions:

1. That the coins of the United States sustain a very serious loss from the ordinary wear and tear of circulation, and that much of this amount can be as easily saved as lost.

2. That our coins are extensively, profitably, and speciously counterfeited and impaired in value, and government thereby subjected to great expense, and society to serious inconvenience and loss on account of this great and growing evil.

3. That every method of counterfeiting at all *specious* and *dangerous* can be entirely prevented, and that all the other attempts upon the integrity of coin that have hitherto been devised can either be altogether frustrated, or so materially obviated as to be rendered virtually impossible.

These propositions may be treated of in the order in which they have been presented.

Natural abrasions of coin by circulation.—Its diminution.

That all coin in circulation suffers loss by natural abrasion is a fact universally admitted. The *amount*, however, of the loss, or in other words, the annual average abrasion which it sustains, is not generally appreciated or easily determined. Every individual occasionally meets with coin which to the senses gives evidence of a serious diminution of value, the result of wear, while the mints, banks, and those who deal in bullion, have constant occasion to discover the same fact by an appeal to the scale-beam. Yet how long such coin has been in *active* circulation, and to what peculiar influences of abrasion it may have been subjected, are circumstances which cannot with certainty be ascertained. To solve such a question, therefore, even approximately, it becomes necessary to extend the observations over large collections of coins, and to make them upon those derived from various branches of trade and commerce. It has not, of course, been possible for us to institute any experiments of the kind, even if it had been called for in

the investigation of the suggestions of a remedy by Doctor Barclay. We may therefore refer to the conclusions which others have arrived at, based upon the experiments heretofore conducted upon the subject.

By experiments made in the British mint, and at the mint of the United States, it has been ascertained that coins lose more the first year after they are put in circulation than subsequently; that coins of small denominations lose more in proportion than those of larger value, from the fact that smaller coins expose a greater relative surface than those which are larger; that the loss in gold and silver is nearly the same.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Jacobs for English coin at one part in *four hundred and twenty in the year*, and by Prof. Tucker for the coin of the United States, at one part in *two hundred* for the same period.

Assuming for the calculation the intermediate figure of one part in *three hundred*, it may be safely concluded that in the United States the annual loss by abrasion of gold and silver coins amounts, at the date of Dr. Barclay's memorial, to scarcely less than three fourths of a million of dollars, the bullion currency being estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress for 1855, at \$250,000,000. At the same rate, the aggregate loss with the present increased circulation would no doubt largely exceed a million.

The suggestions of Dr. Barclay for reducing a portion of this enormous annual loss are founded upon the correctness of the facts above cited.

The method by which he proposes to save to the government that portion of the loss which all *new coin* suffers very quickly after being thrown into circulation, is prompt and efficient, and commends itself for adoption.

To diminish that larger loss which the coins suffer in their continual round of circulation, Dr. Barclay urges, and with force of good reasoning, that since the amount of abrasion of a coin is in a direct ratio to its extent of surface and degree of embossment, and inversely as these are diminished, the coins of each of the dimensions, and especially the larger ones, should be reduced in diameter and made thicker, and the character of the engraving upon each face materially modified.

That this obviously important principle of contracting the surface in order to diminish the abrasion should not have been carried further than has been done in our coinage, is ascribable doubtless to the fear of the drill and saw—a fraud to which the *increased thickness* would invite.

Were the proposed changes open to the objection that a coin so constructed could thus be tampered with, we could not hesitate to condemn it as not only an undesirable, but a dangerous innovation.

But these changes have been submitted to us as a *part of a plan*, and cannot fairly be judged of but in connexion with the other devices with which Dr. Barclay proposes to associate them, providing against the danger of the drill and saw. Viewed in this light we would respectfully recommend the suggestions as well worthy the attention of the government.

In investigating next the suggestions of Dr. Barclay having reference to the counterfeiting and debasement of the coins of our country,

and in order to feel prepared to form a more correct judgment of the feasibility of the devices by which he proposes to prevent them, it became an important duty to inform ourselves as far as practicable of the nature of the frauds attempted upon the coinage, and of the methods by which they are effected.

Our inquiries have brought us to the conclusion that the counterfeits and other attempts upon the integrity of our coins are very numerous when counted in all their slight modifications of detail, but that they may all be embraced, so far as their principal features are concerned, under the following fourteen varieties:

I. Imitation by casting.

Casting a metal of inferior value, but resembling the coin, imitated as much as possible in color, specific gravity, ring, etc., is the simplest kind of counterfeiting practiced, but is limited exclusively to the imitation of silver coin. It is very easily executed upon our present coin, is much practiced, and though not very specious, is dangerous.

II. The gilding fraud.

The gilding fraud is usually effected by stamping a soft metal of inferior value, and then coating it with silver or gold, by means of the electro-bath, or covering it with silver or gold leaf, as in ordinary gilding.

The die with which the impression is struck is generally a mere cast from the genuine coin, made in a hard but fusible metal. The color of the compound is immaterial, being concealed by the subsequent gilding operation. Even the sound, and in the case of silver coins the density also, are obtainable.

This fraud, it must therefore be clearly seen, is a most specious and dangerous one.

Our inquiries lead us to believe that it is carried on at the present time to a formidable extent.

III. Coining alloys resembling gold and silver, but containing neither.

This fraud consists in coining a metal of inferior value, but resembling the genuine coin as nearly as possible in color, density, and ring, either with or without a coating of precious metal. Such compositions being generally very hard, require for the impression a steel die. Nevertheless, the higher grade of skill demanded in the execution of such dies does not exclude the production, to a very considerable extent, of this variety of counterfeit.

IV. Counterfeits with alloy above the standard amount.

This fraud consists in coining a compound containing a liberal proportion of precious metal, but still much poorer than the genuine coin. It is attended with so little profit, compared with other modes of

counterfeiting, on account of the skill and machinery required, that it is not extensively practiced.

V. *The encasing process.*

This mode of counterfeiting consists in enveloping a cheap metal within thin soldered disks of precious metal, and then striking the planchet in a coining press.

With a die and press at command, the fraud is easily practiced. It has been pronounced by the "Director of the Mint," according to the statement of Dr. Barclay, as the most dangerous which has attracted his notice.

VI. *Altering and gilding certain silver coins, in imitation of gold coins.*

This fraud is performed by electro-coating or otherwise gilding certain silver coins, after scraping off particular portions, in order to make them conform more closely to certain gold coins, which they resemble in other respects.

