

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

STATE OF THE FINANCES,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1861.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 11, 1861.

Resolved, That fifteen thousand 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 one thousand copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

EM. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk.*

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1861.*

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to law, submits the following report to Congress:

The general principles by which, as the Secretary conceives, the administration of the public finances should be regulated, with a view to insure the desirable results of efficiency, economy, and general prosperity, were set forth, with as much clearness and plainness as he is capable of, in his report made to Congress on the 4th day of July last.

In that report, also, the Secretary submitted to the consideration of the legislature the measures by which, in his opinion, the pecuniary means, necessary to the speedy and effectual suppression of the gigantic rebellion set on foot by criminal conspiracy against the government and the people of the United States, might be most certainly and most economically obtained.

The estimates of the several departments then laid before Congress by the Secretary contemplated an aggregate expenditure, during the fiscal year to end on the 30th June, 1862, of \$318,519,581 87.

To provide this sum the Secretary proposed such modifications of the tariff and such internal taxes as would, in his judgment, produce the sum of eighty millions of dollars, and such loans, in various forms, not exceeding in their aggregate two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, as would yield the required residue.

Without adopting all his recommendations in regard to customs and internal taxes, Congress made such provision for both as was deemed necessary to secure the sum proposed to be derived from those sources, and authorized loans, in the mode and to the extent proposed by the Secretary, for obtaining the additional sum required by the estimates.

It now becomes his duty to give some account of the execution and practical operation of these measures; and in the performance of it he solicits, first, the attention of Congress to that part of them relating to loans.

The acts authorizing loans provided—

First, For a National Loan of one hundred millions of dollars, or any larger sum, not exceeding the whole amount authorized, in bonds

or treasury notes, bearing 7.30 per cent interest, payable three years after date, and convertible at or before maturity into twenty years six per cent bonds.

Secondly, For a loan in Europe, or in the United States, at the discretion of the Secretary, of one hundred millions of dollars, payable twenty years after date, and bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent.

Thirdly, For the issue, in payments to public creditors, or in exchange for coin, of treasury notes payable one year after date, bearing an interest of 3.65 per cent, and convertible into the three years 7.30 bonds or treasury notes.

Fourthly, For the issue of notes, payable on demand and receivable for all public dues, to be used as coin in payments and exchanges.

The aggregate of notes of the two last descriptions was limited to fifty millions of dollars, in denominations less than fifty, but not less than five dollars.

A further authority was conferred by the act to issue treasury notes of any of the specified denominations, bearing six per cent interest and payable not over twelve months from date, to an amount not exceeding twenty millions of dollars.

To provide for immediate exigencies was the first duty of the Secretary, and he performed it by issuing, under authorities conferred by various acts, for payment to public creditors or for advances of cash, \$14,019,034 66 in treasury notes, payable in two years, and bearing 6 per cent interest, and \$12,877,750 in treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest, but payable sixty days after date.

His next care was to provide for the regular and continuous disbursements of the war, under the acts of the July session, and with this view, he carefully examined the various powers conferred on him; compared the probabilities of the American and European markets for capital; and considered the relative advantages and disadvantages of the several forms of loan authorized.

His reflections led him to the conclusion that the safest, surest, and most beneficial plan would be to engage the banking institutions of the three chief commercial cities of the seaboard to advance the amounts needed for disbursement in the form of loans for three years 7.30 bonds, to be reimbursed, as far as practicable, from the proceeds of similar bonds, subscribed for by the people through the agencies of the National Loan; using, meanwhile, himself, to a limited extent, in aid of these advances, the power to issue notes of smaller denominations than fifty dollars, payable on demand.

Upon this plan he hoped that the capital of the banking institutions and the capital of the people might be so combined with the credit of the government, in a proper provision for necessary expenditures, as to give efficiency to administrative action, whether civil or military, and competent support to public credit. The result thus far has fulfilled that hope.

Representatives from the banking institutions of the three cities, responding to his invitation, met him for consultation in New York, and, after full conference, agreed to unite as associates in moneyed support to the government, and to subscribe at once a loan of fifty

millions of dollars, of which five millions were to be paid immediately to the Assistant Treasurers, in coin, and the residue, also in coin, as needed for disbursement. The Secretary, on his part, agreed to issue three years 7.30 bonds or treasury notes, bearing even date with the subscription, and of equal amount; to cause books of subscription to the National Loan to be immediately opened; to reimburse the advances of the banks, as far as practicable from this national subscription; and to deliver to them 7.30 bonds or treasury notes for the amount not thus reimbursed. It was further understood that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue a limited amount of United States notes, payable on demand, in aid of the operations of the treasury, and that the associated institutions, when the first advance of fifty millions should be expended, would, if practicable, make another, and when that should be exhausted, still another advance to the government of the same amount, and on similar terms.

The objects of this arrangement were, (1st) to place at the command of the government the large sums immediately needed for the payment of maturing treasury notes, and for other disbursements, ordinary and extraordinary; (2d) to secure to the people equal opportunity, with the banks, for participation in the loan; (3d) to avoid competition between the government and the associated institutions in the disposal of bonds; (4th) to facilitate and secure further advances to the government by the associates, if required; and, (5th) to insure, if possible, the maintenance of payments in specie, or its actual equivalents and representatives.

All these objects were, happily, accomplished. Fifty millions of dollars were immediately advanced by the banks. The Secretary caused books of subscription to be opened throughout the country, and the people subscribed freely to the loan. The amounts thus subscribed were reimbursed to the banks, and the sum reimbursed, though then covering but little more than half the amount, enabled those institutions, when a second loan was required, to make a second advance of \$50,000,000.

Thus two loans of \$50,000,000 each have been negotiated for three years 7.30 bonds, at par. The first of these loans was negotiated, and the first issue of bonds bears date, on the 19th of August; the second on the 1st of October, 1861.

On the 16th of November a third loan was negotiated with the associated institutions, under the authority given to the Secretary to borrow a sum not exceeding one hundred millions, in Europe or the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. As no reasonable prospect appeared of obtaining terms equally advantageous by advertisement, and as it was manifestly for the interest of the government to negotiate at home rather than incur the expense and hazard of negotiation abroad, the Secretary, under the authority of the seventh section of the act of August 5, 1861, arranged this third loan, also, with the associates, by agreeing to issue to them fifty millions of dollars in six per cent bonds, at a rate equivalent to par for the bonds bearing seven per cent interest, authorized by the act of July 17th. This negotiation, though less advantageous to the government,

considered under the light of a simple money transaction, than the two prior loans, was, in some respects at least, more so. It was coupled with no arrangement for reimbursement, and entailed no immediate expense on the treasury, beyond that of preparing and issuing the bonds. It was coupled, also, with an understanding in the form of an option to the associates, that on or after the first of January a fourth advance of fifty millions should be made, on the same terms with the first and second, if practicable and required by the Secretary.

In addition to the loans thus made, the Secretary has issued United States notes, payable on demand, in denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars, of which there were in circulation, according to the last returns, on the 30th day of November, 1861, \$21,165,220; and there remained in the treasury at the same date, \$3,385,105. The amount thus issued, so far as it enters into the circulation of the country, may be regarded as a loan from the people, payable on demand, without interest.

A brief recapitulation will exhibit the general result;	
There were paid to creditors, or exchanged for coin at par, at different dates in July and August, six per cent two years' notes, to the amount of....	\$14,019,034 66
There was borrowed, at par, in the same months, upon sixty days' six per cent notes, the sum of,	12,877,750 00
There was borrowed, at par, on the 19th of August, upon three years' 7.30 bonds, issued for the most part to subscribers to the National Loan.....	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed, on the 1st of October, upon like securities.....	50,000,000 00
There was borrowed, at par for seven per cent, on the 16th of November, upon twenty years' six per cent bonds, reduced to the equivalent of sevens, including interest.....	45,795,478 48
There have been issued, and were in circulation and on deposit with the Treasurer, on the 30th of November, of United States notes, payable on demand	24,550,325 00
Making an aggregate, realized from loans in various forms, of	197,242,588 14

While success thus complete has so far attended the measures relating to loans, the Secretary regrets to say that the receipts of revenue from duties have not, as yet, fulfilled the expectations indulged at the date of his July report.

The act modifying the rates of duties which received the final sanction of Congress, differed, in several respects, from the measure which he had the honor of submitting to their consideration. In most of these particulars, especially in the diminished duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, and in the exemption, from the operations of the act, of goods in warehouse and on shipboard, the difference, how-

ever warranted by considerations of general policy, was certainly disadvantageous to the revenue; while another, and perhaps more potential cause of reduced receipts, may be found in the changed circumstances of the country, which have proved, even beyond anticipation, unfavorable to foreign commerce.

At the date of his report, the Secretary counted on a revenue from customs, for the financial year 1862, of fifty-seven millions of dollars, but the circumstances to which he has just adverted now constrain him to reduce this estimate to \$32,198,602 55.

The receipts from customs for the first quarter, ending on the 30th September, were \$7,198,602 55; while the receipts for the three remaining quarters cannot be safely estimated at more than \$25,000,000, making the aggregate for the year the sum just mentioned, of \$32,198,602 55.

The estimates of receipts from lands and miscellaneous sources must also be reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$2,354,062 89, of which \$354,062 89 were received during the quarter ending 30th September, 1861, and \$2,000,000 are the estimated receipts of the three remaining quarters.

The only other source of revenue which promises an addition to the resources of the year is the direct tax authorized by Congress, from which, if increased to the limit proposed by the Secretary, and assumed by the States, the further sum of \$20,000,000 may be expected.

The aggregate of revenue from all sources may, therefore, be estimated at \$54,552,665 44, which is less by \$25,447,334 56 than the estimate of July.

This reduction, however, though large, would not have compelled the Secretary to ask any additional powers for the negotiation of loans, beyond those asked for in his July report, had appropriations and expenditures been confined within the estimates then submitted.

These estimates, it will be remembered, contemplated expenditures in all departments, and for all objects, to the amount of \$318,519,581 87. Of this sum \$185,296,397 19 were for additional appropriations required by the Department of War; and \$17,652,105 09 for appropriations already made for that department. The basis of the estimates for these additional appropriations was the understanding that it would be necessary to bring into the field, for the suppression of the rebellion, two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers in place of the seventy-five thousand drafted militia originally called out, and to increase the regular army by the addition of eleven new regiments; making a total force, including the regular army already organized, of about three hundred thousand men. After estimates for this force had been furnished to the Secretary, in accordance with law, and his own report, founded upon them, had been closed, the President thought it expedient, in order to make the contest short and decisive, to ask Congress to place at the control of the government at least four hundred thousand men, and four hundred millions of dollars. In the number thus called for the regulars were included. Congress, animated

12 INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS—RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

by the same desire for a short and decisive contest, went beyond this recommendation of the President, and authorized the acceptance of volunteers in such numbers, not exceeding five hundred thousand, as he might deem necessary. Congress also authorized the whole increase of the regular army estimated for by the department, and provided further for additional companies and for new officers in several branches of the military service.

The action of Congress, therefore, contemplated the employment, if necessary, of a force, including the existing regular army, of about five hundred and fifty thousand men. To insure its efficiency, the President was authorized to appoint any number of major generals and brigadier generals he might think necessary, and to increase the staff of major generals in the field by discretionary appointments of aids-de-camp, with various rank, from captain to colonel.

This large increase of the army in men and officers, and the liberal additions made by Congress to pay and rations, have augmented, and must necessarily augment, expenditure far beyond the limit indicated by the original estimates; and the limit must be still further extended by the additional sums required for the increase of the navy, and for other objects.

To meet these increased demands, arising almost wholly from the increase of the army and navy and the increase of pay and rations beyond the original estimates, large additional appropriations have been and will be necessary:

Of these additional appropriations \$47,985,566 61 were authorized by acts of the last session, and \$143,130,927 76 are now asked for; making an aggregate increase, including \$22,787,933 31 for indefinite appropriations and redemption of temporary debt, beyond the estimates of July of \$213,904,427 68.

To provide the large sums needed for the disbursements of the current year, and the large sums which the exigencies of the succeeding year may require, will necessarily engage the most serious attention of Senators and Representatives.

The first great object of reflection and endeavor, in the judgment of the Secretary, should be the reduction of expenditure within the narrowest practicable limits. Retrenchment and reform are among the indispensable duties of the hour. Contracts for supplies to the army and navy, as well as for public work of all descriptions, should be subjected to strict supervision, and the contractors to rigorous responsibility. All unnecessary offices should be abolished, and salaries and pay should be materially reduced. In these ways the burdens of the people, imposed by the war, may be sensibly lightened; and the savings thus effected will be worth more in beneficial effect and influence than the easiest acquisition of equal sums even without cost or liability to repayment.

While thus recommending retrenchment and the prevention of abuses, the Secretary feels himself constrained to renew the suggestion heretofore submitted by him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the cost of rebellion. Property of great value

in loyal States is held by proprietors who are actually or virtually engaged in that guilty attempt to break up the Union and overturn its government, which has brought upon our country all the calamities we now endure. That property is justly forfeited to the people, and should be subjected, with due regard for all rights and interests concerned, to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds should be applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war.

Property of rebels in rebel States should be treated in like manner. Rights to services, under State laws, must, of necessity, form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by rebels, under such laws, to service as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint, and made more valuable in various employments, through voluntary and compensated service, than if confiscated as subjects of property.

Whatever may be saved by retrenchment, however, or exacted from rebellion, large sums must remain to be provided for by taxation and loans.

Already in a former report the Secretary has had the honor of stating the principles by which, as he conceives, the proportions of taxation and loans should be determined. Reflection has only confirmed his opinion that adequate provision by taxation for ordinary expenditures, for prompt payment of interest on the public debt, existing and authorized, and for the gradual extinction of the principal, is indispensable to a sound system of finance. The idea of perpetual debt is not of American nativity, and should not be naturalized. If, at any time, the exacting emergencies of war constrain to temporary departure from the principle of adequate taxation, the first moments of returning tranquillity should be devoted to its re-establishment in full supremacy over the financial administration of affairs.

It is now even more apparent than at the date of the July report that duties on imports cannot be relied upon as a source of revenue sufficient for the proper objects of taxation. Some modification may, perhaps, be judiciously made of the existing tariff, and some increase of revenue may in this way be probably obtained:

But existing circumstances are not propitious to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various demands of revenue, commerce, and home industry. The most sacred duty of the American people at this moment requires the consecration of all their energies and all their resources to the re-establishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom; and while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work, sound policy would seem to suggest not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American labor, American skill, and American soil. Freedom of commerce is, indeed, a wise and noble policy; but to be wise or noble, it must be the policy of concordant and fraternal nations.

In accordance with these views, the Secretary begs leave to recommend that the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar be increased to the rates heretofore proposed; that is to say, to two and one-half cents

per pound on brown sugar; to three cents on clayed sugar; to twenty cents per pound on green tea, and to five cents per pound on coffee; and that no other alterations of the tariff be made during the present session of Congress, unless further experience or changed circumstances shall demonstrate the necessity or expediency of them. All considerations of prudence and patriotism seem to concur in favor of giving to the existing tariff a full and fair trial, and of reserving the work of revision, modification, and permanent settlement for more propitious days.

It has been already remarked that the receipts of revenue from duties, during the first two quarters of the current year, have not equalled expectation. It is highly probable, however, that the revenue of the two last will very considerably exceed that of the two first quarters of the year. A considerable improvement in the condition of trade and industry is clearly perceptible, and promises to be permanent. An increase of the revenue from customs may therefore be reasonably anticipated.

It is quite clear, however, that no anticipation of revenue from imports, sufficient in amount for the various demands of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, can be wisely indulged, so long, at least, as the existing contest shall be prolonged; nor is it probable, should the debt created in the suppression of the rebellion reach very large proportions, that the customs revenue will suffice for those demands during the first years after the restoration of peace.

It becomes the duty of Congress, therefore, to direct its attention to revenue from other sources, to consider the character and extent of the provision made at its last session, and the expediency of further provision of a similar character.

The provision made at the last session was of two descriptions; first, a direct tax of \$20,000,000, of which \$14,846,018 was apportioned to States and Territories acknowledging their obligations to the Union, and \$5,153,982 to States the citizens of which repudiate those obligations and are in open rebellion; and, secondly, an internal duty of three per centum on all annual incomes, with certain exceptions and deductions.

As it is highly desirable to avoid, as long as practicable, introduction into the States of federal agencies for the assessment and collection of taxes, the Secretary, relying on assurances from governors of various States that the amounts apportioned to them respectively will be assumed, collected and paid, through existing State agencies, has hitherto refrained from advising the appointment of the officers necessary for direct assessment and collection. He has been the more readily persuaded to this course because both the income and the direct tax are required to be assessed with reference to valuations which can only be ascertained for the purposes of the income tax, after the first day of January, and for the purposes of the direct tax, after the first day of April next.

The Secretary is acquainted with no statistics which afford the means of a satisfactory estimate of the amount likely to be realized from the income tax. Considering, however, how large a proportion of incomes, after the deductions sanctioned by law, will fall within the exemption limit of \$800 a year; and considering also what numerous questions will certainly perplex its assessment and collection, he respectfully submits to the consideration of Congress whether the probable revenue affords a sufficient reason for putting in operation, at great cost, the machinery of the act, with a view, should the States assume the direct tax, to the collection of the income tax alone.

The prudent forecast which induced Congress to postpone to another year the necessity of steps for the practical enforcement of the law, affords, happily, the opportunity of revision and modification. It affords, also, the opportunity of comparing the amount of needed revenue with the probable income from taxes of every kind, and of so shaping legislation as to secure, beyond doubt, the sums essential to the fulfilment of national obligations and the maintenance of the national credit.

In the judgment of the Secretary, it will be necessary to increase the direct tax so as to produce from the loyal States alone a revenue of at least twenty millions of dollars, and to lay such duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco, on bank notes, on carriages, on legacies, on paper evidences of debt and instruments for conveyance of property, and other like subjects of taxation, as will produce an equal additional sum. The existing provision for an income tax, just in its principle, inasmuch as it requires largest contributions from largest means, may, possibly, and if somewhat modified will, probably, produce ten millions of dollars more. The aggregate taxation will thus amount to fifty millions of dollars.

The Secretary is aware that the sum is large; but seeing, as he does, no probability that the revenue from ordinary sources will exceed forty millions of dollars during the current year, and knowing, as he does, that to meet even economized disbursements, and pay the interest on the public debt, and provide a sinking fund for the gradual reduction of its principal, the appropriation of ninety millions of dollars will be necessary, he feels that he must not shrink from a plain statement of the actual necessities of the situation.

But if the sum is large the means of the people are also large; and the object to be attained by a consecration of a portion of them to the public service is priceless. The real property of the loyal States is valued, in round numbers, at seven and a half thousands of millions; the personal property at three and a half thousands of millions; and the annual surplus earnings of the loyal people at not less than three hundred millions of dollars. Four mills on each dollar, or two-fifths of one per cent on the real and personal property of the loyal States, will produce forty-four millions of dollars; to which sum the proposed income tax will probably add ten millions. The whole sum will be little more than one-sixth of the surplus earnings of the

country. Certainly such a tax cannot be paid without inconvenience; doubtless the legislature which imposes such a tax must take care that the money thus raised be used economically, prudently, and honestly. But can any one hesitate about such or even greater contributions when the Union and the popular institutions which it guards are put in peril by rebellion, and the public faith pledged to our own citizens, who, in many instances, have placed the whole earnings of industrious lives in the hands of the government for its suppression, asks support?

It will be seen at a glance that the amount to be derived from taxation forms but a small portion of the sums required for the expenses of the war. For the rest, the reliance must be placed on loans.

Already, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, the country has responded to the appeals of the Secretary. The means adopted for securing the concurrence of all classes of citizens in financial support to the government have been already explained. It remains only to be said here that, while the action of the banking institutions in assuming the immediate responsibility of the whole advances hitherto required, as well as the final responsibility of much the largest portion of them, merits high eulogium, the prompt patriotism with which citizens of moderate means and working men and working women have brought their individual offerings to the service of their country, must command even warmer praise. It should be the constant care of the national legislature and of the national government in all its departments that the generous confidence reposed by the poor, as well as by the rich, in the public faith, be never disappointed.

It must not be concealed, however, that the condition of the national finances when the present Secretary entered upon the duties of his office, though somewhat improved during the able and upright, though brief, administration of his immediate predecessor, was such as to make disadvantageous rates in the negotiation of loans inevitable. It affords just occasion of gratulation that, under most embarrassing circumstances of shaken credit and immense demands, loans have been effected at home, without resort to any foreign market, to the amount of one hundred and ninety-seven millions of dollars, with a virtual engagement for fifty millions more, at an average rate, considering the conversion of the three years 7.30 bonds into twenty years' six per cent bonds as certain, of somewhat less than six and a half per cent.

This rate of interest is, however, higher than the United States, with their vast and constantly accumulating resources, ought to pay. No doubt reasonably exists that after the re-establishment of union and order, the five per cent bonds of the United States will command a premium in the markets of the world, unless the national debt be, meantime, augmented beyond necessity or reason. The wealth and power of the country, manifested in the suppression of rebellion, will demonstrate the absolute safety of investments in United States stocks; and foreign capitalists, restricted to the lower interests and

the inferior security of public debt in other countries, will be attracted by the superior advantages offered by the loans of the Union.

To enable the government to obtain the necessary means for prosecuting the war to a successful issue, without unnecessary cost, is a problem which must engage the most careful attention of the legislature.

The Secretary has given to this problem the best consideration in his power, and now begs leave to submit to Congress the result of his reflections.

The circulation of the banks of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1861, was computed to be \$202,000,767. Of this circulation \$150,000,000, in round numbers, was in States now loyal, including West Virginia, and \$50,000,000 in the rebellious States. The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without interest from the people to the banks, costing them nothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on the specie kept on hand for the latter purpose; and it deserves consideration whether sound policy does not require that the advantages of this loan be transferred, in part at least, from the banks, representing only the interests of the stockholders, to the government, representing the aggregate interests of the whole people.

It has been well questioned by the most eminent statesmen whether a currency of bank notes, issued by local institutions under State laws, is not, in fact, prohibited by the national Constitution. Such emissions certainly fall within the spirit, if not within the letter, of the constitutional prohibition of the emission of bills of credit by the States, and of the making by them of anything except gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

However this may be, it is too clear to be reasonably disputed that Congress, under its constitutional powers to lay taxes, to regulate commerce, and to regulate the value of coin, possesses ample authority to control the credit circulation which enters so largely into the transactions of commerce and affects in so many ways the value of coin.

In the judgment of the Secretary the time has arrived when Congress should exercise this authority. The value of the existing bank note circulation depends on the laws of thirty-four States and the character of some sixteen hundred private corporations. It is usually furnished in greatest proportions by institutions of least actual capital. Circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency. Well-founded institutions, of large and solid capital, have, in general, comparatively little circulation; while weak corporations almost invariably seek to sustain themselves by obtaining from the people the largest possible credit in this form. Under such a system, or rather lack of system, great fluctuations, and heavy losses in discounts and exchanges, are inevitable; and not unfrequently, through failures of the issuing institutions, considerable portions of the circulation become suddenly worthless in the hands of the people. The recent experience of several States in the valley of the Missis-

issippi painfully illustrates the justice of these observations; and enforces by the most cogent practical arguments the duty of protecting commerce and industry against the recurrence of such disorders.

The Secretary thinks it possible to combine with this protection a provision for circulation, safe to the community and convenient for the government.

Two plans for effecting this object are suggested. The first contemplates the gradual withdrawal from circulation of the notes of private corporations and for the issue, in their stead, of United States notes, payable in coin on demand, in amounts sufficient for the useful ends of a representative currency. The second contemplates the preparation and delivery, to institutions and associations, of notes prepared for circulation under national direction, and to be secured as to prompt convertibility into coin by the pledge of United States bonds and other needful regulations.

The first of these plans was partially adopted at the last session of Congress in the provision authorizing the Secretary to issue United States notes, payable in coin, to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. That provision may be so extended as to reach the average circulation of the country, while a moderate tax, gradually augmented, on bank notes, will relieve the national from the competition of local circulation. It has been already suggested that the substitution of a national for a state currency, upon this plan, would be equivalent to a loan to the government without interest, except on the fund to be kept in coin, and without expense, except the cost of preparation, issue, and redemption; while the people would gain the additional advantage of a uniform currency, and relief from a considerable burden in the form of interest on debt. These advantages are, doubtless, considerable; and if a scheme can be devised by which such a circulation will be certainly and strictly confined to the real needs of the people, and kept constantly equivalent to specie by prompt and certain redemption in coin, it will hardly fail of legislative sanction.

The plan, however, is not without serious inconveniences and hazards. The temptation, especially great in times of pressure and danger, to issue notes without adequate provision for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption beyond means, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics, precipitating demands for coin, concentrated on a few points and a single fund; the risk of a depreciated, depreciating, and finally worthless paper money; the immeasurable evils of dishonored public faith and national bankruptcy; all these are possible consequences of the adoption of a system of government circulation. It may be said, and perhaps truly, that they are less deplorable than those of an irredeemable bank circulation. Without entering into that comparison, the Secretary contents himself with observing that, in his judgment, these possible disasters so far outweigh the probable benefits of the plan that he feels himself constrained to forbear recommending its adoption.

The second plan suggested remains for examination. Its principal features are, (1st) a circulation of notes bearing a common impression and authenticated by a common authority; (2d) the redemption of these notes by the associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue; and (3d) the security of that redemption by the pledge of United States stocks, and an adequate provision of specie.

In this plan the people, in their ordinary business, would find the advantages of uniformity in currency; of uniformity in security; of effectual safeguard, if effectual safeguard is possible, against depreciation; and of protection from losses in discounts and exchanges; while in the operations of the government the people would find the further advantage of a large demand for government securities, of increased facilities for obtaining the loans required by the war, and of some alleviation of the burdens on industry through a diminution in the rate of interest, or a participation in the profit of circulation, without risking the perils of a great money monopoly.

A further and important advantage to the people may be reasonably expected in the increased security of the Union, springing from the common interest in its preservation, created by the distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country, as the basis of their circulation.

The Secretary entertains the opinion that if a credit circulation in any form be desirable, it is most desirable in this. The notes thus issued and secured would, in his judgment, form the safest currency which this country has ever enjoyed; while their receivability for all government dues, except customs, would make them, wherever payable, of equal value, as a currency, in every part of the Union. The large amount of specie now in the United States, reaching a total of not less than two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, will easily support payments of duties in coin, while these payments and ordinary demands will aid in retaining this specie in the country as a solid basis both of circulation and loans.

The whole circulation of the country, except a limited amount of foreign coin, would, after the lapse of two or three years, bear the impress of the nation whether in coin or notes; while the amount of the latter, always easily ascertainable, and, of course, always generally known, would not be likely to be increased beyond the real wants of business.

He expresses an opinion in favor of this plan with the greater confidence, because it has the advantage of recommendation from experience. It is not an untried theory. In the State of New York and in one or more of the other States it has been subjected, in its most essential parts, to the test of experiment, and has been found practicable and useful. The probabilities of success will not be diminished but increased by its adoption under national sanction and for the whole country.

It only remains to add that the plan is recommended by one other consideration, which, in the judgment of the Secretary, is entitled to much influence. It avoids almost, if not altogether, the evils of a great and sudden change in the currency by offering inducements to solvent existing institutions to withdraw the circulation issued under

State authority, and substitute that provided by the authority of the Union. Thus, through the voluntary action of the existing institutions, aided by wise legislation, the great transition from a currency heterogeneous, unequal, and unsafe, to one uniform, equal, and safe, may be speedily and almost imperceptibly accomplished.

If the Secretary has omitted the discussion of the question of the constitutional power of Congress to put this plan into operation, it is because no argument is necessary to establish the proposition that the power to regulate commerce and the value of coin includes the power to regulate the currency of the country, or the collateral proposition that the power to effect the end includes the power to adopt the necessary and expedient means.

The Secretary entertains the hope that the plan now submitted, if adopted with the limitations and safeguards which the experience and wisdom of Senators and Representatives will, doubtless, suggest, may impart such value and stability to government securities that it will not be difficult to obtain the additional loans required for the service of the current and the succeeding year at fair and reasonable rates; especially if the public credit be supported by sufficient and certain provision for the payment of interest and ultimate redemption of the principal.

To obtain a clear understanding of the amount for which it will become necessary to resort to further loans, it is requisite to review the financial movement of the treasury during the whole of the last, and the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and compare, somewhat more closely than has already been done, the probable wants and probable resources of the government for the remaining three quarters of the current, and the whole of the following year.

In the July report the Secretary submitted a detailed statement, in part estimated, showing the receipts for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1861, including the balance in the treasury at its commencement, to have been \$86,972,893 81; and the expenditures to have been \$84,577,258 60; and the balance to have been \$2,355,635 21. Actual returns show that the receipts, including balance, were \$86,835,900 27; the expenditures, \$84,578,834 47; and the balance, \$2,257,065 80.

For the first quarter of the current fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1861, the receipts and expenditures are ascertained, and for the remaining three quarters, ending 30th June, 1862, are estimated as follows:

For the 1st quarter, the actual receipts from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, including the balance of \$2,257,065 80, were	\$9,809,731 24
For the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters the estimated receipts are	27,000,000 00
Carried forward	<hr/> 36,809,731 24

Brought forward.....	\$36,809,731 24
To these sums must be added the amount realized from loans in all forms prior to December 1, 1861, as already stated.....	197,242,588 14
And there must be added also the amount to be realized from additional loans already authorized.....	75,449,675 00
And there must be added also the amount anticipated from the direct tax.....	20,000,000 00

Making the total of receipts..... 329,501,994 38

On the other hand—

For the 1st quarter the actual expenditures were..	\$98,239,733 09
For the 2d, 3d, and 4th, the estimated expenditures, under appropriations already made for public service, including civil list, Interior, War, and Navy Departments, and public debt and interest, are..	302,035,761 21
And the estimated expenditures under the additional appropriations now asked for are—	
For civil service and increased interest.....	\$5,166,438 99
And for the War and Navy Departments.....	137,964,488 77
	<u>143,130,927 76</u>

Making a total of actual and estimated expenditures under existing and asked appropriations of	543,406,422 06
From which deduct actual and estimated receipts, as above stated	329,501,994 38

Making an apparent amount for which recourse must be had to loans of	<u>213,904,427 68</u>
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It is to be observed, however, that in the amount estimated for expenditures, \$22,870,398 50 is estimated for public debt, payment of a considerable part of which will not probably be demanded, and that some expenses are estimated for which may be retrenched; so that the whole amount of loans required, in addition to the amount already authorized, will certainly not exceed \$200,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1863, commencing on the 1st July, 1862, and ending on the 30th June, 1863, no reliable estimates can be made. It is earnestly to be hoped, and, in the judgment of the Secretary, not without sufficient grounds, that the present war may be brought to an auspicious termination before midsummer. In that event, the provision of revenue by taxation, which he has recommended, will amply suffice for all financial exigencies, without resort to additional loans; and not only so, but will enable the government to begin at once the reduction of the existing debt.

It is the part of wisdom, however, to be prepared for all eventualities, and the Secretary, therefore, submits the estimates of the several departments for the fiscal year 1863, based on the supposed continuance of the war, as follows:

The estimated expenditures are—

For the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses other than on account of the public debt.....	\$23,086,971	23
For the Interior Department, (Indians and Pensions)	4,102,962	96
For the War Department	360,159,986	61
For the Navy Department.....	45,164,994	18
For the public debt:		
Redemption.....	\$2,883,364	11
Interest on debt contracted before 1st July, 1862....	29,932,696	42
Interest on debt to be contracted after 1st July, 1862	10,000,000	00
	<hr/>	42,816,330 53
Making an aggregate of estimated expenditures of..	475,331,245	51

On the other hand, the estimated receipts are—

From customs, lands, and ordinary sources	\$45,800,000	00
From direct tax.....	20,000,000	00
From internal duties, including income tax. ...	30,000,000	00
	<hr/>	
Making an aggregate of estimated receipts of	95,800,000	00
And leaving a balance to be provided for of	379,531,245	51

The whole amount required from loans may, therefore, be thus stated:

For the fiscal year 1862, under existing laws.....	\$75,449,675	00
For the fiscal year 1862, under laws to be enacted..	200,000,000	00
For the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted	379,531,245	51
	<hr/>	
Making an aggregate of.....	654,980,920	51

The total may be stated in round numbers at six hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars.

A tabular statement will accompany this report, showing somewhat more in detail the actual and estimated receipts and expenditures of the financial years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

It only remains, in order to complete the view of the financial situation, to submit a statement of the public debt as it was on the

1st day of July, 1860 and 1861, and will be, according to the estimates now presented, at the same date in each of the years 1862 and 1863.

The statement, in brief, is as follows:

On the 1st day of July, 1860, the public debt was..	\$64,769,703 08
On the 1st day of July, 1861, the public debt was..	90,867,828 68
On the 1st day of July, 1862, the public debt will be	517,372,802 93
On the 1st day of July, 1863, the public debt will be	897,372,802 93

The particulars of which the debt consists, and the portions which have been or will be paid or contracted in each year, will appear fully in a table, which will be submitted with this Report to Congress. Another table will be submitted, showing the amount of the public debt in each year, from 1791 to 1861, inclusive.

The Secretary, believing that the frankest is the wisest policy for nations as well as individuals, has thought it his duty to submit to Congress this plain statement of the financial condition of the country. That it imposes considerable burdens is not to be denied or disguised. It is consoling to know that the energies and resources of the people are not insufficient for them. The public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, if the war be protracted until that time, on the scale of expenses contemplated by the estimates, will be, in round numbers, nine hundred millions of dollars. The amount of the public debt in the year 1816 was \$127,334,933 74, and in twenty years it was paid off by the people. The country, even if the loyal States only are regarded, can sustain and pay off in thirty years the debt to which rebellion now exposes us with hardly greater proportional contributions from increased and increasing resources than that debt made necessary.

It will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine how far the annual and the aggregate burdens of the people shall be diminished by retrenchment, by economy, by prudent yet vigorous adjustment of means to ends, and by just contributions from rebel property. Nothing more certainly enhances credit and improves resources than the reduction of wants and wise energy in administration.

The Secretary forbears making any recommendation concerning the authorities with which it may be expedient to invest him in respect to future loans. He begs leave to refer this matter altogether to the better judgment of Congress, suggesting only that, whatever discretion it may be thought prudent to give him in other respects, the rate of interest be limited by law.

Turning now from the more immediate consideration of the public finances, the Secretary solicits the attention of Congress to some other topics connected with the administration of the Treasury Department.

By the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commercial intercourse, with States declared to be in insurrection by the President, was pro-

hibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to establish such rules and regulations as he might deem expedient, in accordance with which, under license from the President, a restricted trade might be conducted. Upon full consideration of the whole subject, it has not been deemed advisable as yet to establish any general rules and regulations for such a trade. In a few instances, special licenses have been granted to convey particular articles of property into insurrectionary States, and to carry on a limited trade with parts of eastern Virginia inhabited by loyal people; but, with these inconsiderable exceptions, it has been hitherto thought best to enforce the prohibition to the full extent of the act. As the act itself, however, does not seem to contemplate the forfeiture of property, unless used for the purposes of the rebellion, or found in transit to or from insurrectionary States, its execution has not been extended beyond that intent.

To avoid, as far as possible, the practical inconveniences of this suspension of commerce, the Secretary, with the approbation of the President, has established regulations, in accordance with which cotton, rice, and other property will be collected and cared for by agents of the department in insurrectionary districts occupied by troops of the Union, and will be forwarded by sea to New York. All sales will be made for account of the government, and the proceeds paid into the national treasury, subject to any just claims of loyal citizens. This arrangement is, of course, temporary in its nature. As a general rule, in the judgment of the Secretary, commerce should follow the flag; and whenever the authority of the Union is fully restored in districts sufficiently extensive for the re-establishment of loyal State government, affording due security against abuses of trade in furnishing aid and comfort to rebellion, the ports should be opened without restriction, and all commerce freely permitted.

With a view to reformation of abuses and reduction of expenses, the Secretary has caused most of the collection districts in all the States and Territories not under insurrectionary control to be visited by an officer of his department. Their inquiries have led to the abolition of some offices, and a reduction of the allowance and compensation to the incumbents of others, amounting to \$75,095 annually. This sum, with the temporary reduction of annual expenses, occasioned by the suspension of official duties in the rebellious States, amounting to \$644,141 68, will more than suffice for all the expenses arising under the act of July for the additional agents, inspectors, and aids, required for its due execution and the prevention of illegal traffic.

In this connexion the Secretary asks permission to direct the attention of Congress to the fact that surveyors of ports at several points in the Mississippi valley are almost exclusively occupied by their duties under the act of July, and are subjected in consequence to labors and responsibilities for which the compensation now allowed by law is not an equivalent. It is, therefore, suggested that the Secretary be authorized to make some additional allowances, to be paid from the appropriation already made for such services.

The Secretary also recommends that a division be provided for

of forfeitures, fines, and penalties, under this act, between the officers, the informer, and the government, corresponding to that now allowed by the revenue laws in other cases, and in order to protect the interests both of citizens and of the government, he further suggests that in all cases of fines, forfeitures, and penalties, under whatever law, when the amount in controversy does not exceed one thousand dollars, the Secretary be authorized to prescribe whatever mode may seem most convenient and certain for ascertaining the facts involved, and to direct such settlement of the matter in controversy by remitter or otherwise, as he may deem just.

The interests of the government will also be promoted, in the judgment of the Secretary, by the appointment of a solicitor of customs, to reside in the city of New York, who shall conduct all suits and prosecutions, and collect all penalties, fines, forfeitures, and dues to the government, under the revenue laws, within the collection district of New York, and advise the collector in respect to all legal questions connected with the customs which may be referred to him by that officer.

The operations of the Mint during the last year were large beyond precedent. The net amount of bullion received was \$72,146,571 01; the amount coined was: of gold coins, \$60,693,237; of silver coins, \$2,605,700; of cent coins, \$101,660; of gold bars, \$20,015,163 64; and of silver bars, \$278,006 94; making the total coinage of the year \$83,693,767 58. Of the bullion deposited \$54,149,865 32 were received at the assay office in New York; of the gold bars \$19,948,728 88, and of the silver bars \$187,078 63, in value, were stamped at the same office. Of \$799,923,362 14, the entire coinage since the establishment of the mint, \$520,000,000 have been coined from bullion derived from mines of the United States.

Of the gold deposited during the last year \$34,216,889 52, and of the silver \$610,011 29, were from the mines of the United States; the remainder formed part of the unusually large receipts during the year from foreign countries.

The large and rapidly increasing production of gold in the Territory of Colorado suggests inquiry into the expediency of establishing an assay office or a branch mint at Denver. A private mint for the convenience of the people is now in operation at that place; and obvious considerations seem to require the substitution of national for private agencies in coinage.

The silver mines of Nevada and Arizona have also yielded large returns; and the protection of the citizens, engaged in extracting their treasures, from insurrectionary and savage violence demands the earnest consideration of Congress.

No means exist of ascertaining, with absolute certainty, the quantity of coin now in the United States; but the best accessible data lead the Secretary to concur in the judgment of the Director of the Mint, that the amount is between two hundred and seventy-five millions and three hundred millions of dollars.

The Secretary takes great pleasure in directing the attention of

Congress to the able and instructive report of that officer, and to the suggestions it contains.

Under the act of July 27, 1861, large claims have been presented, by the authorized agents of the governors of several States, for expenses incurred on account of troops raised by them respectively, and employed for the suppression of the insurrection; but as the act authorizing the settlement of these claims required proper vouchers in support of them to be filed and passed upon by the accounting officers, and as no such vouchers have, as yet, been furnished, it has been hitherto impracticable to adjust and pay them. Inasmuch, however, as these expenditures were incurred at a time when Congress was not in session, and when the public exigency was imperative, and were marked, so far as the statements submitted to him disclosed their character, by discretion and patriotism, the Secretary thought himself warranted in advancing to the several States, upon certificates of the State officers to the general correctness of the accounts and on condition that no further claim should be made on account of the expenses contemplated by the act until after final settlement upon vouchers, the sum of forty per centum of their respective demands; and he has accordingly paid to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin the aggregate sum of \$4,514,078 51.