Some of our *old half dollars* are susceptible of being thus transformed into *eagles*.

VII. *The facing fraud.*

This species of deception is accomplished by removing one of the faces of a silver coin, and soldering the thin face of a gold coin of similar dimensions upon the silver coin suitably gilded. Thus the half dollar of 1801 harmonizes sufficiently well with the eagle of our earlier coinage to deceive the unpracticed.

This fraud, however, is one which cannot be extensively perpetrated at the present time, since our gold and silver coins differ from each other in their dimensions and designs more widely than formerly.

VIII. *The sawing and inserting fraud.*

This fraud is practiced by sawing apart the two faces of a gold coin, and inserting between them a planchet of base metal, by solder, in place of the precious metal thus removed, the circumference being gilded to conceal the interposed metal.

How far counterfeits of this description have been circulated we have been unable to ascertain.

IX. *The drilling and plugging fraud.*

This method of impairing coin is performed by drilling the coin edgewise and plugging the perforation with base metal, the outer extremity being closed with precious metal.

Upon the larger denominations of coin, and especially of gold, there is much temptation to this fraud, since it is easily accomplished, and may be made highly remunerative.

X. *The eviscerating fraud.*

This very lucrative mode of impairing coin, without appreciably diminishing its weight or affecting either the impressions on its face, its dimensions, or its appearance, is performed by removing one of the faces of the coin by means of the lathe as far as the beaded circle or even to the edge, and turning out so much of the contents as will leave a mere shell.

The corresponding thin face of another similar coin, exactly fitting the conical aperture left by the removal of the other, is then soldered on, the cavity having been previously filled with a fusible alloy of platinum so as exactly to preserve the correct weight.

A counterfeit of this description has been recently circulated, and can be detected by those only who are expert in examining coins.

XI. *The peripheral fraud.*

This fraud consists in removing from the circumference of coin more or less of the metal by means of the turning-lathe and chisel or the file. Several dimes' worth of precious metal may be thus removed from the larger coins, and yet the reading be so perfectly restored by the simplest mechanical device that the loss cannot be discovered except by means of measurement or weighing.

It is a process easily executed, and one which we have reason to believe is practiced to very considerable extent.

XII. *The galvano-plastic fraud.*

By means of the electrotype process one of the faces and the periphery of the coin are deposited quite thin in precious metal. The other face is made in like manner and of the exact size, and the hollow portion being filled with a platinum alloy of proper weight, the two are adjusted and soldered together.

The accuracy and economy of this mode of copying the designs of coins render it a fraud not difficult to accomplish, and offers to dishonesty the incentive of large profits.

XIII. *The sweating fraud.*

This method of reducing the value of coin consists in abstracting a portion of precious metals by means of mercury.

If the process be carefully conducted and not carried too far, the coin may be robbed to a very serious extent, and yet the impressions on its faces not be so observably impaired as to awaken suspicion.

XIV. *Chemical reduction.*

This fraud, sometimes also called "sweating," is performed by exposing coin to the action of dissolving liquids; for silver, nitric acid is usually employed, and for gold, the mixture of nitric and hydro-

chloric acids. This process is greatly more lucrative than the one with mercury, and is, indeed, in our opinion, by far the most dangerous of all the methods by which our coinage is tampered with.

This danger arises from the cheapness, facility, and impunity from discovery, with which a profitable amount of gold or silver can be removed from the coins. Experiments have shown that it can be practiced to an extent to reduce a coin almost one-tenth of its value without greatly endangering a detection of the fraud by the incautious or unobserving.

In the course of inquiry which has enabled us to exhibit the foregoing classification, the truth has become painfully apparent that, notwithstanding the guards of artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity in aid of legal authority by which it has been hoped to protect our coinage, the system is yet not only *open* to the frauds enumerated, but is *actually* so tampered with to an alarming extent.

We have been informed upon good authority that not less than *one per cent.* of the silver, and as much as *two per cent.* of the gold coin in circulation is either spurious or has been impaired in value, and yet by processes so speciously performed as daily to deceive banks and brokers.

That some of the above detailed modes of counterfeiting, falsifying, or depleting our coins should be practiced to the extent which is done ceases to be a matter of surprise when we reflect that during the past thirty years, amid the improvements which have arisen in machinery and the developments made in the mechanical arts, giving facility and resources to the dishonest for the accomplishment of their frauds, the *main features* of legitimate coin-making have undergone but little change.

On the contrary, when it becomes understood how small is the risk of detection in the case of several of the frauds, and what little expenditure of skill and capital is requisite for conducting this most lucrative species of imposture, we may regard it as a subject for congratulation, if not of wonder, that the contamination of our currency is not greater than is found to exist.

To realize the force and justness of these remarks it is only requisite for one to familiarize himself with those processes described in the preceding pages under the title of "Imitation by Casting," "The Gilding Fraud," and the "Chemical Reduction."

To conduct them profitably and to an extent to flood the currency with adroitly forged coins in imitation of almost every denomination, from the silver dime up to the twenty dollar gold piece, or with the genuine coin impaired in value by a reduction in weight, the entire stock in trade consists of a few simply constructed moulds, a quantity of inexpensive fusible alloy, a few books of gold leaf, or a solution of electrotyping liquid, with a small galvanic battery, a few pounds of nitric and of hydrochloric acids.

Such being the state of things the question may be reasonably asked, why has not some plan been *heretofore* devised to meet so imperative a want—to arrest this grave and growing evil.

The answer, we believe, is to be found in the fact that the problem being a difficult and complex one and offering to individual enter-

prize but little promise of reward, since governments alone exercise the right to issue coin, seems, until the researches of Dr. Barclay, not to have been investigated in that broad and comprehensive manner which could alone lead to satisfactory results.

By ascertaining first, through a careful survey of the subject, the nature of the various fraudulent practices to which our coins are exposed, and thereby obtaining in a single picture, as it were, a view of the various processes in their resemblances and dissimilitudes, Dr. Barclay laid for himself a ground-work upon which to construct a system for their prevention.

By pursuing this course it was possible, for example, to study in juxtaposition and contrast the fraud of *casting* with that of *stamping* a base alloy, or the counterfeit of *gilding* with that of *encasing*, or even the fraud of *plugging and drilling* with the still more unlike process of *chemical reduction*, and thus to be enabled to submit the preventive devices each to the test of reason and experiment to determine their adaptation to all the diversified exigencies they were required to encounter.

The result of a study thus directed has been the invention of a plan of coinage which we believe, if fully carried out by the government with the resources which it could well afford to devote to so important an object, can scarcely fail either altogether to relieve our currency from the frauds of counterfeiters or so far render their attempts upon its integrity unremunerative as to disarm them of their danger.

We have carefully examined with all the means of investigation at our command each of the several devices which Dr. Barclay proposes to include in the manufacture of coins, and would express the opinion that his suggestions are founded in good sense and upon correct principles and that they are eminently *practical* in their nature.

They involve no violent innovations or any change of a kind which could offend good taste.

On the contrary, a coin so made, while less liable to loss by abrasion, even assuming that its dimensions remain unaltered, and proof against the designs of the dishonest, would be no less convenient for use nor attractive in appearance than those now in circulation. In this connexion it is due to Dr. Barclay to bear testimony not only to the philosophic zeal which has characterized his devotion to the undertaking and the ingenuity with which he has combatted the difficulties in his path, but also to the rational aim which has prevailed throughout his efforts to harmonize his improvement as far as practicable with the present state of things, so that prejudice based on long habit might be more readily led to acquiesce in his suggestions.

It has not been in our power, because of insufficient funds for the purpose, to have prepared in complete detail and finish a *specimen* coin to submit to the department. To make a *single* such piece, blending that perfection of artistic design and mechanical execution which would commend it for acceptance with the protective features Dr. Barclay desires to incorporate, would require the construction of machinery on a scale and at a cost adequate for regular minting business

and, of course, not to be attempted in a preliminary experimental inquiry.

Therefore, as already intimated by a remark made early in this communication, less expensive expedients have been resorted to by which to test the feasibility of the methods through which Dr. Barclay seeks to accomplish the ends of his undertaking.

The conclusion to which this investigation has brought us is that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in workmanship and perfection in mechanism to combine in our coinage all the improvements which Dr. Barclay would employ for the protection of the currency. In expressing this opinion we have the sustaining testimony of some of the most experienced artizans, who express themselves as ready both to undertake the execution of the plan and to guarantee its accomplishment.

In view of the results of our investigations and of the magnitude of the interests involved, we feel it to be our duty in concluding the present report to recommend in the strongest terms the adoption by government of such measures as may be necessary to embody in the practical form of a completed coin the several protective devices which have been suggested.

The appropriation which would be demanded for this, considerable as it might be deemed, would, we feel assured, be utterly insignificant in amount compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits which the proposed reforms would confer upon the country.

We feel confident, from our examination of the subject in all its bearings, that the mechanical, artistic, and scientific capacity of the country applicable to this object, if *wielded by the resources of the government* and directed as suggested by Dr. Barclay, would furnish a protection completely setting at defiance the dishonest ingenuity which the limited capital of individuals could command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. ROGERS.
HENRY VETHAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1860.

MEMORIAL

Alleging that our metallic circulating medium not only sustains an enormous loss from abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, but that it is counterfeited and impaired to an alarming extent, and proposing certain improvements in mintage by which these evils can be either entirely obviated or so far remedied as not only to prevent the annual loss of a very large sum of money but the commission of much crime.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

This memorial respectfully represents that the coinage of the United States being extensively counterfeited and impaired by fraudulent practices as well as deteriorated by abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, serious detriment is occasioned both to the government and society at large on account of these great and growing evils, but that alarming as these evils are, both in a moral and monetary point of view, all such fraudulent attempts upon the integrity of coin can be successfully counteracted, and a large portion of its natural loss by the wear and tear of circulation effectually prevented by an improvement of our present detective system of coinage, commended by the strongest considerations, and operated without involving any additional expense or skill in the fabrication of coins.

The large* amount of counterfeit money said to be in circulation by those most conversant with the state of our metallic currency is truly alarming, and loudly demands the adoption of remedial measures, for nothing can well transcend in importance whatever has for its object the protection of our circulating medium. Your memorialist has therefore been induced to undertake a thorough examination of spurious coin, in the hope of discovering the means of arresting the practice of coin-forging and falsification, so fearfully on the increase of late, owing to the facilities afforded by the recently discovered sciences of photography and electro-metallurgy; and after much experimental investigation he has succeeded in devising certain expedients which will not only greatly increase the difficulty of every kind of counterfeiting and falsification, but render such of these frauds as are most specious and lucrative entirely impracticable; not only securing the coinage infallibly against those frauds characterized as "most dangerous" by the mint authorities, but at the same time shielding it against every known species of fraudulent reduction.

Besides the various methods of reduction heretofore known, a certain process was discovered by your memorialist some years ago by means of which coin can be reduced about one-tenth its weight, (at a cost of material not exceeding the hundredth part of the value of the precious metal withdrawn,) in such a way as not to be readily detected by the unaided senses, and being reducible to a smaller extent, (though still large enough to be exceedingly lucrative,) without exciting the slightest suspicion of fraudulent reduction.

But though so specious and easily practiced, he succeeded, after

* Messrs. Drexel & Co., eminent bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, remark that the spurious coin is so handsomely executed that the banks and brokers are daily deceived: "Under silver there is now no doubt one per cent. of the circulation, and of gold more than two per cent."

The United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania thus declares, in reply to the query whether there is much spurious metallic money in circulation? "There is; and some of it so exceedingly well executed that it circulates with great facility, and is sold as an article of commerce among those who follow the business at about fifty cents per hundred. The proportion of criminal business in the district, growing out of prosecutions for violations of the laws for the protection of the coins of the United States, is very large as compared with the other criminal business."

much observation, reflection, and experiment, in devising an expedient for the prevention of this and all similar fraudulent practices, which will so far diminish the liability of coin to such a process that the rate of reduction would be so small and the risk of detection so great as virtually to guarantee its immunity from reduction, and in combination with another device, (esteemed entirely unexceptionable,) would render it absolutely insusceptible of the slightest reduction without instant exposure. But what is still more astonishing, his late investigation of the subject has developed the startling fact that, by a certain process of depletion and compensation, one-half the precious metal may be abstracted from coin without appreciably diminishing its weight, or in the slightest degree affecting either its impression, its dimensions, or its appearance.

Fortunately, however, the plan devised for the prevention of the debasing and counterfeiting practices already known is a perfect preventive of this most seductive fraud.