As the law did not seem to contemplate the continued action of State officers for federal objects, but confined the appropriation made by it to expenses incurred, leaving expenses to be incurred to the action of federal officers within their respective spheres of duty, the Secretary has not thought himself authorized to settle in the unusual mode provided by the act, except for advances actually made, or at least contracted for prior to its passage. All other claims are, and will be, referred to the War Department for sanction and requisition, unless Congress shall be pleased to direct otherwise.

An act of the last Congress authorized the payment of claims, allowed for certain services and expenses in Oregon and Washington, to be made by the issue of bonds of United States, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable twenty years after date. The Secretary most respectfully asks the attention of Congress to the injurious influences of authorizing such issues for such purposes. Claims are easily allowed when payment is to be made otherwise than in money, and bonds issued for claims are apt to come into the market in competition with bonds issued for loans, to the serious prejudice of the public credit. That no important injury has resulted from the act just referred to is to be attributed to the faithful vigilance of the Third Auditor in the examination of the claims made upon the treasury, and the comparatively small amount of bonds, not exceeding, probably, two millions eight hundred thousand dollars, in all, issued or to be issued in payment of them.

The attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the observations of the Fifth Auditor in respect to the abuses which have been

tolerated in the consular system, and the expediency of authorizing the appointment of a consul general for the coast and islands of the Pacific.

In disregard of repeated warnings of impending danger in December last, the Secretary of the Treasury, in office at the time, neglected to take the necessary measures to secure the vessels and other movable property connected with the light-house establishments. This property, therefore, became the easy prey of insurrectionary violence. Acts of rapine and plunder followed each other in quick succession as the rebellion spread, until the lights of commerce were extinguished along the whole coast,—except at Key West and some neighboring points protected by the power of the Union,—from the capes of the Chesapeake round to the western limits of Texas. In other parts of the country the light-house system has been extended and improved, until it is surpassed in aids and benefits to navigation and commerce by that of no other country. Under the direction of the Secretary also, as the rebellion has been suppressed in district after district, the lights have been rekindled. Already from the coasts of the Chesapeake, from the banks of Hatteras, from the islands of Port Royal entrance, and from Chandeleur island in the Gulf, they shine once more as the safeguards and symbols of fraternal commerce and peaceful civilization. May we not hope that the time is not far off when every extinguished light shall be in like manner restored amid the rejoicings of a reunited people?

The Secretary respectfully invites legislative attention to the condition of the marine hospitals constructed or in process of construction. The number has been increased far beyond necessity or utility, and to the serious prejudice of the fund for sick and disabled seamen, derived from the hard earnings of the meritorious class to which they belong. At present, indeed, some of these hospitals are made available for the benefit of the troops, but this use must necessarily be partial and temporary. Of these, therefore, as well as those not thus used, the Secretary recommends that those least advantageously situated and employed be disposed of on the most favorable terms, and that no new structures be undertaken except in cases of the clearest expediency or necessity.

The great value of the coast survey has been strikingly attested by recent events. The knowledge gained by its operations during past years, the experience and skill of naval and military officers acquired in its service, and now available in the operations of the army and navy, and the ready aid now afforded by it, in examinations and surveys of harbors and inlets, to the forces of the Union in their movements upon the coast, demonstrate, beyond question, the wisdom of the policy which originated and has sustained it. The diminished appropriation required for its support during the fiscal year 1863 will no doubt be cheerfully made.

The number of vessels in the revenue service of the department on the 4th of March, 1861, was twenty-nine. Five had been pre-

viously seized by the insurgents, and one had been ordered to Norfolk for repairs, where, having been taken to pieces with a view to rebuilding, and therefore incapable of removal, she was involved in the disasters attendant on the destruction of the navy yard.

Of the vessels connected with the revenue service not seized by the rebels, four were on the Pacific coast, six on the lakes, and eighteen on the Atlantic coast. Of those on the lakes five have been ordered to service on the Atlantic coast. Nearly half of these vessels are unfit for the purposes of the revenue, and will be sold under the provisions of the act of July 25.

Under the same act three steamers have been purchased and equipped, and have been of essential service in the suppression of unlawful commerce on the Chesapeake, and in aid of the expedition by which the authority of the Union was recently restored on the eastern shore of Virginia.

With a view to the increased efficiency of the service, the Secretary directed a thorough examination to be made by a competent board of officers, of all candidates for appointment, as well as of all officers, except captains, already in the service, and has made a certificate from that board of entire competency an indispensable condition of appointment.

Four revenue cutters are now engaged in Coast Survey duty, in connexion with the naval and military expeditions on the coasts of the insurgent States; and the whole of the remaining number are actively engaged in the enforcement of the revenue laws, and in the protection of commerce.

Under advertisements for proposals for the construction of additional revenue steamers, under the act of July, a large number of bids and models have been received, and contracts will be made for five, which, when completed, will fully answer the existing demands of the service.

The Secretary desires to avail himself of this opportunity to invite the attention of Congress to the importance of a uniform system and a uniform nomenclature of weights and measures and coins to the commerce of the world, in which the United States already so largely shares. The wisest of our statesmen have regarded the attainment of this end, so desirable in itself, as by no means impossible. The combination of the decimal system with appropriate denominations in a scheme of weights, measures, and coins for the international uses of commerce, leaving, if need be, the separate systems of nations untouched, is certainly not beyond the reach of the daring genius and patient endeavor which gave the steam engine and the telegraph to the service of mankind. The Secretary respectfully suggests the expediency of a small appropriation to be used in promoting interchange of opinions between intelligent persons of our own and foreign countries on this subject.

In closing this report, the Secretary takes pleasure in asking the consideration of Congress for the various suggestions of the heads of the bureaus of the department, contained in their several reports,

which are herewith transmitted. It has been his endeavor, since assuming the charge of the department, to infuse into its action the greatest possible activity and vigor; and it is a source of very great satisfaction to him that his efforts have been, in general, faithfully and zealously supported by the gentlemen with whom he has been associated. The reports from the several bureaus will show how much has been accomplished during the year, and how well. The Secretary indulges the hope that continued endeavor, with larger experience, will make the department, in all its working, what a department charged with duties and responsibilities so various and important ought to be.

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Table showing the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861; the receipts and expenditures, actual (1st quarter) and estimated, for the year ending June 30, 1862; the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1863.

The receipts, including balance for the year ending June 30, 1861, were—

Balance in the treasury on June 30, 1860 \$3,629,206 71

The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1861, were—

From customs :

1st quarter	\$16,119,831 22
2d ..do	8,174,167 69
3d ..do	9,772,574 57
4th ..do	5,515,552 16

Aggregate	39,582,125 64
-----------------	---------------

From public lands :

1st quarter	281,100 84
2d ..do	330,955 02
3d ..do	146,704 68
4th ..do	111,898 00

Aggregate	870,658 54
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From miscellaneous sources :

1st quarter	318,857 98
2d ..do	148,037 09
3d ..do	269,989 90
4th ..do	155,314 67

Aggregate	892,199 64
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Making a total of receipts from ordinary sources of:	44,974,190 53
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From loans and treasury notes :

1st quarter
2d ..do	8,552,700 00
3d ..do	15,723,475 35
4th ..do	17,585,534 39

Aggregate	41,861,709 74
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Aggregate actual and estimated receipts from all sources, including balance	86,835,900 27
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The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861, were—

For the civil list, (other than the public debt and the Interior Department :)

1st quarter	\$6,440,003 77
2d ..do	5,917,832 20
3d ..do	7,359,151 34
4th ..do	3,470,215 88

Aggregate	\$23,187,203 19
-----------------	-----------------

For Interior Department, (Indians and pensions :)

1st quarter	1,679,575 24
2d ..do	156,093 71
3d ..do	1,168,608 40
4th ..do	755,745 37

Aggregate	3,760,022 72
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For the War Department :

1st quarter	5,352,771 42
2d ..do	2,395,849 51
3d ..do	5,123,744 92
4th ..do	10,108,784 59

Aggregate	22,981,150 44
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For the Navy Department :

1st quarter	2,578,678 88
2d ..do	1,885,079 17
3d ..do	3,369,994 52
4th ..do	4,594,824 52

Aggregate	12,428,577 09
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For payment of Texas creditors :

1st quarter	1,282 81
2d ..do	5,831 51
3d ..do	1,972 35
4th ..do	69,720 60

Aggregate	78,807 27
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For redemption of loan of 1846	1,000 00
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For the redemption of treasury notes :

1st quarter	375,400 00
2d ..do	6 976,150 00
3d ..do	8,087,450 00
4th ..do	2,702,900 00

Aggregate	18,141,900 00
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For interest on the public debt:

1st quarter	\$115,560 47
2d .. do	1,712,286 08
3d .. do	417,452 54
4th .. do	<u>1,754,874 67</u>

Aggregate	<u>\$4,000,173 76</u>
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Making an aggregate of expenditures for the year, of	\$84,578,834 47
The balance and aggregate of receipts already	
stated were	<u>86,835,900 27</u>

Leaving a balance in the treasury, at the	
close of the fiscal year, 1861, of.....	<u>2,257,065 80</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1862.

The receipts, actual (1st quarter) and estimated, for the current fiscal year, are—

Balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1861.	\$2,257,065 80
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From customs:

1st quarter (actual)	\$7,198,602 55
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters (estimated)	<u>25,000,000 00</u>

Aggregate	32,198,602 55
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From public lands:

1st quarter (actual)	35,967 03
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters (estimated)	<u>400,000 00</u>

Aggregate	435,967 03
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From miscellaneous sources:

1st quarter (actual)	\$318,095 86
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters (estimated)	<u>1,600,000 00</u>

Aggregate	<u>1,918,095 86</u>
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Making a total of actual and estimated receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue, of.....	\$36,809,731 24
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To which add—

From loans and treasury notes:

Sixty days' six per cent treasury notes, under the act of March 2, 1861	\$12,877,750 00
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From two years' six per cent treasury notes, under the acts of June 22, 1860, and February 8, and March 2, 1861	14,019,034 66
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From three years' bonds, 7.30, under the acts of July 17 and August 5	\$100,000,000 00
From twenty years' six per cent bonds, under the acts of July 17 and August 5	45,795,478 48
From United States notes, payable on demand, under acts of July 17 and August 5	24,550,325 00
<hr/>	
Making an aggregate already realized from loans, of	\$197,242,588 14
To which add—	
From balance of loan of July 17 and August 5, yet to be realized	75,449,675 00
From direct tax	20,000,000 00
<hr/>	
Making an aggregate of actual and estimated receipts from all sources, for the year of	329,501,994 38
<hr/>	
The appropriations for the current fiscal year, including indefinite appropriations and the balances of appropriations for previous years remaining undrawn, on the 30th of June last, after deducting from the appropriations for this year the sum of \$6,298,859 96, expended prior to the 30th of June last, amounted to	400,275,494 30
As follows:	
For the civil service, other than for the Interior Department and the public debt	\$35,688,187 98
For the Interior Department, (Indians and Pensions)	5,996,142 26
For the War Department	245,286,055 47
For the Navy Department	51,287,933 58
From Texan creditors	112,092 59
For redemption of treasury notes due and becoming due	45,498,050 00
For interest on the public debt ..	16,407,032 42
<hr/>	
Making an aggregate of appropriations already made for the current year, of	400,275,494 30
<hr/>	

To which is to be added the deficiencies, for which estimates are submitted:

For the civil service.....	\$166,438 99
For the War Department.....	121,434,488 77
For the Navy Department.....	16,530,000 00
For interest on amounts required for deficiencies.....	5,000,000 00

Aggregate of deficiencies submitted.....	\$143,130,927 76
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Making an aggregate to be provided for during the year, of.....	543,406,422 06
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The actual expenditures of the first quarter have been—

For the civil list.....	\$6,140,774 05
For the Interior Department.....	1,124,825 92
For the War Department.....	58,345,125 68
For the Navy Department.....	9,799,303 33
For the redemption of the principal of the public debt.....	22,627,651 50
For interest of the public debt.....	202,052 61

Aggregate actual expenditures for the quarter end- ing September 30, 1861.....	98,239,733 09
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The estimated expenditures for the three remaining
quarters of the present fiscal year are—

For the civil service.....	\$29,547,413 93
For the Interior Department, (In- dians and pensions).....	4,871,316 34
For the War Department.....	186,940,929 79
For the Navy Department.....	41,488,630 25
For the Texan debt.....	112,092 59
For redemption of treasury notes due and becoming due.....	22,870,398 50
For interest on public debt.....	16,204,979 81

Aggregate.....	302,035,761 21
----------------	----------------

To which is to be added deficiencies for which esti-
mates are submitted—

For civil service.....	\$166,438 99
For War Department.....	121,434,488 77
For Navy Department.....	16,530,000 00
For increased interest.....	5,000,000 00

Aggregate.....	143,130,927 76
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Total liabilities for the year under existing and sub- mitted appropriations.....	543,406,422 06
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Amount of actual and estimated receipts available under existing laws	\$329,502,004 38
Amount to be provided for the current year	213,904,417 68
Aggregate	<u>543,406,422 06</u>

For the year ending June 30, 1863.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, are—

From customs	\$40,000,000 00
From public lands	800,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	5,000,000 00
Aggregate from ordinary sources	<u>45,800,000 00</u>
And from the direct tax	\$20,000,000 00
From internal duties	20,000,000 00
From income tax	10,000,000 00
Aggregate	<u>50,000,000 00</u>
Making the estimated receipts for the year	<u>95,800,000 00</u>

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1863, are—

For the civil list, other than for the Interior Department and the public debt	\$23,086,971 23
For Interior Department, (pensions and Indians) ..	4,102,962 96
For the War Department	360,159,986 61
For the Navy Department	45,164,994 18

On account of public debt:

Redemption of the loan of 1842 ..	\$2,883,364 11
Interest on the loan of 1842, 6 mos.	86,500 92
Interest on the loan of 1847	564,915 00
Interest on the loan of 1848	534,500 50
Interest on the loan of 1858	1,000,000 00
Interest on the loan of 1860	351,100 00
Interest on the loan of 1861, 8th Feb.	1,104,900 00
Interest on Texan indemnity	173,050 00
Interest on the Oregon war debt.	168,000 00
Interest on loan of 1861, (acts of July 17 and August 5)	3,000,000 00
Interest on three years 7.30 bonds	10,950,000 00
Interest on new loans for the year ending June 30, 1862, to be negotiated	12,000,000 00

Interest on new loans to be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1863.....		\$10,000,000 00
Aggregate on account of public debt.....		<u>\$42,816,330 53</u>
Aggregate of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1863.....		<u>475,331,245 51</u>
Amount of receipts from sources before specified..		\$95,800,000 00
Amount to be provided from other sources.....		<u>379,531,245 51</u>
		<u>475,331,245 51</u>

No. 2

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were as follows:

From customs, viz:

During the quarter ending September 30, 1860..	\$16,119,831 22	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1860..	8,174,167 69	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1861.....	9,772,574 57	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1861.....	5,515,552 16	
		\$39,582,125 64

From sales of public lands, viz:

During the quarter ending September 30, 1860..	281,100 84	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1860..	330,955 02	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1861.....	146,704 68	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1861.....	111,898 00	
		870,658 54

From miscellaneous and incidental sources..... 892,199 64

From loan under act of June 22, 1860.....	7,022,000 00	
From loan under act of February 8, 1861.....	16,339,966 40	
From treasury notes issued under act of June 22, 1860, as authorized by act of March 2, 1861.....	2,274,093 34	
From treasury notes issued under act of December 17, 1860.....	10,010,900 00	
From treasury notes issued under act of February 8, 1861, as authorized by act of March 2, 1861.....	6,214,750 00	
		41,861,709 74

Total receipt..... 83,206,693 56

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

Total means..... 86,835,900 27

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were as follows:

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, ETC.

For Congress, including books.....	\$2,819,930 13	
For executive.....	1,882,357 37	
For judiciary.....	964,824 70	
For government in the Territories.....	171,112 50	
For officers of the mint and branches and assay office in New York.....	93,300 00	
For assistant treasurers and their clerks.....	36,286 83	
For supervising and local inspectors, &c.....	81,550 97	
For surveyors general and their clerks.....	106,836 75	
Total civil list.....		6,156,199 25

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

For salaries of ministers.....	295,340 45	
For salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation.....	31,721 71	
For salaries of consuls.....	255,133 69	
For salaries of secretaries of legation to China and Turkey as interpreters.....	8,000 00	
For salaries of interpreters to consuls in China.....	5,699 83	
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions.....	3,019 27	

For intercourse with the Barbary powers.....	\$2,500 00
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad..	63,516 93
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	70,710 39
For loss, by exchange, on drafts of consuls and commercial agents.....	10,139 75
For office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade.....	61,912 24
For purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls.....	30,863 68
For relief and protection of American seamen.....	198,231 71
For expenses in acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck.....	1,197 28
For compensation of commissioner to China and consuls at the five ports.....	4,334 23
For contingent expenses of the commissioner in China..	367 90
For salary of the commissioner of claims in China...	961 33
For the cost of a prison-ship at Canton, in China....	4,756 52
For bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crimes, &c.....	6,684 61
For bringing from Batavia 24 seamen of ship "Staghound" charged with mutiny.....	9,792 00
For expenses relative to suitable acknowledgments to be made to British naval authorities in Jamaica..	3,000 00
For carrying into effect the convention between United States and Paraguay.....	2,698 87
For prosecution of work, including pay of commissioner, per 1st article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.....	15,000 00
For compensation of commissioner, &c., to adjust claims of citizens of United States against New Granada.....	1,000 00
For compensation of commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between United States and British possessions bounding on Washington Territory.....	110,000 00
For expenses attendant upon the execution of the neutrality act.....	415 52
For awards under the 15th article of treaty between United States and Mexico.....	2,895 22
For settlement of accounts of Edward Ely, deceased, late consul at Bombay.....	1,832 49
For expenses incurred by Charles J. Helm, consul general at Havana.....	7,146 33
	<hr/>
	1,163,865 95
From which deduct excess of repayments above expenditures under sundry appropriations.....	20,892 54
	<hr/>
Total foreign intercourse.....	\$1,142,973 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

For mint establishment.....	476,111 35
For contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of the public revenue.....	32,952 87
For compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public revenue.....	3,486 73
For compensation to special agents to examine books, &c., in the several depositories.....	2,179 70
For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in 66 depositories.....	665 00
For expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates of stock.....	14,840 73
For survey of the Gulf and Atlantic coast of the United States.....	205,700 00

For survey of the western coast of the United States.	\$103,000 00
For survey of the Florida reefs and keys.....	38,000 00
For fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving on the coast survey.....	4,000 00
For publishing observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States.....	5,000 00
For pay and rations of engineers of steamers used in the coast survey.....	9,000 00
For repairs of vessels used in the coast survey.....	10,000 00
For completing the works of the exploring expedition.	3,677 62
For replacing the works of the exploring expedition destroyed by fire.....	576 88
For payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.....	29,515 39
For claims not otherwise provided for.....	2,188 63
For expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August 10, 1846.....	30,910 14
For mail services performed for the several departments of government, per 12th section act of March 3, 1847.	200,000 00
For further compensation to the Post Office Depart- ment for mail services performed for the two houses of Congress, &c., per act March 3, 1851.....	250,000 00
For supplying deficiencies in the revenues of the Post Office Department.....	4,064,234 44
For transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries.....	357,620 04
For transportation of mails on Puget's Sound, W. T..	7,624 56
For transportation of mails between San Francisco, California, and Olympia.....	30,100 24
For semi-monthly mail, by sea, between Washington and Oregon Territories and California.....	25,065 76
For carrying the mails from New York, <i>via</i> Panama, to San Francisco.....	236,249 99
For continuation of the Treasury building.....	315,711 96
For building post offices, court-houses, &c., including purchase of sites.....	445,310 85
For reimbursing the Territory of Utah for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in said Territory in 1853.....	53,512 20
For expenses of messengers in bringing to the seat of government the votes of the several States for President and Vice-President.....	18,214 00
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.	2,834,764 46
For repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties.....	764,575 23
For debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances.	640,115 42
For refunding duties under act to extend the ware- housing system.....	1,045 55
For debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837.....	8,526 57
For salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines.	4,990 09
For additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.....	9,669 87
For support and maintenance of light-houses, &c....	705,664 17
For building light-houses, &c., and for beacons, buoys, &c.....	190,667 91
For life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.	21,317 93
For marine hospital establishments.....	308,918 13
For building marine hospitals, including repairs.....	12,447 34
For building custom-houses, including repairs.....	364,631 45
For expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands.....	211,734 86
For survey of the public lands.....	135,255 11
For survey of public and private land claims in Cali- fornia.....	55,058 94

For resurvey of lands in States where the offices are closed	\$2,000 00
For repairing unfinished records of public and private surveys.....	3,616 81
For services of special counsel, &c., in defending the title to public property in California.....	28,831 04
For rent of surveyors general's offices, &c.....	11,229 17
For repayment for lands erroneously sold.....	38,755 09
For indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals ..	48,376 48
For two and three per centum to the State of Alabama	7,207 48
For two and three per centum to the State of Mississippi	12,258 11
For two and three per centum to the State of Missouri	14,763 42
For three per centum to the State of Illinois.....	293 75
For five per centum to the State of Louisiana.....	13,382 09
For five per centum to the State of Arkansas.....	65,941 81
For five per centum to the State of Michigan.....	3,316 88
For five per centum to the State of Minnesota.....	3,555 17
For running and marking boundary line between the United States and Texas.....	5,000 00
For survey of the eastern boundary of California	37,551 19
For removing to coast of Africa the captured Africans..	149,500 57
For suppression of the slave trade.....	171,040 67
For expenses of taking the eighth census.....	911,614 00
For rent of rooms for United States courts	15,000 00
For Patent Office building.....	12,600 00
For alteration and repairs of buildings in Washington, improvement of grounds, &c.....	72,782 34
For compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers, watchmen, &c.....	24,821 74
For compensation of auxiliary guard and 20 policemen	49,185 10
For lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c., with gas.....	47,057 60
For fuel, &c., for President's House	1,800 00
For refurnishing the President's House.....	7,917 70
For collection of agricultural statistics.....	50,000 00
For drawing to illustrate report of Commissioner of Patents.....	6,000 00
For asylum for insane of District of Columbia, and army and navy of United States.....	53,843 00
For Columbia Institute for deaf, dumb, and blind of the District of Columbia	6,585 20
For penitentiary in the District of Columbia	19,501 75
For Potomac and Eastern Branch bridges, compensation of drawkeepers, &c.....	17,389 89
For patent fund.....	277,861 69
For works of art for the ornament of the Capitol	6,050 00
For analyses of 88 specimens of iron, different localities of soils, and coal and ores.....	6,984 50
For expenses of packing and distributing the congressional journals and documents.....	12,000 00
For preservation of collections of exploring expeditions..	4,000 00
For support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary.....	6,000 00
For support, &c., of insane paupers of the District of Columbia and army and navy of the United States.....	30,000 00
For relief of sundry individuals	374,587 11
For sundry items.....	12,997 07
Total miscellaneous.....	\$15,888,030 53

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

41

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For Indian department.....	\$2,699,927 73
For pension—military	876,493 91
For pension—naval.....	161,401 66
For relief of sundry individuals	22,199 42

Total under the Interior Department..... \$3,760,022 72

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For army proper.....	17,979,006 34
For Military Academy	178,157 92
For arming and equipping the militia	189,586 60
For armories, arsenals, &c.....	1,662,311 31
For fortifications and other works of defence.....	1,009,882 91
For construction of roads, bridges, &c.....	76,377 71
For improvement of river, harbors, &c.....	167,159 19
For extension of the Capitol of the United States	434,348 10
For dome of the Capitol.....	164,999 30
For extension of the General Post Office building....	86,000 00
For Washington aqueduct.....	251,470 55
For relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous...	842,681 37

23,041,981 30

From which deduct repayments on account of pay of militia and volunteers	60,830 86
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Total under the War Department..... 22,981,150 44

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c....	6,434,594 15
For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment.....	2,559,489 07
For ordnance, &c.....	474,375 95
For fuel	615,180 12
For hemp	138,476 03
For contingent expenses.....	698,015 07
For navy yards.....	121,499 11
For magazines	63,821 85
For hospitals.....	62,220 55
For Naval Academy	55,593 49
For six steam frigates	192,791 06
For five sloops-of-war	128,247 95
For seven steam screw sloops and one side-wheel steamer	63,010 24
For seven steam sloops-of-war, second class.....	25,581 00
For marine corps, including marine barracks.....	640,570 16
For relief of sundry individuals and miscellaneous...	155,111 29

Total under the Navy Department..... 12,428,577 09

PUBLIC DEBT.

For interest on public debt, including treasury notes..	4,000,173 76
For redemption of United States stock of 1846.....	1,000 00
For payment to creditors of Texas, per act of September 9, 1850	78,807 27
For reimbursement of treasury notes issued per acts prior to December 23, 1857, paid in specie.....	450 00
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857	17,487,050 00

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 17, 1860.....	\$68,350 00
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of March 2, 1861.....	586,050 00
Total public debt.....	<u>\$22,221,881 03</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>84,578,834 47</u>
Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1861.....	<u>2,257,065 80</u>

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 30, 1861.*

No. 3.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1861, exclusive of trust funds.

RECEIPTS.

From customs.....	\$7,198,602 55
From sales of public lands.....	35,967 03
From incidental and miscellaneous sources.....	318,095 86
From loans and treasury notes, viz:	
Three years bonds at 7 3-10 per cent.....	\$50,125,385 87
United States notes payable on demand..	15,620,000 00
Treasury notes issued under act of June 22, 1860, as authorized by act of March 2, 1861.....	14,019,034 66
Sixty days' treasury notes issued per act of March 2, 1861.....	12,877,750 00
Loan under act of February 8, 1861.....	55,257 50
Stock for the Washington and Oregon war debt.....	21,850 00
Treasury notes issued per acts of February 8 and March 2, 1861.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	92,722,778 03
	<hr/>
	100,275,443 47
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects...	6,140,774 05
For interior, (pensions and Indian).....	1,124,825 92
For war.....	58,345,125 68
For navy.....	9,799,303 33
For interest on public debt, including treasury notes.....	\$202,052 61
For redemption of treasury notes which have been purloined.....	51 50
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857.....	1,836,100 00
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of December 17, 1860.....	400 00
For payment of treasury notes issued per act of March 2, 1861.....	10,541,100 00
For reimbursement of temporary loan, per acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861.....	10,250,000 00
	<hr/>
	22,829,704 11
	<hr/>
	98,239,733 09
	<hr/>

L. E. CHITTENDEN,
Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, December 4, 1861.

No. 4.

Statement showing the amount of public debt of the United States on December 1, 1861.

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	
Loan of 1860	7,022,000 00	
Loan of 1861	18,415,000 00	
Texan indemnity	3,461,000 00	
Texas debt	112,092 59	
Oregon war debt.....	307,900 00	
	<hr/>	\$70,524,948 50
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	105,111 64	
Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857	664,200 00	
Treasury notes issued under act of December 17, 1860.....	9,933,950 00	
Treasury notes issued under acts of June 22, 1860, and February and March, 1861—two years	7,767,600 00	
Treasury notes issued under acts of March 2, July 17, and August 5, 1861, for 60 days—temporary loan	3,993,900 00	
	<hr/>	22,464,761 64
Three years' bonds, dated August 19, 1861, issued under act of July 17, 1861.....	50,000,000 00	
Three years' bonds, dated October 1, 1861, issued under act of July 17, 1861.....	50,000,000 00	
Twenty years' six per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1861	50,000,000 00	
	<hr/>	150,000,000 00
United States notes, issued under act of July 17, 1861.....	24,550,325 00	
	<hr/>	
Total	<hr/>	267,540,035 14

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, 1860, and 1861.

Articles.	1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bar iron.....cwt.....	2, 163, 449	\$5, 352, 785	1, 734, 041	\$4, 423, 935	1, 314, 628	\$3, 318, 913
Rod iron.....do.....	193, 820	478, 523	315, 735	809, 901	167, 709	426, 499
Hoop iron.....pounds.....	13, 223, 639	345, 094	12, 070, 543	324, 675	9, 519, 581	373, 326
Sheet iron.....do.....	31, 387, 353	814, 342	36, 047, 576	1, 082, 389	29, 523, 002	945, 073
Pig iron.....cwt.....	1, 180, 239	1, 171, 085	1, 035, 882	1, 001, 742	839, 717	739, 949
Old and scrap iron.....do.....	247, 769	185, 112	165, 006	111, 680	145, 153	87, 113
Railroad iron.....do.....	3, 109, 916	6, 179, 289	3, 586, 107	7, 455, 596	1, 514, 905	2, 987, 576
Wire, cap and bonnet.....pounds.....	155, 376	4, 892	162, 914	6, 168	174, 067	6, 900
Nails, spikes, and tacks.....do.....	2, 292, 696	127, 879	3, 550, 329	188, 756	1, 483, 697	100, 481
Chain cables.....do.....	15, 850, 788	485, 568	9, 874, 762	293, 124	5, 246, 722	155, 408
Anchors and parts.....do.....	921, 123	39, 866	842, 828	32, 980	190, 109	8, 072
Anvils and parts.....do.....	960, 809	46, 828	1, 173, 877	67, 926	800, 620	45, 275
Manufactures of iron and steel.....		6, 810, 685		7, 521, 625		5, 360, 343
Steel.....cwt.....	271, 079	2, 538, 323	292, 154	2, 633, 614	214, 317	1, 873, 111
		24, 580, 262		25, 954, 111		16, 328, 039

No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of iron and steel, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bar iron.....cwt...	1,904,534	\$4,184,331	2,116,575	\$4,473,866	1,881,900	\$3,875,230
Rod iron.....do.....	137,454	332,861	837,220	576,720	242,289	553,571
Hoop iron.....pounds..	13,765,795	387,198	19,222,984	518,087	18,437,633	394,099
Sheet iron.....do.....	27,868,353	752,975	30,173,670	839,065	23,317,030	735,942
Pig iron.....cwt.....	1,450,346	1,049,200	1,429,956	1,005,865	1,480,526	987,916
Old and scrap iron.....do.....	203,372	107,702	182,782	108,227	128,229	66,700
Railroad iron.....do.....	1,399,312	2,274,032	2,443,491	3,709,376	1,489,811	2,162,695
Wire, cap and bonnet.....pounds..	231,822	14,299	236,144	11,556	171,958	9,743
Nails, spikes, and tacks.....do.....	860,366	84,804	1,349,846	122,936	623,597	56,400
Chain cables.....do.....	6,613,280	174,701	4,932,904	130,580	5,592,206	144,346
Anchors and parts.....do.....	301,379	13,510	286,860	9,804	157,028	5,858
Anvils and parts.....do.....	836,750	50,805	740,331	47,894	816,879	44,633
Manufactures of iron and steel.....do.....		5,574,508		7,248,265		5,921,154
Steel.....cwt.....	284,108	2,047,730	409,966	2,724,353	384,819	2,519,708
		17,048,596		21,526,594		17,477,995

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

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	63,302	-----	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	90,589,289	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

No. 6—Continued.

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 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	\$133,064,713	\$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	12,496	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.....	1,965,403	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

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 June 30, 1861.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				
				Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Total foreign and domestic.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		
Great Britain—England	\$37,279,105	\$98,752,904	\$136,032,009	\$1,300,044	\$2,300,701	\$3,600,745	\$102,799,688	\$106,400,433
Scotland	50,426	2,933,098	2,983,524	47,375	98,487	145,862	6,336,169	6,482,031
Ireland	12,621	178,213	190,834	389	204,972	205,361	7,448,098	7,653,459
Total Great Britain.....	37,342,152	101,864,215	139,206,367	1,347,808	2,604,160	3,951,968	116,583,955	120,535,923
France.....	3,906,756	30,338,793	34,245,549	760,176	711,627	1,471,803	22,786,040	24,257,843
British East Indies	3,965,918	4,779,850	8,745,768	10,200	15,190	25,390	604,511	629,901
Philippine Islands.....	213,562	3,317,960	3,531,522	794	.....	794	29,761	30,555
Cuba.....	3,202,319	30,334,038	33,536,357	3,110,261	320,734	3,430,995	9,461,082	12,892,077
Porto Rico.....	41,675	3,353,758	3,395,433	68,949	25,326	94,275	1,286,789	1,381,064
Two Sicilies	333,543	1,570,167	1,903,710	62,092	9,681	71,773	260,204	331,977
Hayti	1,656,142	60,031	1,716,173	17,418	164,084	181,502	2,246,124	2,427,626
New Granada.....	2,461,402	2,009,924	4,471,326	28,535	86,824	115,359	1,471,633	1,586,992
Venezuela	1,843,224	1,128,291	2,971,515	14,063	42,578	56,641	1,164,145	1,220,786
Brazil	15,804,735	2,127,242	17,931,977	126,949	108,566	235,515	4,787,702	5,023,217
China	7,999,065	3,388,735	11,387,800	930,005	177,698	1,107,703	5,809,724	6,916,427
All other countries.....	37,400,494	33,906,562	71,307,056	4,440,710	7,685,224	12,125,934	61,474,499	73,600,433
To.....	116,170,987	218,179,566	334,350,553	10,917,960	11,951,692	22,869,652	227,966,169	250,835,821

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

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 exp'ts.	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	5,404,648	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	23,285,493	-----
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	-----
1861 -----	46,339,611	313,811,168	29,791,080	233,957,379	-----	16,548,531
Total -----	141,686,732	3,515,979,389	553,826,603	3,637,702,158	429,934,994	17,795,123

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

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 embracing 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 exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.						
	Paying duty.						
	Molasses.	Raw hides.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tea.
British East Indies.....			\$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 exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Paying duty.					
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other arti- cles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign exports.	Domestic ex- ports.	Total exports, includ'g specie.
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

No. 8—Continued.

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 flaxseed.	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

No. 8.—Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.						
	Paying duties.						
	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	246,530	4,843	679
Total.....	4,830,984	4,250,758	999,897	29,609,217	831,801	37,090	103,435

No. 8.—Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Paying duty.			Foreign ex- ports.	Domestic ex- ports.	Total exports, including spe- cie.
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other arti- cles imported.	Total imports.			
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	368,209	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	26,453	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

No. 8—Continued.

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, 1861.

Countries.	IMPORTS.									
	Free of duty.			Paying duty.						
	Coffee.	Teas.	Linseed, not embracing flaxseed.	Fruits.	Indigo.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	Nuts.	Molasses.	Raw hides.	Saltpetre.
British East Indies..	\$142,869	\$5	\$1,600,588	\$24	\$79,009	\$90,866	-----	-----	\$1,005,867	\$1,233,621
Philippine Islands ..	156,518	2	-----	-----	49,897	875,956	-----	-----	48,251	-----
Cuba	406	-----	-----	51,716	822	698	\$8,591	\$3,205,061	2,857	-----
Porto Rico	8,510	-----	-----	11,242	-----	-----	-----	678,202	546	-----
Two Sicilies	-----	-----	-----	759,155	-----	-----	104,962	-----	-----	-----
Hayti	1,331,600	-----	-----	201	-----	34	-----	6,600	1,303	-----
New Granada	119,606	-----	-----	536	90,953	27	11,845	10	339,333	-----
Venezuela	1,781,272	-----	-----	342	2,986	-----	-----	-----	1,949,901	-----
Brazil	15,526,578	2,609	-----	1,025	-----	371	65,146	-----	653,827	-----
China	12,436	6,861,736	-----	3,669	-----	4,992	368	-----	5	-----
Total	19,079,795	6,864,352	1,600,588	827,910	223,667	972,944	190,912	3,889,873	3,101,890	1,233,621

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	IMPORTS.							EXPORTS.		
	Paying duty.							Foreign ex-ports.	Domestic ex-ports.	Total exports, including specie.
	Sugar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.			
British East Indies..	\$288,412	\$441,418	\$3,642	\$64,051	\$1,552	\$3,793,844	\$8,745,768	\$25,390	\$604,511	\$629,901
Philippine Islands ..	1,639,671	-----	-----	-----	95,494	665,733	3,531,522	794	29,761	30,555
Cuba	24,094,499	817	-----	137	2,645,540	3,525,213	33,536,357	3,430,995	9,461,082	12,892,077
Porto Rico	2,651,227	-----	-----	-----	491	45,215	3,395,433	94,275	1,286,789	1,381,064
Two Sicilies	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	1,039,576	1,903,710	71,773	260,204	331,977
Hayti	-----	53	-----	-----	-----	376,382	1,716,173	181,502	2,246,124	2,427,626
New Granada	5,327	617	21	-----	395,873	3,507,178	4,471,326	115,359	1,471,633	1,586,992
Venezuela	-----	176	-----	-----	2,875	133,963	2,971,515	56,641	1,164,145	1,220,786
Brazil	488,416	464	-----	-----	4,981	1,188,560	17,931,977	235,515	4,787,702	5,023,217
China	515,607	167,333	-----	-----	15,616	3,806,038	11,387,800	1,107,703	5,809,724	6,917,427
Total	29,683,159	610,878	3,663	64,188	3,162,439	18,081,702	89,591,581	5,319,947	27,121,675	32,441,622

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

No. 9

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Philadelphia, October 10, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the mint and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

The amount of bullion received and coined at the mint and branches during that period has largely exceeded that of any former year. In addition to the gold and silver received from the mines of the United States, the importation of foreign coin and bullion has been unprecedentedly large.

The amount of bullion received at the mint and its branches during the year was as follows: Gold, \$116,970,002 66; silver, \$4,624,961 57; total deposits, \$121,594,964 23. From this total must be deducted the re-deposits of bullion or bars made at one institution and deposited at another for coinage. This deduction being made, the amount will be \$72,146,571 01.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coins, \$60,693,237; fine gold bars, \$20,015,163 64; silver coins, \$2,605,700; silver bars, \$278,006 94; cent coins, \$101,660; total coinage, \$83,693,767 58; number of pieces of all denominations of coin, 23,724,913.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the mint and branches was as follows: At Philadelphia, gold deposits, \$51,890,763 56; gold coined, \$47,896,711; fine gold bars, \$66,434 76; silver deposits and purchases, \$1,726,309 07; silver coined, \$1,598,700; silver bars, \$2,624 37; cents coined, \$101,660; total deposits of gold and silver, \$53,617,072 63; total coinage, \$49,666,130 13; number of pieces 21,315,255.

At the branch mint at San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$12,258,981 84; gold coined, \$12,421,000; silver deposits and purchases, \$197,844 08; silver coined, \$198,000; silver bars, \$71,485 71; total coinage of gold and silver, \$12,690,485 61; number of pieces 1,144,300.

The assay office in New York received during the year \$52,358,095 14 in gold bullion, and \$1,791,770 18 in silver. Fine gold bars stamped at that office, 4,816; value, \$19,948,728 88; silver bars, 1,089; value, \$187,078 63; total gold and silver bullion received, \$54,149,865 32.

At the branch mint at New Orleans, the amount of deposits received up to the 31st day of January, A. D. 1861, was \$1,243,449 01; of which the sum of \$334,410 77 was in gold, and \$909,038 24 in silver; coined during the same period, \$244,000 in gold, and \$809,000 in silver; silver bars stamped, value, \$16,818 33; total coinage, \$1,069,818 33; number of pieces, 1,237,800. Since the 31st day of January, A. D. 1861, no report has been received from this branch.

At the branch mint at Dahlonega, the deposits received up to the 28th day of February, A. D. 1861, were \$62,193 05; the coinage, \$60,946; and the number of pieces, 13,442. No report has been received from this branch since the day last named.

The deposits at the branch mint at Charlotte, up to the 31st day of March, A. D. 1861, were \$65,558 30; coinage, \$70,580; and number of pieces 14,116. The deposits at this branch and Dahlonega are exclusively of gold. No report has been received from this institution since the day last named.