But however important it may be thus to correct the exposedness of coin to fraudulent practices, it is scarcely less important (apart from moral considerations) to counteract the natural abrasion to which coins are constantly exposed in the ordinary round of circulation. And although complete success is not, and from the very nature of things, cannot be attained, yet perhaps the most important result of his protracted investigation of the subject is the discovery of the fact that *so large* a portion of the enormous sum now annually dissipated by the natural attrition of coin in performing its functions is a loss as needless as it is serious, and may be effectually prevented in the future coinage.

The sum that can be annually saved to the country by the means proposed would (within certain limits) be almost directly commensurate in amount with the extent of their adoption, and may reasonably be computed to exceed the third part of the sum now lost by abrasion.

The entire amount thus annually wasted in the United States depends, of course, upon the current amount of our specie circulation, which is now estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at two hundred and fifty millions dollars,* and is supposed by many considerably to exceed that sum.

Estimating it, however, only at two hundred and fifty millions, composed of gold and silver in nearly equal quantities, (and a smaller amount would by no means be adequate to the demands of commerce, even conjointly with the present bank-note circulation of three-fourths this amount,) its annual loss, according to the ascertained rate of abrasion, cannot fall short of half a million of dollars, and may exceed three-quarters—one-third of which, if not one-half, may be just as easily saved as lost, and that too by the adoption of means entirely unexceptionable.

The obvious importance of preserving unimpaired the integrity of metallic money, as the universal measure of value and medium of interchange, and the fact that its integrity is endangered by the existence of processes offering such seductive temptation to their practice,

* The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, (1855,) estimates "the amount of gold and silver in circulation for the fiscal year 1855 at over \$250,000,000, and the bank notes in circulation at \$187,000,000."—(Page 9.)

but which may be so successfully counteracted in the future coinage, entitle this subject, in the opinion of your memorialist, to the earnest consideration and prompt action of your honorable body.

Your memorialist is aware that he who thinks he has made a discovery which has escaped all others has occasion to suspect that he has fallen into an error, and especially when the subject is of great importance and extensive interest. But he pledges himself to *demonstrate* what he here alleges, whenever an investigation may be instituted; and with this view he is desirous of subjecting the whole matter to the ordeal of a most rigid examination that may be demanded by the great importance of the subject.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully asks of your honorable body an early examination of the subject, either by a scientific commission or in any other manner that may be prescribed. And if he shall succeed in establishing the validity of the objections alleged against the existing coinage, and the practicability of a plan by means of which we may have a mintage possessing such superior advantages as that proposed—a measure of such grave importance to a great commercial nation and coin-manufacturing government—respectfully proposes its adoption, and asks such remuneration as the discovery, in the estimation of your honorable body, may merit.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. BARCLAY.

JOINT RESOLUTION to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the result of the said inquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved February 26, 1857.

No. 46.

LONDON, *July 21, 1860.*

SIR: My mission to the International Statistical Congress terminated abruptly, even before the first regular meeting for the transaction of business.

At the appointed time, 16th instant, a preliminary meeting was called to appoint officers and arrange the order of business for the regular meetings. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-

presidents, and, by invitation of the chairman, took their seats as such upon the stand. Lord Brougham was, I think, the last member of the congress who entered the hall, and was applauded from the first glimpse of him until he took his seat—it was near and to the left of the Chair. Mr. Dallas, appearing as a complimentary visitor, was seated to the right, in a rather conspicuous position. Things thus arranged, the assembly waited the presence of his royal highness, the prince consort, who was to preside and open the meeting with an address. He soon appeared, delivered his address and took his seat. As soon as he concluded and the long-continued plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, complimented the speech very highly and deservedly, and requested all who approved of it to hold up their hands. We did so, of course. This done, he turned to Mr. Dallas, and addressing him across the prince's table, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present," ("or among the delegates,") "and I hope he will have no scruples on that account." This appeal was received by the delegates with general and enthusiastic applause. Silence being restored, the negro, who goes by the name of Delany, rose and said: "I thank your royal highness and Lord Brougham, and have only to say *that I am a man*." This too was applauded warmly by the delegates. I regarded this an ill-timed, unprovoked assault upon our country, a wanton indignity offered to our minister, and a pointed insult offered to me. I immediately withdrew from the body. The propriety of my course is respectfully submitted to my government.

What England can promise herself from exciting the ire of the United States I cannot divine. Surely there is nothing in the past history of the two countries which offers to her the least encouragement to seek contests with the great republic, either national or individual. Will not her championship of the slave against his master be in full time when the slave shall complain of his lot and solicit her interference?

My reasons, more at large, for the course that I have pursued, will be found in the London Morning Chronicle, herewith transmitted, which in its slightly modified form I pray you to regard as part of my report.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE AND LORD BROUGHAM.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR: After what occurred at the first meeting of the Statistical Congress, I withdrew immediately from that body, intending to offer no reasons here for my course, because, from what I saw, I judged that they would not be worth the paper on which they might be

written. I reserved them, therefore, for my own government. After waiting awhile to see what comments the papers would make upon the opening scenes of the congress, I commenced my despatch to my government; but a friend, in whose opinions I have great confidence, said he thought I ought to address the people here in vindication of myself. Upon this intimation (for it was rather an intimation than counsel) I sat down and, amidst a thousand doubts and interruptions, wrote the subjoined communication. I was just bringing it to a close for the press yesterday, (Thursday,) when I received information that, at the opening of the meeting on the day previous, Lord Brougham had explained his remarks at the first meeting, as I would see in a paper referred to, and the information came with a request that I would return to the congress. I read the explanation in that paper and two others. They only differ in their reports of it, but they all concur in making his lordship disavow any intention to show any disrespect to the American minister or the United States; and they make him say that he merely meant to call to notice an interesting or a statistical fact, viz: that there was a negro in the assembly. Now, I found myself in a very ticklish predicament. It was not his lordship's remarks so much as the reception they met with by all my associates of the congress that determined me to leave it. The signs were infallible that in that body I could not be received as an equal, either in country or in character, while the negro was received with open arms. They understood his lordship as I did. All the papers understood him in the same way, and some of them glory in the exposure of the American minister, and promise themselves a rich treat when the President shall discover in what contempt his minister is held here. All this remains precisely as it did before his lordship's explanation. Of course, therefore, I cannot return to them. They would receive me courteously no doubt—possibly, now, with plaudits; but why? Not from personal respect to me or my country, but to avoid schism in the society—to preserve its popularity. I am only three years removed from an Englishman, (I date from the birth of my government,) and I have too much English spirit in me to thrust myself into any company upon charity. Had the delegates received his lordship's remarks with a silent smile, (ill-timed as they were,) and Dr. Delany's response in the same way, I never should have left the congress. But the plaudits came like a tempest of hail upon my half-English spirit. Nothing, then, in the piece needs qualification but what refers to his lordship's intentions. Learning these from his own lips, I sat down to correct it in all that imputed to him, directly or impliedly, wrong intentions and wrong feelings; but I found that they were so often referred to in a vast variety of ways, so often intermingled with sentiments void against the principal, but good against the endorsers, and in all respects good against the leading spirits of Europe and the Congress, and so essential to the harmony and grammatical construction, that if I undertook to correct generally I should hardly leave it printable or readable. And yet the piece must now appear; for if not, it will go forth to all Europe that the United States delegate took offence, pro-slavery like, at an old man's playful remark, left the congress at its beginning, and that neither explanations nor

entreaties could bring him back. I have neither time nor patience to remodel it, much less to rewrite it. I am called away to-day ; I should have been off from London before. In my dilemma I have concluded to publish the piece just as I wrote it ; not now as fairly representing his lordship, but as exactly representing my understanding of him when I left the congress, and the reasons. I am at the bar now, and I am to be judged of by the reasonableness of my interpretations and of my conduct founded on them. I beg his lordship, in consideration of my situation, to indulge me in this. In return I beg the reader to treat as revoked, and utterly null and void, every reference to his lordship that is in the slightest degree inconsistent with his explanations. I am not very far behind him in years, I have long been his debtor, and I esteem him almost reverentially ; and if he is not debtor for his judicial reform bill to my native State, there is the most remarkable accidental coincidence between the two systems that ever occurred since the world began. If he is, he ought to esteem me for my State's sake. Be this as it may, we are too old to quarrel.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Before I terminate my first and last visit to Europe, I deem it due to my country and myself to leave behind me a word of comment upon a most remarkable incident of that visit. It may be of some service to the people on both sides of the Atlantic. England owes to my country much respect—to my native State, a little. I came hither as a delegate (and by accident the only delegate) from the United States to the International Statistical Congress, now in session at this place. The appointment was made by request of the authorities of this country. I am a native of the State of Georgia, the birthplace of two gallant Tattnalls ; the one well known to me, the other well known to England. He was that humane and chivalrous commodore who, at the peril of his commission and his life, rescued the captain and the crew of Hope's sinking ship from a watery grave at Peiho. He has received much praise for the deed, but not quite all that is due to him, for in yielding to his generous impulses he forgot that his no less gallant brother was borne from the battle field at Point Peter, severely wounded by British muskets. What is done in war should be, but is not, always forgotten in peace. The commodore's conduct was approved by his government—that government which Mr. Dallas represents at the court of St. James.

The Statistical Congress convened ; a preliminary meeting was held to appoint officers and arrange the order of business. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-presidents and they took their seats on the platform with the presiding officer. Mr. Dallas, a complimentary visitor, took his seat to the right of the chair ; Lord Brougham to the left. All things being now in readiness for the opening of the regular meeting, his royal highness Prince Albert appeared, took the chair, and opened the meeting with that admirable address

which has been published, and which carries its highest commendation upon its face. As soon as he had concluded, and the long resounding plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, and after a few remarks strongly and deservedly complimentary of the address, and after calling upon all present to testify their approval of it by holding up their hands, (!) he turned to the American minister, and addressing him across the table of his royal highness, said: "I call the attention of *Mr. Dallas* to the fact that there is a *negro* present, and I hope he will feel no scruples on that account." This appeal to the American minister was received with general applause by the house. The colored gentleman rose and said: "I thank his royal highness and your lordship, and have only to say *that I am a man.*" And this was received with loud applause!

Now, if the noble lord's address to the American minister was meant for pleasantry, I must be permitted to say that the time, the subject, and the place were exceedingly unpropitious to such sallies. If it was meant for sarcasm, it was equally unfortunate in conception and delivery. If it was meant for insult, it was mercilessly cruel to his lordship's heart, refinement, dignity, and moral sense. I could readily have found an apology for it in his lordship's locks and wrinkles, if it had not been so triumphantly applauded. The European delegates understood it; the colored gentleman understood it, and from the response of the latter we can collect unerringly its import. It was meant as a boastful comparison of his lordship's country with the minister's. It was meant as a cutting reflection upon that country where negroes are not admitted to the councils of white men. This is the very least and best that can be made of it, and the dignity of the American minister's character and office, his entire disconnection with slavery personally, and his peculiar position in the assembly, were no protection to his country from this humiliating assault; nay, he is selected as the vehicle of it before the assembled wisdom of Europe, who signify openly their approbation of it. All the city papers that I have seen differ from each other in their report of this matter, but they all soften its rugged features somewhat. The *Times* is the most correct, but at fault in making Lord Brougham preface his remarks to Mr. Dallas with, "I hope my friend Mr. Dallas will forgive me for reminding him," &c., and in making Dr. Delany (the colored gentleman) say to Lord Brougham, "who is always a most unflinching friend of the negro." If one or the other of these remarks was made I did not hear it; the doctor would hardly have used the last.

Now, I take leave to say that a Briton was the last man on earth who should cast contemptuous reflections upon the United States, and the delegates the last men on earth who should have countenanced them. Not one of them, not a man on all the broad surface of Europe, can assail that country without assailing some near home-born friend of his own language and blood, or some kinsman by short lineage from a common ancestry. She spreads herself out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the lakes, and through all her length and breadth she is one vast asylum for the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, the persecuted of the world. Her sons

are a multitudinous brotherhood of all climes, religions, and tongues, living together in harmony, peace, and equality, so far as these can possibly prevail within her borders. Say what you may, think as you may, sneer as you may, at her "peculiar institution," she is, after all, the good Samaritan of nations. Do a people cry and waste from famine? She loads her ships with supplies and lays them at the sufferers' doors without money and without price. Do an oppressed people strike for liberty? You will find some of her sons under their flag. Does a wife's cry come across the water for help to find a noble, long-missing husband? She fits out her ships, her volunteers man them, they search nearly to the pole, learn the husband's fate, disburden the wife's heart from suspense, and then lie down and die from the exposure and toils of the search. Does she find a nation's sloop-of-war afloat, still sound but unmanned? She puts her in decent trim and sends her to her owner in charge of her own men and at her own expense. "Bear with me." If "I am become a fool in glorying, ye have compelled me, for I ought to have been commended to you."