Notwithstanding the defection of the branches at New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte, by reason of the disloyalty and treachery of the States in which they are respectively located, the coinage of the past is greater than that of any former year since the organization of the government. Whether the coinage at these branches continues to conform to the laws and standard of the United States mint cannot now be ascertained. Efforts have been made to procure specimens of the gold and silver coins of the branch at New Orleans, since its defection, for the purpose of determining whether any adulteration or reduction in value of the

issues of that branch had been attempted; but thus far no such specimens could be obtained. The treason that can refuse to recognize the lawful authority of a just government, would not hesitate to adulterate the coin made in an institution wrested from that government by lawless violence; nor would it blush to conceal the wrong under the emblems and devices of an honored national coinage.

A large amount of the gold deposited at the mint and its branches was the product of the mines of the United States. The sum of \$34,216,889 52 in gold, and \$610,011 29 in silver, was received from this source. Much of the domestic silver received was obtained by parting or separating it from the gold deposits in which it was found. The mines of the Washoe region continue to yield an increasing quantity; and the gold mines of Kansas amply repay the miner for his toil. The places whence the deposits of gold and silver were obtained, and the amount from each locality, are fully stated in the tabular statements attached to this report.

The domestic supply of silver not only continues, but new and valuable mines have been discovered and opened which promise a rich yield. These mines are situated in the Territory of Arizona, near the town of Tubac, in latitude $31^{\circ} 22'$ N., longitude $110^{\circ} 57'$ W. They are about one hundred and sixty miles from the Gulf of California, and only a few miles from the proposed line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Many of the mines yield silver and lead; and others silver, lead, and copper. Judging of the ore and its product in silver, as exhibited at the mint, this region will soon rival, in the extent and value of its mineral productions, the rich mines of Mexico, or the other silver-producing sections of our own country. Arizona is too new a country, and its mines have been too little worked, to furnish all the data necessary to the formation of such rules as will determine the nature of any vein at a considerable depth. The different "*lodes*," however, present a remarkable uniformity of character, have nearly all the same direction, and possess generally the same combination of minerals. Many of them have been prospected by small shafts, but many more, equally good in appearance, remain unexamined. The efficient protection of the government against Indian and Mexican depredations will be necessary to secure the full development of the mineral wealth of that interesting portion of our country.

The new cents still continue to be issued in exchange for the old copper cents. These are, however, rapidly disappearing from circulation, and will soon be entirely superseded by the nickel cent. The profits of the cent coinage have heretofore been fully adequate to meet all the expenses of their production and transmission to the different parts of the country.

The coinage of the past year consisted principally of double eagles. This was in consequence of the unusually large amount of gold deposits, the demand by depositors for that denomination of coin, and to prevent the delay inseparably incident to the conversion of the bullion received into the smaller denominations.

The gold dollar requires the same time and number of manipulations in the process of coining as the double eagle; consequently, whilst the mint can coin \$20,000,000 in value of double eagles, it can coin only one million in gold dollars. The same ratio obtains in the other fractional parts of the gold coin. Hence the delay when the deposits of bullion are large and the returns are to be made in the smaller coins. If any system could be devised or rule established by which the necessity of adjusting each individual gold coin of the lesser denomination could be obviated, the delay in making returns to depositors would not occur, and the production of small gold coin be facilitated to an almost indefinite extent. An increase in the deviation from the standard weight of the quarter eagle and gold dollar would, with proper caution, the perfection of the mint machinery, and the skill of the workmen, render the adjustment of each piece, as now practiced, unnecessary. By the act of Congress of March 3, 1849, the deviation from the standard weight allowed for the quarter eagle and gold dollar

is one-fourth of a grain in a single piece; and in one thousand quarter eagles one pennyweight; and in one thousand gold dollars one half pennyweight. The deviation allowed for the half eagle by the same act, in a single piece, is one half grain, and in one thousand pieces one and a half pennyweight.

Now, it is believed that if the deviation allowed for the half eagle was extended by law to the quarter eagle and gold dollar, these coins could be produced rapidly and accurately within that limit, and thus the present tedious mode of adjustment and consequent delay be avoided. The experience of the past in silver coinage proves the practicability of these suggestions. The loss, however, in any event would be more than compensated by the increased production of the smaller coins, and the decrease of expenditures consequent on a reduction of the force necessarily employed in the adjusting department of the mint.

If authority could be given by law to the director of the mint, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to test by experiment the practicability of these suggestions, this question would soon receive a speedy, and, it is not doubted, a favorable solution. The subject is worthy of consideration.

The capacity of the mint for coinage is fully equal to the wants of the government and people; and with a sufficient bullion fund no delay in making returns to depositors would be experienced. Neither the mint nor its officers should be made answerable for delay arising from the want of this fund, particularly when the necessities of the government require it to be withdrawn. In such case patriotism will excuse delay, and capital must yield to governmental necessity.

With a full force and working the regular hours, the capacity of the mint, in double eagles exclusively, is equal to an annual coinage of.....\$150,000,000

Eagles, exclusively.....	75,000,000
Half eagles, exclusively.....	37,500,000
Quarter eagles, exclusively.....	18,750,000
Three-dollar pieces, exclusively.....	22,500,000
Gold dollars, exclusively.....	7,500,000

Coining an *equal number of pieces* of all denominations of gold coin, its capacity would be equal to \$51,875,000. This is exclusive of silver coinage. Its capacity for silver coinage of all denominations, in addition to the gold coinage, as represented, is equal to \$15,000,000 annually; making the capacity of the mint in gold and silver, with an equal number of pieces of all denominations, \$66,875,000; an amount much beyond the coinage of any year since the establishment of the mint. This calculation of capacity relates to the mint at Philadelphia, and is exclusive of the branches. By changing the proportion of pieces, and coining more of the larger denomination, the annual production would be greatly enlarged, and by employing a double force and working double time, the coinage before stated could be doubled without additional machinery or impairing the efficiency of that now in use. The capacity of the mint and its branches is therefore clearly equal to any demand that may be made upon them for coinage, and this, too, without any delay, if the condition of the national treasury will permit the use of a sufficient bullion fund—a fund authorized by law, and out of which depositors were promptly paid the ascertained value of their deposits—the treasury being reimbursed by the coin produced from the bullion deposited.

The coinage of the mint and its branches, from their respective organizations to June 30, 1861, has been as follows:

Gold.....	\$669,116,406	62
Silver.....	128,159,481	97
Copper	2,647,473	55
	<u>799,923,362</u>	<u>14</u>

Of this coinage about \$520,000,000 was from bullion derived from the mines of the United States.

The amount of coinage executed is very large for a government that is not yet a century old, and is an evidence not only of the great mineral wealth of the country, but the wonderful activity and extent of our commercial enterprise. It would be interesting to know what portion of this coinage still remains in the country. We have no means, however, of determining this point with accuracy. It can only be arrived at by estimation. From the most reliable data attainable, I estimate the amount of specie in the United States, at the date of this report, October, 1861, at from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred million of dollars. Of this amount all but about twenty millions, it is safe to assume, is held within the loyal States of the Union. The recent estimates of the amount of coin in the country have been too high. Due allowance does not appear to have been made for the large exportation of specie, which, commencing in the year 1855, continued with but little interruption until the latter part of the year 1860. During this period the exports of specie exceeded the imports and bullion derived from domestic sources nearly one hundred millions of dollars. This heavy drain on our specie ceased in October of the year last named, and soon thereafter the flow of specie to the United States commenced and continued until a few weeks since. The bullion and coin imported during this period, together with the bullion derived from domestic sources, has added about *ninety millions* to our stock of coin. The importance, in a financial point of view, of this large addition to our specie during a period characterized by the most extraordinary interruptions to trade and commerce ever witnessed in this country, cannot well be overestimated.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Treasury Department, and as required by the act of Congress of February 22, 1857, an assay of all the foreign gold and silver coins heretofore known and received at the mint was directed to be made to determine their average weight, fineness, and value—the gold dollar of the United States being the standard. The result of the assay, and the determination of value, are given in table — of the appendix to this report. A comparison of the present with former assays of many of the same or similar coins exhibits but little change in value—the standard value and the character and denomination of the coins of most foreign nations being unaltered.

The tables heretofore annexed to the annual report of the director, and the present table, were constructed upon the basis, not of the alleged standards, but of our own assay, and of the actual weight of foreign coin at the mint, which often shows a material loss by wear and a want of exact conformity in fineness to the alleged standards. The average weight, fineness, and value of foreign coins received since the last report will be found in the table to which we have referred.

The gold dollar of the United States, conforming in standard value and decimal character to all the gold and silver coinage of the country, except the silver dollar, has been properly selected, and should be retained, as the standard of value for all foreign coins used or employed in commercial or governmental transactions with other nations. The silver dollar of the United States, differing as it does in commercial and decimal value from the other silver coins of our country, cannot, without disturbing our decimal system and producing confusion in the relative value of our gold and silver coinage, be used as a standard.

The legal weight of the *silver dollar* is $412\frac{50}{100}$ grains; of two half dollars, or other component fractions of the dollar, 384 grains—a difference of $25\frac{50}{100}$ grains.

The silver dollar, as it now is, has actually *three* values: 1. It is, by law, a dollar simply, or 100 units or cents. 2. By the mint price of silver it is $103\frac{98}{100}$ cents, which is its true commercial value as compared with gold. 3. It has an interior or mint value, which is determined by its relation to the silver contained in the half dollar, which makes it $107\frac{27}{64}$ cents; for which reason single pieces are paid out at the mint at the even price of 108 cents.

As the dollar, which is the unit of our money, is represented in gold coin, it would seem desirable not to have another dollar in another metal; but if this is inadmissible, and the silver dollar should be retained, then it should be reduced to eight-tenths of an ounce to be in true relation to our other silver coins.

Two reasons seem to have influenced Congress in retaining the silver dollar at its present anomalous terms: First, that it preserves the old dollar, known from the beginning of our coinage, and often exactly stipulated for in deeds of rent-charge, mortgages, and other moneyed securities. To this it may be successfully replied that such payments are now always made in gold, because it is the legal and usual tender for all sums exceeding five dollars, and because silver dollars are no longer to be had, or are very rare.

In the second place, it was supposed to be needed for our China and East India trade; but our consular advices are to the effect that our silver dollars are very reluctantly taken at the ports, and not at all in the interior of China. They are believed by the Chinese to be of less value than they really are.

The reasons for its retention having ceased, either we should cease to coin the silver dollar, or it should be made to conform in weight and value to our lesser silver coins.

The reduction of the standard value of all American coins, except the silver dollar, was made to check the export of specie from the United States; but the commercial character of specie, and the facility with which the coins of one nation can be converted into the peculiar and distinctive denominations of another, have prevented the realization of that expectation. The relative and commercial value of the peculiar coinage of any country must and will be determined by the standard of the nation to which it may be sent, and the laws of trade also will control values despite all legislative enactments. Legislation, whilst it properly may regulate the currency and control the coinage of a nation, cannot control its value as a medium of exchange or as an article of commerce with other nations. I would, in this connexion, respectfully suggest that the limit of legal tender for silver should be increased. It is now five dollars; it should not be so low. This limitation unnecessarily discredits the currency, and is productive of much inconvenience to individuals and banking institutions. The limit might with great propriety and advantage to public and private interests be extended to fifty or one hundred dollars.

NATIONAL MEDALS.

The national and other American medals of historic interest, now in progress of preparation at the mint, will be ready for sale and delivery about the 20th of October. The medals have been prepared, with great care and skill, from the original dies in the mint, and are exact *fac similes* of the original medals. The medals are of copper, bronzed, and will be furnished at prices that will enable all who feel an interest in numismatics to obtain them. The medal department of the mint has assumed the position and importance in this institution to which, by every consideration of a just national pride, it is fully entitled. Medals in the highest style of art can be furnished with great facility, and those soon to be issued are highly creditable to the artists and workmen by whom they have been prepared.

The cabinet of the mint is increasing in interest and value by the frequent addition of rare and valuable coins and medals. As a numismatic collection it is deserving the attention and encouragement of the friends of that science.

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX.

- A.—Statement of bullion deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
- B.—Statement of the coinage at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
- C.—Statement of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.
- D.—Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, (eleven tables.)
- E.—Gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches to June 30, 1861, (seven tables.)
- F.—Silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from January, 1841, to June 30, 1861.
- G.—Silver coined at the mint of the United States and the branches at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.
- H.—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.
- I.—Amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint at New Orleans, and the assay office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1861.
- J.—Cents of former issue deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for cents of the new issue.
- K.—Statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins.
- L.—Statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES POLLOCK,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

A.

Statement of bullion deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Description.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dahlgonega, to Feb. 28, 1861.	Branch mint, Charlotte, to Mar. 31, 1861.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
Fine bars	\$47,885,478 92						\$47,885,478 92
United States bullion	1,068,822 48	\$21,598 91	\$12,206,382 64	\$62,193 05	\$65,558 30	\$20,792,334 14	34,216,889 52
United States bullion, parted from silver	47,733 05		52,599 20			53,766 00	154,098 25
United States coin, (O. S.)	1,675 00					2,513 00	4,188 00
Jewellers' bars	111,375 47					262,839 00	374,214 47
Foreign coin	2,750,975 12	291,011 14				27,582,517 00	30,624,503 26
Foreign bullion	24,703 52	21,800 72				3,664,126 00	3,710,630 24
Total gold	51,890,763 56	334,410 77	12,258,981 84	62,193 05	65,558 30	52,358,095 14	116,970,002 66
SILVER.							
Bars	1,487,279 10						1,487,279 10
United States bullion	23,572 72	121 49	197,844 08			388,473 00	610,011 29
Foreign coins	190,754 64	163,878 51				1,015,069 18	1,369,702 33
Foreign bullion	24,702 61	745,038 24				388,228 00	1,157,968 85
Total silver	1,726,309 07	900,038 24	197,844 08			1,791,770 18	4,624,961 57
Total gold and silver	53,617,072 63	1,243,449 01	12,456,825 92	62,193 05	65,558 30	54,149,865 32	121,594,964 23
Less redeposits at the different institutions: gold, \$47,885,478 92; silver, \$1,562,914 10							49,448,393 02
Total deposits							72,146,571 01

B.

Statement of the coinage at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Denomination.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.		Branch mint, New Or- leans, to Jan. 31, 1861.		Branch mint, San Francisco.		Branch mint, Dahlon- ega, to Feb. 28, 1861.	Branch mint, Char- lotte, to Mar. 31, 1861.		Assay office, New York.	Total. °	
GOLD.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	2,311,921	\$46,838,420 00	9,600	\$192,000 00	614,300	\$12,286,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,963,821	\$59,316,420 00
Eagles	44,005	440,050 00	5,200	52,000 00	6,000	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,205	552,050 00
Half eagles	56,526	282,630 00	.....	.....	8,000	40,000 00	11,876	\$59,380 00	14,116	\$70,580 00	90,518	452,590 00
Three dollars	6,072	18,216 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,072	18,216 00
Quarter eagles	121,376	303,440 00	.....	.....	14,000	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,376	338,440 00
Dollars	13,955	13,955 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566	1,566 00	.....	.....	15,521	15,521 00
Bars .....	.....	66,434 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$19,948,728 88	.....	20,015,163 64
Total gold	2,583,855	47,963,145 76	14,800	244,000 00	642,300	12,421,000 00	13,442	60,946 00	14,116	70,580 00	19,948,728 88	3,268,513 80,708,400 64
SILVER.												
Dollars	164,900	164,900 00	395,000	395,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559,900	559,900 00
Half dollars	741,300	370,650 00	828,000	414,000 00	350,000	175,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,919,300	959,650 00
Quarter dollars	3,034,200	758,550 00	.....	.....	52,000	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,086,200	771,550 00
Dimes	1,573,000	157,300 00	.....	.....	100,000	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,673,000	167,300 00
Half dimes	2,787,000	139,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,787,000	139,350 00
Three-cent pieces	265,000	7,950 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,000	7,950 00
Bars .....	.....	2,624 37	.....	16,818 33	.....	71,485 61	.....	.....	.....	187,078 63	.....	278,006 94
Total silver	8,565,400	1,601,324 37	1,223,000	825,818 33	502,000	269,485 61	.....	.....	.....	187,078 63	10,290,400	2,883,706 94
COPPER.												
Cents	10,166,000	101,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,166,000	101,660 00
Total copper	10,166,000	101,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,166,000	101,660 00
RECAPITULATION.												
Total gold	2,583,855	47,963,145 76	14,800	244,000 00	642,300	12,421,000 00	13,442	60,946 00	14,116	70,580 00	19,948,728 88	3,268,513 80,708,400 64
Total silver	8,565,400	1,601,324 37	1,223,000	825,818 33	502,000	269,485 61	.....	.....	.....	187,078 63	10,290,400	2,883,706 94
Total copper	10,166,000	101,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,166,000	101,660 00
Total coinage	21,315,255	49,666,130 13	1,237,800	1,069,818 33	1,144,300	12,690,485 61	13,442	60,946 00	14,116	70,580 00	20,135,807 51	23,724,913 83,693,767 58

C.

Statement of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Description of bullion.	Mint of the United States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans, to Jan. 31, 1861.	Branch mint, Dahlonega, to Feb. 28, 1861.	Branch mint, Charlotte, to Mar. 31, 1861.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
GOLD.							
California	\$426,807 81	\$12,206,382 64	\$19,932 10	\$4,213 79		\$19,227,658 14	\$31,884,994 48
Kansas	607,592 08		1,666 81	32,772 28		1,449,166 00	2,091,187 17
Virginia	7,300 29					3,889 00	11,069 29
North Carolina	7,523 80			812 79		2,753 00	11,089 59
South Carolina				2,066 91	\$65,558 30	670 00	68,295 21
Georgia	15,049 41			22,182 14		6,900 00	44,131 55
Oregon						3,181 00	3,181 00
Alabama	92 76					818 00	910 76
New Mexico						6,714 00	6,714 00
Utah	1,507 96			145 14		73,734 00	75,387 10
Arizona	3,048 37					16,871 00	19,919 37
Total.....	1,068,822 48	12,206,382 64	21,598 91	62,193 05	65,558 30	20,792,334 14	34,216,889 52
SILVER.							
California						56,666 00	56,666 00
Parted from gold.....	13,043 65	62,721 59	121 49			232,172 00	308,058 73
Utah, (Washoe)	1,799 35	135,122 49				76,499 00	213,420 84
Lake Superior	8,729 72					4,643 00	13,372 72
Arizona						12,260 00	12,260 00
North Carolina						6,233 00	6,233 00
Total silver.....	23,572 72	197,844 08	121 49			388,473 00	610,011 29
Total gold and silver.....	1,092,395 20	12,404,226 72	21,720 40	62,193 05	65,558 30	21,180,807 14	34,826,900 81

Coinage of the mint and branches from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

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 to 1857	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	\$33,612,140 46
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
1861	2,341,921	44,005	56,526	6,072	121,376	13,955	66,434 76
Total	11,219,762	3,413,256	9,593,746	267,072	7,117,282	15,881,903	33,919,225 25

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c—Continued.

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 to 1857.....	350,250	10,691,088	41,072,280	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	\$32,355 55
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
1861.....	164,900	741,300	3,034,200	1,573,000	2,787,000	265,000	2,624 37
Total.....	3,224,570	126,547,514	71,256,382	64,021,105	70,687,998	41,237,900	66,820 67

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c—Continued.

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

Period.	COPPER COINAGE.		TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Cents.	Half cents.	Number 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 to 1857.....	51,449,979	544,510	244,908,562	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 34	279,833,110 35
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	2,660,646 59	3,009,241 08	307,000 00	5,976,887 67
1860.....	34,200,000	.....	38,099,348	4,354,576 84	857,076 30	342,000 00	5,552,653 14
1861.....	10,166,000	.....	21,315,255	47,963,145 76	1,601,324 37	101,660 00	49,666,130 13
Total.....	260,754,744	7,985,223	693,219,643	374,892,070 25	95,553,090 57	2,647,473 55	473,092,634 37

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.							
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dols.	Qr. eagles.	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	27,000	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	.....	.....
1861	614,300	6,000	8,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,556,248	262,126	295,388	62,100	191,366	87,232	12,775,395 92	236,653 89

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dolls.	Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Bars.	Number of pieces.	Gold value.	Silver value.	Total value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</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
1861.....		350,000	52,000	100,000	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
Total ..	20,000	2,142,950	1,037,400	260,000	355,729 06	9,919,739	128,987,156 81	1,732,554 06	130,719,710 87

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Qr. eagles.	Dollars.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
1838 to 1847		1, 026, 342	790, 925		550, 528	
1848 to 1857	730, 500	534, 250	108, 100	24, 000	546, 100	1, 004, 000
1858	47, 500	21, 500	13, 000		34, 000	
1859	24, 500	4, 000				
1860	4, 350	8, 200				
1861, to (January 31)	9, 600	5, 200				
Total	816, 450	1, 599, 492	831, 025	24, 000	1, 130, 628	1, 004, 000

D.—*Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.*—Continued.

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3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

Period.	SILVER COINAGE.						
	Dollars.	Half dollar.	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>Valuc.</i>
1838 to 1847.....	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	.....	.....
1848 to 1857.....	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	.....
1858.....	.....	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	.....	.....
1859.....	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	.....	\$334,996 47
1860.....	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	.....	25,422 33
1861, (to January 31)....	395,000	828,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,818 33
Total.....	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	377,237 13

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

D.—*Coinage of the mint and branches, &c*—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

Period.	TOTAL SILVER COINAGE.			
	Number of pieces.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
1838 to 1847.....	28,390,895	\$15,189,365 00	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857.....	43,538,950	22,934,250 00	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858.....	10,226,000	1,315,000 00	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859.....	7,184,500	530,000 00	3,223,996 47	3,753,996 47
1860.....	4,322,550	169,000 00	1,598,422 33	1,767,422 33
1861, (to January 31).....	1,237,800	244,000 00	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total.....	94,900,695	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 13	70,271,652 13

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c—Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Three dollars.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>		
1838 to 1847.....	576,553	134,101	.....	.....	710,654	\$3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857.....	478,392	60,605	1,120	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
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	15,844	69,477 00
1861, (to 28th of February)	11,876	.....	.....	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total.....	1,110,281	197,850	1,120	72,529	1,381,750	6,121,919 00

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—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 to 1857.....	500, 872	79, 736	103, 899	684, 507	2, 807, 599 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
1861, (to 31st of March).....	14, 116	.....	.....	14, 116	70, 580 00
Total.....	877, 983	219, 837	109, 134	1, 206, 954	5, 048, 641 50

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—Continued.

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6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Fine gold bars.	Value.	Silver bars.	Value.	Total pieces.	Total value.
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
1861.....	4, 816	19, 948, 728 88	1, 089	187, 078 63	5, 905	20, 135, 807 51
Total.....	29, 124	113, 685, 004 06	4, 570	983, 800 21	33, 694	114, 668, 804 27

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

D.—Coinage of the mint and branches, &c.—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINT TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Mints.	Commence- ment of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coin- age.	Entire coinage.	
		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pieccs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Philadelphia	1793	\$374, 892, 070 25	\$95, 553, 090 57	\$2, 647, 473 55	\$693, 219, 643 00	\$473, 092, 634 37
San Francisco	1854	128, 987, 156 81	1, 732, 554 06	.....	9, 919, 739 00	130, 719, 710 87
New Orleans, (to Jan. 31, 1861)	1838	40, 381, 615 00	29, 890, 037 13	.....	94, 900, 695 00	70, 271, 652 13
Charlotte, (to March 31, 1861)	1838	5, 048, 641 50	.....	.....	1, 206, 954 00	5, 048, 641 50
Dahlonaga, (to Feb. 28, 1861)	1838	6, 121, 919 00	.....	.....	1, 381, 750 00	6, 121, 919 00
Assay office, New York.	1854	113, 685, 004 06	983, 800 21	.....	33, 694 00	114, 668, 804 27
Total		669, 116, 406 62	128, 159, 481 97	2, 647, 473 55	800, 662, 475 00	799, 923, 362 14

E.

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited in the mint of the United States and branches, to the close of the year ending June 30, 1861.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.
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 to 1857	534,491 50	467,237 00	55,626 00	44,577 50	6,664 00	9,451 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	
1860	17,402 62	8,450 11		7,556 41	595 88	
1861	7,200 29	7,523 80		15,049 41		92 76
Total	1,538,485 41	4,440,826 91	540,467 00	2,435,954 32	36,403 88	55,036 76

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

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

Period.	New Mex- ico.	California.	Oregon.	Kansas.	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 to 1857.....	\$48,397 00	\$226,839,521 62	\$54,285 00			7,218 00	228,067,473 62
1858.....		1,372,506 07	3,600 00				1,428,323 07
1859.....	275 00	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
1861.....		426,807 81		607,592 08	\$3,048 37	1,507 96	1,068,822 48
Total.....	48,672 00	230,261,416 31	63,625 16	954,341 13	3,048 37	*44,364 97	240,422,642 22

* Includes \$1,507 96 from Utah, and \$1,402 01 from Nebraska.

E.—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
1861.....	12,206,382 64	12,206,382 64
Total.....	130,167,994 20	130,167,994 20

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	N. Carolina.	S. 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 to 1857.....	-----	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	\$21,606,461 54	-----	3,677 00	21,630,692 54
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
1861, (to Jan. 31).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,932 10	1,666 81	-----	21,589 91
Total.....	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	2,883 12	77,943 53	22,255,240 89	3,437 20	7,290 00	22,404,993 74

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847.....	\$1, 529, 777 00	\$143, 942 00	.....	\$1, 673, 718 00
1848 to 1857.....	2, 503, 412 68	222, 754 17	\$87, 321 01	2, 813, 487 86
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
1861, (to 31st March).....	.....	65, 558 30	.....	65, 558 30
Total.....	4, 520, 730 79	460, 523 34	87, 321 01	5, 068, 575 14

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

5. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Period.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.
1838 to 1847.....		\$64,351 00	\$95,427 00	\$2,978,353 00	\$32,175 00
1848 to 1857.....		28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42
1858.....			32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33
1859.....		2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12	.....
1860.....		3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92	.....
1861, (to February 28).....	\$145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	.....
Total.....	145 14	99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	42,119 75

E.—*Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.*—Continued.

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5. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA—Continued.

Period.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	\$47,711 00	.....	.....	.....	\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857	11,918 92	\$1,224,712 82	.....	\$951 00	2,609,931 87
1858 .....	.....	5,293 52	.....	.....	95,614 58
1859 .....	.....	699 19	\$82 70	.....	65,072 24
1860 .....	.....	1,097 37	24,908 86	.....	67,085 21
1861, (to February 28) .....	.....	4,213 79	32,772 28	.....	62,193 05
Total	59,629, 92	1,236,016 69	57,763 84	951 00	6,117,913 95

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.
1854	\$167 00	\$3,916 00	\$395 00	\$1,242 00	.....	.....	\$9,221,457 00
1855	2,370 00	3,750 00	7,620 00	13,100 00	\$350 00	.....	25,025,896 11
1856	6,928 00	805 07	4,052 29	41,101 28	233 62	.....	16,529,008 90
1857	1,531 00	1,689 00	2,663 00	10,451 00	1,545 00	.....	9,899,957 00
1858	501 00	7,007 00	6,354 00	12,951 00	2,181 00	.....	19,660,531 46
1859	436 00	20,122 00	700 00	14,756 00	593 00	.....	11,694,872 25
1860	4,202 00	9,755 00	.....	19,368 00	.....	.....	6,023,628 36
1861	3,869 00	2,733 00	670 00	6,900 00	818 00	\$6,714 00	19,227,658 14
Total.....	20,004 00	49,797 07	22,454 29	119,869 28	5,720 62	6,714 00	117,283,009 22

E.—Statement of gold of domestic production, &c.—Continued.

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6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK—Continued.

Period.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
1854.....						\$9,227,177 00
1855.....					\$1,600 00	25,054,686 11
1856.....						16,582,129 16
1857.....						9,917,836 00
1858.....				\$5,581 00	27,523 00	19,722,629 46
1859.....	\$3,944 00			2,866 00	405 00	11,738,694 25
1860.....	248,981 00	\$4,680 00	\$1,190 00			6,311,804 36
1861.....	1,449,166 00	73,734 00	16,871 00	3,181 00		20,792,334 14
Total.....	1,702,091 00	78,414 00	18,061 00	11,628 00	29,528 00	119,347,290 48

E.—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, 1861.

Mint.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.
Philadelphia	\$1, 538, 485 41	\$4, 440, 826 91	\$540, 467 00	\$2, 435, 954 32	\$55, 036 76
San Francisco					
New Orleans		741 00	16, 217 00	41, 241 00	77, 943 53
Charlotte		4, 520, 730 79	460, 523 34		
Dahlonge		99, 585 19	311, 242 81	4, 310, 459 61	59, 629 92
Assay office	20, 004 00	49, 797 07	22, 454 29	119, 869 28	5, 720 62
Total	1, 558, 489 41	9, 111, 680 96	1, 350, 904 44	6, 907, 524 21	198, 330 83

Mint.	Tennessee.	California.	Kansas.	Utah.	Arizona.
Philadelphia	\$36, 403 88	\$230, 261, 416 31	\$954, 341 13	\$1, 507 96	\$3, 048 37
San Francisco		130, 167, 994 20			
New Orleans	2, 883 12	22, 255, 240 89	3, 437 20		
Charlotte		87, 321 01			
Dahlonge	42, 119 75	1, 236, 016 69	57, 763 84	145 14	
Assay office		117, 283, 009 22	1, 702, 091 00	78, 414 00	18, 061 00
Total	81, 406 75	501, 290, 998 32	2, 717, 633 17	80, 067 10	21, 109 37

E.—*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, 1861.

Mint.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia.....	\$1, 402 01	\$48, 672 00	\$63, 625 16	\$41, 455 00	\$240, 422, 642 22
San Francisco.....					130, 167, 994 20
New Orleans.....				7, 290 00	22, 404, 993 74
Charlotte.....					5, 068, 575 14
Dahlonaga.....				951 00	6, 117, 913 95
Assay office.....		6, 714 00	11, 628 00	29, 528 00	119, 347, 290 48
Total.....	1, 402 01	55, 386 00	75, 253 16	79, 224 00	523, 529, 409 73

F.—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, 1861.

Year.	Parted from 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, 220 00	12, 257 00	25, 880 58	293, 797 05
1861	364, 724 73	213, 420 84	12, 260 00	.....	6, 233 00	13, 372 72	610, 011 29
Total.....	3, 724, 511 63	315, 961 61	25, 617 00	1, 220 00	41, 888 00	84, 998 43	4, 194, 176 67

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

Year.	Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Total.
1853	\$7,806,461 00	.....	\$1,225,000 00	\$9,031,461 00
1854	5,340,130 00	.....	3,246,000 00	8,586,130 00
1855	1,393,170 00	\$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	3,475,245 00
1856	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	5,071,740 00
1857	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	.....	1,383,000 00
1858	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	8,040,730 00
1859	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	5,898,900 00
1860	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	2,169,390 00
1861	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	2,045,800 00
Total	28,874,571 00	1,356,825 00	15,471,00 00	45,702,396 00

H.

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	440, 858	249, 330	114, 182	814, 370

I.

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, 1851.

Year.	Mint of U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
1857.....	\$174, 485 00	\$1, 360	\$112, 502	\$288, 347 00
1858.....	326, 033 00	17, 355	147, 453	490, 841 00
1859.....	165, 115 00	19, 825	110, 564	295, 504 00
1860.....	58, 353 74	9, 075	62, 072	129, 500 74
1861.....	36, 572 05	5, 680	10, 474	52, 726 05
Total	760, 558 79	53, 295	443, 065	1, 256, 918 79

J.

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, 1861.

Year.	Value by tale.
1857	\$16, 602
1858	31, 404
1859	47, 235
1860	37, 500
1861	95, 245
Total	227, 986

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins, prepared by the director of the mint to accompany his 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 coins, 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 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 one thousand 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 value in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are assumed from the legal rates, and so stated.

K.

GOLD COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous</i>		
Australia.....	Pound of 1852.....	0.281	916.5	\$5 32.37	\$5 29.71
Do.....	Pound of 1855.....	0.256	916.5	4 85.01	4 82.69
Austria.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.04
Do.....	Sovereign.....	0.363	900	6 75.35	6 71.98
Do.....	New union crown, (assumed).....	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Belgium.....	Twenty-five francs.....	0.254	899	4 72.03	4 69.67
Bolivia.....	Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15 59.25	15 51.46
Brazil.....	Twenty milreis.....	0.575	917.5	10 90.57	10 85.12
Central America.....	Two escudos.....	0.209	853.5	3 68.75	3 66.91
Chili.....	Old doubloon.....	0.867	870	15 59.26	15 51.47
Do.....	Ten pesos.....	0.492	900	9 15.35	9 10.78
Denmark.....	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Ecuador.....	Four escudos.....	0.433	844	7 55.46	7 51.69
England.....	Pound or sovereign, new.....	0.256.7	916.5	4 86.34	4 83.91
Do.....	Pound or sovereign, average.....	0.256	915.5	4 84.48	4 82.06
France.....	Twenty francs, new.....	0.207.5	899.5	3 85.83	3 83.91
Do.....	Twenty francs, average.....	0.207	899	3 84.69	3 82.77
Germany, north.....	Ten thaler.....	0.427	895	7 90.01	7 86.06
Do.....	Ten thaler, Prussian.....	0.427	903	7 97.07	7 93.09
Do.....	Krone, (crown).....	0.357	900	6 64.20	6 60.88
Do..... south.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2 28.28	2 27.14
Greece.....	Twenty drachms.....	0.185	900	3 44.19	3 42.47
Hindoostan.....	Mohur.....	0.374	916	7 08.18	7 04.64
Italy.....	Twenty lire.....	0.207	898	3 84.26	3 82.34
Japan.....	Old cobang.....	0.362	568	4 44.	4 41.8
do.....	New cobang.....	0.289	572	3 57.6	3 55.8
Mexico.....	Doubloon, average.....	0.867.5	866	15 52.98	15 45.22
Do.....	Doubloon, new.....	0.867.5	870.5	15 61.05	15 53.25
Naples.....	Six ducati, new.....	0.245	996	5 04.43	5 01.91
Netherlands.....	Ten guilders.....	0.215	899	3 99.56	3 97.57
New Grenada.....	Old doubloon, Bogota.....	0.868	870.	15 61.06	15 53.26
Do.....	Old doubloon, Popayan.....	0.867	858	15 37.75	15 30.07
Do.....	Ten pesos, new.....	0.525	891.5	9 67.51	9 62.68
Peru.....	Old doubloon.....	0.867	868	15 55.67	15 47.90
Portugal.....	Gold crown.....	0.308	912	5 80.66	5 77.76
Prussia.....	New union crown, (assumed).....	0.357	900	6 64.19	6 60.87
Rome.....	2½ scudi, new.....	0.140	900	2 60.47	2 59.17
Russia.....	Five roubles.....	0.210	916	3 97.64	3 95.66
Spain.....	100 reals.....	0.268	896	4 96.39	4 93.91
Do.....	80 reals.....	0.215	869.5	3 86.44	3 84.51
Sweden.....	Ducat.....	0.111	975	2 23.72	2 22.61
Tunis.....	25 piastres.....	0.161	900	2 99.54	2 98.05
Turkey.....	100 piastres.....	0.231	915	4 36.93	4 34.75
Tuscany.....	Sequin.....	0.112	999	2 31.29	2 30.14

L.

SILVER COINS.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		<i>Oz. dec.</i>	<i>Thous.</i>	
Austria.....	Old rix dollar.....	0.902	833	\$1 01.02
Do.....	Old scudo.....	0.836	902	1 01.38
Do.....	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	50.51
Do.....	New florin.....	0.397	900	48.04
Do.....	New union dollar.....	0.596	900	72.12
Belgium.....	Five francs.....	0.803	897	96.84
Bolivia.....	New dollar.....	0.643	903.5	78.12
Do.....	Half dollar.....	0.432	667	38.74
Brazil.....	Double milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1 01.26
Canada.....	Twenty cents.....	0.150	925	18.65
Central America.....	Dollar.....	0.866	856	98.96
Chili.....	Old dollar.....	0.864	908	1 05.47
Do.....	New dollar.....	0.891	900.5	96.97
Denmark.....	Two rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1 09.30
England.....	Shilling, new.....	0.182.5	924.5	22.68
Do.....	Shilling, average.....	0.178	925	22.14
France.....	Five francs, average.....	0.800	900	96.80
Germany, north.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	71.79
Do.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.00
Germany, south.....	Florin before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.14
Do.....	New florin, (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.14
Greece.....	Five drachms.....	0.719	900	86.99
Hindoostan.....	Rupee.....	0.374	916	46.06
Japan.....	Itzebu.....	0.279	991	37.17
Do.....	New itzebu.....	0.279	890	33.38
Mexico.....	Dollar, new.....	0.867.5	903	1 05.32
Do.....	Dollar, average.....	0.866	901	1 04.90
Naples.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	04.18
Netherlands.....	2½ guild.....	0.804	944	1 02.04
Norway.....	Specie daler.....	0.927	877	1 09.30
New Granada.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.803	896	96.73
Peru.....	Old dollar.....	0.866	901	1 04.90
Do.....	Dollar of 1858.....	0.766	909	93.61
Do.....	Half dollar 1835-'38.....	0.433	650	37.84
Prussia.....	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	71.79
Do.....	New thaler.....	0.595	900	72.00
Rome.....	Scudo.....	0.864	900	1 04.54
Russia.....	Rouble.....	0.667	875	78.47
Sardinia.....	Five lire.....	0.800	900	96.80
Spain.....	New pistareen.....	0.166	899	20.06
Sweden.....	Rix dollar.....	1.092	750	1 10.11
Switzerland.....	Two francs.....	0.323	899	39.04
Tunis.....	Five piastres.....	0.511	898.5	61.73
Turkey.....	Twenty piastres.....	0.770	830	85.92
Tuscany.....	Florin.....	0.220	925	27.36

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE ACTING ENGINEER IN CHARGE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, September 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the various public buildings constructed and constructing under this bureau, showing in detail the operations for the year ending September 30, 1861, with a tabulated statement of the number of buildings, their location, the purposes for which they were erected, their cost, and present condition.

On the 30th of September, 1860, the aggregate balance of appropriation not withdrawn from the treasury, with the balances then in the hands of disbursing agents, was \$2,270,631 32.

The last Congress appropriated, in addition to this amount, the sum of \$350,448 79; making, with disbursing agents' balances, an available aggregate of \$2,657,240 '89.

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 work.

Of the above aggregate amount \$851,458 25 is for works authorized by Congress at its former sessions, but not yet commenced. These works were: Custom-houses at Ogdensburg, New York; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and Cairo, Illinois; with one earlier authorized at Astoria, Oregon; and court-houses and post offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Key West, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Springfield, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; and 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 be properly undertaken, unless their size is largely reduced from that which the proposed accommodations require.

At the period when you entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury I was under instructions from your predecessor to confine the disbursements of this bureau within the narrowest limits compatible with existing contracts and a proper economy, and not to commence the construction of any of the new works authorized by Congress. No change having been made in these instructions by you, I have continued to be governed by them, and the expenditures of the past year have thus been only \$850,138 65—being nearly \$50,000 less than the preceding year, and more than one million of dollars less than the year preceding. A portion of the disbursements of the present year have been upon the construction of the defences of the capital, under your orders, which is to be hereafter reimbursed to this bureau from the proper appropriations by the War Department.

The work upon the public buildings located in States whose citizens are in insurrection against the United States was entirely stopped when the States became disloyal, and deliveries of materials under contracts for such works forbidden. The contractors have stopped all operations under their contracts, at an alleged pecuniary sacrifice, which may hereafter be made a subject for your consideration.

The only works completed during the past year have been the post office and court-house at Indianapolis, and the custom-houses at Galveston, Texas, and Detroit, Michigan. That at Galveston was completed prior to the breaking out of the rebellion.

No new sites for public buildings have been purchased during the past year.

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 the 30th of September, 1860, was	\$2,270,631 32
Amount repaid by disbursing agents and due from them.....	36,160 78
Amount of appropriation last session.....	350,448 79
Amount available for the year 1860-'61.....	2,657,240 89
Amount expended from September 30, 1860, to September 30, 1861.....	850,138 65
Total amount available September 30, 1861....	1,807,102 24

The results of the experiments instituted under this bureau upon the various samples of iron and iron ores were fully detailed in my last annual report, as far as they had progressed. At that time any further action in reference to them was suspended under your predecessor's orders. I now respectfully call your attention to the importance of continuing these experiments, not only that the time and labor already bestowed upon them may not be wasted or made comparatively valueless; but that the best kinds, qualities, and deposits of this important staple may be elicited for the public service. The value of the object sought to be obtained by these experiments, (viz: the combination in the ore and the treatment of the metal which best resists oxidation,) can scarcely be overestimated, as a successful solution of the problem will not only largely enhance the value of the material, making it available in many cases where now only copper can be used, and largely increasing its durability for every purpose, but will doubtless greatly stimulate its production in localities which are now but feebly worked. I earnestly recommend the matter to your favorable consideration, and respectfully request that the experiments may be continued, for which there is an adequate existing appropriation.

The continued experience of this office 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.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

The grading, fencing, and paving of the grounds about the custom-house at Bristol has been completed at the estimated cost.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$31,400 00
Amount available to September 30.....	31,396 25
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	3 75
	<hr/>

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

No action has been taken during the past year upon the appropriation for enlarging the custom-house and post office at Buffalo, New York. The citizens of Buffalo petitioned Congress that the sum so appropriated might 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, I have not deemed it 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.....	195,619 45
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	95,180 55
	<hr/>

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 post office and courtroom.

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
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	108,858 25
	<hr/>

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of September, 1860, from this bureau 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.....	3,374 61
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	20,625 39
	<hr/>

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The repairs of the damage by fire to the custom-house building in Baltimore, Maryland, have been satisfactorily completed, and the re-arrangement of the

space devoted to the business of the customs, by which one-half the estimated cost of repairs have been saved, gives entire satisfaction to the occupants and to the public doing business with them. The remainder of the appropriation has been expended in fire-proofing other portions of the building.

WHEELING CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some necessary repairs in the custom-house at Wheeling, Virginia, together with some desirable alterations in the arrangement of the post office, have been authorized, which will not exceed the available balance of the appropriation, and will be completed this winter.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$118,711 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860.....	118,535 91
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	175 09
	<hr/>

For the custom-houses at Charleston, South Carolina; Mobile, Alabama; and New Orleans, Louisiana, I am unable to present any specific report. The local superintendents of each of these works joined the rebellion, and made no report of the progress on the buildings. The superintendent at Charleston, Colonel E. B. White, was aiding the rebels at their forts during a period for which he claims pay from the general government, while the superintendents at Mobile and New Orleans, Captain Leadbetter and Major Beauregard, are now prominent in an attack upon the government which has educated and supported them.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new custom-house and post office at Galveston, Texas, was completed (before that State passed an ordinance of secession) by the enterprising and energetic sub-contractors, who transported the entire building in parts from the north, erecting them in place and completing the work in a period of six months, while the original contractors had kept it on hand over four years without getting the first story completed. As soon as the work was completed the local authorities took forcible possession of it, and no further record exists in this bureau.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$116,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	114,359 82
	<hr/>
Balance carried to surplus fund.....	1,640 18
	<hr/>

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for discharging the existing liabilities against the new custom-house and post office at St. Louis, and completing some unfinished parts of the building. The liabilities have since been paid, but no definite action has been taken in reference to the unfinished work.

In this connexion I respectfully ask your attention to my report of last year in relation to certain encroachments upon the public property by citizens of St. Louis who owned the adjoining premises. As the building has not been inspected the present season, I do not know the present condition of the encroachment.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$376,600 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	63,804 85
	<hr/>
Balance available.....	12,795 15
	<hr/>

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The new court-house and post office at Detroit, Michigan, has been completed the past season, and is now occupied by all the federal officers for whose use it was designed.

This building was built by day's work, upon the contractor's alleged default, and is thoroughly constructed in the most durable manner.

Total amount of appropriation	\$217,071 17
Amount expended to September 30, 1861	214,020 61
Balance available	<u>3,050 56</u>

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to my last annual report upon the new custom-house at Chicago in reference to the approaches of the building, and the necessity for more frontage on Monroe street. The latter, I think, deserves immediate attention to preserve the necessary light and air for one-half the building, and the present is a favorable time for its accomplishment.

Total amount of appropriation	\$447,733 88
Amount expended to September 30, 1861	425,177 98
Amount available	<u>22,555 82</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 officer of this bureau.

Total amount of appropriation	\$50,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1861 .....	.....
Balance available	<u>50,000 00</u>

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

In my last annual report the belief was expressed that the new custom-house and post office at Dubuque, Iowa, would be ready for occupancy by the close of the then current fiscal year. This belief was founded upon the report of the then local superintendent, who expressed entire confidence in thus completing it within the amount appropriated for the purpose. During the present year that superintendent has been removed and a new one appointed. I regret the necessity of reporting the work still incomplete. The appropriation will be entirely exhausted when the outstanding liabilities are paid, while the roof of the building has not been put on, or its interior finished.

Finding this to be the case on a recent inspection, I directed a temporary roof of wood to be placed upon the building, causing it to be otherwise protected from the elements, and then stopped the work. It is now in the temporary custody of the surveyor of the port, in this unfinished condition, and will so remain until a further appropriation is made by Congress to prosecute the work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$138,800 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861	137,260 62
Balance available	<u>1,539 38</u>

MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

The damage occasioned to the new custom-house at Milwaukie by fire, noted in the last report from this office, remains unrepaired, except some small matters of pressing necessity, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose. The original appropriation for the work is withdrawn.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

It has been my frequent duty for several years past to call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Congress to the small necessity that exists for many of the appropriations for marine hospitals. My views upon the subject have been annually presented, and the impolicy of the appropriations, as well as their injustice to the seamen, earnestly argued. The matter 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.

The new marine hospital at Burlington, Vermont, was completed under your predecessor, but has never been furnished or occupied. It is an ornamental and commodious structure, erected upon a site of great natural beauty, but is not a necessity for that district.

The latest returns from this district show *no* patients under treatment. During the present year sixteen sick or disabled seamen have been relieved by private contract at a cost of \$2 50 per week, and an aggregate cost for the year of \$307 29. This has been the total cost to the government. The hospital cost nearly \$37,000. To furnish it would probably cost \$1,500, and to organize it would entail a heavy charge upon the marine hospital fund of about \$2,000 more annually. The patients are now well cared for by private contract, more to their comfort and health than is too often the result in some organized hospitals, and while this is the case it would be a manifest absurdity to incur this greatly increased expense. The actual cost of relieving sick and disabled seamen at Burlington for a series of years has been from \$250 to \$300 per annum, and a reasonable estimate for the future will not exceed \$300 to \$350.

At a recent inspection of this building I found it entirely neglected by the collector, and in a very disgraceful condition. The work had been fully completed in a substantial and creditable manner, but the outside doors were not locked, not even closed—were swinging with the wind, and had become so swollen and strained that they could not be shut. Being thus open, not only the elements, but idle boys and vicious men had free access to the interior, and

in consequence the windows were broken, walls defaced, and ceilings displaced, with other like injury. The collector's neglect is inexcusable. I directed his deputy (the collector being absent) to cause the windows to be glazed, the doors repaired and locked, and to keep the keys thereafter at the custom-house.

The building is not required for hospital use, and in all human probability never will be. The commerce of the lake, from physical causes, cannot grow to an extent to make it a necessity for a century.

As no power exists to sell the property without the authority of Congress, no present disposal of the premises can be made. They should not, however, be permitted to go to ruin by neglect. I have therefore instructed the collector to make inquiry for some careful and competent person who would occupy the premises and keep them in condition in lieu of rent. His action under this instruction has not yet been reported.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$43,650 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	36,973 22
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Balance available.....	6,676 78
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PORTLAND, MAINE.

Upon inspecting the marine hospital at Portland, Maine, the present season, I found the general condition of the building to be good, and the premises kept in excellent order by its present officers. The *roof* of the building was badly constructed, being faulty both in plan and execution. It is very flat, totally unsuited to the climate, and the floor beneath unfinished.

The heavy snows in this locality remain upon the flat surface of the roof, and when wet impose an enormous weight upon it, straining open the joints of the galvanized iron, flattening the corrugation between the struts, and converting the whole surface into numerous dishes, which are cracked and rent by the superincumbent pressure. Through these rents the rain readily finds its way to the uncovered arches of the floor beneath, and from these to the walls and ceilings below, throwing off and displacing the plastering, and interfering with the sanitary usefulness of the hospital.

I was at some loss what course to pursue in reference to this hospital. A true economy would doubtless dictate the non-use of the building. It is a beautiful and imposing structure, admirably located for its purpose, capable of accommodating with ease 150 patients at a time, and could be made to properly care for 200, with economy of room. This fine building, with a full corps of officers, now ministers to the wants of seven (7) patients. They could be well cared for by contract at a tithe of the cost of organization.

But the department was powerless without congressional action to make other disposition of it than that designed by the act of appropriation authorizing its construction. Yet the building should be protected. To remain as I found it, it would soon be ruined. I saw no better way than to construct a new roof. No amount of repair on the present one could remedy its organic defects.

Under your instructions, I have therefore contracted for an entire new roof, to be constructed of narrow boards, tongued and grooved, securely nailed and covered with slate, of a pitch not less than one foot in six, to be placed above the present one, its eaves to terminate at the level of the top of the base board of the present blocking course, to allow the snow to slide off, and still have the water drop into the present gutters for interior use; removing the baseboard and lattice work of the blocking course, leaving only its piers and copings. I believe this will be effectual; I think nothing short of it would be.

The contractors are now at work upon the new roof, and expect to have it

completed before the weather is too cold for out-door work; and its cost, with other expenses, will not exceed the available amount of the appropriation.

Total amount of appropriation.....	99,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	94,511 35
Balance available.....	<u>4,488 65</u>

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No work has been performed during the past year upon the sewer of the marine hospital at St. Louis. Its construction is, without doubt, a necessity. There is now no outlet for the water of the hospital; and everything is required to be carried from it by hand. The accumulated offal about the premises seriously affects the hospital's usefulness. Some repairs are also needed, but the estimate for them and for the sewer, which have been hitherto submitted to this bureau by the resident officers, have been so excessive that I have not recommended them for your approval.

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 personal inspection of the premises I cannot recommend this exchange; the rear land that would be thus 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 repairs 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.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$118,574
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860.....	93,633
Balance available.....	<u>24,941</u>

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Upon an inspection of the marine hospital at Louisville I found the general condition of the building to be good, but from neglect some of its conveniences were rendered worse than useless.

A special agent, under your instructions, examined the building, and recommended the construction of rooms out of filled areas on each side of the basement, for a kitchen and a laundry. He also employed an architect to make an examination, who recommended the construction of rooms in the centre of the basement for a like purpose.

Upon a personal examination of the premises I could not recommend the adoption of either the plan of the special agent or of the architect employed, for the following reasons:

The rooms so created would, of necessity, be damp and unhealthful, and be but indifferently lighted, with the best constructed areas. The building is on low, flat land, and without a thorough and very expensive system of drainage the basement walls would always be damp. The change would be a costly one,

while more room is not a necessity. The hospital will accommodate one hundred patients; with economy of space it can be made serviceable for one hundred and fifty. It has now but *fifteen*, and the physician reports that it will average only forty. I could not, therefore, see the necessity of thus virtually adding a story to the building at a large cost. The present kitchen and laundry could be made all that is necessary by removing the old stove from the former (which is now burnt out and worthless) and substituting a range. This would not only give more room, but better suit the operatives. A new stove was also a necessity in the laundry, which would make the room complete for its uses, and satisfy the occupants.

The water closets and cesspools were a nuisance; their condition was entirely the fault of the steward. Twice within the past few years they have been put in complete order at a large cost, in the same manner and by the same man as those at Evansville; and while those have not been an expense of a shilling to the government, these, though not as old, have been a ceaseless cost, and now require almost entire refitting. There is no mechanical skill or ingenuity proof against a careless steward for these indispensable conveniences to a hospital.

Upon your instructions, these matters are now being remedied at a minimum cost, which will be chargeable to the fund for annual repairs, the appropriation for the work having been exhausted.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The marine hospital at Cincinnati has been temporarily transferred to the War Department for the use of sick and wounded soldiers. Some repairs and alterations were of absolute necessity, which are being made under my charge, by your instructions, after conferring with the Secretary of War, to be paid for from the proper fund within the control of the War Department.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$186,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	180,367 23
	<hr/>
Balance carried to surplus fund.....	5,632 77
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EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Reference is respectfully made to my previous annual reports upon the necessity of protecting the river front of the site of the marine hospital at Evansville.

No opportunity has occurred for inspecting the premises the present season, but upon examining them last year, and carefully noticing the additional loss of land since the previous report was rendered, the opinion then expressed was confirmed, of the imperative necessity of the work, but that it would be of comparatively little use to slope and grade the bank until the owners 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 value.

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 expended to September 30, 1861.....	57,830 52
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Balance available.....	4,669 48
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COURT-HOUSES, POST OFFICES, &c.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

In my last annual report I called the attention of your predecessor to an alleged imperfect construction of the work in fencing and grading the grounds about the Rutland court-house and post office. Since rendering that report I have inspected the work, and found that the reports which had reached the department of its inferior character were not in the least exaggerated. The flagging was disreputably done, disgraceful alike to the contractor and the government. It was laid on an insufficient foundation, and had been thrown by the frost entirely out of place, while it was originally placed *below* the curbing. The attempted fittings about the posts, steps, &c., were wretchedly executed; the stones were mangled, not cut, and in some places were two to three inches away from a joint.

The only remedy was entirely to relay the walk, and to do this properly with the present stone would necessarily narrow the walk about three inches, as the curbing would be required to be moved inward thus much to take the place of the flagging which would be lost in redressing.

Under your instructions I notified the contractor that the stones must be taken up and relaid, with extra ballasting, and the ground differently graded. This is now being done under the superintendence of the Hon. Solomon Foot, who cheerfully and gratuitously complied with your request to supervise the work while it was in progress, as there was no local superintendent at the work. It is expected to be completed before the coming session of Congress.

Some work of minor importance has been done within the building, which was made necessary by the generous gift to the government of a valuable library (by the Hon. S. Foot) for the use of the courts. The large number of volumes presented by this liberal gentleman made extra cases a necessity, which have been authorized, and his munificent donation is now properly placed in the rooms set apart for the purpose.

Total amount of appropriations.....	\$75,900 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1861.....	70,248 74
Balance available	<u>5,651 26</u>

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

A contract for a new court-house at Baltimore was executed by your predecessor, under the direction of the President of the United States, and the work commenced. Under your instructions the work has been stopped and all operations suspended. The contractor felt aggrieved at this stoppage, and has repeatedly applied for permission to go on with the work, which he had given bonds to complete within a specified time, but the exigencies of the public service have not yet permitted the resumption of the work. As soon as it can consistently be done, it is desirable to push the work to completion, as the streets adjacent are cumbered with materials, which the local authorities have ordered to be removed. The late superintendent of the work is now an officer in the rebel army.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$200,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1860.....	76,332 63
Balance available.....	<u>123,667 37</u>

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The work under existing contracts for the Indianapolis court-house and post office has been mainly finished, and the building only waits the completion of some minor matters to be occupied. It will be occupied as a post office the present season, and the United States courts will be held within its walls in November. The principal work under contract has not been as well executed as is desirable, nor as well as is usually required under this bureau, the contractor having been sustained in his course by an influence which has operated to the prejudice of the work and nullified the efforts of this bureau to obtain a better class of work. It has, however, been accepted and paid for, and will be turned over to the department whose officers are to occupy it.

The remainder of the appropriation will be insufficient to properly grade and enclose the grounds, (so much of the original appropriation having been absorbed by the extra allowance to a contractor,) and a further appropriation will be required to complete the approaches to the building.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$163,700 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	148,032 07
Balance available.....	<u>15,667 93</u>

TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS.

In my last annual report I submitted to your predecessor the condition of the appropriations for the Territory of New Mexico, the plans requiring the Secretary's approval before any portion of the appropriation could be expended.

These plans have since been approved by you, but nothing has been done upon the work. The existing liabilities against the government buildings in the Territory have been paid.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$130,000 00
Amount expended to September 30, 1861.....	74,287 32
Balance available.....	<u>55,712 68</u>

TREASURY EXTENSION.

The work upon the treasury extension the past year has been very limited—too much so for a proper economy. Under the general instructions of your predecessor, I did not feel at liberty to push the west wing to completion. A representation of the true economy that would result, and the real necessity that existed for prosecuting the work, with an application for authority to pursue it, was early made to you from this bureau. Your verbal instructions limited me to the most economical expenditure. I have therefore been governed by the instructions of your predecessor, except when altered by your special order. The necessity for the additional room of the west wing is now a daily hindrance to business, and the economy of an earlier construction is painfully apparent in the injury accruing to the accumulated materials, which are scattered through the streets and avenues adjacent to the building.

I respectfully recommend that the construction of the remainder of the extension be authorized for the ensuing spring, and that the present Congress be asked for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose. The vastly increased force of the various bureaus of your department, consequent upon the immense

expenditure in the present condition of the country, render additional room an absolute necessity. The value of the records now accumulating demands that they should be kept in fire-proof buildings. In no other way can this desideratum be so soon attained as by the completion of the treasury extension.

The work upon the exterior of the building for the past year has been confined to the cleaning off of the granite and securing its joints, with the completion of the new roof, reported last season to be in progress. The roof is now entirely completed, the old and faulty one having been removed, and the new one proving perfectly tight and satisfactory. The damage occasioned by the leaking of the old roof has been repaired. The marble pavement for the south portico vestibule has been completed, and the approaches for the south wing are nearly finished, after a design made in unison with the lamented Downing's plan for the grounds about the Executive Mansion, and approved by the late President of the United States. It will probably be entirely completed before cold weather closes out-door operations.

In the interior of the building the balustrade and rail to the principal staircases have been finished at a very moderate cost.

The work upon the interior was necessarily suspended during the summer upon its occupancy by the United States troops—at one time every room from attic to basement being occupied. After the soldiers were removed, much time and money was consumed in repairing the damage consequent upon such occupancy.

Since your removal from the old building to the extension, with the force of clerks there employed, all the workmen competent for such service, that could be employed, have been engaged in preparing the fixtures for the new rooms, and will continue to be thus employed through the winter.

The work upon the west wing has been confined to only such matters as would keep the present force organized, in connexion with a few additions to the employes, made under your orders. The progress thus made is so small as not to require detailed report.

Since April last I have, under your order, (issued at the request of the War Department,) kept a steadily augmenting force of carpenters at work upon the carpentry of the various fortifications constructed and constructing on both sides of the Potomac—their line of work extending from below Fort Washington to above the Chain Bridge, and for some miles on each side the Potomac. About one hundred and fifty men are now thus daily employed. This has involved the necessity of a pay-roll and overseer for each gang of men, and largely increased the clerical labor of the bureau. The expenses thus incurred, I am instructed, will be reimbursed from the proper appropriation by the Secretary of War.

During the present year there has been used upon the treasury extension 1,158 tons of granite, 499,338 bricks, and 274,076 pounds of wrought and cast iron.

The value of materials, machinery, teams, tools, &c., on hand, amount to \$390,157 03. Of this there are about—

4,180 tons of granite, costing	\$359,982 00
317,210 bricks, costing	3,690 30
And about 84,591 pounds of cast and wrought iron, costing ..	5,009 38
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Total amount of appropriation	\$2,445,000 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1861	2,106,993 59
<hr/>	
Balance available	338,006 41
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The following appropriations will be required for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1862.

Annual repairs of marine hospitals	\$20,000
Annual repairs of custom-houses	20,000
Continuation of treasury extension.....	500,000

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.

Table 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.

Table 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.

Table 5 gives the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for but not authorized, the amount of revenue collected at each place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the buildings asked for.

Table 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 buildings.

Table 7 shows the location and nature of each work purchased, constructed, or constructing, the total appropriation 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. S. P. CHASE,

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, to September 30, 1861.

Location.	Uses of buildings.	How acquired.	Date.	Cost.
Castine, Maine.....	Custom-house...	Purchased...	May 26, 1849	\$4,700 00
Eastport, Maine.....	do.....	Built.....	July 3, 1847	36,780 00
Kennebunk, Maine.....	do.....	Purchased.....	Nov. 19, 1832	1,600 00
Portland, Maine.....	do. (burned).....	do.....	July 5, 1849	150,400 00
Wiscasset, Maine.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1848	2,200 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	31,745 00
Newburyport, Mass.....	do.....	Purchased.....	Aug. 9, 1833	23,200 00
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	Built.....	Aug. 29, 1837	1,106,658 00
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	Purchased.....	Nov. 26, 1817	13,395 00
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 16, 1828	10,500 00
New Haven, Conn.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1818	8,381 88
Middletown, Conn.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 8, 1833	15,800 00
New London, Conn.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1833	20,337 37
New York city, N. Y.....	do.....	Built.....	Dec. 2, 1816	1,105,313 57
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	Purchased.....	Aug. 27, 1844	256,987 82
Erie, Pa.....	do.....	do.....	July 2, 1849	54,000 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.....	} 1817	38,735 77
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	Purchased.....		
Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	do.....	.....1834	9,060 01
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	do.....	.....1836	65,077 03
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	do.....	.....1837	54,540 00
Ocracoke, N. C.....	do.....	do.....	.....1838	8,927 07
Key West, Fla.....	do.....	do.....	.....1845	27,100 00
McDonough, La.....	do.....	do.....	.....1845	58,003 97
Paducah, Ky.....	do.....	Built.....	.....1849	48,625 00
Napoleon, Ark.....	do.....	do.....	.....1849	59,250 00
Natchez, Miss.....	do.....	do.....	.....1849	52,250 00
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	do.....	.....1849	57,712 00
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	4,155,141 34

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

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.....	Finished.
Alexandria, Va.....	do.....	Finished.
Norfolk, Va.....	do.....	Finished.
Petersburg, Va.....	do.....	Finished.
Richmond, Va.....	do.....	Finished.
Wheeling, Va.....	do.....	Finished.
Charleston, S. C.....	do.....	Suspended.
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	Finished.
Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....	Finished.
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	Suspended.
Galveston, Texas.....	do.....	Finished.
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.....	Finished.
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	Finished.
Cairo, Ill.....	do.....	Not commenced.
Galena, Ill.....	do.....	Finished.
Dubuque, Iowa.....	do.....	Constructing.

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

Location.	Uses.	Present condition.
Milwaukie, Wis.	Custom-house, &c.	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Finished.
Astoria, Oregon.	do.	Not commenced.
New Orleans, La.	Warehouse.	Finished.
Rutland, Vt.	Court-house and post office.	Finished.
Windsor, Vt.	do.	Finished.
Boston, Mass.	Court-house.	Not commenced.
Baltimore, Md.	do.	Suspended.
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.	Finished.
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.	Suspended.
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.
Dahlonaga, 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.	Appraisers' store.	Finished.
Utah Territory.	Penitentiary.	Suspended.
Minnesota.	Public buildings.	Finished.
New Mexico.	do.	Suspended.
Washington, D. C.	Treasury extension.	Constructing.

S. M. CLARK,

Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the amount disbursed in each year, from 1807 to 1861, on the various public buildings purchased, constructed, or constructing, under the Treasury Department.

From 1843 to 1861 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.....	130, 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
			1860 to 1861	do.....	850, 138 65
					21, 871, 139 72

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

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	\$33,084 27
Bath, Me*.....	34,094 08	8,593 53	\$25,500 55		4,784 36	2,501 02	2,283 34			\$27,783 80		99,851 53
Bangor, Me.....	11,131 36	7,049 03	4,082 33		8,966 03	3,237 65	5,728 38			9,810 71		104,338 49
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		359,724 54
Waldoboro', Me.....	1,368 02	7,547 14		6,179 12	568 34	480 69	107 65				6,071 47	24,324 68
Wiscusset, Me.....	130 93	7,359 09		7,228 16	1,110 78	566 43	544 35				6,703 81	2,200 00
Burlington, Vt.....	8,581 70	16,255 47		7,703 77	5,745 65	2,523 14	3,222 51				4,481 26	52,556 14
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		49,258 32
Bristol, R. I.....	17,901 74	4,137 17	13,764 57		1,579 85	842 27	737 58			14,502 15		26,535 75
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		249,753 22
Plattsburg, N. Y.....	17,792 52	13,899 35	3,963 17		2,251 29	1,141 60	1,110 29			5,073 46		71,425 17
Wilmington, Del.....	2,004 95	15,848 38		13,843 43	9,352 10	3,181 00	6,171 10		26 days....		7,672 33	41,096 62
Pittsburg, Pa.....	3,599 66	2,360 54	1,239 14		35,575 82	13,480 00	22,095 82		97 days....	23,334 96		109,666 67
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	81,380 34	1,426 89	79,954 45		87,719 30	25,249 13	62,470 17		113 days....	142,424 62		291,502 00
Sandusky, Ohio.....	567 84	4,372 66		3,804 82	5,732 61	2,670 26	3,062 35				752 47	75,040 49
Toledo, Ohio.....	103,773 28	3,995 69	99,777 59		8,631 10	8,060 00	571 10			100,348 69		76,533 11
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,581,926 96	402,401 76	1,179,525 20		134,821 01	31,205 04	103,615 97			1,283,141 17		757,456 68
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	139,532 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	46,827 67	23,118 92	23,708 75			195,426 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				6,020 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 34
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
Petersburg, Va.....	53,262 47	6,365 81	46,896 66		11,068 76	3,900 00	7,168 76			51,065 42		99,664 88
Richmond, Va.....	101,781 21	8,272 44	93,508 77		32,859 60	11,938 44	20,921 16			114,429 83		234,763 35

Wheeling, Va*	22,125 97	1,134 52	20,991 45	.....	10,553 98	9,890 00	563 98	.....	.....	21,554 43	.....	117,239 02
Charleston, S. C	510,578 16	69,542 28	441,035 88	.....	43,006 89	10,587 00	32,419 89	.....	.....	473,455 77	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	138,810 31	51,909 63	86,900 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 69	898 96	546 22	352 74	.....	.....	.....	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 82	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	11,683 33	22,002 62	.....	36,827 73	.....	262,649 75	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	79,812 42	6,565 81	73,246 61	.....	40,249 74	15,066 52	25,183 52	.....	98,430 13	.....	108,236 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	.....	81,380 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	5,327,923 33	32,097 69	698,665 50	263,534 95	435,230 55	.....	5,744,439 83	14,283 93	5,724,689 59	.....

* \$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.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

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.*.....	128,722 48	6,549 23	\$122,175 25		26,856 00	6,449 75	20,406 25		63	142,579 50		200,000
Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	723 72	635 72	88 00		1,448 27	720 12	728 15			816 15		20,000
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 77	41,297,654 02		691,389 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		1,664 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	2,360 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.....					8,538 91	3,361 17	5,577 74			5,577 74		50,000
Montgomery, Ala., C. H.....					8,283 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 22	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			4,224 65		150,000
Burlington, Iowa.....	8,810 40	1,177 54	7,632 86		6,254 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
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.....					1,095 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 60	2,837 94			4,596 51		50,000

Quincy, Ill.	1,961 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	869,950 90	.....	42,740,500 76	3,505 61	6,560,000

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

† \$26,883 90, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

‡ \$6,516 13, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

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

¶ \$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.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

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.	Aggregates.		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	.....	\$5,091 99	\$2,452 76	\$2,639 23	.....	.....	\$4,715 37	.....	\$118,000 00
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 00
Nashville, Tenn.	18,022 00	990 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 00	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	.....	116,330 46	28,064 47	88,265 99	.....	195 days	1,562,063 86	.....	200,000 00
Columbia, S. C., C. H. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,477 60	2,724 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 26	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	.....	16,584 02	6,644 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	20,020 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 60, amount of revenue on railroad iron in bond.
 § \$110,065 90, amount of revenue on railroad in bond.

S. M. CLARK,
 Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

TABLE No. 7.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

CUSTOM-HOUSES, MARINE HOSPITALS, &c.,

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, 1860; the amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1861; 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.

Tabular statement of custom-houses, marine hospitals, court-houses, post offices, under the Treasury Department, exhibiting the total amount of appropriations September 30, 1860; the amount expended during the year ending September required during the current year; date of contract; contract time of completion of the work, &c.

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Additional appropriations for the year 1861.	Amount available September 30, 1860, with additional appropriations.
<i>Custom-houses.</i>					
Bath, Maine	\$105,391 25	Feb. 7, 1852	\$15,000 00		\$3,525 30
Belfast, Maine	37,347 58	Feb. 24, 1855	5,600 00	\$448 79	
Bangor, Maine	112,800 00	June 5, 1851	15,000 00		8,300 00
Castine, Maine	4,700 00	April 6, 1853	1,200 00		
Ellsworth, Maine	24,809 68	April 11, 1855	3,000 00		1,427 40
Eastport, Maine	36,780 00	July 3, 1847	2,780 00		
Kennebunk, Maine	1,600 00	Nov. 19, 1832	1,575 00		
Portland, Maine	376,031 71	July 5, 1849	149,000 00		
Wiscasset, Maine	2,200 00	Nov. 3, 1848	2,000 00		
Waldoboro', Maine	25,000 00	Nov. 3, 1852	2,000 00		48 88
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	166,300 00	June 20, 1857	19,500 00		2,415 89
Burlington, Vermont	56,350 00	Dec. 4, 1854	7,750 00		53 23
Boston, Massachusetts	1,106,658 00	Aug. 29, 1837	190,000 00		
Barnstable, Massachusetts	33,370 80	April 25, 1855	1,500 00		113 22
Gloucester, Massachusetts	53,000 00	June 6, 1855	9,000 00		
New Bedford, Massachusetts	31,745 00	April 13, 1833	4,900 00		
Newburyport, Massachusetts	23,200 00	Aug. 9, 1833	3,000 00		
Salem, Massachusetts	19,271 77	June 23, 1818	5,000 00		
Bristol, Rhode Island	31,400 00	Mar. 13, 1856	4,400 00		1,368 70
Newport, Rhode Island	10,500 00	Sept. 29, 1828	1,400 00		
Providence, Rhode Island	274,000 00	Dec. 15, 1854	40,000 00		27
Middletown, Connecticut	15,300 00	Feb. 8, 1833	3,500 00		
New Haven, Connecticut	190,600 00	June 1, 1855	25,500 00		6,886 71
New London, Connecticut	20,237 37	Feb. 12, 1833	3,400 00		
Buffalo, New York	290,600 00	Jan. 26, 1855	40,000 00		95,323 69
New York, New York	1,105,313 57	Jan. 9, 1833	270,000 00		
Oswego, New York	131,100 00	Dec. 15, 1854	12,000 00		5,683 05
Ogdensburg, New York	118,000 00	Jan. 20, 1857	8,000 00		108,858 25
Plattsburg, New York	79,900 00	June 10, 1856	5,000 00		47 66
Newark, New Jersey	162,000 00	May 30, 1855	50,000 00		
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	24,000 00	Sept. 7, 1857	2,000 00		20,645 34
Wilmington, Delaware	41,500 00	Nov. 26, 1852	3,500 00		
Erie, Pennsylvania	54,000 00	July 2, 1849	29,000 00		
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	110,000 00	May 8, 1851	41,000 00		
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	264,487 82	Aug. 27, 1844	225,000 00		
Baltimore, Maryland	456,898 59	June 10, 1833	30,000 00		
Georgetown, District of Columbia	60,000 00	Oct. 23, 1856	5,000 00		1,314 22
Alexandria, Virginia	74,700 00	May 13, 1856	16,000 00		
Norfolk, Virginia	229,652 53	Feb. 28, 1852	13,000 00		1,146 75
Petersburg, Virginia	103,200 00	July 12, 1855	15,000 00		25 62
Richmond, Virginia	252,016 00	Mar. 16, 1853	61,000 00		
Wheeling, Virginia	118,711 00	Nov. 29, 1854	20,500 00		774 83
Wilmington, North Carolina	57,039 75	Mar. 19, 1819	16,000 00		
Charleston, South Carolina	2,073,000 00	July 10, 1849	130,000 00		43,566 64
Savannah, Georgia	174,407 97	Dec. 16, 1845	20,725 00		
Mobile, Alabama	402,600 00	Oct. 13, 1851	12,500 00		10,545 06
Key West, Florida	6,125 00	July 26, 1833	1,000 00		
Pensacola, Florida	51,000 00	Acquired by cession from Spain.			
New Orleans, Louisiana	2,975,258 00	Gift from first municipality.			63,114 46
Galveston, Texas	116,000 00	July 23, 1855	6,000 00		89,598 96
St. Louis, Missouri	376,600 00	Oct. 31, 1851	37,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00
Louisville, Kentucky	262,645 00	Oct. 7, 1851	16,000 00		

No. 7.

branch mints, and other public buildings in charge of the office of construction for each work; the date and cost of purchase of site; the amount available 30, 1861; the amount available for the current year; additional appropriations; actual time of completion; contract price for construction; total cost of

Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1861.	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, 1861.
	†		July 9, 1853	June 30, 1857	Oct. 9, 1858	\$47,594 36	\$102,082 64
			May 30, 1855	June 30, 1856	Oct. 1, 1858	17,500 00	37,347 58
	\$8,300 00		Mar. 5, 1855	Oct. 31, 1855	Oct. 31, 1855	54,042 44	104,500 00
\$1,427 40			Purchased				4,700 00
			Oct. 16, 1855	Dec. 1, 1856	Aug. 2, 1858	9,200 00	24,809 68
			Purchased				36,780 00
			do				1,600 00
			April 25, 1855	Jan. 15, 1857	Jan. 15, 1857	153,500 00	376,031 71
			Purchased				2,200 00
48 88			April 13, 1855	Nov. 1, 1855	Dec. 27, 1855	15,800 00	24,951 12
732 80	1,663 09		April 24, 1857	Assumed by government.	July 28, 1860	82,728 96	164,616 91
	†		Sept. 30, 1855	Feb. 1, 1857	April 1, 1857	28,238 40	56,350 00
			Built by government.	Aug. 1, 1847			1,106,658 00
	113 22		July 19, 1855	June 30, 1856	Dec. 1, 1856	17,250 00	33,257 58
			Sept. 8, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	Sept. 2, 1857	26,596 78	53,000 00
			Purchased				31,745 00
			do				23,200 00
			do				19,271 77
1,364 95	3 75		Aug. 27, 1856	Sept. 1, 1857	July 25, 1857	17,522 00	31,396 25
			Purchased				10,500 00
	27		May 28, 1855	Mar. 4, 1857	July 25, 1857	151,000 00	273,999 73
1,840 89	5,045 82		Purchased				15,200 00
			Sept. 29, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	Feb. 14, 1860	88,000 00	185,754 18
143 14	95,180 55		Purchased				20,237 37
			July 25, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	July 12, 1858	113,892 95	195,619 45
			Built by government.	Feb. 22, 1842			1,105,313 57
630 91	5,052 14		Sept. 1, 1855	Sept. 30, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858	77,255 00	126,047 86
	108,858 25		Not awarded.				9,141 75
	†		Mar. 18, 1857	Mar. 1, 1858	May 19, 1858	48,755 43	79,852 34
			Aug. 10, 1855	Mar. 1, 1857	May 12, 1859	75,948 71	162,000 00
19 95	20,625 39		Not awarded.				3,374 61
			Aug. 4, 1853	Oct. 1, 1855	April 1, 1856	29,234 00	41,500 00
			Purchased				54,000 00
			May 18, 1852		Feb. 6, 1854	39,866 00	110,000 00
			Purchased				264,457 82
			do				456,898 59
18 74	*1,295 48		Dec. 18, 1856	Sept. 24, 1858	Nov. 9, 1858	41,582 00	58,704 52
			Dec. 13, 1856	May 1, 1858	July 1, 1859	37,149 37	74,700 00
	†		May 17, 1853	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1858		228,505 78
9 00						Prices in detail.	
			Mar. 29, 1856	Sept. 30, 1857	Mar. 5, 1859	68,657 10	103,183 38
			July 11, 1855	July 1, 1857	Oct. 9, 1858	110,000 00	232,016 00
599 74	775 09		June 19, 1856	June 1, 1858	April 4, 1859	80,159 97	118,535 91
			Purchased				57,039 75
39,136 73	4,429 91		Built by government.				2,068,570 09
			Purchased				174,407 97
1,509 99	†		July 23, 1853	July 1, 1856	June 2, 1859	Prices in detail.	393,564 93
			Purchased				6,125 00
			Feb. 27, 1837	June 1, 1858	June 12, 1858	39,181 07	51,000 00
36,116 10	26,998 36		Built by government.				2,948,259 64
87,958 78	†		June 19, 1860	June 1, 1861		90,509 07	114,359 82
2,204 85	12,795 15		Dec. 24, 1853	July 1, 1856	Mar. 31, 1859	336,309 07	363,804 85
			1853 to 1855	May 1, 1857	Mar. 12, 1859	148,158 00	262,645 00

TABLE No. 7

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Additional appropriations for the year 1881.	Amount available September 30, 1881, with additional appropriations.
<i>Custom-houses—Continued.</i>					
Knoxville, Tennessee	\$96,800 00	Not yet selected.	.....	.....	\$96,568 19
Nashville, Tennessee	124,500 00	Oct. 7, 1856	\$20,000 00	.....	104,215 69
Cleveland, Ohio	166,900 00	April 9, 1856	30,000 00	.....	7,787 86
Cincinnati, Ohio	292,083 90	Sept. 21, 1851	50,000 00	.....	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	76,450 00	Dec. 28, 1854	11,000 00	.....	1,335 05
Toledo, Ohio	79,950 00	Feb. 20, 1855	12,000 00	.....	3,411 89
Detroit, Michigan	217,071 17	Nov. 5, 1855	24,000 00	.....	13,765 29
Chicago, Illinois	447,733 88	Jan. 10, 1855	59,433 88	.....	96,568 35
Cairo, Illinois	50,000 00	Not yet selected.	.....	.....	50,000 00
Galena, Illinois	85,200 00	Jan. 20, 1857	16,500 00	.....	327 56
Dubuque, Iowa	138,800 00	Jan. 20, 1857	20,000 00	.....	45,236 59
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	173,351 36	Feb. 16, 1855	12,200 00	.....	281 90
Monterey, California	Acquired by conquest.	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, California	779,672 39	Sept. 5, 1854	150,000 00	.....	191,432 51
Astoria, Oregon	40,000 00	May 1, 1856	Exchange of lands.	.....	39,938 43
<i>Court-houses and post offices.</i>					
Rutland, Vermont	75,900 00	Jan. 20, 1857	1,400 00	.....	7,960 43
Windor, Vermont	76,000 00	do.	4,500 00	.....	560 38
Baltimore, Maryland, court-house.	200,000 00	May 30, 1859	50,000 00	.....	145,729 17
Baltimore, Maryland, post office	300,000 00	May 30, 1857	207,000 00	.....	273 89
Columbia, South Carolina	50,000 00	Not yet purchased.	.....	.....	49,933 12
Raleigh, North Carolina	50,000 00	Sept. 22, 1860	7,700 00	.....	42,079 52
Key West, Florida	44,000 00	Apr. 28, 1858	3,000 00	.....	40,908 26
Tallahassee, Florida	50,000 00	Not yet purchased.	.....	.....	49,915 90
Memphis, Tennessee	50,000 00	June 6, 1860	15,000 00	.....	34,875 10
Springfield, Illinois	61,000 00	Jan. 20, 1857	6,000 00	.....	53,886 60
Indianapolis, Indiana	163,700 00	Aug. 20, 1856	17,160 00	\$5,000 00	33,892 74
Madison, Wisconsin	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	49,895 75
<i>Marine hospitals.</i>					
Portland, Maine	99,000 00	May 30, 1855	11,000 00	.....	4,951 05
Burlington, Vermont	43,650 00	Nov. 5, 1855	1,750 00	.....	6,676 78
Chelsea, Massachusetts	284,700 00	From Navy Depart'mt.	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	70,570 23	Sept. 7, 1842	10,253 00	.....	.....
Ocracoke, North Carolina .....	.....	1845 & 1846	No record of cost.	.....	.....
Wilmington, North Carolina	51,324 00	Mar. 17, 1857	6,500 00	.....	9,168 81
Mobile, Alabama	54,540 00	June 20, 1848	4,000 00	.....	.....
Key West, Florida	27,100 00	Sept. 10, 1833	1,500 00	.....	.....
Pensacola, Florida	22,000 00	Not yet purchased.	.....	.....	20,947 04
St. Mark's Florida	25,700 00	Government property.	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, Louisiana	521,459 20	Aug. 7, 1855	12,000 00	.....	16,210 52
Vicksburg, Mississippi	67,525 16	Oct. 15, 1853	4,500 00	.....	.....
St. Louis, Missouri	118,574 00	Ceded by War Depart'mt.	.....	.....	25,176 04
Napoleon, Arkansas	59,250 00	Sept. 15, 1837	1,000 00	.....	.....
Louisville, Kentucky	63,590 33	Nov. 2, 1842	6,000 00	.....	.....
Paducah, Kentucky	61,625 00	Dec. 26, 1837	1,000 00	.....	3,304 23
Cleveland, Ohio	96,909 38	Oct. 11, 1837	12,050 00	.....	3,403 21
Cincinnati, Ohio	186,000 00	Jan. 18, 1856	36,000 00	.....	5,632 77
Evansville, Indiana	62,500 00	Apr. 29, 1853	6,000 00	.....	4,669 48
Detroit, Michigan	113,000 00	Mar. 14, 1855	23,000 00	.....	10,336 79
Chicago, Illinois	57,712 00	Ceded by War Depart'mt.	.....	.....	.....
Galena, Illinois	48,800 00	Mar. 14, 1857	5,052 00	.....	2,000 12

—Continued.

Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1861.	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, 1861.
.....	\$96,568 19	.....	Not awarded.	.....	.....	.....	\$231 82
.....	104,215 69	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	20,284 31
\$7,787 79	*7	.....	Aug. 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1859	\$83,500 00	166,899 93
.....	.....	.....	July 18, 1853	Dec. 1, 1856	April 1, 1857	Prices in detail.	292,083 90
27 54	1,357 51	.....	Jan. 9, 1856	June 1, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	45,708 10	75,092 49
20 00	*3,391 89	.....	do	do	Jan. 1, 1858	45,708 10	76,558 11
10,714 73	*3,050 56	.....	Oct. 1, 1856	Undetermin'd	.....	103,160 66	214,020 61
74,012 53	22,555 82	.....	Oct. 25, 1855	Jan. 1, 1860	.....	84,450 00	425,178 06
.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66 50	261 06	.....	Mar. 25, 1857	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 11, 1859	43,629 00	84,938 94
43,747 21	1,539 38	Not yet estimated.	April 8, 1857	do	.....	87,334 50	137,260 62
281 90	.....	.....	Oct. 25, 1855	Nov. 30, 1858	Jan. 1, 1859	79,870 00	173,351 36
.....
174,022 37	*17,410 14	.....	Dec. 22, 1851	June 30, 1854	Oct. 15, 1855	100,000 00	762,262 25
.....	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061 57
2,309 17	5,651 26	.....	Mar. 5, 1857	July 1, 1858	Jan. 31, 1859	52,827 00	70,248 74
457 70	102 68	.....	Mar. 19, 1857	do	Mar. 25, 1859	49,300 00	75,897 32
22,061 80	123,667 37	.....	July 30, 1860	Aug. 1, 1862	.....	112,808 04	76,332 65
59 00	214 89	.....	Repairs completed.	.....	July 1, 1859	.....	299,785 11
.....	†	.....	Not awarded.	.....	.....	.....	66 88
200 05	41,879 47	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	8,120 53
.....	40,908 26	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	3,091 74
.....	49,915 90	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	84 10
19 00	34,856 10	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	15,143 90
18,134 81	53,886 60	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	7,113 40
.....	15,667 93	Not yet estimated.	Aug. 17, 1857	Dec. 17, 1858	.....	98,983 79	148,032 07
.....	49,670 75	.....	Not awarded.	.....	.....	.....	129 25
.....
462 40	4,488 65	.....	April 16, 1855	Aug. 1, 1856	Oct. 28, 1856	66,200 00	94,511 35
.....	*6,676 78	.....	June 17, 1856	Sept. 30, 1857	April 1, 1858	30,427 64	36,973 22
.....	.....	.....	Aug. 9, 1855	Mar. 3, 1857	Dec. 25, 1857	122,185 39	284,700 00
.....	.....	.....	Purchased.	.....	.....	.....	70,570 23
.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,742 25	†	.....	June 26, 1857	Jan. 1, 1859	Nov. 23, 1859	28,968 25	43,897 44
.....	.....	.....	Purchased.	.....	.....	.....	54,540 00
2,000 00	18,947 04	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	27,100 00
.....	.....	.....	Not awarded.	.....	.....	.....	3,052 96
.....	.....	.....	Mar. 24, 1857	Sept. 1, 1858	May 25, 1858	16,444 00	25,700 00
4,789 87	11,420 65	.....	Jan. 14, 1857	July 1, 1859	.....	429,395 79	510,038 56
235 04	*24,941 00	.....	April 18, 1855	July 31, 1856	July 1, 1856	57,021 02	67,525 15
.....	.....	.....	Built by government.	.....	Sept. 3, 1853	.....	93,633 00
.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	59,250 00
.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	68,500 35
.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	58,320 71
.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15, 1855	Dec. 31, 1855	June 1, 1856	20,000 00	93,566 17
.....	4,669 48	.....	Sept. 27, 1856	April 1, 1858	April 31, 1859	106,421 07	180,367 23
1,807,60	8,529 19	.....	June 1, 1853	July 1, 1853	Sept. 28, 1856	40,000 00	57,830 52
.....	.....	.....	July 18, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	Nov. 13, 1857	54,637 12	104,470 81
.....	.....	.....	Built by government.	.....	Mar. 15, 1852	.....	57,712 00
1,073 81	1,966 31	.....	Mar. 25, 1857	Dec. 1, 1858	Oct. 4, 1859	29,862 00	46,833 69

TABLE No. 7

Name and location of the work.	Total amount of appropriations.	Date of purchase of site.	Cost of site.	Additional appropriations for the year 1861.	Amount available September 30, 1860, with additional appropriations.
<i>Marine hospitals—Continued.</i>					
Burlington, Iowa	\$23,195 15	Jan. 16, 1856	\$4,500 00	.....	\$599 56
San Francisco, California.....	224,000 00	Sept. 5, 1854	150,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
United States mint at Philadelphia	216,800 00	.....	.....	.....	913 12
Branch mint at New Orleans.....	576,926 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C....	110,850 00	.....	.....	.....	2,262 23
Branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga....	66,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branch mint at San Francisco.....	345,000 00	May 2, 1854	283,929 10	.....	45,000 00
Vault for public funds at New Mexico.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	175 13
New York assay office.....	684,716 80	Aug. 19, 1853	573,716 80	.....	.....
New York Atlantic Dock stores...	100,000 00	Feb. 19, 1857	100,000 00	.....	.....
Boarding station at Pass à l'Ouvre.	12,000 00	Ceded by the city of New Orleans.	.....	.....	.....
Boarding station at Southwest Pass.	3,500 00	Nov. 6, 1856	3,500 00	.....	.....
Appraisers stores, San Francisco.	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,755 61
Utah penitentiary.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....	8,363 00
Minnesota public buildings.....	86,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico penitentiary.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico public buildings.....	130,000 00	.....	.....	.....	60,000 00
Extension of the Treasury building.	2,447,500 00	Government property.	.....	\$330,000 00	649,668 47
Ventilating basement of Treasury building.	39,640 00	do.....	.....	.....	4,511 13
Fire proof vaults for public stores.	66,000 00	.....	.....	.....	55,751 34
Warehouses at quarantine station, New Orleans.	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	16,293 06
Annual repairs of custom-houses.	183,001 59	.....	.....	.....	46,641 69
Annual repairs of marine hospitals.	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	40,479 38
Repairs of Baltimore custom-house.	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
	24,632,930 26	.....	3,585,824 78	350,448 79	2,700,464 81

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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—Continued.

Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1861.	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, 1861.
.....	†	.....	Mar. 12, 1857	Jan. 1, 1858	Jan. 14, 1858	\$15,978 00	\$27,595 59
.....	.....	.....	Nov. 13, 1851	Undetermined.	Oct. 16, 1854	Prices in detail.	224,000 00
.....	\$913 12	.....	Built by government; repairs finished.	.....	.....	.....	215,886 88
\$2,262 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576,926 40
.....	45,000 00	.....	April 15, 1853	Feb. 1, 1854	Mar. 31, 1854	268,809 10	110,850 00
.....	175 13	.....	Built by Territory.	.....	.....	.....	66,500 00
.....	.....	.....	Built by government.	.....	Oct. 9, 1854	.....	300,000 00
.....	.....	.....	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	1,824 87
.....	.....	.....	Dec. 23, 1856	Sept. 1, 1857	Aug. 21, 1857	10,900 00	684,716 80
.....	.....	.....	Purchased	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,009 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00
1,353 75	†	.....	June 27, 1855	Mar. 1, 1856	April 1, 1856	53,500 00	99,598 14
.....	8,363 00	.....	Built by Territory.	.....	.....	.....	36,637 00
.....	.....	.....	Built by government.	.....	.....	.....	86,500 00
.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
4,287 32	55,719 68	.....	do.	.....	.....	.....	74,287 32
311,662 06	338,006 41	\$500,000 00	do.	.....	.....	.....	2,109,493 59
.....	- 4,511 18	.....	By day's labor.	.....	.....	.....	35,128 82
.....	.....	.....	By purchase	.....	.....	.....	10,983 62
734 96	55,016 33	.....	Sept. 10, 1859	July 15, 1860	May 31, 1860	31,984 00	42,544 22
8,537 28	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,293 71
.....	43,707 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,570 06
2,933 81	39,429 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,049 44	.....	.....	Sept. 21, 1860	.....	.....	7,800 00	15,000 00
15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
893,362 57	1,807,102 24	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,825,827 90

† Balances carried to surplus fund.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge, Treasury Department.

No. 11.—*Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year*

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
MAINE.					
Passamaquoddy	Robert Burns*.....	119	119	Private hospital...	\$3 00.....
Machias	A. F. Parlin*.....	26	31	Private board.....	2 00 to \$3 50.....
Frenchman's Bay	Thomas D. Jones*.....	19	19	do.....	2 50 to 3 00.....
Penobscot	John R. Redman†.....				
Waldoboro'	John H. Kennedy*.....	39	38	Private board.....	2 50 to 3 00.....
Wiscasset	Thomas Cunningham†.....				
Bath	James H. Nichols*.....	40	41	Private board.....	2 50 to 3 00.....
Portland and Falmouth..	Moses Macdonald.....	129	125	Hospital.....	2 50 to 3 00.....
Saco	A. A. Hanscom*.....	2	2	Private board.....	3 50.....
Kennebunk	John Cousens.....	2	2	Private board.....	3 00.....
York	Lyther Jenkin†.....				
Belfast	J. G. Dickerson*.....	53	48	Private board.....	3 50.....
Bangor	D. F. Leavitt*.....	92	106	do.....	2 50 to 3 00.....
		521	531		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Portsmouth.....	Augustus Jenkins*.....	25	27	Private board.....	3 25.....
VERMONT.					
Vermont	William Clapp*.....	16	16	Private board.....	2 50.....
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Newburyport	James Blood.....				
Gloucester	Gorham Babson.†.....				
Salem and Beverly.....	William B. Pike†.....				
Marblehead	William Bartlett.....				
Boston and Charlestown.	James S. Whitney*.....	632	596	Hospital.....	
Plymouth	Wait Wadsworth†.....				
Fall River	Phineas W. Leland†.....				
Barnstable	S. B. Phinney.....	239	246	Private hospital.....	3 50.....
New Bedford	C. B. H. Fessenden*.....	11	11	Hospital.....	3 00.....
Edgartown	Ira Darrow*.....	68	71	Private hospital.....	3 50.....
Nantucket	Eben W. Allent.....				
		950	924		
RHODE ISLAND.					
Providence	James A. Aborn*.....	92	110	Private board.....	3 75.....
Bristol and Warren.....	George H. Reynolds*.....	11	10	do.....	3 50.....
Newport	Gilbert Chace*.....	18	15	do.....	3 50.....
		121	135		
CONNECTICUT.					
Middletown	Patrick Fagan*.....	31	31	Private board.....	3 00.....
New London	John P. C. Mather*.....	15	15	do.....	3 50.....
New Haven	Minott A. Osborn*.....	29	36	Hospital Society.....	3 50.....
Fairfield	William S. Pomeroy*.....	1	1	Private board.....	3 00.....
Stonington	Ephraim Williams, jr.*.....				
		76	83		
NEW YORK.					
Sackett's Harbor.....	William Howland†.....				
Genesee	P. M. Bromley*.....	6	6	Private hospital.....	3 50.....
Oswego	J. B. Higgins.....	110	144	do.....	5 00.....
Niagara	George F. Eddy.....	3	3	Private board.....	3 00.....
Buffalo Creek	Warren Bryant.....	126	156	Sisters of Charity.....	2 50.....
Oswegatchie	Horace Moody†.....				
Sag Harbor	Jason M. Terbell†.....				
New York city	Augustus Schell*.....	163	140	Hospitals.....	4 00.....

* Reports of new agents included.

† No report.

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States ending June 30, 1861.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Number of deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$1,367 14 475 42 443 00 975 96	\$788 51 168 50 120 75 275 50	\$421 00 152 00 114 90 125 30	\$3 50		\$25 76 8 13 6 83 13 86	\$18 00 6 00	3 1	\$2,602 41 832 05 688 98 1,396 62	\$642 85 451 24 622 54 472 67 1,040 21
1,333 50 4,843 89 20 00 72 00	675 55 1,000 00 5 75 32 75	229 07 1 50	6 00		20 26 60 88 27 1 05	18 00 10 50	3 2	2,047 31 6,150 34 27 52 105 80	322 10 2,050 08 105 23 71 88
858 30 1,262 46	589 55 653 80				14 53 19 15	6 00	1	1,468 38 1,936 21	332 10 517 28
11,651 67	4,310 66	1,043 77	9 50		170 72	58 50	10	17,245 62	6,772 12
831 19	208 50	180 00			12 30	6 00	1	1,237 99	194 35
180 10	76 50	47 65			3 04			307 99	138 15
			7 50		7			7 57	116 23 519 75 839 70 16 00
17,419 99	1,028 00	641 99			191 93	103 00	28	19,384 82	13,244 31 31 43 628 07
4,419 50 162 86 1,681 50	1,337 35 49 25 347 25	1,313 15 43 10 504 15		\$13 12	70 94 2 55 34 34	24 00 12 00	4 2	7,164 94 257 76 2,542 36	1,150 08 724 62 373 21 81 48
23,683 76	2,761 85	2,502 39	7 50	13 12	299 83	139 00	34	29,357 45	17,724 88
2,784 49 232 50 569 60	684 75 55 75 107 50	779 10 37 45 170 70	50 7 50		42 60 3 25 8 67	12 00 12 00	2 2	4,303 44 338 95 875 37	862 42 82 93 336 31
3,585 99	848 00	987 25	8 00		54 62	24 00	4	5,507 76	1,271 66
363 89 119 50 729 50 9 00	171 65 69 50 5 25	46 05 3 15	1 50		5 41 2 35 7 41 17	6 00 12 00	1 2	546 95 237 40 750 41 17 57	758 51 641 99 891 50 606 47 293 23
1,221 89	246 40	49 20	1 50		15 34	18 00	3	1,552 33	3,191 70
211 50 6,699 87 48 81 4,480 33	17 50	15 00			2 11 67 18 81 45 52	18 00	3	213 61 6,785 05 81 4,597 85	49 51 84 92 1,097 91 32 57 2,624 79 334 96 388 40 47,378 99
29,462 23					299 56	332 00	46	30,083 79	

No. 11.—Statement of the expenditures and

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
Champlain	Henry B. Smith*	7	7	Private board	\$3 00
Cape Vincent	Theo. Peugnet	3	3	do.	3 00
Dunkirk	Oscar F. Dickinson				
		423	459		
NEW JERSEY.					
Bridgetown	William S. Bowen	37	41	Private board	3 00
Burlington	Henry J. Ashmore				
Perth Amboy	Amos Robins*				
Great Egg Harbor	Thomas D. Winner	5	5	Private board	3 00
Little Egg Harbor	Isaac S. Jennings	1	1	do.	3 50
Newark	Edward T. Hillyer*				
Camden	Thomas B. Atkinson*				
		43	47		
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Philadelphia	Joseph B. Baker*	332	444	City hospitals	3 50
Presque Isle	C. M. Tibbals	11	11	Private board	2 50
Pittsburg	J. A. Gibson*				
		343	455		
DELAWARE.					
Delaware	Jesse Sharpe*	1	1	Private board	
MARYLAND.					
Baltimore	John T. Mason*	292	276	Baltimore Infirmary	3 00
Annapolis	John T. Hammond				
Oxford	Tench Tilghman*				
Vienna	Wm. S. Jackson				
Havre de Grace	Wm. B. Morgan				
Town Creek	James R. Thompson				
		292	276		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Georgetown	H. C. Mathews*	17	20	Wash. Infirmary	3 00
VIRGINIA.					
Richmond	Wm. H. Harrison	23	14	Infirmary	5 12
Norfolk and Portsmouth	Jesse J. Simpkins	63	52	Hospital	
Tappahannock	George T. Wright	15	12	Private board	3 50
Cherrystone	John S. Parker				
Yorktown	William F. Presson				
Petersburg	Timothy Rives	50	50	Hospital	
Alexandria	Edward S. Hough*	11	10	Washington City Infirmary	3 00
Wheeling	Andrew J. Pannell	12	12	Private hospital	3 50
Yeocomico	Gordon Forbes				
		174	150		
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Camden	L. D. Starke*	37	36	Hospital	3 50
Edenton	Edmund Wright	12	12	Private hospital	2 00
Plymouth	James Ramsay	20		Hospital	3 50
Washington	Henry P. Hancock				
Newbern	Wm. G. Singleton				
Ocoake	Oliver S. Dewey	20	16	Hospital	
Beaufort	James E. Gible*	2	2		4 00
Wilmington	James T. Miller			Hospital	
		91	86		

* Reports of new agents included.

receipts of the marine hospital fund, &c.—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicine.	Travelling expenses	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Number of deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$45 00 38 04	\$6 25 15 60	\$2 50 17 15	.....	.....	\$0 53 70	.....	.....	\$54 28 71 49	\$458 20 278 65 215 70
40,985 78	39 35	34 65	.....	.....	416 41	\$412 00	61	41,806 88	52,944 56
664 50	179 70	76 60	.....	.....	9 36	18 00	3	948 16	1,153 79 149 07 1,213 30
116 14 35 00	38 75 7 00	26 00 3 36	.....	.....	1 81 45	.....	.....	182 70 45 81	746 50 528 09 333 20 437 00
815 64	225 45	105 96	.....	.....	11 62	18 00	3	1,176 87	4,563 95
8,356 48 126 48 5,928 99	\$13 50 120 30 1,000 00	\$21 95 222 99	\$24 29 15 60	\$644 88	91 57 1 45 72 59	87 00 57 00	13 6	9,249 60 148 23 7,295 67	5,475 37 250 40 1,469 31
14,421 86	1,033 80	244 94	39 29	644 88	165 61	144 00	19	16,693 70	7,195 08
5 50	2 75	1 65	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	10 89	918 08
4,701 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 85	85 00	17	4,834 24	4,452 82 338 18 470 00 898 93 131 82 79 29
4,701 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 85	85 00	17	4,834 24	6,371 04
456 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 57	.....	.....	460 97	397 80
623 34 1,629 08 101 00	570 00 35 75	146 25 21 40	.....	.....	6 23 22 48 1 70	5 00 12 00	1 2	629 57 2,372 80 171 85	448 92 4,601 15 154 90 341 67 242 86 149 07
266 00	114 75	79 60	.....	.....	4 59	.....	.....	464 94	362 70 410 53 33 20
\$188 42 552 00	96 25	166 50	.....	.....	1 68 8 12	.....	.....	170 10 822 87	.....
3,339 84	816 75	413 74	.....	.....	44 80	17 00	3	4,632 13	6,745 00
513 00 157 00 192 00	176 00 193 10 87 75	153 90 65 00	.....	.....	8 49 2 50 3 45	6 00	1	857 39 252 60 348 20	337 65 60 72 300 91 99 40 135 92 40 20 23 10 259 08
1 370 12 90 00	630 00 8 75	58 10 5 25	.....	.....	20 56 34	.....	.....	2,076 78 34 34	.....
1,563 20	504 60	400 10	.....	.....	24 74	6 00	1	2,498 64	.....
3,815 32	1,500 20	680 35	.....	.....	60 08	12 00	2	6,067 95	1,247 97

† Charge for medical service and medicine included in board and nursing.

No. 11.—Statement of the expenditures and

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Charleston	William F. Colcock	124	112	City counsel	\$4 20
Georgetown	John N. Merriman	6	6	Private board	3 50
Beaufort*					
		130	118		
GEORGIA.					
Savannah	John Boston	89	70		
St. Mary's	John J. Dufour*				
Brunswick	Woodford Mabry	9	9	Private hospital	3 50
Augusta*					
		98	79		
FLORIDA.					
Pensacola	Joseph Sierra				
St. Augustine*					
Key West	John P. Baldwin			Hospital	
St. Mark's	Alonzo B. Noyes			do.	
St. John's	Thomas Ledwith	10	8	Private board	3 50
Apalachicola	Nathan Baker	6	10	do.	3 50
Fernandina	Felix Livingston*				
Bayport	A. J. Decatur*				
Palatka*					
		16	18		
ALABAMA.					
Mobile	Thaddeus Sanford	367	355	Hospital	
Tusculumia*					
Selma*					
		367	355		
MISSISSIPPI.					
Pearl River	Robert Eager				
Natchez	John Hunter			Hospital	
Vicksburg	John Bobb	77	66	do.	
Columbus					
		77	66		
LOUISIANA.					
New Orleans	Francis H. Hatch	1,542	1,460	Hospital	
Teche	Robert N. McMillan				
Shreveport					
		1,542	1,460		
TEXAS.					
Galveston	Hamilton Stuart	178	225	Private hospital	7 00
Saluda	Darwin M. Stapp			do.	
Brazos de Santiago	Francis W. Latham	2	2	Private board	3 50
Paso del Norte					
		180	227		
OHIO.					
Miami	Emery D. Potter†	15	15		
Sandusky	George S. Patterson†	10	13	Private board	3 00
Cuyahoga	Robert Parkst.	173	169	Hospital	
Cincinnati	T. Jefferson Sherlock†	254	242	City hospital	5 00
		458	445		

* No report.

† Reports of new agents included.

‡ Charge for medical service and medicine included in accounts given.

receipts of the marine hospital fund, &c.—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Number of deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$1,188 00 44 50	\$22 25	\$13 35			\$12 18 80	\$20 00	5	\$1,230 18 80 90	\$924 00 8 06
1,232 50	22 25	13 35			12 98	30 00	5	1,314 68	932 06
1,173 25 48 00	305 80 24 00	234 80 14 40	\$35 50		17 67 86	18 00	3	1,785 02 87 26	659 91 23 97 50 56
1,221 25	329 80	249 20	35 50		18 53	18 00	3	1,872 28	734 44
1,389 95 2,719 12 613 45 56 00 267 00	250 00 750 00 270 63 22 75 58 00	223 70 162 15 16 83 79 60			18 63 36 78 884 00 1 07 4 04			1,882 28 3,715 05 892 94 108 65 408 64	143 67 1,105 34 85 34 257 46 525 76 28 83 7 04
5,045 52	1,351 40	482 28			69 36	59 00	9	7,007 56	2,163 44
7,478 65	1,123 39	687 44			94 42	153 00	17	9,536 90	1,273 28
7,478 65	1,123 39	687 44			94 42	153 00	17	9,536 90	1,273 38
\$1,008 24 2,564 08	250 00 500 00				12 58 32 96			1,270 82 3,330 52	177 40
3,572 32	750 00	167 48			45 54	66 00	11	4,601 34	177 40
17,318 64 423 15	2,066 60	2,372 83			410 97 23	240 00	49	22,240 04 23 38	8,873 33 93 02
17,341 79	2,066 60	2,372 83			411 20	240 00	49	22,263 42	8,966 25
14,977 13 481 16 110 00	162 52	114 25 3 00			50 70 7 63 13	66 00 6 00	11 1	5,093 83 771 56 13 13	837 88 259 96 24 18
5,468 29	162 52	117 25			58 46	72 00	12	5,878 52	1,122 02
1343 29 247 43 4,094 47 4,037 16	76 50 750 00	73 50 359 74	3 25		3 49 3 97 52 13 40 75	6 00 6 00 36 00	1 1 6	352 78 401 40 5,265 59 4,113 89	232 93 425 35 1,654 97 2,155 10
8,722 35	826 50	433 24	3 25		100 32	48 00	8	10,133 66	4,468 35

No. 11.—Statement of the expenditures and

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
MICHIGAN.					
Detroit	Robert W. Davis*	299	323	Hospital	
Michilimackinac	Jacob A. T. Wendell*	10	10	Private board	\$3 00
		309	333		
ILLINOIS.					
Chicago	Bolton F. Strother*	450	431	Hospital	
Alton†					
Galena	Daniel Wann	14	14	Private board	\$3 00 to \$4 00
Quincy†					
Cairo†					
Peoria†					
		464	445		
INDIANA.					
Evansville	Charles Denby	193	179		
New Albany†					
Jeffersonville†					
Madisonville†					
		193	179		
IOWA.					
Burlington†					
Keokuk†	William Stotts				
Dubuque†					
WISCONSIN.					
Milwaukee	George W. Clason*	100	130	St. Mary's Hospital and private board.	\$3 50
MINNESOTA.					
Minnesota†					
ARKANSAS.					
Napoleon	A. A. Edington			Hospital	
MISSOURI.					
St. Louis	D. H. Donovan	756	744	Hospital	
Hannibal†					
		756	744		
KENTUCKY.					
Louisville	W. N. Haldeman*				
Paducah	Wm. Nolen				
Hickman†					
Columbus†					
TENNESSEE.					
Nashville†	Jesse Thomas				
Memphis	Henry T. Hulbert	90	86	Private board	
Knoxville†					
Chattanooga†					
		90	86		

* Reports of new agents included.

† No full report.

receipts of the marine hospital fund, &c.—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Number of deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$5,114 48 69 42	\$1,500 00 57 45	\$509 25	.....	.....	\$71 82 1 33	\$60 00 6 00	10 1	\$7,255 55 134 20	\$1,693 46 202 60
5,183 90	1,557 45	509 25	.....	.....	73 15	66 00	11	7,389 75	2,101 06
6,968 08 782 93	1,000 02 273 13	518 53 149 23	.....	.....	84 89 12 05	54 00	9	8,565 52 1,217 34	2,137 32 994 99
.....
7,691 01	1,273 15	667 76	.....	.....	96 94	54 00	9	9,782 86	3,132 31
5,316 54	666 66	260 26	.....	.....	62 49	.....	.....	6,305 95	163 05
.....
5,316 54	666 66	260 26	.....	.....	62 49	.....	.....	6,305 95	163 05
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 00
2,286 52	987 00	109 40	\$2 50	.....	33 41	36 00	6	3,374 83	1,142 22
.....
1,744 92	250 00	98 78	.....	.....	24 00	24 00	4	2,117 68	.....
8,807 85	750 00	861 73	.....	.....	104 63	12 00	15	10,536 21	5,163 05
8,807 85	750 00	861 73	.....	.....	104 63	12 00	15	10,536 21	5,163 05
8,657 74 5,334 52	1,500 00 1,387 50	1,023 09 657 47	.....	.....	113 07 75 83	128 09 83 50	16 10	11,420 90 7,638 82	1,279 87 379 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 14
14,192 26	2,787 50	1,679 56	.....	.....	188 90	211 50	26	19,059 72	1,702 16
.....
1,222 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 71	49 50	11	1,284 71	172 50 766 18
1,222 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 71	49 50	11	1,284 71	938 68

‡ Charge for medical service and medicine included.

No. 11.—*Statement of the expenditures and*

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
WASHINGTON TER.					
Puget's Sound.....	M. H. Frost *.....				0
OREGON.					
Oregon†	John Adair*.....				
Cape Perpetua †.....	Barclay J. Burns.....				
Port Orford†	Benjamin Brattain*.....				
CALIFORNIA.					
San Francisco.....	Benjamin F. Washington*.....	111	108	Hospital.....	
Sonoma†	Timothy B. Storer*.....				
San Joaquin†					
Sacramento†.....	Lewis Sanders.....				
San Diego†	Henry Hancock.....				
Monterey†.....	James A. Watson.....				
San Pedro†	Patrick H. Downey.....				
		111	108		

* Reports of new agents included.

† No full report.

receipts of the marine hospital fund, &c.—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Number of deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$33,520 00†	\$335 50	\$30 00	6	\$33,885 50	\$605 65
.....	129 70
.....	10 23
.....	37 41
.....	177 33
30,810 73	\$5,583 26	\$3,631 95	.....	.....	402 38	602 00	30	41,030 32	10,244 42
.....	77 73
.....	132 60
.....	10 70
.....	10 60
.....	25 19
30,810 73	5,583 26	3,631 95	.....	.....	402 38	602 00	30	41,030 32	10,391 24

† Charge for medical service and medicine included.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 23, 1861.

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
First Auditor's Office, November 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

RECEIPTS.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Collectors of customs.....	1,407	\$39,994,705 03
Collectors, under steamboat act.....	324	37,269 00
Collectors, under act "to regulate the carriage of passengers".....	13	730 00
Aggregate of receipts.....	1,744	40,032,704 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Collectors and disbursing agents of the treasury...	698	\$4,537,012 48
Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors.....	1,200	697,801 19
Additional compensation of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors.....	13	4,446 30
Accounts for duties illegally exacted and in satisfaction of judgments rendered in United States circuit courts.....	217	129,629 85
Accounts for net proceeds of unclaimed merchandise duties exacted on damaged merchandise, and for storage and fees illegally exacted.....	23	1,625 76
The judiciary.....	791	934,015 02
Interest on public debt.....	14	2,457,748 60
Treasury notes for redemption, and received in payment of duties and other public dues, (various acts,).....	783	18,829,741 30
Claims for property lost in the military service of the United States.....	64	37,948 39
Inspectors of steam-vessels, for travelling expenses, &c.....	144	27,475 94
Redemption of United States stock, loan of 1846..	1	1,022 01
Salaries of officers of the civil list paid directly from the treasury.....	916	416,613 51
Superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States.....	22	21,492 04
Superintendents of lights.....	263	406,911 08
Agents of marine hospitals.....	334	311,658 40
Support, &c, of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	3	14,019 13
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	171	242,927 80
Support of insane asylum of Washington.....	8	28,182 16

A—Continued.

Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amount.
Contingent expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the departments of the government.....	309	\$1,077,835 02
Coast survey.....	25	623,879 60
Treasurer of the United States for pay and mileage of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.....	6	2,155,172 51
Designated depositaries for additional compensation.....	17	3,012 30
Treasurer of the United States, for general receipts and expenditures.....	5	99,580,758 87
Construction and repairs of public buildings, &c....	411	1,021,143 19
Territorial accounts.....	43	167,718 70
Disbursing clerks for paying salaries.....	246	1,863,036 45
Mint accounts.....	54	58,064,812 09
Payments for patents withdrawn.....	4	36,106 66
Disbursing agent California land commission.....	4	7,052 78
Accounts for payments to creditors of the republic of Texas.....	15	9,086 67
Accounts of public printers and of contractors for furnishing paper for public printing, and for binding and engraving, &c.....	133	770,117 65
Miscellaneous accounts.....	524	7,380,749 80
Total.....	7,461	201,860,753 25

Number of reports and certificates recorded.....	7,249
Number of letters recorded.....	727
Acknowledgments of accounts written.....	3,628
	<u>11,604</u>

D. W. MAHON,
Acting Auditor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, November 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following statement of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, 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.

The number of accounts settled is 2,002, embracing an expenditure of \$10,201,282 80, under the following heads of appropriations, viz :

Pay department.....	\$4,983,087 38
Indian affairs.....	3,169,429 80
Ordnance department.....	1,282,361 05
Medical department.....	66,507 27
Quartermaster's department.....	15,327 44
Recruiting service.....	49,919 42
State and private claims.....	631,061 59
Printing book of field artillery.....	3,199 01
Contingent expenses of adjutant general's department.....	389 84

10,201,282 80

Property accounts examined and adjusted.....	4,835
Private claims suspended or rejected.....	374
Requisitions registered, recorded, and posted.....	1,791
Dead and discharged soldiers registered.....	3,895
Letters, accounts, &c., received, briefed, and registered.....	1,791
Letters written, recorded, indexed, and mailed.....	7,149
Certificates of military service issued to Pension Office.....	365

In addition, the following statements and reports were prepared and transmitted from this office, viz :

Annual statement of Indian disbursements, prepared for Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, comprised in 450 sheets foolscap.

Annual statement of the "recruiting fund," prepared for the adjutant general of the United States 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, prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual reports of balances on books of this office remaining for more than one and three years unaccounted, to First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Quarterly reports of balances to the Second Comptroller.

Annual report of the clerks and others employed in this office for the year 1860, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bookkeeper's register shows the settlement of 1,278 ledger accounts which have been journalized and posted in the ledgers, which, as well as those for the appropriations, have been duly kept up.

By reference to the monthly reports from this office made to your department since the close of the fiscal year, it will appear that there has been a constant and rapid increase of its business beyond the capacity of my present clerical force to perform, and that in some of its divisions there is an accumulation of unsettled claims. This has been unavoidable.

The present clerical force in this office was intended to be and is only adequate to the prompt settlement of the current business arising under the peace establishment of the army, demanding an annual expenditure of twelve or fourteen millions of dollars. It is limited by law to one chief clerk, eleven clerks of the third class, seven of the second, and three of the first.

During the Mexican war and for several succeeding years the force was increased to forty-nine clerks, and yet the business fell sadly in arrears, and the delay attendant upon the adjustment of claims and debts against the government was the occasion of great inconvenience and injustice to claimants and creditors.

The true interest of the government, as well as justice to claimants, demand that settlements should be made promptly and without delay. To accomplish this object a sufficient force of competent accountants should be employed to prevent an accumulation of claims in the office.

If the increase of the army and its expenses during the Mexican war created a necessity for more than doubling the number of clerks in this office, it will be apparent that the business growing out of the employment of an army of half a million of men, and the disbursement of three or four hundred millions of dollars per annum, will require a much larger clerical force in the offices auditing war accounts and claims.

The business of this office in the settlement of paymasters' accounts, accounts for recruiting, for ordnance and ordnance stores, property and clothing, the claims for discharged and deceased soldiers, and in addition the accounts of Indian disbursements, the labor of examining the rolls and making report to the Pension Office in all applications for pensions, of both the regular and volunteer force, also devolves upon this office.

In view of the recent increase of the business, I believe that within the next six months at least fifty additional clerks will be necessary to perform the current work of the office, and I hope that you may deem it proper to urge upon Congress the necessity of authorizing such a temporary increase of the clerical force as a prompt adjustment of claims may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. FRENCH, *Second Auditor.*

Hon. S. P. CPASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, November 29, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

The total amount of requisitions on the treasury registered during the year was \$18,619,622 26.

Of this sum the advances to disbursing officers, charged to their personal accounts on the books of this office, amounted to	\$18,506,802 47
And on account of military contributions	18,210 60
In payment of claims, including acts for the relief of individuals, and charged to the respective appropriations	94,609 19
	<u>18,619,622 26</u>

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of counter-requisitions by transfer	\$746,198 25
Amount of deposits in the treasury	980,812 63
Amount of treasury drafts cancelled	238,088 93
Amount of treasury warrants cancelled	8 87
	<u>1,965,108 68</u>

SETTLEMENTS.

Amount of accounts settled out of advances made and charged to disbursing officers and agents.....	\$12,657,121 87
Of accounts appertaining to military contributions, act March 3, 1849.....	432 41
Of claims, including acts for the relief of individuals.....	94,609 19
	<hr/>
	12,752,163 47
	<hr/>

A more detailed account of the character and amount of business transacted will be found in the following brief statement of the operation of the various subdivisions of the office:

QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

During the year there were received and registered 731 quartermaster's accounts, involving an expenditure of \$5,837,378 26. During the same period 722 accounts were examined and adjusted, involving an expenditure of \$4,459,691 57; leaving unsettled on the 30th of June, 1861, 213 accounts, as follows:

Remaining unsettled June 30, 1860	204
Received during the fiscal year	731
	<hr/>
Number for settlement	935
Settled during the year	722
	<hr/>
Total number unsettled	213
	<hr/>

Nearly all of which are accounts of officers who claimed balances due them on rendering their accounts, and therefore were suspended for explanations, or for some other cause requiring explanation before a settlement could be made. Five hundred and two property accounts have been received and settled during the year. Thirty-five property accounts, remaining unsettled June 30, 1860, have also been adjusted, leaving none on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

In this division there were examined and adjusted 588 quarterly accounts of officers disbursing in the commissary department, involving an expenditure of \$1,773,953 42. On the 30th of June there remained on hand unsettled forty-seven accounts, involving the sum of \$153,249 89.

ENGINEER DIVISION.

The number of accounts of officers of the army and of civil agents disbursing under the special direction of the War Department, and of engineer, and topographical engineers, and civil agents disbursing under the direction of the respective bureaus, received during the year was	168
Number on hand at the beginning of the year	39
	<hr/>
Total	207

REPORT OF THE FINANCES.

141

There were adjusted during the year.....	191	
And submitted to the War Department.....	3	
		<u>194</u>
Leaving on hand unadjusted		<u>13</u>
The 191 accounts examined and adjusted during the year in- volved an expenditure of.....	\$2,121,175	91
Add amount involved in special settlements.....	1,373	43
		<u>2,122,539 39</u>

PENSION DIVISION.

The number of accounts of pension agents received during the year was..	193
On hand at the beginning of the year.....	<u>20</u>
Total for settlement	213
Of which there were examined and adjusted during the year.....	<u>204</u>
Leaving on hand unadjusted.....	<u>9</u>
Claims for arrearages due deceased pensioners, and for pensions due and unclaimed for a period exceeding 14 months.....	329
Of these were settled	<u>251</u>
Suspended and disallowed	<u>78</u>
The amount of disbursements involved in the pension agents' accounts settled was	\$994,957 28
Amount of claims settled.....	<u>14,261 83</u>

BOUNTY LAND AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM DIVISION.

During the year 471 communications relating to pay, pension, and bounty land claims were duly investigated and disposed of, including claims of widows and orphans, under acts of March 16, 1802, April 16, 1806, and the first section of act of March 3, 1853, (McRae's volunteers,) which are executed in this office. Of the entire number of claims presented 19 were allowed, involving the sum of \$1,519 85. Of bounty land claims 5,412 were examined and returned to the Commissioner of Pensions; also 98 invalid and half-pay pension cases, all of which were accompanied by the necessary certificates of service, or otherwise, as the facts required.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

In this division 335 claims were received and registered, and of these and others previously filed 501 were reported on. Many of these claims were for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, and which come to this office for adjustment agreeably to the provisions of an act passed 3d March, 1849. Others were of a special character, arising

in various branches of the military service, and which, having received the administrative examination and approval of the proper bureau in the War Department, were sent to the accounting officers for settlement, whilst still others were directed to be paid under special acts of Congress. In many of these cases investigations were necessary, requiring much time and labor. The claims reported on involved the sum of \$445,757 12, of which \$228,336 74 was allowed and paid.

COLLECTION DIVISION.

The duties of this branch are to prepare transcripts for suit, superintend the collection of balances due from officers who have ceased to disburse, and conduct the correspondence connected therewith. During the year various causes transpired to some extent interrupting the business of the branch; some collections were made, but owing to the interruption to legal proceedings in a number of States but few cases have been put in suit. The branch has been reorganized, and is progressing satisfactorily.