Such a nation is not to be taunted, certainly not by Great Britain. Her slavery is a heritage, not a creature of her own begetting. It was forced on her against her wishes, her prayers, and her protestations—screwed down upon her, pressed into her, until it has become so completely incorporated with her very being that it is now impossible to eradicate it. The term "slave property" is borrowed, it is not of her coinage. In all her slave States there are not ten men living (until very recently not one) who ever made a slave of a freeman, counting the Hottentot a freeman. Their sin, then, is not in making slaves, but in not restoring them to liberty, in courtesy to the sensibilities of those who made them for us. Before they make this exaction of us they surely ought to have the magnanimity of Judas, and lay the price at our feet. But let us look into this matter a little.

There are about 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States. They are worth, at a very moderate calculation, \$240,000,000; but as we wish to keep within the realm of morality we cast that little item aside. There they are, from a day old to one hundred years old—ignorant, helpless, thriftless, penniless. What would become of them if set free? They would suffer, languish, die. Does charity, does religion demand of us to put them in that condition? How are they to live? "Support them yourselves," said a man to me once, of more *negrophilism* than brains. What would we have to support them on, and what obligation is there upon one class of freemen to support another? The very act of emancipation would consign nineteen-twentieths of the masters to abject penury and want. There would be no more conscience, mercy, or remorse in the scramble between the races for the provision on hand at the date of the act than there is for the means of safety among the crew of a sinking ship. The last year's crop of cotton was, in round numbers, 4,500,000 bales. Three-fourths of this amount goes abroad, and most of it to England. Will the reader take the trouble to compute the amount of shipping it takes to transport that quantity of cotton from America to Europe,

the number of hands employed in the transportation, and the number employed in working up the raw material? Shipping, seamen, manufacturers, under-workmen, must all go by the boards the first year of emancipation. Now, add to the exports 80,000 tierces of rice and 128,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the same category, (nearly,) and tell me if it is possible to conceive of a greater calamity that could befall the world than the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the United States. Nine millions at least would certainly be ruined by it (the slaves and their masters) as the first fruits of the measure; and hundreds of thousands, if not millions more, in the free States and kingdoms, *i. e.*, all who are dependent upon cotton, rice, and tobacco in any way for a living, as its ultimate fruits. Will it be said that the negroes will still produce these articles for their own benefit? How could they, unless the masters would give them the land to cultivate, implements to till it, and food and clothing for one year? To do this would cost the masters at least two hundred million dollars more; and what would become of the whites and their dependents in the meantime? But if the negroes had the outfit, they would not make the fifth part of these articles the first year. Look at your freed men in the West Indies. We regard them as a warning, not as an encouragement. In the face of the thunderbolt I would assert that our slaves are infinitely healthier, holier, and happier, than your freed men. Will it be said that white labor would supply their places? How could we hire white labor? and if it performed the work, where would the slaves be? But what of foreigners dependent upon those articles? Will it be said the shipping and labor would be turned into other channels? What other? The world does not produce the article, nor the wants of the world a demand for them if it did. This thing of diverting large amounts of labor and capital from one channel into another is a work of time; it cannot be accomplished in a day. They who have seen the effects of a change of fashion simply upon many laborers may form some distant idea of the consequences of turning millions of property and labor into new channels. Time may turn the sailor into a farmer, but death would overtake him before employment, where there were practiced farmers enough to supply the demand.

Now, I could say much more to show the utter impracticability of emancipation in the United States, even upon the score of humanity; but enough is said until what is said be fairly answered. Until it is fairly answered, until some practicable means is pointed out of ridding ourselves of slavery, I enter my most solemn protest against all denunciation of our country on account of it. It is like denouncing a man because he carries an incurable disease; and, coming from British lips, it is like stabbing a man, and, while catching his blood to work into puddings, abusing him for bleeding, and crying out all the time, "Cure yourself! cure yourself! or keep out of decent company!" But if abuse, villification, sarcasm, and contempt, are to be the lot of slaveholders, let it be the lot of slaveholders alone, and of those alone who thrust themselves unbidden into the society of their betters.

Whatever his lordship did not intend by the remark—and I am

ready to believe that he did not intend to wound—he certainly did intend to bring to the minister's notice that England made no distinctions between men on account of their color. And herein his lordship was lamentably unfortunate, for the whole scene showed that not only he, but all his applauders, make a marked distinction between colors. Would not his lordship have had more respect for the feelings of any white man than to have made him the object of special notice—and such a notice!—to men gathered from all quarters of the world? Would his lordship's discourtesy to a white man have been applauded, as it was, by gentlemen of refinement and delicacy? True, it hit Dr. Delany's sensibilities exactly in the right place, for he returned thanks for it; but the chances were a thousand to one that it would have enkindled his indignation. "What!" he was likely to have said, "is it a boast of the nobility of England that I am admitted to a seat among white men?" His thanksgiving, too, was applauded—a thing not exactly in keeping with our ordinary dealings with white men. And when he proclaimed the indubitable fact "that he was a man," again he was applauded. If any other man had arisen in the assembly and said the selfsame thing he would have been laughed at, not applauded. Again: his lordship pointed him out as "a negro"—that was the word—not as some of the gazettes have it, "a colored person," or "colored gentleman;" the *Times* has it right. Now, if he had felt a due regard for the doctor's rank, would he not have softened his designation, as the papers have kindly done for him? I am told that the doctor is a member of the Geographical Society and a delegate from Canada. If so, I demand, by all the canons of courtesy, why he was not called to the stand as one of the vice-presidents and placed right between Mr. Dallas and myself? Here would have been a scenic representation of thrilling moral effect—more eloquent of Old England's love of freedom and contempt of mastery than all lip-compliments of all her nobles put together. Or, if that seat was too low for the doctor, why was he not placed between Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen him there, verily my own heart would have swelled with a compliment to noble Old England which no lips could have fitly uttered. Where was the doctor at the prince's reception? I did not see him there. To what section does he belong? I do not find him allotted to either. To how many of the entertainments has he been invited? Now, in all this I detect a lurking feeling, ever and anon peeping out, which convinces me that the colored man is yet far, very far, below the white man in public estimation even in Europe; and, until this is conquered, let not the European assume to lecture the American upon his duty to the slave, or upon the equality of the races. Why, if the thing is fated to us, like death, can any man of common humanity and generosity take pleasure in throwing it in our teeth? Slavery is either a blessing or a curse. If a blessing, why disturb us in the enjoyment of it? You Englishmen ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is your benefaction. If a curse, you should not embitter it. We regard it a blessing; why disenchant us of the delusion? You say "it is a great sin." I doubt it, as I find it; and shall ever doubt while Paul's Epistle to Phile-