In addition to the miscellaneous business transacted, the total number of accounts settled during the year was 2,207, and the number remaining on hand unsettled was 283. The number of letters written on the business of the office, and recorded, was 3,884.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the regular business of this office is in a satisfactory condition. Very few arrearages exist, and these are generally of a character that required delay before final action.

On the 2d March, 1861, Congress passed an act directing the settlement and payment of the expenses incurred by the authorities of Oregon and Washington Territories in suppressing Indian hostilities therein during the years 1855-'56. By this act the Third Auditor was directed to examine and audit the claims, and they were directed "to be paid upon the principle, and agreeably to the rates for services, supplies, transportation, and so forth, allowed and reported by the Third Auditor of the Treasury in his report of the 7th February, 1860." The amount of the claims, as ascertained and reported by a commission appointed by the Secretary of War under the authority of Congress, was \$6,011,457 36, but this was reduced to less than one-half, in the report of the Third Auditor, as above—Congress, in the act providing for the settlement and payment, appropriating \$2,800,000. Considerable progress has been made in the execution of the act. Claims to the amount of about \$3,000,000 have been filed to this date, and final action has been had on claims amounting to \$1,093,465, on which awards have been made for payment to the extent of \$501,671.

In preparing these claims for an award it is necessary to verify the certificates and scrip presented by the parties claimant, as evidences of their claims, with the original claims as acted on by the commissioners and the Third Auditor, ascertaining the amounts allowed agreeably to the report of the Third Auditor to Congress, and which was adopted by that body, after which an award is made in favor of each claimant for the amount allowed. On the basis of this award of the Third Auditor an account is stated, in the usual form, which is reported to the Second Comptroller in order that a requisition may issue by the Secretary of War on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount due and payable in money or bonds, as authorized by the act. This scrutiny and preparation of each claim involve much investigation and labor, but could not be dispensed with, having regard to the interests of the government as well as the rights of individual claimants. Six clerks are constantly employed on this business, and it is confidently expected that in a short time they will be able to prepare the claims for final action as fast as received.

A special act was also passed, on March 2, 1861, referring to the Third Auditor of the Treasury the claims of the State of California for reimbursement

of certain expenses incurred by her in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein, and an appropriation of \$400,000 made to cover any award that might be made. The papers relating to these claims were only filed in this office a short time ago, and are now undergoing examination.

The regular business of this office the present fiscal year will be largely augmented by the great increase in the army and the expenditures connected therewith. As has been seen, the requisitions on the treasury, out of appropriations entered on the books of this office, and the accounts for the disbursement of which come here for settlement, amounted, in the aggregate, during the last fiscal year, to the sum of \$18,506,802 47. By an examination it appears that, in five months of the present fiscal year, up to this date, requisitions to the amount of \$71,914,705 73 have already been registered here, being at the rate of \$170,000,000 per annum. This ratio will probably be increased, rather than diminished, during the remainder of the year. Some idea may thus be formed of the increased responsibilities and duties thrown upon the office. In reflecting upon this, the suggestion arises whether application should not be made for an increase of the clerical force. The number of clerks now attached to this office is sixty. This number has been considered ample for the discharge of the duties by law committed to its charge; indeed, I am not prepared to say that if additional duties had not been imposed the number might not have been reduced. There are, however, several branches in which there has been some diminution of business. In the pension branch, having charge of the accounts of pension agents, and claims for arrearages of pensions, and unclaimed pensions, there has been a reduction, in consequence of the discontinuance of such business in a portion of the United States. The same causes have operated, to a less extent, however, in the engineer branch. In the bounty land branch the number of cases received from the Pension Office, for examination of the rolls for services rendered in the war of 1812, has also been diminishing. To some extent, therefore, clerks may be withdrawn from these branches and transferred to duty in the quartermaster and subsistence branches, where the heaviest increase will occur. So far there has been no lack of force; but few of the heavy accounts of quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence have yet reached the office. These accounts are rendered quarterly to the proper bureaus in the War Department, where they receive administrative examination and approval before they are sent to this office for settlement. By law the disbursing officers are allowed three months in which to prepare and render their accounts for settlement, and more or less delay usually occurs in the bureaus of the War Department in the administrative examination above referred to. Hence, the accounts for the quarter ending 30th June last are not required to be rendered to this office before the 1st October; and owing to the great pressure of business in the military bureaus, it is probable that more than ordinary delay may occur in transmitting the accounts to the treasury.

It is always desirable that accounts for the disbursement of public money should be rendered and settled promptly, and with as little delay as possible. Especially is this the case when so many officers come into the service without previous experience and for a short period of time, as after their retirement it is much more difficult to obtain explanations or further evidence when required, as well as to collect any balances that may be found to be due to the United States on final settlement, than while in the service. These considerations all weigh in favor of precautionary measures being taken to prevent an undue accumulation of accounts. Although, as before stated, no emergency exists at present requiring an increase of the clerical force, yet it is quite possible that the exigencies of the service may require it before the close of the fiscal year or during the next year, the appropriations for which will be made at the coming session of Congress. I would therefore respectfully recommend that authority

be obtained for the employment of ten additional clerks, to be used or not, as the wants of the office may require.

It is probable that, in a short time, some large claims of States, for expenses incurred by them on account of their troops called into the service of the United States, will be presented for settlement and payment. It is known that large expenditures have been incurred by the loyal States in organizing, arming, equipping, &c., for the field their respective quotas of militia called into service by proclamation of the President, as well as volunteers raised under acts of Congress. A large portion of these expenditures were incurred at a time when the general government was utterly unable, for want of appropriations or money, to meet them; and the State authorities came forward to its relief, thereby relieving the government of the pecuniary liability, for the time being, and putting into the field, with unexampled rapidity, a force completely equipped and armed, equal to the emergency. At the special session of Congress an act was passed authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the States, respectively, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by them in behalf of the government on account of their troops called into the service of the United States to aid in suppressing the present insurrection, the accounts and vouchers therefor to be "filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury." Under this act a series of rules and regulations relative to the preparation and settlement of claims was approved by you, and has been transmitted to the governors of the States known to have incurred expenditures of this description.

The States of Indiana, Illinois, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have each received an advance of 40 per centum on amounts expended by them, without a settlement of their accounts or the presentation of the vouchers; it being stipulated in each case, however, that vouchers shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the accounting officers of the treasury, agreeably to the rules and regulations prescribed in that behalf, before any further advance or partial payment shall be applied for from the government. These advances amount to the sum of \$4,514,078 51. Some difficulty has been apprehended in the settlement of these accounts, growing out of the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, the irregularity of proceeding in some cases, the want of experience in the officers doing the business, and the complication naturally resulting from officers and agents acting on the part of the general government, as well as of individual States, making contracts and expenditures on account of the same branches of the service and sometimes of the same troops.

On the 27th August I had the honor to submit to you some considerations relative to difficulties which might arise in the settlement of these accounts and claims, and I beg leave to repeat here, in this connexion, a part of the communication, as follows:

"Prior to the meeting of Congress there was a necessity for such expenditures being made by the States, in order to put their troops into the field with as little delay as possible, the general government being without the appropriations or means to defray said expenses. At such a time, and under these circumstances, the several State authorities came forward and took upon themselves, in a great degree, the burden of supplying, equipping, &c., their several quotas of troops, trusting to Congress to make provision for reimbursement of all such expenditures as were necessary and proper and for the benefit of the United States. Accordingly, at the late special session of Congress an appropriation of ten millions of dollars was made for that purpose, and an act passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to said States the amount of expenditures made by them, on settlement and adjustment of their claims by the proper accounting officers. Congress has also made ample appropriations for every branch of expenditure connected with the raising, arming, equipping,

subsisting, transporting, &c., all of the troops by law authorized to be called into the service of the government; and it is believed that the means to defray said expenses are and will be ample and commensurate with every demand that may properly arise. Under these circumstances it is respectfully submitted whether the State authorities, and all other authorities, municipal or otherwise, should not be apprised that hereafter, or as soon as practicable, the government will, by its own officers, make provision for all such troops as may come into its service; and that it is not desired any further contracts or liabilities should be incurred on their behalf by the States, respectively, or by any agent or officers, except those duly authorized by the United States. In this way only can uniformity or system be obtained. The incurring liabilities and making expenditures indiscriminately, by agents or authorities not responsible to the government, nor subject to its control, opens the door to irregularities and confusion, and precludes, in a great degree, that accountability and check which are essential to a proper economy and integrity. Moreover it is almost impossible to avoid double payments when bills are presented in such diversified forms and mixed up in so many accounts, and it is very difficult for the accounting officers to distinguish between expenditures made by United States and local officers on account of arms, equipments, supplies, &c., for the various volunteers, and thus detect duplicate claims, should any be presented.

The labors and responsibilities connected with the proper investigation and settlement of these claims must necessarily be great. Some efforts have been made to obtain a relaxation of the rules approved by you; and, indeed, it has been suggested that the general government should refund whatever claims may be presented, without any restriction with regard to the character of the expenditure or the production of vouchers therefor. It is not at all improbable that this matter may engage the attention of Congress at the coming session. Whilst the present legislation remains, however, and under the rules prescribed, I shall deem it my duty to insist on the production of the original bills and vouchers, as required by the rules, with a view to such examination as may be considered necessary to a full understanding and verification of the claims, and to the establishment of the fact that the expenses were "properly incurred." These claims involve, in the aggregate, probably twenty millions of dollars, and if all these be added to the regular duties of this office, already shown to have been largely increased, it is obvious that some delay must necessarily occur in their investigation and adjustment.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, ability, and efficiency manifested by the gentlemen attached to this office in their efforts to discharge, with promptitude and accuracy, the duties by law imposed on this bureau.

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

R. J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

HON. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, November 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of official operations of this bureau during the fiscal year ending 30th June last:

First. The total number of accounts audited during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last is 649, embracing 291 reported and 358 certified, involving an expenditure of \$11,366,623 under the following heads of appropriation:

Appropriations for pay of navy.....	\$10,374,657
Marine corps.....	794,317
Pensions.....	197,649
Total.....	<u>11,366,623</u>

Second. The number of requisitions for money issued during the same period of time is 843, involving an aggregate amount of \$14,276,061 56.

Third. The number of transfer and refunding requisitions is 160, involving an aggregate of \$1,240,510 26.

Fourth. The number of letters received and registered was 5,434. The number of letters written and recorded is 5,521. The number of official reports on public business is forty-one.

Fifth. The number of allotments for pay, granted and entered upon the books of this office, is 2,219.

Sixth. The number of bounty land cases reported is 357, besides a large number of return cases for re-examination, which were promptly revised.

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 January 31, 1823, showing also the nature and extent of the default in each case.

Quarter-annual reports are made to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, showing the amount which had been passed to the credit of the navy hospital fund, on the books of this office.

A report has been made to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, showing in detail the items of expenditure charged to the appropriation for the contingent expenditures of the navy.

A statement is now in preparation, and will shortly be transmitted to the honorable 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.

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 privileges, 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.

It may be proper for me to add, at the close of this report, that for a portion of this time the clerical force of the office, limited as it is, was far from complete. Owing to resignations, some branches of business to a certain extent were thrown into the present fiscal year.

It may not be inappropriate for me to state that since the close of the last fiscal year the duties of this office have more than doubled.

Every branch of the naval service having been greatly augmented, the additional labor imposed has been correspondingly great.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOBART BEMAN.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 29, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with the direction contained in your letter of this date, I

have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, there was adjusted in this office, and transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, one thousand three hundred and ninety-five (1,395) accounts of the various kinds by law referred to this office for adjustment, and during the same year the number of letters written in relation to these accounts and the business of the office amounted to three thousand one hundred and one, (3,101.)

Appended to this report are four statements, marked respectively A, B, C, and D.

Statement A exhibits the amount of salaries paid to each of the consular officers 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, 1860. Statement A also shows the loss by exchange of the United States in paying consular salaries.

These several items sum up as follows:

Salaries of 125 consular offices.....	\$250,714 19
Loss in exchange in payment thereof.....	8,809 08
Total.....	<hr/> 259,523 27
Fees received by these officers.....	99,113 23
Leaving as a charge on the treasury.....	<hr/> <hr/> 160,410 04

I regret to be obliged to state that some of our consulates seem to have been exposed to considerable speculation from our own agents and officers.

Although these officers are required by law to report quarterly, I found on entering upon the duties of this office that the last salary report of the consul of so important a port as Liverpool, was made March 31, 1858, and that the consul then acknowledged a balance in his hands of \$2,929 83. Since then he had strangely been permitted to hold on without reporting, spending all the funds he could reach, neglecting the payment of claims for food, clothing, and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen; and by a course of plunder and profligacy unequalled in our consular history, contracting public and private debts, which I am informed by a neighboring consul probably exceed two hundred thousand dollars. It is perhaps some consolation to know that this plunderer no longer disgraces the government abroad; but like the late minister to Spain, who, of all our foreign ministers, manifested the greatest affection for extra allowances, has found a kindred and congenial association in the ranks of the rebel conspiracy. Justice to my predecessor requires me to add that reports were made to the proper authorities of the delinquencies of the consul to Liverpool, without producing any decided action.

Some of the consulates on the Pacific coast and islands need investigation and reform. In four of these consulates the disbursements for the relief of seamen during the year embraced in the last report from this office exceeded \$114,000, and were about \$8,000 more than the disbursements of all our other consulates reported during the same year.

In my judgment the appointment of an efficient consul general for the islands and coast of the Pacific, with a salary of four or five thousand dollars, would, by stopping the wholesale robbery practiced under cover of our humane provisions for sick and destitute seamen, save to the treasury ten times the amount it would cost.

By the experience and assistance of my efficient chief clerk, we have made some diminution in this class of expenditures during the past year, reducing the gross amount from \$220,670 30 to \$177,738 17; thus saving to the treasury

\$42,932 13 in the year. But we have been unable to effect a radical cure of the chronic difficulty. In these distant consulates there are both temptations and facilities for procuring fictitious vouchers, and the correctness of papers on the face is generally in proportion to the enormity of the frauds they cover. Nothing short of the supervision of an officer of capacity and competent authority will be able to complete the necessary reform. When by proper safeguards our consuls shall be relieved from all temptation to devise ways and means to reach the treasury by fraudulent vouchers, they will have more time to attend to their legitimate duties, and we shall have reason to expect that the real wants of our seamen will be better supplied and the receipts for seamen's wages will be increased.

The other statements hereto appended are of the usual kind, and have no peculiar characteristics.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

Auditor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

Statement of the amount of salaries and loss in exchange 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, 1846, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1860.

No.	Consulates—where located.	Salaries.	Loss in exchange.	Fees.
A.				
1	Athens	\$1,000 00	\$12 40	\$9 00
2	Amsterdam	942 43		384 07
3	Acapulco	1,495 00		454 90
4	Antwerp	2,500 00	53 87	1,377 53
5	Aix-la-Chapelle	2,500 00	58 85	1,455 00
6	Amoy	3,000 00	369 35	155 00
7	Apia	495 28		
8	Aux Cayes	500 00		412 14
9	Amoor River	1,000 00		17 50
10	Aspinwall	2,581 52		2,088 59
11	Alexandria	3,500 00		81 00
B.				
12	Beirut	2,000 00	115 91	60 96
13	Basle	2,000 00	61 70	1,033 25
14	Bahia	1,000 00		243 68
15	Batavia	997 25	25 21	223 06
16	Bay of Islands	1,335 15	95 35	286 34
17	Bordeaux	2,000 00		1,853 78
18	Belfast	2,000 00		2,559 46
19	Buenos Ayres	2,000 00		1,731 65
20	Bremen	2,000 00		586 65

A.—Statement of the amount of salaries, &c.—Continued.

No.	Consulates—where located.	Salaries.	Loss in exchange.	Fees.
C.				
21	Cadiz.....	\$1,500 00	\$52 27	\$721 30
22	Candia.....	1,000 00	.....	3 00
23	Carthagenia.....	500 00	.....	277 89
24	Cape Haytien.....	1,000 00	.....	209 22
25	Constantinople.....	3,583 84	422 18	150 31
26	Calcutta.....	1,250 00	.....	772 34
27	Cobija.....	500 00	.....	44 94
28	Canton.....	4,000 00	639 81	526 73
29	Cape Town.....	1,000 00	41 51	246 42
30	Cyprus.....	1,000 00	44 88	4 00
31	Cork.....	2,141 00	58 01	721 40
32	Callao.....	3,634 61	.....	2,115 26
D.				
33	Demarara.....	2,164 83	42 07	245 61
34	Dundee.....	2,000 00	.....	1,438 00
E.				
35	Elsinore.....	1,500 00	293 07	78 34
F.				
36	Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	3,000 00	37 14	417 00
37	Funchal.....	375 00	.....	97 00
38	Foo-Choo.....	5,440 22	2,393 94	249 60
39	Fayal.....	750 00	.....	435 85
40	Falkland Islands.....	1,000 00	.....	54 14
G.				
41	Genoa.....	1,500 00	19 93	562 34
42	Glasgow.....	3,000 00	.....	3,220 91
44	Geneva.....	1,500 00	31 67	185 00
45	Guyaquil.....	663 46	.....	161 55
H.				
45	Halifax.....	1,926 63	.....	1,180 37
46	Havre.....	7,186 79	62 07	5,119 97
47	Hamburg.....	2,000 00	10 68	1,135 07
48	Havana.....	6,000 00	.....	7,224 87
49	Honolulu.....	4,326 08	7 32	1,924 17
50	Hong Kong.....	3,500 00	.....	5,618 01
I.				
51	Jerusalem.....	1,720 55	29 73	32 10
K.				
52	Kingston.....	2,000 00	.....	596 60

A.—Statement of the amount of salaries, &c.—Continued.

No.	Consulates—where located.	Salaries.	Loss in exchange.	Fees.
L.				
53	Leipsic	\$1,500 00	\$28 73	\$1,018 25
54	La Rochelle	1,500 00	176 74	265 22
55	Laguayra	1,500 00	8 01	242 78
56	Leeds	2,000 00	5 02	1,908 00
57	Lyons	1,500 00	40 92	818 00
58	Lahaina	3,000 00	152 02	552 07
59	Lanthala	250 00	.....	6 50
60	Leghorn	1,500 00	.....	849 70
61	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....
62	London	7,500 00	.....	5,180 02
M.				
63	Montreal	4,000 00	.....	269 17
64	Munich	1,000 00	39 33	150 78
65	Malaga	1,500 00	66 07	621 94
66	Marseilles	2,500 00	49 84	1,400 58
67	Moscow	2,000 00	.....	1 00
68	Manchester	2,000 00	.....	698 00
69	Monrovia*	1,000 00	.....	136 58
70	Montevideo	750 00	.....	428 87
71	Maranhan	1,000 00	70 66	85 58
72	Matanzas	2,500 00	.....	1,977 75
73	Mauritius	2,500 00	120 13	556 14
74	Melbourne	4,000 00	227 12	1,597 71
75	Messina	1,361 26	165 42	295 40
76	Mexico	1,000 00	.....	208 86
N.				
77	Nassau	2,000 00	.....	879 57
78	Naples	1,500 00	.....	629 25
79	Ningpo	3,725 54	615 44	95 69
O.				
80	Oporto	1,500 00	90 17	166 68
81	Omoa	1,000 00	.....	6 00
82	Odessa .....	.....	.....	.....
P.				
83	Panama	3,500 00	.....	811 51
84	Ponce, P. R.	1,500 00	.....	585 60
85	Para	1,000 00	22 74	357 27
86	Prince Edward's Island	1,000 00	16 42	203 55
87	Paso del Norte	500 00	.....	8 25
88	Palermo	1,500 00	69 94	568 98
89	Porto au Prince	2,000 00	.....	423 12
90	Porto Praya	750 00	68 88	61 10
91	Paris	5,000 00	4 84	4,545 00
92	Pernambuco	778 13	91 09	111 76
93	Paita .....	.....	.....	.....

A.—Statement of the amount of salaries, &c.—Continued.

No.	Consulates—where located.	Salaries.	Loss in ex- change.	Fees.
R.				
94	Rotterdam.....	\$2,000 00	\$39 17	\$1,192 32
95	Revel.....	2,000 00	278 85	1 00
96	Rio de Janeiro.....	6,000 00	281 00	2,940 72
97	Rio Grande de Sul.....	1,000 00	23 17	685 78
S.				
98	San Juan.....	2,000 00	.....	188 53
99	Stettin.....	1,000 00	65 45	43 00
100	Spezia.....	1,000 00	20 00	.....
101	Stuttgart.....	1,000 00	25 74	321 00
102	St. Thomas.....	4,000 00	117 74	1,510 22
103	San Juan del Norte.....	2,000 00	.....	141 98
104	Singapore.....	2,500 00	554 38	701 98
105	Santiago de Cuba.....	2,500 00	.....	669 08
106	St. Domingo City.....	1,500 00	70 96	80 36
107	Shanghai.....	4,000 00	101 70	1,896 86
108	Smyrna.....	2,000 00	247 57	628 80
109	Sabanilla.....	607 02	.....	337 16
110	St. Paul de Loando.....	1,000 00	.....	146 00
111	St. Croix.....	750 00	.....	107 41
112	St. Petersburg.....	2,000 00	.....	189 00
113	Southampton.....	2,000 00	.....	104 87
T.				
114	Trieste.....	2,219 16	.....	469 20
115	Tampico.....	1,000 00	.....	650 11
116	Tumbez.....	500 00	.....	444 99
117	Trinidad.....	2,500 00	.....	499 65
118	Talcahuano.....	1,000 00	12 06	849 16
119	Tabasco.....	500 00	.....	164 61
120	Tangiers.....	3,000 00	.....	21 50
121	Tripoli.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
122	Tunis.....	3,000 00	16 59	23 00
123	Tahiti.....	1,000 00	.....	327 96
V.				
124	Vienna.....	1,500 00	21 36	1,707 00
125	Vera Cruz.....	4,278 85	57 69	613 28
126	Valparaiso.....	2,695 05	.....	1,829 14
127	Venice.....	747 96	5 84	35 39
Z.				
128	Zanzibar.....	791 22	161 36	123 94

Recapitulation.

Total amount of salaries paid to consuls during the year ending December 31, 1860.....	\$250, 714 19	
Total amount of loss in exchange paid on consular drafts for salary during the same period	8, 809 08	
		<u>\$259, 523 27</u>
Total amount of fees returned by said consular officers for the year ending December 31, 1861....	99, 113 23	
Amount paid by the Treasurer of the United States for balances of salary during said period.....	160, 410 04	
		<u>259, 523 27</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fifth Auditor's Office, November 19, 1861.

NOTES.

2. Consul absent without leave 21 days; no salary paid.
3. Mr. Emory allowed 30 days in receiving instructions and 26 days in transit, leaving vacancy from March 31 to August 27.
7. J. C. Dirickson from November 26, 1859, to April 24, 1860; Mr. Wolfe from November 2 to December 1, 1860. No other returns.
10. C. J. Fox 12 days' salary for return transit.
15. One day absent without leave; no salary paid.
16. 150 days' transit to the post.
25. 26 days' salary in receiving instructions and 84 days' transit to the post.
26. Returns not complete for three quarters.
31. 26 days' salary for return transit.
32. 14 days' salary for transit from Valparaiso to Callao.
33. 30 days' salary for receiving instructions.
37. No returns for second, third, and fourth quarters.
38. 204 days' salary for transit to the post.
44. Consul absent without leave 42 days; no salary paid.
45. Consul absent without leave 27 days; one-half the salary paid to the vice consul.
46. 13 days allowed Mr. Vesey for return transit; 59 days allowed Mr. Grund for receiving instructions and transit to his post.
49. 30 days allowed Mr. Parker for receiving instructions; 53 days allowed Mr. Page for receiving instructions and transit to his post.
59. The returns for the three last quarters of 1860 incomplete.
61. No returns.
70. No returns for the last quarter.
74. No returns of fees for third and fourth quarters.
75. \$138 74 disallowed by order of Department of State for extra transit.
79. 89 days' salary for return transit.
82. No returns.
92. 16 days for receiving instructions and 60 days for transit to his post to Mr. Edes. The returns from January 1 to October 26, 1860, incomplete.
93. Returns incomplete.
109. 78 days' salary for transit to Mr. Magil; \$363 24 fees charged to consul, (besides the above,) being fees of steamers who refused to pay them, which have not been remitted to the consul.
114. 40 days' salary for return transit.
125. 22 days' salary for receiving instructions and 16 days' salary for transit to the post to Mr. J. T. Pickett; 43 days' salary for return transit to Mr. Twyman.
126. 11 days' salary for receiving instructions; 43 days' salary for transit, and 8 days waiting his exequator to Mr. James B. Gordon.
127. 1 day's salary disallowed, the consul being absent without leave.
128. No returns from January 1 to March 17, 1860.

B.

Statement showing the amount of money reported to have been disbursed for the relief and protection of destitute American seamen, and for loss in exchange, together with the amount of extra wages and other monies received on account of said destitute seamen.

Name of consulate.	Disbursements.	Loss in exchange.	Receipts.
Acapulco	\$59 00	.....	\$72 00
Alicante	142 25	.....	105 00
Amoy	84 28	.....	233 58
Antigua	991 76	\$41 82	.....
Antwerp	313 78	.....	366 00
Aspinwall	1, 454 25	.....	45 00
Apia	3, 099 65	1, 084 87	.....
Aux Cayes	112 33	.....	.....
Bangkok	201 61	.....	.....
Bahia	56 00	.....	84 00
Barbadoes	27 05	.....	.....
Bay of Islands	1, 111 51	49 19	870 40
Bathurst	89 60	.....	.....
Bristol	919 68	3 39	737 90
Cadiz .....	.....	.....	107 00
Calcutta	26 25	.....	591 32
Callao	12, 218 67	.....	2, 769 97
Cape Haytien	77 50	.....	48 98
Cape Town	348 10	.....	306 84
Cork	402 81	24 03	.....
Curaçoa	76 60	.....	23 00
Demarara	178 62	.....	254 62
Dublin	16 32	.....	48 00
Elsinore	195 25	.....	33 27
Falmouth	181 92	.....	.....
Fayal	5, 670 02	.....	2, 552 11
Galatz	30 44	.....	3 00
Genoa	212 80	.....	48 00
Gibraltar	490 54	.....	75 00
Glasgow	168 00	.....	198 00
Gottenberg	8 63	.....	.....
Guayaquil	415 25	.....	35 00
Guaymas	202 87	.....	.....
Hakodadi	290 46	.....	.....
Halifax	557 91	.....	.....
Hamburg	1, 007 17	.....	1, 353 80

B.—Statement showing the amount of money disbursed, &c.—Continued.

Name of consulate.	Disbursements.	Loss in exchange.	Receipts.
Havana	\$3, 207 37	.....	\$1, 361 87
Havre	1, 101 62	.....	921 75
Hilo	2, 625 25	.....	292 00
Hobart Town	518 56	.....	72 00
Hong Kong	2, 099 19	.....	513 16
Honolulu	33, 750 72	\$1, 569 18	7, 200 00
Kingston, Jamaica	33 75	.....	45 00
Laguayra	26 11	.....	.....
Lahaina	25, 386 45	1, 759 71	1, 500 00
Leeds	29 68	.....	.....
Leghorn .....	.....	.....	201 00
Lisbon	4 35	.....	264 00
Liverpool	4, 608 42	.....	2, 006 95
London	633 99	.....	591 38
Lyons	9 00	54	.....
Madeira	404 00	.....	.....
Malaga	275 50	14 87	78 00
Marseilles	463 85	24 78	345 00
Matanzas	1, 039 22	.....	746 55
Mazatlan	1, 840 90	18 43	690 00
Melbourne	628 17	.....	832 51
Monrovia	39 45	.....	30 00
Montevideo	1, 300 09	.....	1, 474 30
Montreal	13 15	.....	.....
Naples	69 96	.....	45 00
Nassau, B.	1, 397 80	.....	.....
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	110 00	.....	135 00
Paita	8, 343 75	.....	810 00
Panama	1, 623 10	.....	.....
Palermo	430 77	19 36	145 00
Para	70 00	.....	105 00
Paris	6 62	.....	.....
Pernambuco	557 90	.....	669 69
Pictou	273 58	.....	.....
Plymouth	456 15	.....	.....
Port Louis, (Mauritius)	1, 235 85	55 07	654 00
Prince Edward's Island	90 00	2 57	.....
Rio Grande de Sul	1, 004 10	11 37	324 00
Rio de Janeiro	1, 663 01	.....	612 00
Rotterdam	212 41	3 23	162 80
Sabanilla	42 90	.....	.....

B.—Statement showing the amount of money disbursed, &c.—Continued.

Name of consulate.	Disbursements.	Loss in exchange.	Receipts.
San Juan, P. R.	\$2, 285 25		\$679 00
Shanghai	978 72		141 00
Sydney, N. S. W.	4, 272 81	\$101 99	1, 281 60
Singapore	1, 629 21	233 56	1, 007 42
Smyrna	366 00	66 62	
St. Domingo City	359 00	13 81	624 00
St. Helena	1, 597 27		871 14
Santiago de Cuba	38 20		
St. John, N. B.	37 71		
St. John, N. F.	42 21		54 00
St. Paul de Loando	21 07		
St. Thomas, W. I.	912 38	7 85	889 50
Tampico	35 75		146 11
Tahiti	2, 471 65	221 36	258 00
Talcahuano	12, 815 90		1, 454 00
Teneriffe	1, 763 33	223 59	
Trieste	560 57		
Tumbez, (premium \$555 87)	10, 369 75		1, 380 00
Turk's Islands	636 84		171 00
Valparaiso	6, 518 15		916 50
Vera Cruz	116 00		
Amount paid D. H. Joubert for the passage and subsistence of the crew of the wrecked American ship "William and Eliza," from Fortune Islands to Sydney	844 80		
Total disbursements	177, 738 17	5, 551 19	43, 662 22
Less receipts	43, 662 22		
Excess of disbursements	134, 075 95		
Add loss in exchange \$5,551 19			
Less premium in exchange	555 87		
	4, 995 32		
	139, 071 27		
There was paid for relief of seamen, in addition to the above, by act of Congress of June 8, 1860, "out of monies not otherwise appropriated," to the owners of the British bark "Jessie," for relief of the crew of the wrecked American ship "Northumberland" the sum of	7, 788 75		

B.—Statement showing the amount of money disbursed, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Paid out of "fund for relief and protection of destitute seamen" in excess of amount received	\$134, 075 95
Fund for contingent expenses of all missions abroad (loss in exchange)	4, 995 32
Paid by authority of special act of Congress	7, 788 75
	146, 860 02

C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

Statement showing the number of "destitute American seamen" sent to the United States from the several consulates during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1861, and cost of passage.

Consulate.	Remarks.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
A.			
Antigua.....	6 at \$10, and 1 to Halifax, British vessel, at \$20; total.....	7	\$80 00
Acapulco.....		1	10 00
Aspinwall.....		57	570 00
Aux Cayes.....		3	30 00
Antwerp.....		4	40 00
B.			
Batavia, Java.....		2	20 00
Buenos Ayres.....		6	60 00
Bristol.....	5 at \$10, 1 invalid at \$15, 1 do. at \$20; and 1 do. at \$25; total.....	8	110 00
Bermuda.....	10 at \$10, 6 at \$72, and 14 at \$168; total.....	30	340 00
Barbadoes.....		5	50 00
Black Bay, (coast of Labrador).....		1	7 00
Bathurst, (west coast of Africa).....		2	20 00
Bombay.....		2	20 00
Bahamas.....		4	40 00

C.—Statement showing number of destitute American seamen, &c.—Continued.

Consulate.	Remarks.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
C.			
Constantinople.....		1	\$10 00
Callao.....		11	110 00
Cienfuegos.....		11	110 00
Cape Town.....		3	30 00
Cardenas.....		19	190 00
Curaçoa.....		5	50 00
Canton.....		1	10 00
Campeachy.....		3	30 00
Cape St. Lucas.....		4	40 00
Cape Haytien.....		2	20 00
Cadiz.....		1	10 00
Cape de Verd Islands.....		3	30 00
Cape of Good Hope.....		1	10 00
E.			
Elsinore.....		1	10 00
F.			
Flores.....		4	40 00
Fayal.....	30 at \$10, 25 at \$500, 13 at \$260, 22 at \$528, 11 at \$200, 10 at \$127, and 32 at \$656; total.....	143	2,571 00
Fortune Islands.....		2	20 00
G.			
Geneva.....		2	20 00
Gibraltar.....		17	170 00
Genoa.....		1	10 00
Gergenti.....		1	10 00
Guysborough, Nova Scotia.....		1	7 00
Guaymas.....		1	10 00
H.			
Halifax.....	15 at \$7, 7 at \$7 50, and 15 at \$8; total.....	37	277 50
Havana.....		73	730 00
Honolulu.....		82	820 00
Havre.....		10	100 00
Hong Kong.....		4	40 00
Hakodadi.....	1 at \$10, and 9 at \$245; total..	10	255 00
Hayti.....		2	20 00

C.—Statement showing number of destitute American seamen, &c.—Continued.

Consulate.	Remarks.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
J.			
Jamaica.....		4	\$40 00
Jeremie.....		2	20 00
K.			
Kingston.....		2	20 00
L.			
Liverpool.....	57 at \$10, and 1 at \$42, British vessel; total.....	58	612 00
London.....		4	40 00
Loando.....		1	10 00
Lahaina.....		3	30 00
Laguayra.....		6	50 00
M.			
Mayaguez.....		1	10 00
Marseilles.....		3	30 00
Montevideo.....		2	20 00
Matanzas.....		12	120 00
Mazatlan.....	14 at \$10, and 5 at \$90; total..	19	230 00
Mansanileo.....		4	40 00
Malaga.....		4	40 00
Montevideo.....		1	10 00
Montenegro.....		1	10 00
Mauritius.....		1	10 00
N.			
New Zealand.....		2	20 00
Nassau.....	53 at \$10, and 117 at \$12; total	170	1,934 00
Nuevitas.....		12	120 00
Nagasaki.....		1	10 00
Nova Scotia.....	13 at \$7.....	13	91 00
P.			
Pernambuco.....		27	270 00
Palermo.....		5	50 00
Para.....		3	30 00
Point-d-Petre, Gua- daloupe.....		1	10 00
Panama.....		11	110 00
Port-au-Prince.....		4	40 00
Point-a-Petre.....		2	20 00
Port Elizabeth.....		21	210 00
Paramaribo.....	(One invalid).....	1	20 00

C.—Statement showing number of destitute American seamen, &c.—Continued.

Consulate.	Remarks.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
R.			
Russell, New Zealand		3	\$30 00
Rio de Janeiro		1	10 00
Rio Grande de Sul		3	30 00
Rotterdam		1	10 00
S.			
Savannah		3	30 00
St. Helena		16	160 00
San Juan, P. R.		6	60 00
St. John, N. B.		7	70 00
Smyrna		3	30 00
Sabanilla		1	10 00
Singapore		4	40 00
Sisal		1	10 00
Southampton		1	10 00
St. Thomas	19 at \$10, and 10 at \$15; total.	29	340 00
St. Christopher		4	40 00
Shanghai		3	30 00
St. Domingo City	4 at \$14.	4	60 00
Sierre Leone		1	10 00
T.			
Talcahuano		14	140 00
Trinidad de Cuba		7	70 00
Turk's Islands		44	440 00
Tampico		6	80 00
Trieste		6	60 00
Tabiti		2	20 00
Teneriffe	1 at \$10, and 18 at \$359; total.	19	369 00
V.			
Vera Cruz	8 at \$10, and 5 at \$15; total	13	155 00
Valparaiso		5	50 00
Y.			
Yarmouth, N. S.		1	4 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

6: Crew of wrecked schooner "Velocity," from Honduras to Key West, on board British schooner "Exchange," for passage, \$300; board while at Honduras, \$28: total	6	328 00
4: Part of crew of ship "Intrepid," wrecked in China seas, board and subsistence 94 days, (total number of days 376,) at 50 cents per day: total	4	188 00

C.—*Statement showing number of destitute American seamen, &c.*—Continued.

	No. of seamen.	Amount.
25: Persons, master and crew, of lost ship "Roscius," board and subsistence 6 days, (total number of days 150,) at 75 cents per day: total.....	25	\$112 50
4: Seamen of the brig "Ella Reed," board and subsistence 20 days, at 50 cents per day: total.....	4	40 00
7: Captain and crew of the American brig "Albatross," board and subsistence 7 days, (total number of days 49,) at 75 cents per day: total.....	7	36 75
38: Officers and crew of the American ship "Palestine," board and subsistence 23 days, (total number of days 874,) at 75 cents per day: total.....	38	655 50
8: Captain and crew of the American brig "Æolus," picked up at sea and brought to New York; board and subsistence 10 days, (total number of days 40,) at 75 cents per day: total.....	8	60 00
Total number of seamen.....	1,288	
Total amount.....		15,223 25

Respectfully submitted to Hon. John C. Underwood, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, November 16, 1861.

GEO. B. SIMPSON, *Recording Clerk.*

D.

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 expense of sending them home for trial, with the witnesses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Consulate where expense originated.	No. of seamen arrested.	Amount expended.	Remarks.
Batavia.....	25	\$11,618 40	
Bermuda.....	1	72 92	
Bordeaux.....	2	129 38	
Callao.....	1	75 00	
Fayal.....	1	144 63	
Genoa.....	2	34 68	
Havana.....	15	750 19	
Liverpool.....	6	402 04	
London.....	1	754 74	
Ningpo.....	2	59 49	
Patos Island.....	3	1,293 75	No examination by United States consul.
Rio Janeiro.....	2	868 50	
Rotterdam.....	1	50 00	
Smyrna.....	1	332 75	\$91 71 was paid for loss in exchange; \$236 79 was paid out of relief fund.
Southampton.....	2	709 39	
St. Helena.....	1	95 25	
Sydney.....	1	90 00	
Total.....	67	17,481 31	

No. 1.

Circular to collectors, surveyors, and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade, and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade; since which proclamation this department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions, and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties,

and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other watercraft without manifests, and of railroad cars and vehicles arriving at or leaving your port laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same, to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will therefore use your utmost vigilance to prevent the prohibited shipments and to detect and bring to punishment all who are in any way engaged in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what, additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this department, from time to time, your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. B.—Among prohibited supplies are included coals, telegraphic instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraphic materials
S. P. C.

No. 2.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1861.*

SIR: Referring to the circular instructions of the 2d ultimo, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies to parties in insurrection against the United States, you are now further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise, of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which you have satisfactory reason to believe is for insurgents against the United States or for places under their control.

If you are satisfied, either from the nature of the articles, or otherwise, that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is in fact destined for persons or combinations in actual insurrection against the government of the United States, you will cause the same to be seized and proceeded against for forfeiture.

If, however, you are satisfied that any merchandise, transmitted for States or places under insurrectionary control, is not intended for actual insurgents, and has been shipped or forwarded without intent to afford aid and comfort to such

insurgents, or otherwise to violate the law, you will simply detain such merchandise, and notify the shippers or forwarders, or their agents, of such detention, and state the cause thereof. If such shipper or forwarder personally, or by agent, shall satisfy you that the merchandise so arrested will not be sent to any place under insurrectionary control, but will be either returned whence it came, or be disposed of in good faith for consumption within loyal States, you will restore possession of the same and allow such disposition thereof to be made as the parties in interest may desire..

You will regard all States in which the authority of the United States is temporarily subverted, as under insurrectionary control; but any portions of such States in which the laws of the Union and the authority of the federal government are acknowledged and respected, will be considered as exempt from any interruption of commerce or intercourse, beyond such as may be necessary in order to prevent supplies going to insurgents or to places under their control.

It is the intention of the department to leave the owners of all property perfectly free to control it in such manner as they see fit, without interference or detention by officers of the federal government except for the purpose of preventing any use or disposal of such property for the aid and comfort of insurgents, or in commerce with States or places controlled by insurgents.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 3.

Circular instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 22, 1861.

The attention of collectors and other officers of the customs is called to the act of Congress entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, and the proclamation of the President of the United States of August 16, 1861, made in pursuance thereof, both of which are annexed.

In view, therefore, of the act aforesaid, and the proclamation of the President of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, I hereby direct and instruct the officers of the customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of States in insurrection, except in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of May 2 and June 12, 1861, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The collectors and other officers of the customs will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper district attorney for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case; and they will also, as soon as practicable, and as frequently afterward as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated, and the permits proper to be granted or withheld.

In the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by circular of the 5th August, 1861, to be made to this department, collectors and other officers of the customs will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds on which the applications are based.

The attention of the collectors and other officers is especially directed to fifth and subsequent sections of the act.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and to cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattles, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that, from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it; leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence [L. S.] of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

AN ACT further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case the surveyors at said port of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subjected to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then, and in that case, he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast; and in such case the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash: *Provided,* That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel, shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist, the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo, detained as aforesaid, from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force or

combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army and navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then, and in that case, the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and in such case give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed until opened by order of the President on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then, and in such case, it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles and for such time, and by such persons as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive, for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the

issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March third, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

Approved July 13, 1861.

No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 3, 1861.*

SIR: Instances of communication by land and water with the States controlled by the insurrectionists are still frequently brought to the knowledge of this department.

It is to be distinctly understood that all communication, whether for commercial or other purposes, without special permit, is, and since the date of the President's proclamation of the 16th ultimo, has been, in violation of law; but it is also to be understood that no permit of any collector, or other officer connected with this department, is of any validity as a sanction to such intercourse, except as expressly authorized by the license or permission of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of the Treasury.

All goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, going to or coming from a State under insurrectionary control, and every vessel or vehicle conveying property or persons to or from such States is forfeited to the United States, and must be seized and proceeded against as so forfeited.

Any circumstances requiring or justifying the mitigation or remission of any such forfeiture, will be duly considered on application to the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom, by act of Congress, the sole power of such mitigation or remission is vested.

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

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *September 21, 1861.*

In order to prevent seizures of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of the officers of the customs to the provisions of these acts.

The 5th section of the act of July 13 provides, that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from or proceeding to a State or place declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or place, shall be forfeited to the United States.

This section obviously applies to all property in transit, or purchased or provided with a view to transit, between loyal and disloyal States; and especially to property forming the subject of commercial intercourse. Such property, wherever found, is liable to seizure, and the only redress of parties who think themselves aggrieved is by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is invested by law with full power of mitigation and remission.

The 1st section of the act approved August 6 declares "that if any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employé, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property, of whatever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection, * * * or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment, of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize or capture wherever found."

No doubt can be entertained that this section was well considered, and that its operation was intended to be limited to property used in furtherance of the insurrection only.

Seizures under the act of July 13 should be made by the officers, or under the direction of officers, of the Treasury Department; and all district attorneys and marshals of the United States should afford all practicable counsel and aid in the execution of the law.

Seizures under the act of August 6 should be made by the marshal of the district in which such property may be found, under the general or particular direction of the district attorney, or other superior authority. For such seizures there is no power of mitigation or remission in the Secretary of the Treasury; but the district attorney, or other superior authority, may direct the discontinuance of any proceeding in relation thereto, and the restoration of the property seized.

It will be seen from an inspection of these provisions of the acts of Congress that no property is confiscated or subjected to forfeiture except such as is in transit, or provided for transit, to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promotion of the insurrection. The only exception to this rule of forfeiture is that made by the 5th section, of ships belonging, in whole or in part, to citizens of a State in insurrection, which are declared to be forfeited after fifteen days from the date of proclamation, without reference to actual or intended use. Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, moneys in deposit, and the like, are, therefore, not subject to seizure or confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use. All officers, while vigilant in the prevention of the conveyance of property to or from insurrectionary States, or the use of it for insurrec-

tionary purposes, are expected to be careful in avoiding unnecessary vexation and cost by seizures not warranted by law.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

F.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st instant I laid before the Postmaster General a detailed report of the financial affairs of the Post Office Department, and of the operations of this bureau of the treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. I therefore beg leave to present in this report only a brief outline of the principal duties discharged by the office.

In consequence of our international troubles many questions of a new, as well as of an extraordinary, character were presented for consideration and determination, which not only seriously complicated, but greatly increased, the labors of the office during a portion of the year.

Deeming it to be my duty to take care that no portion of the public funds over which I had any control should be disbursed to parties who would be likely to use the same, either directly or indirectly, in aid of the rebellion which was designed to overthrow the government, I instituted an investigation into the loyalty of mail contractors and others in the service of the Post Office Department; and in all cases payments have been withheld from such as were not faithful and loyal to the Constitution and the Union. In pursuance of this policy scarcely any payments have been made, since my connexion with this office, to parties residing in either of the eleven rebellious States, except in that portion of western Virginia wherein mail service was restored; and numerous sums, which are large in the aggregate, have been withheld from mail contractors and others in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, by reason of their complicity with the rebellion.

The collection of the revenues of the department being an object of primary importance, vigorous efforts have been made to collect the balances due from late postmasters. And, notwithstanding the impossibility of recovering any portion of the large amount due by late postmasters in the rebellious States, it affords me pleasure to state that the sum actually collected by the office during the year, amounting to \$297,235 06, greatly exceeds that of any previous year since the organization of the bureau in 1836.

One hundred and sixty-eight suits have been instituted during the year for the recovery of sums due to the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$53,154 17.

The extensive and complicated postal accounts between the United States and foreign governments have been regularly and promptly adjusted.

The compilation of that portion of the "Biennial Register" that pertains to the Post Office Department, and which constituted nearly three-fourths of the last Register, requiring great labor, has been carefully completed.

The number of changes of postmasters reported by the Post Office Department, requiring the final adjustment of their accounts, was 9,677
The number of late postmasters' accounts in charge of the office 31,083
The number of present postmasters' accounts in charge of the office . . 28,586
The number of quarterly accounts of postmasters adjusted, audited, and registered 105,066

The number of accounts of mail contractors audited and reported to the Postmaster General for payment.....	21,316
The number of accounts of special and route agents audited and reported for payment.....	2,432
The number of accounts of special contractors and mail messengers audited and reported for payment.....	19,116
The number of miscellaneous accounts audited and reported for payment.....	684
The number of accounts of United States attorneys, and marshals, and of clerks of United States courts, adjusted and reported for payment.....	121
The number of "collection orders" issued to contractors.....	83,551
The number of "collection drafts" issued.....	4,526
The number of "department drafts" registered.....	13,460
The number of "department warrants" registered.....	8,517
The number of letters received.....	135,372
The number of letters prepared, recorded, and mailed.....	68,464
The number of folio-post pages of correspondence recorded in the "miscellaneous" letter book.....	964
The number of pages recorded in the "collection" letter book.....	2,401
The number of pages recorded in the "suit" letter book.....	205
The number of pages recorded in the "report" letter book.....	133
The number of accounts on the ledgers.....	85,328
The number of corrected quarterly accounts of postmasters copied, restated, and mailed.....	18,216
The number of stamp and stamped envelope accounts examined, compared, and restated.....	105,066

But it is utterly impossible, in a report of this description, to present a just view of the extensive and diversified labors performed in this bureau, embracing, as they do, the functions of an auditor, comptroller, register, and solicitor. And I am free to confess that my experience, though comparatively limited, has fully satisfied me that a clerical force fully adequate to the prompt, efficient, and satisfactory discharge of these various duties, has not heretofore been employed in the office.

In conclusion, I beg leave to repeat the closing words of my report to the Postmaster General:

"When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this bureau, on the 22d of April last, the business of nearly every division was much in arrears. Since then, competent and efficient clerks have, by appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, taken the places of such as had proven to be derelict in duty and unfaithful to the trust committed to them; strict and salutary disciplinary rules and regulations have been adopted and enforced; and the business of the office, I am happy to state, is now in a most prosperous condition."

"To the zeal, fidelity, and capacity of the clerical corps now employed in this bureau, I cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness for the present satisfactory condition of the entire business of the office."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

G. ADAMS, *Auditor.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

Statement exhibiting outline of current business in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

The following named warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

Stock warrants	800
Quarterly salary warrants	1,767
Treasury (proper) warrants	2,102
Treasury interior warrants	2,625
Treasury customs warrants	1,968
War pay warrants	3,319
War repay warrants	360
Navy pay warrants	851
Navy repay warrants	158
Interior pay warrants	941
Interior repay warrants	52
Treasury appropriation warrants	38
Interior and customs appropriation warrants	26
War and navy appropriation warrants	28
Texas debt warrants	10
Land covering warrants	384
Customs covering warrants	756
Miscellaneous covering warrants	1,002
Aggregate number of warrants	17,187

The accounts described as follows, reported to this office by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioners of the General Land office, have been revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, to wit:

<i>Judiciary.</i> —Embracing the accounts of marshals for expenses of the 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.	774
<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, of 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.	1,312
<i>Public Lands.</i> —Embracing accounts of receivers of public money; of receivers acting as disbursing agents; of surveyors general and deputy surveyors; of lands erroneously sold; of the several States for percentage on lands sold within their limits, &c.	2,279
<i>Salaries.</i> —Embracing accounts for salaries of United States supreme, district, and territorial judges, attorneys, marshals, local inspectors, the clerks and other employés in the executive departments, &c.	1,259
<i>Public Debt.</i> —Embracing accounts for redemption of United States stock and treasury notes, interest on public debt, &c.	1,169
<i>Public Printing.</i> —Embracing accounts for public printing, binding, and paper	129

<i>Mint and Branches.</i> —Embracing accounts of gold, silver, and cent bullion; of ordinary expenses, repairs, &c.	64
<i>Territorial.</i> —Embracing accounts of the governors of Territories, for contingent expenses, erection of public buildings and purchase of libraries; of secretaries of Territories, for legislative and contingent expenses	49
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Embracing accounts of the Coast Survey; of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Insane Asylum; of the United States Treasurer, penitentiary, for horses lost in the service of the United States, Texas debt, suppression of the slave trade, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, &c.	972
<i>Bonds</i> entered, filed, and indexed	250
<i>Letters</i> written on all subjects connected with the business of the office.	3,572

There have been also regularly entered and filed the semi-annual emolument returns made by the United States marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, in pursuance of the third 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, &c., have been examined and reported upon.

Many other duties have been performed, arising from the necessary business of the office, which need not be particularized,

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,

Comptroller.

DECEMBER 2, 1861.

H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office, November 29, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with directions from your department, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last.

The number of accounts of disbursing officers, claimants, &c., received, acted upon, passed, and recorded, during the year, was as follows, viz:

Reported by the Second Auditor	1,294
Reported by the Third Auditor	1,985
Reported by the Fourth Auditor	283
Whole number	3,562

These accounts are those connected with and embracing expenditures by the pay department of the army, the Indian bureau, the recruiting branch of the service, the medical and hospital and ordnance departments, reported by the Second Auditor; those belonging to the quartermaster's, subsistence, and engineer departments, and of the Pension bureau, reported by the Third Auditor; and those of pursers or paymasters in the navy and in the marine corps, and of navy agents and navy pension agents, reported by the Fourth Auditor; all of which, after being received at this office, undergo a critical examination with reference to the legality and correctness of the payments, as well as their applicability to the specific appropriations to which the amounts disbursed in those accounts are chargeable. Many of them embrace large numbers of vouchers,

and include heavy expenditures, and not only require much time, but a high degree of efficiency and experience in their investigation. I have reason to believe that the work thereon has been promptly and satisfactorily performed. The total amount embraced in these settlements was \$34,320,068 27.

In addition to the above, there has been reported to and examined in this office a number of "certificate" accounts, showing balances due officers and soldiers who have resigned, been discharged, or deceased, and of seamen, their heirs, administrators, &c. The amount ascertained to be due upon such certificates is made payable by disbursing officers of the army and navy, according to the branch of service to which the individual for whose services the claim is allowed belonged. These claims originate in the Second and Fourth Auditors' offices respectively, and during the fiscal year there were reported and acted upon in this office, as follows, viz:

Accounts certified to be drawn by Second Auditor.....	334
Accounts certified to be drawn by Fourth Auditor.....	359
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	693
	<hr/>

The number of requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury received, examined, countersigned, and recorded upon the books of this office was as follows:

Drawn by the Secretary of the Interior:

Pay or advance requisitions.....	946
Refunding requisitions.....	55

Drawn by the Secretary of War:

Pay or advance requisitions.....	2,550
Refunding requisitions.....	435

Drawn by the Secretary of the Navy:

Pay or advance requisitions.....	864
Refunding requisitions.....	162

Whole number.....	5,012
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There were received and filed, during the year, 1,674 letters upon official business, the answers to which cover 285 pages of folio-post of the letter book.

All the annual statements for Congress 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, 1859; the appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1859-'60; 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 June 30, 1860, 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 record kept up.

Other usual and prescribed duties of this office—embracing decisions on cases specially reported from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and from the bureaus and offices of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments; filing official

bonds and contracts received from those departments; the supervision of transcripts for suit, &c.—have promptly received attention, the business having been kept up as usual, and none of it is as yet in arrears.

I would most respectfully and earnestly call your attention to the necessity of an increase of the clerical force in this office, in view of the largely increased expenditures of the War and Navy Departments.

That a great influx of business will devolve on this office, commensurate with the increased expenditures, is inevitable, though hitherto it has not been so severely felt as that I have not been able, by great exertions, to keep pace with its duties. This, however, has been mainly owing to the fact that the accounts of many of the newly-created disbursing officers have not yet reached this office for revision.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully state that I do but follow out the suggestions of my predecessors, as well as my own convictions, in recommending that the clerical increase of this office should be in ratio of one revising clerk here to three given to each of the Auditors of the War and Navy for the purpose of stating accounts; and I would further add that such increase as may be awarded to this office should be composed of original appointments, or of promotions from the accounting offices of the Second, Third, or Fourth Auditor's offices, made for special aptitude.

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

J. MADISON CUTTS,
Comptroller.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H 2.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 2, 1861.*

SIR: The following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1861, is respectfully submitted:

The amount covered into the treasury during the year by 2,682 warrants was—

From customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources	\$84,104,642 24
From War Department	2,369,725 21
From Navy Department	1,996,520 93
From Interior Department	223,683 65
Total	88,694,572 03

Which includes repayments of advances, and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 13,654 drafts, drawn to pay 13,519 warrants, were—

For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous public debt	\$46,143,059 33
For War Department	25,350,875 65
For Navy Department	14,417,408 82
For Interior Department	4,101,105 99
Total	90,012,449 79

Which also includes transfers from one account to another in their settlement.

The amount received for the use of the Post Office Department was \$6,970,719 35, and the amount paid on 8,496 post office warrants was \$8,041,920 77. Available balance to the credit of the said department, subject to draft at the close of the fiscal year, \$57,684 03. The sum of \$14,996,700 was transferred, by means of 786 drafts, from one depository to another during said fiscal year, for the purpose of being coined, and for making, more conveniently, disbursements for the public service, chiefly for the latter.

The practice of holding moneys at the credit and subject to the order of disbursing officers continues to work advantageously for the convenience of said officers, at the expense, however, of very greatly increased labor and responsibility of the persons employed in that branch of the business consequent upon the immense disbursements for military and other purposes in this neighborhood.

The accommodations and the force employed are taxed to the utmost of their capabilities to respond to the multitudinous applications, and to keep up the numerous accounts.

The receipts in the money branch of the office on treasury account proper, from all sources during said year, amount to \$11,927,236 42, of which \$3,934,984 74 was transferred to it by means of 1,484 checks, given in exchange for coin, and saving to that extent the cost of actual transportation.

Treasury drafts amounting to \$12,089,827 50 have been satisfied either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers.

Accounts have been kept with eighty-seven disbursing officers, and at least 23,570 of their checks paid, amounting to \$7,575,720 97.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office there was issued during the year 45,087 treasury notes, amounting to \$18,469,050.

The announcement of the fact that the payments on treasury drafts in the month of November just closed alone exceed the average annual amount for the last six years, and that the payments for that month alone on the checks of disbursing officers amount to \$13,116,172 07 against an average annual amount for the last six years of only \$7,784,853 60, showing the payments on the former to have increased more than twelve and on the latter more than twenty fold.

And the further fact that this immense business has been conducted by the ordinary force of the office with accuracy, promptness, and despatch, and to the entire satisfaction of all persons having business transactions with the office, makes it unnecessary to say that all the persons now employed have done their duty, and that some have labored beyond the endurance of most men.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Solicitor's Office, December 2, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, 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 529, of which four were of class 1, for the recovery of \$16,764 94; 218 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 \$323,882 77; fifty-one were on warehouse transportation bonds, amounting to \$53,796 45; and 256 miscellaneous suits for \$49,835.

Of these suits 202 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, to wit: 112 decided in favor of the United States, 23 decided against the United States, and 67 settled and discontinued without trial, leaving 327 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, 122 have been tried and disposed of during the year, viz: 66 decided for the United States, 5 decided against the United States, and 51 settled and dismissed without trial.

The aggregate number of suits of all descriptions decided and otherwise disposed of during the year is 324. The gross amount of judgment obtained, exclusive of cases *in rem*, is \$136,818 35, and the amount collected from all sources is \$343,346 46.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS
UNDER CHARGE OF
THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY
DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Ex. Doc. 2—12

Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor

Judicial districts.	SUITS BROUGHT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE THIRTIETH									
	Treasury trans- cripts.		Fines, penal- ties, and for- feitures.		Miscellaneous.		Warehouse transportation bonds.		Total amount (re- ported) sued for.	Total amount (re- ported) judgments for United States.
	No.	Amount sued for.	No.	Amount sued for.	No.	Amount sued for.	No.	Amount sued for.		
Maine			2	\$540 00					\$540 00	\$540 00
New Hampshire										
Vermont					1	\$100 00			100 00	
Massachusetts			7	1,284 84	23	32,585 00			33,869 84	85 60
Connecticut					1					
Rhode Island										
New York, north'n dist.			2	500 00	6	5,000 00			5,500 00	301 20
New York, south'n dist.	3	11,843 98	158	23,240 93	147		32	\$20,806 50	318,891 41	61,452 78
New Jersey										
Delaware										
Pennsylvania, east'n dist.			11	20,177 09	7	1,500 00			21,677 09	3,318 70
Pennsylvania, west'n dist.					1	50 00			50 00	
Maryland					3					80 00
District of Columbia					3					
Virginia, eastern district.					10	120 00			120 00	158 95
Virginia, western district.										
North Carolina										
South Carolina										
Georgia										
Florida, northern district.										
Florida, southern district.			4							
Alabama, north'n district.										
Alabama, middle district.										
Alabama, south'n district.			2	1,000 00					1,000 00	
Louisiana, east'n district.			13	3,110 00	1	1,000 00	5	7,266 45	11,376 45	
Louisiana, west'n district.										
Mississippi, north'n dist.										
Mississippi, south'n dist.										
Texas, eastern district.										
Texas, western district.										
Arkansas, eastern district.					2	3,000 00			3,000 00	
Arkansas, west'n district.					1				1,030 00	
Missouri, eastern district.			7	1,030 00						
Missouri, western district.										
Tennessee, east'n district.										
Tennessee, middle district.										
Tennessee, west'n district.					3	250 00			250 00	6,740 01
Kentucky					9					
Ohio, northern district.					24					2,844 92
Ohio, southern district.					1					9 68
Indiana					3	230 00			230 00	50 00
Illinois, northern district.	1	4,920 96	2		2	2,500 00			7,420 96	
Illinois, southern district.			4							
Michigan							6	24,081 66	24,081 66	
Wisconsin			3							100 00
Iowa										
Minnesota										
Kansas										
California, north'n dist.			2	10,000 00	8	3,500 00	6	1,641 84	15,141 84	6 75
California, south'n dist.										
Oregon										
Washington Territory			1							
Utah Territory										
Nebraska Territory										
Dakota Territory										
Colorado Territory										
Nevada Territory										
New Mexico Territory										
	4	16,764 94	218	323,882 77	256	49,835 00	51	53,796 45	444,279 16	75,683 59

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1861.							SUITS BROUGHT PRIOR TO THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.										
Total amount (re-ported) collected.	Decided for United States.	Decided against U. States.	Settled and dis-mitted.	Remitted.	Pending.	Total number of suits brought.	Amount of judg-ments in all old suits this year.	Decided for United States.	Decided against U. States.	Settled and dis-mitted.	Total number dis-posed of.	Amount collected in all old suits this year.	Whole number of judgments rendered in favor of United States during the fiscal year.	Whole amount of judgments rendered in favor of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.	Whole amount collected from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.		
\$540 00	1	...	...	...	1	2	\$400 00	1	...	...	1	\$400 00	2	\$940 00	\$940 00	
	4	...	1	...	1	25	6,422 44	5	2	7	2,206 45	5	6,422 44	2,206 45			
					1	1			1	1	5	15,079 78	7	85 60	15,079 79		
145 86	2	...	...	...	6	8	10 00	2		2	110 00	2	10 00	110 00		
91,341 37	58	23	5	30	224	340	13,616 96	11	2	8	14,246 74	6	311 29	14,392 70			
											48,655 88	69	75,069 74	139,897 25			
13,329 80	7	...	1	1	9	18		6		1	7	8,575 76	13	3,318 70	20,905 56		
80 00	3	...	...	...	1	1	100 00	1		1	1	100 00	4	180 00	180 00	
	3	...	7	...	3	10	25 24	2	1	3	16,535 38	5	179 19	16,535 38			
							500 00	1		1	1	9,965 21	1	500 00	9,965 22		
							400 00	1		1	1	780 08	1	400 00	780 08		
	1	...	1	...	2	4	25,251 00	5	5	5	251 00	5	25,251 00	251 00			
							1 00	5		5	10,819 64	6	1 00	10,819 64			
7,550 35	6	...	1	1	11	19		4	1	7	12	23,951 21	10		31,501 56		
					2	2											
			1	1	6	8	792 00	2		3	1	792 00	2	792 00	792 00		
							172 50	3		5	8	1,736 33	3	172 50	1,736 33		
							126 00	1		3	4	126 00	1	126 00	126 00		
	1	...	...	...	2	3	150 00	2		3	5	150 00	2	150 00	150 00	
1,167 23	13	...	11	...	9	24							13	6,740 01			
9 68	1	...	...	...	1	1		1		1	1	332 26	2	2,844 92	1,167 23	
50 00	1	...	...	...	2	3	972 00	1		1	1	1,874 60	2	9 68	311 94	
	1	...	3	...	5	5		1					1	1,022 00	1,324 60		
556 70	1	...	...	...	7	8	5,892 00		16	16	605 00	1	5,892 00	605 00		
	1	...	...	...	1	3	6,084 05	3		1	4	66,072 81	1	6,184 05	66,639 51	
								1		1	1	6,092 67	1	6,092 67	6,092 67		
							219 57	1		1	1		1	219 57			
6 75	8	...	...	...	8	16		1	1	2			8	6 75	6 75	
					1	1											
113,787 74	112	23	32	35	327	529	61,134 76	66	5	51	122	229,558 72	178	136,818 35	343,346 46		

J.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the various tabular statements and reports from this office for the last fiscal year.

Not having been connected with the office during the whole time covered by these reports, and its operations being extensive and somewhat complicated, I do not feel that degree of confidence in my own opinions in relation to it which I hope a greater amount of experience will insure. I shall, for this reason, only venture a few suggestions in relation to the past and prospective operations of this department of the federal treasury.

The war for the preservation of the government and the existence of the Union, in which the nation is now engaged, has materially affected the business of this office in common with all the other relations of the United States. The extraordinary increase in the national expenditures, and the important changes in the tariff, rendered necessary thereby, have imposed an amount of additional labor upon several divisions in this office far greater than has ever existed in its past history. In some of them this labor has been nearly if not quite doubled. The large loans, represented by treasury notes, coupon bonds, and registered stock, which have been made since the month of March last, with the issue of bonds in payment of the "Oregon war debt," as it is called, have had a similar effect upon the business of the loan office. But this large addition to their ordinary duties has been cheerfully and promptly discharged by the heads of these divisions and the clerks under their immediate direction, with but little extra assistance, and the various reports have been made up and furnished to you within the time required by law, and at as early a period in the year as has usually been the case. The resignations and removals of clerks in the office, by reason of which vacancies have necessarily existed for a considerable time, and the appointment of new clerks, who required time and experience to familiarize them with the duties of the desks to which they have been assigned, has also had the effect to increase the labors of the clerical force. These labors have been discharged, however, by more faithful application and working beyond office hours. I think the government has no reason to complain of the manner in which the clerks in this office have performed their duties.

It is not improbable, however, that if the present state of affairs continues an augmentation of the clerical force in the register's office will become indispensably necessary. But it may be better to wait until the necessity assumes a greater degree of permanence than it now possesses before asking for congressional action in this respect.

I was obliged, from severe indisposition, to ask leave of absence from the office for a period of nearly two months, during which time the official duties of the register were performed by Mr. John A. Graham, the chief clerk, in a very faithful and efficient manner.

There is a large number of official books and papers belonging to this office contained in two rooms in the basement, which are in a condition discreditable to the department, and personally annoying every time they come under my notice. They have been during former years thrown indiscriminately together, and are now practically useless for any purpose. These ought to be put in order. Some of the ledgers also in one of the divisions have not been balanced for some years. The services of two temporary clerks, for a period of from eight to twelve months, might be profitably employed in performing this work; and there is a sufficient amount of money, which has accrued in consequence of vacancies in the clerkships, in this office to pay them. With the present force

in the office this work cannot be done, and I do not feel authorized to employ others to do it without special directions from you.

Although the forms in which the business of this office has been conducted in former years are very good, I am not prepared to say that they are the very best adapted to the increasing magnitude of the operations of the government, or unsusceptible of improvement. I do not propose to recommend material changes in them until I am thoroughly familiar with all the operations of the office.

I feel confident, however, that changes may and should be made which will increase the value of the statements and reports emanating from the register's office to the country, will suppress such parts of them as are not valuable, and will have the effect in some degree to lessen the expenses of one department of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
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, 1861, per act of March 3, 1849.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Passamaquoddy, Maine.....	Washington Long.....	\$26,702 17
Machias, Maine.....	William B. Smith.....	2,736 12
Frenchman's Bay, Maine.....	Isaac H. Thomas.....	5,205 19
Penobscot, Maine.....	Seth K. Devereaux.....	4,621 71
Waldoborough, Maine.....	Davis Tillson.....	7,406 06
Wiscasset, Maine.....	Erastus Foote.....	6,738 47
Bath, Maine.....	Roland Fisher.....	7,959 29
Portland and Falmouth, Maine.....	I. Jewett.....	29,920 96
Saco, Maine (a).....	O. B. Chadbourne.....	87 92
Kennebunk, Maine.....	Nathaniel K. Sargent.....	717 64
York, Maine (b).....	J. S. Putnam.....	575 36
Belfast, Maine.....	Truman Harmon.....	6,994 65
Bangor, Maine.....	William P. Wingate.....	6,428 10
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	Joseph B. Upham.....	6,751 08
Vermont, Vermont.....	William Clapp.....	14,625 49
Newburyport, Massachusetts.....	Enoch G. Currier.....	3,161 60
Gloucester, Massachusetts.....	John S. Webber.....	7,133 58
Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts.....	Willard P. Phillips.....	13,478 84
Marblehead, Massachusetts (c).....	William Standley.....	2,191 55
Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts.....	John Y. Goodrich.....	358,685 09
Plymouth, Massachusetts (d).....	Thomas Loring.....	938 76
Fall River, Massachusetts.....	Charles Almy.....	2,716 35
Barnstable, Massachusetts.....	Charles F. Swift.....	11,051 50
New Bedford, Massachusetts (c).....	Laurence Grinnell.....	6,702 11
Edgartown, Massachusetts.....	John Vinson.....	3,484 54
Nantucket, Massachusetts.....	Alfred Macy.....	2,347 13
Providence, Rhode Island.....	Charles Anthony.....	13,214 14
Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island.....	William H. S. Bayley.....	2,744 54
Newport, Rhode Island.....	Seth W. Macy.....	5,738 28
Middletown, Connecticut.....	Origen Utley.....	2,558 69
New London, Connecticut.....	Edward Prentiss.....	10,317 72
New Haven, Connecticut.....	James F. Babcock.....	14,825 56
Fairfield, Connecticut.....	Silas C. Booth.....	2,174 06
Stonington, Connecticut.....	Franklin A. Palmer.....	1,892 85
Sackett's Harbor, New York.....	Cornelius W. Inglehart.....	3,134 58
Genesee, New York.....	P. M. Crandall.....	5,646 82
Oswego, New York.....	Charles A. Perkins.....	19,000 69
Niagara, New York.....	Franklin Spalding.....	12,669 32
Buffalo creek, New York.....	Christian Metz, jr.....	13,180 14
Oswegatchie, New York (e).....	David M. Chapin.....	5,834 06
Sag Harbor, New York.....	John Sherry.....	811 37
New York, New York.....	Hiram Barney.....	1,146,843 75
Champlain, New York.....	George W. Goff.....	11,209 40
Cape Vincent, New York.....	John W. Ingalls.....	6,009 00
Dunkirk, New York (f).....	George M. Abell.....	950 27
Bridgetown, New Jersey.....	W. S. Bowen.....	369 39
Burlington, New Jersey.....	W. S. Ashmore.....	152 34
Perth Amboy, New Jersey (g).....	John S. Boggs.....	3,685 06
Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.....	J. S. Adams.....	674 41
Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.....	Jarvis H. Bartlett.....	584 93
Newark, New Jersey.....	Peter W. Martin.....	1,853 36
Camden, New Jersey.....	Sylvester Birdsall.....	277 65
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	William B. Thomas.....	207,590 11
Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.....	Thomas Wilkins.....	4,092 71
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	C. W. Batchelor.....	2,795 12
Delaware, Delaware (h).....	Thomas M. Rodney.....	16,580 49

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Baltimore, Maryland	Henry W. Hoffman	\$153,475 15
Annapolis, Maryland	John E. Stalker	918 57
Oxford, Maryland	William H. Valliant	256 24
Vienna, Maryland	D. J. Waddell	919 61
Town Creek, Maryland	James Jones	152 84
Havre de Grace, Maryland	William B. Morgan	153 60
Georgetown, District of Columbia	Judson Mitchell	2,360 33
Richmond, Virginia (i)		4,680 94
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia		19,419 94
Tappahanock, Virginia (i)		1,201 57
Cherrystone, Virginia (i)		345 18
Yorktown, Virginia (j)		268 52
Petersburg, Virginia (i)		3,769 50
Alexandria, Virginia	Andrew Jamieson	3,871 73
Wheeling, Virginia	Thomas Hornbrook	619 97
Yeocomico, Virginia (j)		75 00
Camden, North Carolina (h)		385 69
Edenton, North Carolina (i)		213 49
Plymouth, North Carolina (i)		465 98
Washington, North Carolina (i)		262 26
Newbern, North Carolina (i)		685 68
Ocracoke, North Carolina (i)		1,877 03
Beaufort, North Carolina (i)		390 93
Wilmington, North Carolina (i)		4,917 28
Charleston, South Carolina (l)		29,982 61
Georgetown, South Carolina (a)		131 78
Beaufort, South Carolina (j)		125 00
Savannah, Georgia (j)		19,432 56
Saint Mary's, Georgia (j)		250 00
Brunswick, Georgia (j)		317 70
Augusta, Georgia (j)		643 94
Pensacola, Florida (a)		1,167 69
Saint Augustine, Florida (a)		446 50
Key West, Florida	Charles Howe	7,631 73
Saint Mark's, Florida (j)		2,215 38
Saint John's, Florida (j)		1,387 84
Apalachicola, Florida (j)		1,962 17
Fernandina, Florida (j)		1,743 71
Bayport, Florida (a)		87 61
Palatka, Florida (j)		175 00
Mobile, Alabama (m)		17,427 18
Selma, Alabama (j)		180 06
Tusculumbia, Alabama (a)		101 69
Pearl River, Mississippi (j)		281 54
Natchez, Mississippi (a)		170 00
Vicksburg, Mississippi (j)		676 76
New Orleans, Louisiana (n)		159,554 02
Teche, Louisiana (j)		664 00
Shreveport, Louisiana (no returns)		
Texas, Texas (j)		12,044 76
Brazos de Santiago, Texas (no returns)		
Saluria, Texas (j)		4,689 18
Paso del Norte, New Mexico (j)	Samuel N. Wood	3,307 80
Nashville, Tennessee (c)		437 29
Memphis, Tennessee (j)		2,216 20
Knoxville, Tennessee (no returns)		
Chattanooga, Tennessee (c)		430 09
Louisville, Kentucky (o)	C. B. Cotton	2,126 92
Paducah, Kentucky	William Nolen	353 81

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.
Hickman, Kentucky (p).....	.....	\$31 38
Columbus, Kentucky (c).....	.....	918 35
Miami, Ohio.....	Andrew Stephan.....	3,097 55
Sandusky, Ohio.....	John Youngs.....	4,210 24
Cuyahoga, Kentucky.....	Charles J. Ballard.....	6,394 54
Cincinnati, Ohio (g).....	Enoch Y. Carson.....	4,108 70
Detroit, Michigan.....	Nelson G. Isbell.....	20,575 79
Michilimackinac, Michigan.....	John W. McMath.....	8,457 61
Evansville, Indiana.....	A. S. Robinson.....	851 61
Madison, Indiana (r).....	Robert P. Jones.....	25 96
New Albany, Indiana (no returns).....	Jacob Anthony.....	.....
Chicago, Illinois.....	Luther Haven.....	12,221 32
Alton, Illinois.....	John H. Yager.....	440 82
Galena, Illinois.....	Daniel Wann.....	413 63
Quincy, Illinois.....	Thomas Benneson.....	532 24
Cairo, Illinois (s).....	Daniel Arter.....	827 88
Peoria, Illinois.....	Lysander R. Webb.....	535 88
Saint Louis, Missouri.....	R. J. Howard.....	7,546 68
Hannibal, Missouri.....	N. O. Archer.....	1,000 00
Burlington, Iowa (t).....	Clark Dunham.....	262 50
Keokuk, Iowa.....	John Stannus.....	561 35
Dubuque, Iowa.....	John B. Henion.....	649 87
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	Edwin Palmer.....	9,317 75
Minnesota, Minnesota (i).....	Joseph Lemay.....	1,545 00
Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.....	Victor Smith.....	20,105 90
Oregon, Oregon (t).....	William L. Adams.....	19,340 31
Cape Perpetua, Oregon.....	E. R. Drew.....	3,919 94
Port Orford, Oregon.....	William Tichner.....	2,764 00
San Francisco, California.....	Ira P. Rankin.....	225,831 53
Sonoma, California (u).....	Seth M. Swain.....	1,162 81
San Joaquin, California.....	S. W. Sperry.....	3,540 00
Sacramento, California (v).....	S. H. Forth.....	2,620 75
San Diego, California.....	Joshua Sloane.....	3,000 00
Monterey, California.....	J. T. Porter.....	4,717 50
San Pedro, California (z).....	Oscar Macy.....	4,020 00
Total.....	.....	2,906,270 91

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 25, 1861.*

NOTES.

- a* To the 30th September, 1860.
- b* From the 1st of April to the 5th of June not received.
- c* April not received.
- d* From the 1st of October, 1860, to the 1st of May, 1861, not received.
- e* From the 1st of January to the 10th of April not received.
- f* From the 1st of January to the 15th of April not received
- g* From the 1st to the 15th of April not received.
- h* June not received.
- i* To the 31st of March, 1861.
- j* To 31st of December, 1860.
- k* To the 12th of April, 1861.
- l* To the 26th of December, 1860.
- m* To the 30th of November, 1860.
- n* To the 1st of February, 1861.
- o* From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, not received.
- p* From the 29th of August to the 30th of September, 1860.
- q* From the 1st of January to the 16th of May, not received.
- r* From the 4th to the 30th of June.
- s* From the 1st of April to the 31st of May, not received.
- t* To the 17th of June, 1861.
- u* From the 8th of October, 1860, to the 19th of May, not received.
- v* April and May not received.