mon is universally acknowledged an inspired epistle.* But, suppose it a sin, has God commissioned you to reform it? and do you think you ever will reform it by eternally sprinkling vitriol upon the master? As for your contempt, we would rather not have it, to be sure; but, if you will be content with that, we will live in peace forever, for it is an article in equal store on both sides. If you cannot condescend to our company, we will not complain at giving a place to Dr. Delany, and we can beatify you with four millions precisely such. But, in your intercourse with us, do not, for your own sakes, forget all the rules of delicacy, benevolence, and humanity, for every adult of us can stand up and say, "I am a man!" Farewell to thee, London, for a short time; one more brief look at thy wonders, and then farewell forever! Another visit to Liverpool; I like her better than London because she likes my people better—"interest!" "cotton!" It may be so, but I am grateful for love of any kind in England. Never, in all my long, long life, did my heartstrings knit around a fair one so quickly and so closely as they did round a lady in London, who approached me and said, "Mr. Longstreet, I must get acquainted with you. I love your country; I have several kinsmen there." That's natural; that's womanlike. It is for man to draw favors from a country and curse her. God bless her! And God bless the family in which she said it. As Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, slaveholders, are in Heaven, I hope to get there, too. May I meet them all there! But whither am I wandering! Liverpool—another look at Liverpool, another benefice to the English Cunard line, and then farewell to Europe forever and forever!

A. B. LONGSTREET.

P. S.—I forgot to mention many kind invitations that I have received from distinguished personages. I declined them all, not indifferently nor disrespectfully, but because they were obviously given to me as a member of the congress, which I was not when they reached me and never shall be.

* This epistle has been an enigma to commentators for seventeen hundred years. That it is the fruit of divine inspiration has never been questioned by Christians; and it is but a letter from Paul to a brother, pleading for a runaway slave whom he sent home to his master. Read it, and see the Christians who joined in it. In Paul's day they did not steal negroes and murder their masters. There were no Browns and Hugos in those days. Philemon was beloved of Paul, was doubtless a preacher, and had church in his house. Is not the enigma now solved? Can we not now see why the epistle was inspired? What would become of us if we were bound to emancipate under all circumstances or forfeit heaven? I have only hinted at the horrors of the thing.

Statement exhibiting the amount of treasury notes (issued under act of December 23, 1857,) outstanding on December 1, 1860, the amounts under the different per centums, and the amount past due or falling due at the close of each month and year, respectively, from 1859 to 1861, inclusive.

| When due. | 3 per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 5 per cent. | 5½ per cent. | 5½ per cent. | 6 per cent. | Am't due each month. | Total. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1859. | | | | | | | | | |
| January | \$6,400 | | | | | | | \$6,400 | |
| February | 10,000 | | | | | | | 10,000 | |
| March | 2,200 | | | \$12,000 | | | | 14,200 | |
| May | | \$300 | \$4,100 | 100 | | | | 4,500 | |
| June | | | 2,200 | | | | | 2,200 | |
| July | | 200 | | | | | | 200 | |
| August | 5,100 | | | | | | | 5,100 | |
| 1860. | | | | | | | | | \$42,600 |
| June | | | | 10,200 | \$31,100 | \$14,000 | \$124,100 | 179,400 | |
| July | | | | | 644,500 | | | 644,500 | |
| August | | | | | 116,700 | | | 116,700 | |
| September | | | | | 159,000 | | | 159,000 | |
| October | | | | | 183,600 | | | 183,600 | |
| November | | | | | 411,200 | | | 411,200 | |
| December | | | | | 149,600 | 75,000 | 1,214,400 | 1,439,000 | |
| 1861. | | | | | | | | | 3,133,400 |
| January | | | | | | 50,000 | 2,978,400 | 3,028,400 | |
| February | | | | | | | 35,000 | 35,000 | |
| March | | | | | | | 2,483,800 | 2,483,800 | |
| June | | | | 1,690,700 | 829,200 | 1,508,100 | 1,848,500 | 5,876,500 | |
| Total..... | 23,700 | 500 | 6,300 | 1,713,000 | 2,524,900 | 1,647,100 | 8,684,200 | 14,599,700 | 11,423,700 |
| | | | | | | | | | 14,599,700 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1860.

No. 48.

OFFICIAL.

*Proposals for loan of ten million dollars.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 8, 1860.*

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 22d day of October next, for ten millions of dollars of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 22d of June last, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of treasury notes, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January next, and will bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer will be accepted below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. Nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depository of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany the proposals. In all cases the offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the rate of premium offered.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1860," and be addressed "to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The best bidders under the foregoing conditions, for the aggregate sum of ten millions of dollars, will be immediately informed by mail of the acceptance of their offers, and they must deposit the amount so accepted, with the premium thereon, with the Treasurer of the United States, or the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the twenty-second day of November next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, their wishes will be duly considered on being stated to this department.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued in sums not less than one thousand dollars each to the successful bidders, or their assigns, for the principal so deposited, carrying interest at the rate of five per centum from the date of such deposit. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon from the 1st of January next, such certificates will be issued with such coupons attached in sums of one thousand dollars each; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on the last named stock, from the date of the deposit to the first day of January next, will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum, required upon all proposals under this notice, will be included in the deposits of principal and premium made by successful bidders, and will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 48—Continued.

Loan of \$10,000,000, at 5 per cent., opened at the Treasury Department October 22, 1860.

| Names of bidders. | Residence. | Amount bid. | Premium. |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Riggs & Co..... | Washington..... | \$300,000 | 1 |
| | | 2,800,000 | $\frac{15}{100}$ |
| Lockwood & Co..... | New York..... | 200,000 | $\frac{3}{100}$ |
| | | 125,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 125,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 125,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 125,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 125,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 75,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| J. W. Schmidt & Co..... | do..... | 35,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| C. H. Merryman..... | do..... | 20,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| | | 20,000 | $\frac{100}{100}$ |
| Julius Y. Dewey..... | Montpelier, Vermont..... | \$2,000 | Par. |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{7}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{11}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{56}{100}$ |
| | | 3,000 | $\frac{70}{100}$ |
| | | 2,000 | 1 |
| | | 3,000 | $\frac{17}{100}$ |
| A. Muirhead..... | New York..... | 8,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Isaac Bell, jr..... | do..... | 100,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Dry Dock Savings Institution..... | do..... | 25,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| W. B. Scott..... | do..... | \$19,000 | Par. |
| | | 25,000 | $\frac{6}{100}$ |
| Gabriel Mead & W. H. Carter..... | do..... | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Gabriel Mead, trustee..... | do..... | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| | | 12,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| W. B. Scott & Co..... | do..... | 25,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 25,000 | $\frac{25}{100}$ |
| | | 25,000 | $\frac{50}{100}$ |
| | | \$9,000 | Par. |
| H. J. Morgan & Co..... | do..... | | |
| Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company..... | Philadelphia..... | 100,000 | $\frac{25}{100}$ |
| Levi Hasbrouck..... | New York..... | \$4,000 | Par. |
| Drexel & Co..... | Philadelphia..... | 20,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| B. F. Wheelwright..... | do..... | 20,000 | $\frac{30}{100}$ |
| D. A. Cushman & B. F. Wheelwright..... | do..... | 100,000 | $\frac{20}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{50}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{80}{100}$ |
| Provident Institution for Savings..... | Boston..... | 500,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Merchants' Bank..... | do..... | \$38,000 | Par. |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

* Accepted.

No. 48—Continued.

| Names of bidders. | Residence. | Amount bid. | Premium. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Marie & Kanz..... | New York..... | Bid A.. \$20,000 | 1 |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{75}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | 30,000 | $\frac{15}{100}$ |
| | | 30,000 | $\frac{5}{100}$ |
| | | *14,000 | Par. |
| | | Bid B.. 9,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{14}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{9}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{7}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{8}{100}$ |
| Orient Mutual Insurance Company..... | do..... | 100,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| Bank of La Salle..... | Illinois..... | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 30,000 | $\frac{27}{100}$ |
| | | 30,000 | $\frac{40}{100}$ |
| | | 30,000 | $\frac{55}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{62}{100}$ |
| Ketchum Son & Co..... | New York..... | 100,000 | $\frac{31}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{53}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{77}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| Cortland de P. Field..... | do..... | 5,000 | $\frac{60}{100}$ |
| | | 8,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | *7,000 | Par. |
| P. T. Homer..... | Boston..... | 2,000 | $\frac{20}{100}$ |
| | | 3,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 3,000 | $\frac{20}{100}$ |
| | | 2,000 | $\frac{15}{100}$ |
| Merchants' & Traders' Bank..... | New York..... | 20,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | | 20,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| B. H. Field, executor..... | do..... | *6,000 | Par. |
| E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison..... | do..... | 10,000 | $\frac{22}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{12}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{42}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{52}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{52}{100}$ |
| | | 6,000 | $\frac{52}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{25}{100}$ |
| | | 4,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| Bank of Troy..... | do..... | 20,000 | $\frac{6}{10}$ of 1 percent. |
| Ribon & Co..... | do..... | *7,000 | Par. |
| Gwynne & Day..... | do..... | *38,000 | Par. |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{31}{100}$ |
| Clarkson & Co..... | do..... | 21,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| F. G. Blanchard..... | Brooklyn..... | 10,000 | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| H. F. Vail..... | New York..... | 50,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| Harrisburg Bank..... | Pennsylvania..... | *19,000 | Par. |
| Troy Savings Bank..... | New York..... | 20,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Livermore, Clews & Mason..... | do..... | *19,000 | Par. |
| | | 20,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 20,000 | $\frac{5}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{10}{100}$ |

* Accepted.

No. 48—Continued.

| Names of bidders. | Residence. | Amount bid. | Premium. |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Livermore, Clews & Mason—Continued. | New York..... | \$10,000 | $\frac{17}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{21}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{41}{100}$ |
| Philip Speyer & Co..... | do..... | 30,000 | $\frac{5}{100}$ |
| | | 15,000 | $\frac{8}{100}$ |
| | | 10,000 | $\frac{11}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{21}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{26}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{28}{100}$ |
| | | 5,000 | $\frac{31}{100}$ |
| Rufus H. King..... | Albany, New York..... | 50,000 | $\frac{4}{100}$ |
| Bowery Savings Bank..... | New York..... | 50,000 | $\frac{2}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{1}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{5}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{51}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{71}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{91}{100}$ |
| John C. Green..... | do..... | 600,000 | 1 |
| William Mertens..... | do..... | 5,000 | $\frac{55}{100}$ |
| Oelrichs & Co..... | do..... | 5,000 | $\frac{52}{100}$ |
| Ward, Campbell & Co..... | do..... | 5,000 | 1 |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{145}{100}$ |
| | | 200,000 | $\frac{39}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{39}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{1}{100}$ |
| | | 35,000 | $\frac{21}{100}$ |
| | | 65,000 | $\frac{21}{100}$ |
| | | 50,000 | $\frac{87}{100}$ |
| Thompson Brothers..... | do..... | 225,000 | Par. |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{3}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{16}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{13}{100}$ |
| | | 100,000 | $\frac{21}{100}$ |
| Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company..... | Philadelphia..... | 50,000 | $\frac{5}{100}$ |
| | | 25,000 | $\frac{30}{100}$ |
| | | 25,000 | $\frac{45}{100}$ |
| Pittsburg Trust Company..... | ..... | \$57,000 | Par. |

* Accepted.

Statement of expenses incurred in making loan under act of June 22, 1860.

Paid American Bank Note Company for engraving plates, furnishing paper, and printing certificates of loan..... \$1,429 00

Since the foregoing amount was paid several hundred certificates have been ordered, a portion of which have been received, but none paid for, the bills not having been sent.

Paid sundry newspapers for publishing the official notice of September 8, 1860, inviting proposals for the loan... 464 38

1,893 38

No. 49

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your note of this morning, that the cash receipts from sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are estimated by this department at \$2,500,000, and the receipts for the next succeeding fiscal year, at \$3,000,000.

Herewith I enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, embracing the same estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*