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, 1861, 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	1,349 52
	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	974 43
	1	...do	1,891 27
	1	Boatman	360 00
	1	...do	240 00
Machias, Me.....	1	Collector	1,353 10
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	...do	547 50
	1	...do	500 00
	1	...do	250 00
	1	Boatman	300 00
Frenchman's Bay, Me..	1	Collector	1,283 75
	2	Deputy collectors	1,095 00
	2	...do	300 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	Boatman	360 00
	1	...do	240 00
	1	Aid to revenue	365 00
Penobscot, Me.....	1	Collector	1,500 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	750 00
	1	...do	750 00
	1	...do	730 00
	1	...do	600 00
	1	...do	1,000 00
Waldoborough, Me....	1	Collector	1,721 48
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	2	...do	936 00
	1	...do	850 00
	1	...do	730 00
	1	...do	350 00
	1	...do	300 00
	1	Weigher	47 43
Wiscasset, Me	1	Collector	200 00
	2	Inspectors	\$3 per day.
	2	...do	\$2½ per day.
	2	...do	\$2 per day.
Bath, Me.....	1	Collector	1,317 16
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer ..	1,364 54
	1	...do	1,500 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	...do	650 00
	1	...do	600 00
	2	...do	500 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Bath, Me—Continued.	1	Inspector	\$350 00
	1	do	250 00
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	2	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	1,500 00
	1	Occasional weigher and acting deputy collector.	1,500 00
	7	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouse	1,500 00
	1	Warehouse clerk	125 00
	2	Boatmen	365 00
	1	do	456 00
Saco, Me.....	1	Collector	298 67
	1	Inspector	500 00
	1	do	450 00
	1	Aid to revenue	100 00
Kennebunk, Me.....	1	Collector	166 66
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	600 00
	2	Inspectors	56 00
York, Me.....	1	Collector	250 00
	1	Inspector	200 00
	1	do	120 00
Belfast, Me.....	1	Collector	1,355 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	do	720 00
	1	Aid to revenue	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Camden	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Searsport	1,000 00
	1	Aid of the revenue at Vinal House	200 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	126 00
	1	do	373 00
	1	do	46 00
Bangor, Me.....	1	Collector	2,301 93
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Deputy collector, weigher, and gauger	1,334 64
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer	983 14
	1	Aid to revenue	200 00
Portsmouth, N. H.....	1	Collector	410 65
	1	Naval officer	393 36
	1	Surveyor	373 83
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, measurer, &c.	1,200 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	2	do	500 00
	1	Porter and watchman	460 00
Vermont.....	1	Collector	1,090 00
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,000 00
	2	do	912 50
	1	do	600 00
	5	do	500 00
	7	do	360 00
	1	Deputy collector	750 00
	1	Deputy inspector	360 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Vermont—Continued.	1	Deputy inspector.....	\$240 00
	3	Revenue Boatmen.....	240 00
Newburyport, Mass....	1	Collector.....	270 16
	1	Surveyor.....	366 60
	1	Naval officer.....	306 66
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	1,075 00
	1	Inspector.....	1,059 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,039 00
	1	Surveyor at Ipswich.....	250 00
Gloucester, Mass.....	1	Collector.....	2,537 24
	1	Surveyor.....	630 24
	1	Deputy collector.....	800 00
	2	Inspectors.....	1,095 00
	1	do.....	300 00
	1	do.....	150 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurer.....	1,500 00
	1	Boatman.....	300 00
	1	Keeper of custom-house.....	150 00
Salem and Beverly, Mass.	1	Collector.....	1,216 04
	1	Surveyor.....	641 58
	1	do.....	183 47
	1	Naval officer.....	424 97
	1	Weigher and gauger.....	1,449 68
	1	do.....	1,480 18
	1	Clerk.....	1,000 00
	1	Inspector and deputy collector.....	1,095 00
	1	Inspector and storekeeper.....	1,095 00
	1	Inspector.....	1,083 00
	1	do.....	1,053 00
	1	do.....	564 00
	1	do.....	600 00
	1	do.....	180 00
	1	do.....	690 00
	1	Measurer.....	400 00
	1	Aid to revenue.....	96 00
	1	do.....	76 00
	1	Boatman.....	300 00
	1	Messenger and porter.....	170 00
Marblehead, Mass.....	1	Collector.....	555 29
	1	Surveyor.....	156 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	547 50
	1	do.....do.....	365 00
	1	Inspector.....	547 50
	1	do.....	182 50
	1	Boatman.....	300 00
	1	do.....	100 00
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	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

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Boston and Charlestown—Continued.	13	Clerks	\$1,200 00
	7	do	1,100 00
	1	do	1,000 00
	2	do	900 00
	1	Messenger	760 00
	2	Assistant messenger	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
	14	Weighers and gaugers	1,485 00
	6	Revenue boatmen	600 00
	3	Measurers	1,485 00
	1	General appraiser	2,560 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
	2	Storekeepers	1,400 00
	3	do	1,300 00
	2	do	1,200 00
	1	do	1,100 00
	12	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
	1	do	800 00
	4	do	782 50
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	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
Plymouth, Mass	1	Collector	322 90
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, &c.	1,095 00
	1	do	400 00
	1	do	300 00
Fall River, Mass	1	do	200 00
	1	Collector	1,021 38
	1	Deputy collector, weigher, inspector, &c.	764 72
	1	Inspector, weigher, and measurer	626 00
	1	do	622 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Fall River—Continued.	1	Revenue boatman	\$300 00
Barnstable, Mass.	1	Collector	1,900 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	900 00
	1	do	750 00
	2	do	650 00
	1	do	500 00
	2	do	400 00
	1	do	300 00
	4	Aids to revenue	400 00
	1	Inspector	600 00
	3	Boatmen	150 00
	1	Keeper of the custom-house	350 00
New Bedford, Mass.	1	Collector	2,340 43
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	1,451 31
	1	Inspector	300 00
	1	Inspector and measurer	125 00
	1	Inspector	120 00
	1	do	80 00
	1	do	700 00
	1	Clerk	800 00
	1	Aid to revenue	96 00
	1	Boatman	420 00
Edgartown, Mass.	1	Collector	65 75
	1	Deputy collector, weigher, gauger, &c.	1,095 00
	1	do	600 00
	1	Inspector	400 00
	1	Inspector, occasional	52 00
	1	Boatman	240 00
Nantucket, Mass.	1	Collector	319 51
	1	Deputy collector	912 00
	1	Inspector	608 00
Providence, R. I.	1	Collector	1,198 09
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	1	Clerk	900 00
	1	Naval officer	894 12
	1	Surveyor, Providence	683 73
	1	Surveyor, East Greenwich	252 00
	1	Surveyor, Pawtuxet	200 00
	2	Coastwise inspectors	547 50
	6	Foreign inspectors	452 50
	1	Inspector, Pawtuxet	450 00
	1	Inspector, East Greenwich	300 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	1	Gauger	70 44
	1	Measurer	1,500 00
	1	Boatman	420 00
	1	Messenger	400 00
Bristol and Warren, R. I.	1	Collector	464 56
	1	Inspector	549 00
	1	do	546 00
	1	do	108 00
	1	do	105 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Bristol and Warren, R. I.—Continued.	1	Inspector	\$120 00
	1	Weigher	25 88
	1	Gauger	163 68
	1	do	87 00
	1	Boatman	216 00
	1	Surveyor	325 61
	1	do	278 90
Newport, R. I.....	1	Collector	689 69
	1	Superintendent of lights	200 21
	1	Agent of marine hospital	8 67
	1	Naval officer	440 56
	1	Surveyor	443 69
	1	do	250 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	935 33
	1	Inspector	200 00
	1	do	547 50
	4	Occasional inspectors	294 75
	1	do do	199 79
	1	Weigher	121 27
	1	Gauger	279 24
	1	Measurer	154 23
	1	Boatman, North Kingston	218 63
	1	Boatman, Newport	450 00
Middletown, Conn	1	Collector	875 63
	1	Surveyor, Middletown	260 24
	1	Surveyor, Hartford	384 02
	1	Surveyor, Saybrook	303 04
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	650 00
	1	Inspector, Hartford	350 00
	1	Inspector, Saybrook	300 00
New London, Conn....	1	Collector and superintendent of lights, &c.	1,908 62
	1	Inspector, weigher, measurer, and gauger ..	930 43
	1	do do do	816 46
	1	Inspector	450 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	Surveyor	352 00
New Haven, Conn....	1	Collector	2,834 70
	1	Deputy collector	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	735 93
	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 09
	1	Inspector	60 00
	1	do	72 00
	1	Aid to revenue	730 00
	1	do	48 00
	1	Watchman and porter	460 00
	1	Messenger and porter	500 00
	2	Aids to the revenue	30 68
Fairfield, Conn	1	Collector	1,147 00
	1	Inspector and weigher, &c.	1,500 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Fairfield, Conn.—Continued.	1	Inspector and weigher, &c.....	\$300 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	162 00
Stonington, Conn.....	1	Collector.....	750 00
	2	Inspectors.....	500 00
	1	Boat keeper.....	216 00
	1	Surveyor.....	150 00
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	1	Collector.....	717 80
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	730 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	365 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	300 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	250 00
Genesee, N. Y.....	1	Night watch.....	275 00
	1	Collector.....	784 00
	1	Deputy collector.....	900 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	800 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	730 00
	2	Aids to revenue.....	730 00
	1	Inspector and clerk.....	730 00
Oswego, N. Y.....	1	Collector.....	961 84
	1	Deputy collector.....	1,000 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	730 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	500 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	410 62
	1	.....do.....do.....	366 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	300 00
	2	Inspectors.....	730 00
	3	Revenue aids.....	488 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	532 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	532 50
	1	.....do.....do.....	139 60
	1	.....do.....do.....	138 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	94 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	60 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	30 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	34 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	25 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	24 00
	2	Clerks.....	730 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	600 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	500 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	298 00
	2	Night watchers.....	366 00
	2	.....do.....do.....	365 00
	2	.....do.....do.....	244 00
Niagara, N. Y.....	1	Collector.....	1,402 14
	2	Deputy collectors.....	900 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	730 00
	2	Deputy collectors and aids.....	730 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	670 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	730 00
	1	.....do.....do.....	400 00
	3	.....do.....do.....	365 00
	2	Inspectors.....	730 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Niagara, N. Y.—Continued.	1	Clerk	\$730 00
	2	Watchmen	547 50
	1	Night watch	365 00
Buffalo Creek, N. Y....	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	525 00
	1	do	600 00
	2	do	822 00
	1	Clerk	912 50
	1	do	835 00
	5	Night watchmen	730 00
Oswegatchie, N. Y....	1	Collector	1,460 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	900 00
	1	Aid of revenue	900 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	350 00
	1	do	450 00
	2	do	463 75
	1	do	300 00
	1	Inspector	730 00
	1	Night watch	240 00
Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	1	Collector	639 46
	2	Coastwise inspectors	190 35
	1	Inspector	78 00
New York, N. Y.....	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
	2	do	1,600 00
	22	do	1,500 00
	20	do	1,400 00
	6	do	1,300 00
	22	do	1,200 00
	46	do	1,100 00
	22	do	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	1,200 00
	2	Messengers	800 00
	1	do	700 00
	7	do	650 00
	11	do	600 00
	1	do	420 00
	2	do	400 00
	3	Porters	480 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New York—Continued.	3	Porters	\$420 00
	1	Fireman	547 50
	4	Watchmen	547 50
	2	do.	625 50
	15	Night watchmen	144 00
	1	Warehouse superintendent	2,000 00
	1	Warehouse clerk	1,200 00
	4	do. ....do.	1,100 00
	67	do. ....do.	1,095 00
	1	do. ....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 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
		<i>Appraiser's department.</i>	
	1	General appraiser	2,500 00
	3	Appraisers	2,500 00
	5	Assistant appraisers	2,000 00
	1	Examiner of damages	2,000 00
	10	Clerks to appraisers	1,500 00
	6	do.	1,400 00
	2	do.	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 appraiser's stores	1,400 00
	1	Clerk appraiser's stores	1,300 00
	5	Clerks	1,100 00
	1	do.	1,000 00
	5	do.	800 00
	2	do.	600 00
		<i>Naval office.</i>	
	1	Naval officer	4,950 00
	3	Deputies	2,000 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New York—Continued.	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	Clerk (\$3 per day)	1,095 00
	5	Clerks	1,000 00
	1	do.	700 00
	4	Messengers	650 00
	1	Porter	480 00
Champlain, N. Y.	1	Collector	1,050 71
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector, clerk and inspector	800 00
	1	do. do. do.	750 00
	1	do. do. do.	600 00
	3	Deputy collectors and aids	600 00
	1	Deputy collector, aid and clerk, Rouse's Point	600 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	550 00
	2	do. do.	500 00
	3	do. do.	400 00
	1	Deputy collector and aid	400 00
	1	Boatman	240 00
	1	do.	180 00
Cape Vincent, N. Y. ...	1	Collector	1,313 00
	4	Deputy collectors	730 00
	1	Aid to revenue	547 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	365 00
	2	Deputy collectors	245 00
	1	do.	160 00
	1	Boatman	200 00
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	Collector	500 00
	2	Deputy collectors	187 50
Perth Amboy, N. J. ...	1	Collector	250 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	600 00
	1	Surveyor	150 00
	2	Inspectors	600 00
	1	do.	600 00
	1	do.	500 00
	1	do.	400 00
	4	Bargemen	\$1 per day
Bridgetown, N. J.	1	Collector	542 45
Burlington, N. J.	1	do.	163 50

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Great Egg Harbor, N. J.	1	Collector.....	\$250 00
	1	Inspector.....	365 00
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.	1	Collector.....	250 00
	1	Inspector.....	234 00
	1	do.....	81 00
	1	do.....	9 00
Camden, N. J.	1	Surveyor.....	584 50
Newark, N. J.	1	Collector.....	463 56
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	730 00
	1	Inspector.....	516 00
	1	Messenger.....	350 00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	Collector.....	6,122 88
	2	Deputy collectors.....	2,500 00
	1	Cashier.....	1,500 00
	2	Clerks.....	1,400 00
	2	do.....	1,200 00
	4	do.....	1,100 00
	11	do.....	1,000 00
	1	Keeper of custom-house.....	800 00
	1	Messenger.....	600 00
	1	Porter.....	547 50
	2	Watchmen.....	547 50
	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.....	1,100 00
	1	Messenger.....	600 00
	1	General appraiser.....	2,500 00
	1	Messenger to appraiser.....	547 50
	1	Principal appraiser.....	2,500 00
	2	Assistant appraisers.....	2,000 00
	4	Examiners.....	1,095 00
	6	Packers.....	730 00
	4	Clerks.....	1,000 00
	1	Messenger.....	600 00
	1	Clerk of appraiser's stores.....	1,000 00
	1	Foreman of appraiser's stores.....	638 75
	1	Marker of appraiser's stores.....	540 00
	2	Watchmen.....	547 00
	1	Storekeeper of the port.....	1,500 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouses.....	1,200 00
	1	Assistant storekeeper.....	900 00
	1	do.....	600 00
	2	Markers.....	540 00
	1	do.....	480 00
	1	Weigher.....	1,485 00
	4	Assistant weighers.....	1,200 00
	1	Foreman to weighers.....	730 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Philadelphia, Pa.— Continued.	6	Beamsmen	\$540 00
	2	Gaugers	1,485 00
	2	Measurers	1,485 00
	2	do	1,200 00
	45	Inspectors	1,095 00
	9	Revenue agents	912 50
	1	do	730 00
	3	do	547 50
	1	Captain of night inspectors	800 00
	1	Lieutenant of night inspectors	650 00
	26	Night inspectors	547 50
	6	Night watch on wharves	547 50
	1	Messenger to inspector's office	547 50
	4	Revenue boatmen	600 00
Presque Isle, Pa	1	Collector	381 24
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	730 00
Pittsburg, Pa	1	Surveyor	1,859 92
	1	Clerk	750 00
	1	do	600 00
	1	Watchman	456 25
Delaware, Del	1	Collector	500 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	do	800 00
	1	do	500 00
	2	Messengers	365 00
	2	Aids to inspectors	16 29
	1	do	12 10
	1	do	16 40
Baltimore, Md	1	Collector	6,000 00
	1	Deputy collector	2,500 00
	1	Cashier	1,500 00
	3	Clerks	1,500 00
	1	do	1,400 00
	1	do	1,200 00
	2	do	1,100 00
	5	do	1,000 00
	2	do	900 00
	1	do	850 00
	1	Examiner of drugs	1,009 00
	27	Inspectors	1,095 00
	2	Captains of the watch	730 00
	2	Watchmen at vault	730 00
	24	Watchmen	547 50
	6	Boatmen	600 00
	4	Messengers	600 00
	1	Porter	547 50
	1	Superintendent of public buildings	700 00
	1	Weigher	1,500 00
	2	Deputy weighers	1,000 00
	1	do	730 00
	6	Laborers	547 50
	1	Gauger	1,500 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Baltimore, Md.—Continued.	1	Measurer	\$1,500 00
	1	Deputy measurer	990 00
	2	do. do.	730 00
	1	Superintendent of public store	1,500 00
	2	Assistant storekeepers	1,095 00
	2	do. do.	900 00
	2	Clerks	1,100 00
	1	do.	626 00
	1	do.	1,000 00
	1	Storekeeper at Lazaretto	150 00
	4	Porters	547 50
	1	Naval officer	5,000 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,000 00
	2	Clerks	1,200 00
	1	do.	1,000 00
	1	Messenger	600 00
	1	Surveyor	4,500 00
	4	Clerk	1,500 00
	1	General appraiser	2,500 00
	2	Local appraisers	2,500 00
	3	Clerks	1,200 00
	1	do.	1,000 00
	2	Porters	547 50
Annapolis, Md.	1	Collector	316 12
	1	Surveyor	267 75
	1	do.	159 55
	1	do.	150 00
Oxford, Md.	1	Collector	370 75
	1	Deputy collector	160 00
Vienna, Md.	1	Collector	600 00
	1	Deputy collector	365 00
Havre de Grace, Md. ..	1	Surveyor	178 65
Town Creek, Md.	1	do.	168 89
Georgetown, D. C.	1	Collector	860 00
	1	Deputy collector	800 00
	1	do.	821 00
	1	Temporary inspector	200 00
Richmond, Va.		No return	
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.		do.	
Tappahannock, Va.		do.	
Cherrystone, Va.		do.	
Yorktown, Va.		do.	
Petersburg, Va.		do.	
Alexandria, Va.	1	Collector	709 26
	1	Surveyor	468 93
	1	Gauger	96
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, &c.	1,500 00
	1	Boatman and messenger	340 00
Wheeling, Va.	1	Collector	500 00
Yeocomico, Va.		No return	

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Camden, N. C.....		No return.....	
Edenton, N. C.....		do.....	
Plymouth, N. C.....		do.....	
Washington, N. C.....		do.....	
Newbern, N. C.....		do.....	
Ocracoke, N. C.....		do.....	
Beaufort, N. C.....		do.....	
Wilmington, N. C.....		do.....	
Charleston, S. C.....		do.....	
Georgetown, S. C.....		do.....	
Beaufort, S. C.....		do.....	
Savannah, Ga.....		do.....	
St. Mary, Ga.....		do.....	
Brunswick, Ga.....		do.....	
Pensacola, Fla.....		do.....	
St. Augustine, Fla.....		do.....	
Key West, Fla.....	1	Collector.....	\$1,876 00
	1	Deputy collector.....	1,095 00
	1	Inspector.....	1,095 00
	1	Inspector at Indian Key.....	500 00
	1	Temporary inspector and night watch.....	84 00
St. Mark's, Fla.....		No return.....	
St. John's, Fla.....		do.....	
Fernandina, Fla.....		do.....	
Apalachicola, Fla.....		do.....	
Bayport, Fla.....		do.....	
Pilatka, Fla.....		do.....	
Mobile, Ala.....		do.....	
Tusculumbia, Ala.....		do.....	
Selma, Ala.....		do.....	
Pearl River, Miss.....		do.....	
Vicksburg, Miss.....		do.....	
Natchez, Miss.....		do.....	
Columbus, Miss.....		do.....	
New Orleans, La.....		do.....	
Teché, La.....		do.....	
Shreveport, La.....		do.....	
Texas, Texas.....		do.....	
Saluria, Texas.....		do.....	
Brazos de Santiago, Texas.....		do.....	
Paso del Norte, Texas.....		do.....	
Nashville, Tenn.....		do.....	
Memphis, Tenn.....		do.....	
Knoxville, Tenn.....		do.....	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....		do.....	
Louisville, Ky.....	1	Surveyor.....	2,000 00
	1	Chief clerk.....	1,000 00
	1	Messenger.....	400 00
Paducab, Ky.....		No return.....	
Hickman, Ky.....		do.....	
Columbus, Ky.....		do.....	
Miami, Ohio.....	1	Collector.....	1,618 40

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Miami, Ohio—Cont'd..	1	Deputy collector.....	\$1,000 00
	1	Inspector	800 00
	1	Messenger	300 00
Cuyahoga, Ohio	1	Collector	1,743 40
	1	Deputy collector.....	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	800 00
	1	do	600 00
	1	Clerk	600 00
	4	Deputy collectors and inspectors	240 00
Sandusky, Ohio	1	Collector.....	1,618 42
	1	Deputy collector.....	800 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	do	300 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	do	200 00
	1	Clerk	365 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	Surveyor	3,000 00
	1	First clerk	1,200 00
	1	Second clerk	1,000 00
	1	Warehouse clerk	600 00
Detroit, Mich	1	Collector	1,618 42
	2	Deputy collectors.....	1,000 00
	1	do	730 00
	5	Deputy collectors and inspectors.....	240 00
	2	do	120 00
	2	Inspectors	1,095 00
	1	do	660 00
	1	do	660 00
	3	do	480 00
	7	do	360 00
	3	do	240 00
	5	do	120 00
Michilimackinac, Mich.	1	Collector	1,006 60
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.....	500 00
	3	do	400 00
	5	do	200 00
	2	do	150 00
	1	Assistant	144 00
Evansville, Ind.....	1	Surveyor	557 69
	2	Aids to revenue	24 00
New Albany, Ind.....	1	Surveyor	241 00
Jeffersonville, Ind			
Madisonville, Ind.....			
Chicago, Ill	1	Collector	1,394 12
	1	Deputy collector.....	1,000 00
	1	do	300 00
	1	do	66 67
	1	Clerk	800 00
	1	do	733 33
	1	Inspector	600 00
	5	Inspectors and aids	730 00
	1	do	728 00
	1	do	730 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
Alton, Ill.	1	Surveyor	\$367 98
Galena, Ill.	1	do	491 00
Quincy, Ill.	1	do	558 24
Cairo, Ill.			
Peoria, Ill.	1	Surveyor of customs	590 00
St. Louis, Mo.	1	Surveyor, acting collector	3,000 00
	1	Clerk	1,500 00
	1	do	1,200 00
	1	do	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	1,095 00
	1	Warehouse man	500 00
	1	Janitor	480 00
Hannibal, Mo.	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
Burlington, Iowa	1	do	500 00
Keokuk, Iowa.	1	do	550 00
Dubuque, Iowa.			
Milwaukie, Iowa.	1	Collector	1,285 00
	1	Deputy collector	1,000 00
	2	Inspectors	900 00
	4	Deputy inspectors	300 00
	1	Watchman	480 00
Minnesota, Minn.	1	Collector	1,200 00
	1	Deputy collector	800 00
Puget's Sound, W. T.			
Oregon, Oregon.	1	Collector	3,000 00
	1	Deputy collector, clerk and inspector	1,500 00
	1	Surveyor	1,000 00
	1	Inspector	1,000 00
Cape Perpetua, Oregon.	1	Collector	2,008 33
	1	Boat hand	720 00
Port Orford, Oregon.	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
	7	do	2,250 00
	10	do	2,100 00
	2	do	1,620 00
	1	do	1,642 50
	1	Appraiser general	3,125 00
	2	Appraisers	3,125 00
	2	Assistant appraisers	2,500 00
	3	Examiners	2,250 00
	1	Superintendent of warehouses	2,500 00
	1	Weigher and measurer	2,250 00
	1	Gauger	2,250 00
	1	Boarding officer	1,642 50
	2	Bargemen	900 00
	1	Naval officer	6,250 00
	1	Deputy naval officer	2,700 00
	1	Clerk in naval office	2,500 00
	1	Surveyor	5,625 00

Statement—Continued.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
San Francisco, Cal.— Continued.	1	Deputy surveyor.....	\$2,700 00
	1	Captain of watch.....	1,368 75
	4	Watchmen.....	1,080 00
	4	Messengers.....	1,080 00
	3	do.....	1,170 00
	1	Watchman and superintendent of laborers.	1,620 00
	4	Laborers.....	1,080 00
	12	do.....	900 00
	2	Inspectors.....	1,642 50
	23	Inspectors.....	1,368 75
	1	Examiner of drugs.....	2,000 00
Sonoma, Cal.....	1	Collector.....	3,084 64
San Joaquin, Cal.....	1	do.....	3,175 00
Sacramento, Cal.....	1	do.....	3,000 00
San Diego, Cal.....	1	do.....	3,000 00
	1	Boatman.....	1,000 00
Monterey, Cal.....	1	Collector.....	3,039 25
	1	Inspector.....	1,368 75
	1	do.....	1,368 75
San Pedro, Cal.....	1	Collector.....	3,060 00
	1	Surveyor.....	2,000 00

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 25, 1861.*

K.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 22, 1861.

SIR: In transmitting the usual report of the business transactions of this office for the past year, I avail myself of the occasion to renew the suggestions heretofore made to your predecessors, in relation to the approval of the official bonds of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors. The approval of these bonds by the Comptroller, instead of the Commissioner of Customs, under the construction given to the 12th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1849, occasions inconvenience and delay in the business of the office, is unusual in analogous cases, and, in my opinion, unnecessary; and I apprehend no good reason exists for separating that duty from all others connected with those bonds and the transactions under them. I entirely concur in the views presented on this subject by the late Commissioner, in his report of the 20th of November, 1858, to which I would respectfully invite your attention, and hope you may find it consistent with your views of the law to direct that duty to be performed hereafter by the Commissioner, or if not, that you may deem it expedient to recommend to Congress such a modification of the 1st section of the act of 2d of March, 1799, as may effect that object.

The number of accounts of collectors of the customs, and of surveyors designated as collectors, received and finally settled in this office during the year, amounts to two thousand and ninety-three.

Accounts relating to the superintendence and construction of light-houses, beacons, buoys, marine hospitals, and custom-houses, and for other miscellaneous purposes, amount to one thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

The number of bonds taken from collectors, naval officers, &c., and the notices issued thereon, amount to two hundred and sixty-six.

In disposing of this amount of business, with other matters referred by the department, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-four letters have been sent from, and three thousand two hundred and twenty received at this office.

The accounts of collectors and disbursing agents who have retired from office since the 4th of March, 1861, have, with few exceptions, been finally closed on the books of the treasury, and every exertion is being made to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the remainder at an early day.

The business of the office is in a highly satisfactory condition, and it gives me pleasure to say that the gentlemen employed in the execution of it have performed their duties with ability, promptness, and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. FERAU,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 12.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office Light-house Board, November 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit for your information and for that of Congress the report of the operations of the light-house establishment for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

At the date of the last annual report from this board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, it appears that there were 425 light-houses and lighted beacons on the entire coasts of the United States.

The number of light-vessels had been reduced during the year from 53 to 47, six screw pile light-houses having been erected as substitutes, in conformity to the act of Congress, making an aggregate of 472 light stations, some of which are double lights, and one having three lights for distinction.

The total number of buoys, beacons, and day-marks was upwards of 4,500.

On the 18th of December, 1860, the light-house inspector at Charleston, South Carolina, (Commander T. T. Hunter, United States navy,) addressed a letter to this board stating that he had reason to believe, from a conversation he had had with Mr. Colcock, the collector of the port, that he would tender his resignation as soon as South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession, and that if required to do so he would turn over all the public property in his possession to the State authorities. The inspector asked for orders in regard to the public property in his charge within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

This letter was submitted to the then Secretary of the Treasury, who, on the 24th of the same month, replied that "the law holds that officer (the light-house inspector) accountable for all the public property and moneys under his charge as inspector of the light-house district," and "under the present condition of things the department cannot issue instructions in regard to the matter." * * *

On the 28th of December the inspector reports by telegraph, followed by a

letter of the same date, that the contractors for furnishing provisions for the crews of the light-vessels in the vicinity of Charleston refused to deliver them, and adds that he has the assurance of Governor Pickens that all government property under his charge shall be respected, and that he should be untrammelled in the execution of his duties. On the 29th these assurances were reiterated by the governor; but a short time after the inspector found the light at Castle Pinckney in charge of a "State officer."

On the 30th Governor Pickens requested the inspector to leave the State, authorizing him to take the tenders, but none of the light-house property in store.

On January 1, 1861, Governor Pickens directed that the inspector and the light-house tenders should not leave the port for thirty hours, and that he was a prisoner. Subsequently, upon being informed by the inspector that it was not his intention to remove the tenders, the governor informed him that his order had reference to the vessels only, and that he would be allowed to go from the State of South Carolina free from all interruption "if he goes by any land route."

By the 8th of January, 1861, seizures had been made by the authority of the governor of South Carolina of all the light-house property, consisting of light-vessels, light-house tenders, buoys, and their equipments and supplies in store, and excluding the light-houses at Charleston, Georgetown, Cape Romain, Bull's Bay, and Hunting Island, in that State.

The lights were extinguished without notice to mariners, and in many, if not all, cases the Fresnel illuminating apparatus was destroyed or removed.

The extinguishment of lights from light-houses, removal of light-vessels, and the destruction or removal of all the other aids to navigation existing from the northern boundary of Virginia to the Rio Grande, excepting those on the peninsula of Florida (Jupiter inlet to Dry Tortugas), was continued until about the 24th of April, when the whole was accomplished. In a few instances the persons seizing the property claimed to do so by authority, and gave receipts for it; in others, the United States agents charged with its custody connived at the seizures, and in some instances the property was burned in mere wantonness.

The supply vessel, with annual supplies of oil, wicks, chimneys, and cleaning materials for all the lights between Amelia island, Georgia, and the Rio Grande for the current year, 1861, having been despatched at the usual time on her annual voyage, and before the outbreak at the south, was not recalled, the supplies were delivered as usual and without obstruction until her arrival at Galveston.

After having delivered to the light-house engineer of that district the necessary supplies for the lights between Galveston and the Rio Grande, the master was prohibited from leaving the port. He was, however, after a detention of many weeks, allowed to leave with his vessel. Between the 19th and 24th April, 1861, the two light-vessels in the Potomac were wantonly burned, and four in the Chesapeake between the mouth of the Potomac and Hampton Roads were removed and their apparatus carried off or destroyed. Two of these light-vessels were subsequently recaptured, but they had been stripped of everything that could be removed.

In August last a band of lawless persons visited the Jupiter Inlet light-house, on the coast of Florida, and removed therefrom the illuminating apparatus. A few days afterwards the same band visited the light at Cape Florida and destroyed the illuminating apparatus.

The lights at Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Dry Bank, and Carysfort Reef, on the Florida reefs, have thus far been protected.

The light at Chandeleur island has been relighted by the commanding naval officer in that vicinity.

Immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the capture of Port Royal a light-vessel was ordered to be fitted and sent to that locality to take the place of

the one removed by the rebels, and which was burned so soon as Port Royal was captured.

All the buoys, illuminating apparatus, and supplies deemed necessary for temporary purposes by our naval forces have been furnished; and as the light stations are captured, and it is seen that there is a reasonable prospect of their being protected by the naval and military forces, they will be re-established in accordance with your instructions.

From the close of the last fiscal year to March of this year the alleged want of available funds in the treasury prevented the ordinary and necessary expenditures under the head of repairs, and for replenishing the stock of supplies, buoys, &c., &c., which had been largely drawn upon.

During the 4th quarter of the last fiscal year (March to July) the expenses of the establishment were reduced to the lowest rates of expenditure. No new works of construction or repairs were commenced, and all works of that character which were not being constructed under contract were suspended.

Disbursing officers were required to deposit in the treasury all the funds in their hands on account of special appropriations, which were not necessary to pay contracts or claims already due.

The removal of the illuminating apparatus in April last from the two important lights marking the approach to the Chesapeake bay, (Capes Charles and Henry,) rendered some temporary substitute necessary, and by your authority a first class light-vessel was fitted with proper apparatus and moored near the entrance between these two capes.

Three iron pile light-house structures contracted to be built last year were completed early in the spring, and have been erected at Detour, White Fish, and at Manitou island, on the northwest lakes.

The two first class granite light-house towers at Cape Ann, (Thatcher's island,) Massachusetts, contracted to be commenced two years ago, have just been finished, and the lights from them exhibited. Hitherto the two lights marking this important point were very inferior in power and range.

The two first class light-house towers authorized to be erected at Navesink, New Jersey, entrance to New York bay, are near completion. The materials for these two towers had been contracted for in 1860, and nearly all delivered or ready for delivery early in the summer. There was a temporary suspension of the work after June 30, and resumed again soon after by authority. The old towers at this light station are in a very bad condition, which made it of the greatest importance to complete the new ones without delay.

The light-house at Whidby island (Red Bluff,) at Admiralty Head, in Washington Territory, which was under construction at the date of the last report, has been completed and the light exhibited.

In conformity with the provisions of the third section of the act approved March 3, 1859, the beacon-light known as the Nantucket beacon, on Nantucket island, Massachusetts, was discontinued in May last, and the building has been removed to a position in front of Nantucket main light, to serve as a range day-mark.

There are no extensive repairs going on in any of the districts, and it is believed that but few will be required during the winter.

Winter gales and the consequent high tides always do more or less damage to light-houses at exposed points; but the injury will ordinarily be small at all stations where the structures have been built with proper engineering skill.

There are still remaining some of the old badly-constructed towers which require constant attention and expenditure.

Although the almost entire withdrawal of officers of the army and navy, as engineers and inspectors of the several light-house districts, from that duty to those in the regular line of their professions, rendered necessary by the demand

upon the naval and military arms of the service, has thrown upon this office greatly increased duties, yet this additional labor has been cheerfully assumed, and the general and routine duties of the service have been performed with the usual zeal and promptitude.

It is believed that the lights and other aids to navigation now under the control of the government are entirely efficient, and are not surpassed by those of any other country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary Light-house Board.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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.....	Purchase of goods, provisions, and other useful articles, &c.; 9th article treaty 17th October, 1855.	Vol. 11, page 659.....	Ten instalments of \$20,000, four instalments to be appropriated.	.....	\$80,000 00	.....	.....
Comanches, Kioways, 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, two instalments unappropriated.	.....	36,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For transportation of goods, &c.....	..... do.....	Transportation for two years, at \$7,000 per year.	.....	14,000 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, five yet to be appropriated.	.....	97,33 30	.....	.....
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, thirteen yet unappropriated.	.....	247,060 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, thirteen yet unexpended.	.....	81,960 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c.	..... do.....	Twenty instalments, estimated at \$1,060 each, fifteen yet unappropriated.	.....	15,900 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 \$2,260 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, five unexpended.	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....

No. 13.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to the 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.
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Two farmers, two carpenters, and smiths and assistants, iron and steel; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments, five unexpended, one-third payable to these Indians (\$1,400) for five years.	.....	\$7,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments in money of \$200,000 each.	Vol. 10, page 1167....	3d article treaty February 22, 1855; thirteen unexpended.	.....	260,000 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-three unappropriated.	.....	521,333 41	.....	.....
Do.....	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Twenty instalments of \$3,000 each, thirteen unappropriated.	.....	39,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Fifteen instalments, estimated at \$2,120 each, eight unappropriated.	.....	16,960 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, Menomonees, 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.	.....	Four instalments yet to be appropriated, and two subsequent instalments of \$18,000.	.....	80,960 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 smith, &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 cent. for educational purposes.	.....	.....	25,000 00	500,000 00

Creeks	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287.	4th article treaty August, 1790, \$1,500; 2d article June 16, 1802, \$3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826, \$20,000.	24,500 00	490,066 00
Do.....	Smiths' shops, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 287.....	8th article treaty 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, page 368, &c..	Two of twenty-seven instalments to be appropriated.	4,400 00	
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Vol. 7, page 287.....	8th article treaty January, 1826, \$600.	600 00	12,000 00
Do.....	Thirty-three instalments for education; 13th article treaty March, 1832, and 4th article treaty January, 1845.	Vol. 7, page 368, and vol. 9, page 822.	Thirty-three instalments, of \$3,000 each; two yet unappropriated.	6,000 00	
Do.....	Twenty instalments for education; 4th article treaty January, 1845.	Vol. 9, page 822.....	Twenty instalments, of \$3,000 each; two unappropriated.	6,000 00	
Do.....	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	4,710 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, pages 701 and 702.	Five per centum for education	10,000 00	200,000 00
Delawares.....	Life annuities, &c., two chiefs.....	Vol. 7, page 399.....	Treaties of 1818, 1829, and 1832.....	200 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$46,080, at 5 per centum..	Vol. 7, page 327.....	Resolution of the Senate, January 19, 1832.	2,304 00	46,080 00
Seminoles, (Florida Indians.)	Ten instalments for support of schools; 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702.....	Six payments of \$3,000 each.....	18,000 00	
Do.....	Ten instalments for agricultural assistance; same article and treaty.	.....do	Six payments of \$2,000 each.....	12,000 00	
Do.....	Ten instalments for support of smiths and shops; same article and treaty.	.....do	Six payments of \$2,200 each.....	13,200 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$500,000, per 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	.....do	\$25,000 annuities	25,000 00	500,000 00
Ioways	Interest on \$57,000, being the balance of \$157,000.	Vol. 7, page 568, and vol. 10, page 1071.	2d article treaty October 19, 1838, and 9th article treaty May 17, 1854.	2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000.....	Vol. 9, page 842.....	2d article treaty January 14, 1846	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$100,000.....	Vol. 10, page 1079.....	2d article treaty May 18, 1854.....	5,000 00	100,000 00
Do.....	Graduated payments on \$200,000 .....	.....do	2d article treaty May 18, 1854, \$111,000 heretofore appropriated. Due	80,000 00	
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years.....	Vol. 9, page 953, and vol. 10, page 1065.	3d article treaty May 12, 1854, \$9,000, \$3,000 heretofore appropriated. Due	4,800 00	
Do.....	Support of smith's shop twelve years..	.....do	Six instalments of \$— each.....	5,499 98	
Do.....	Ten instalments of \$20,000 each.....	Vol. 9, page 953.....	4th article treaty 1848, four to be paid.	80,000 00	
Do.....	Fifteen equal instalments, to pay \$242,686; to commence in 1867.	Vol. 10, page 1065....	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto.	242,686 00	
Miamies.....	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 464, and vol. 10, p. 1095.	5th article treaty October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty 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, page 1094....	{ 3d article treaty June 5, 1854. Senate's amendment 4th article treaty of 1854.	2,500 00	50,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$50,000, at 5 per cent.....	Vol. 10, page 1094....		11,062 89	221,257 86
Do.....	Interest on \$221,257 86 in trust	Vol. 10, page 1099....			
Eel River Miamies	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 114, and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805, and 3d article treaty September, 1809, aggregate.	1,100 00	22,000 00

No. 13.—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.
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Puget's sound.	Presents to Indians	Vol. 9, page 975	10th article treaty September 9, 1849...	\$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134	10th article treaty December 26, 1854, estimated at \$4,500 per year; thirteen instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	\$58,500 00	.....	.....
Omahas	Forty instalments graduated, (\$840,000), extending over forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1044	Seven instalments paid, (see 4th article treaty March 16, 1854,) to be appropriated.	.....	600,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer, ten years.	Vol. 10, page 1045	8th article treaty, estimated \$2,140 per year; three years to be provided for.	.....	6,420 00	.....	.....
Ottos and Missourias.	Forty instalments graduated, (\$385,000), extending through forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854, seven instalments paid, to be appropriated hereafter.	.....	273,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Support of smiths' shops, miller, and farmer, ten years.	Vol. 10, page 1040	7th article treaty March 15, 1854, estimated at \$2,140 per year. Seven paid to be appropriated.	.....	6,420 00	.....	.....
Ottawas of Kansas....	Permanent annuities, their proportion of.	Vol. 7, pages 54, 106, 176, and 220.	4th article treaty August 13, 1795; 4th and 5th articles treaty September 17, 1818; 4th article treaty August 29, 1821, and 2d article treaty November 17, 1807.	.....	.....	\$2,600 00	\$52,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Interest on \$240,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 497	Resolution of Senate of May 19, 1836, \$12,000 per year.	.....	.....	1,200 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, \$6,440.	6,440 00	.....	.....	.....

Do.	Ten equal instalments for education, \$8,000 each; 2d article treaty, July 31, 1855.	Treaty not published.	Four instalments due.	39,000 00	
Do.	Support of four smiths' shops for ten years; same article and treaty.	.....do.	Four, of \$4,250 each, to be paid.	17,000 00	
Do.	In part payment of \$306,000; same article and treaty.	.....do.	\$10,000 per year for ten years; four years to be appropriated.	40,000 00	
Do.	\$206,000, to be paid after ten years. ...	Vol. 11, page 624.	Treaty July 31, 1855.	206,000 00	
Do.	Interest on \$176,000, five years, (same article,) \$35,300, and interest on five unpaid instalments of \$10,000 each, \$2,500.	.....do.	Interest on unpaid consideration to be paid as annuity.	37,700 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; four instalments yet to be paid, \$3,500 each.	14,000 00	
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; four instalments appropriated, one remaining.	40,000 00	
Do.	For the 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 appropriations 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 appropriations required.	1,200 00	
Do.	For compensation of two strikers and apprentices in shop.	.....do. ....	.....do. ....do.	480 00	
Do.	Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock.	.....do.	4th article treaty; four instalments appropriated, six remaining, to be appropriated at the pleasure of the President.	7,200 00	
Do.	For pay of farmer. ....	.....do.	4th article treaty; annual appropriations required.	600 00	
Do.	Ten instalments for pay of miller. ....	.....do.	4th article treaty; four instalments appropriated, six remaining at the discretion of the President.	3,600 00	
Do.	Ten instalments for pay of engineer. ....	.....do. ....	.....do. ....do.	7,200 00	
Do.	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	.....do.	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	500 00	
Pottawatomes	Permanent annuities in money.	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185.	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.	22,300 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	

No. 13.—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.
Pottawatomes.....	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, 1852, \$5,000.	\$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do... ..	Permanent provision for three smiths.	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 ; eight instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	\$20,000 00	.....	.....
Shasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	\$2,000 annually for fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1122....	3d article treaty November 18, 1854 ; eight instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	16,000 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 eight years.	.....	14,430 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Physicians, medicines, &c., for ten years.	.....do.	Same article, three years, at \$1,060 per year.	.....	3,180 00	.....	.....

Sacs and Foxes of Mis- souri.	Interest on \$157,400.....	Vol. 10, page 544.....	2d article treaty October 21, 1837	7,870 00	157,400 09
Sacs and Foxes of Mis- sissippi.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 85.....	3d article treaty November, 1804.	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at five per cent..	Vol. 7, page 541.....	2d article treaty October, 1837.	10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at five per cent..	Vol. 7, page 596.....	2d article treaty October 11, 1842, \$40,000.	40,000 00	800,000 00
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 smiths' shops 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.	Vol. 9, page 35.....	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	1,000 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; 39 instalments to be provided for, of \$5,600 each.	218,400 00	
Do.....	Fifty instalments of interest on \$1,360,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 10, page 950.....	4th article treaty July 23, 1851, \$68,000 per annum; 39 instalments to be provided for.	2,652,000 00	
Do.....	Fifty instalments of interest on \$1,100,000.	Vol. 10, page 955.....	4th article treaty August 5, 1851, \$58,000 per annum; 39 instalments yet to be appropriated.	2,262,000 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; 39 instal- ments of \$3,450 to be provided for.	134,550 00	
Treaty of Fort Laramie.	Five instalments, at the discretion of the President, of \$70,000 each.	Senate's amendment to treaty of Sept. 17, 1851.	Five instalments, of \$7,000 each, for provisions and merchandise; for payment of annuities and transpor- tation 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; twelve instalments.	6,600 00	
Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon.	Twenty instalments; payments gradu- ated.	Vol. 10, page 1126....	3d article treaty Nov. 29, 1854; seven instalments appropriated; thirteen to be appropriated under direction of the President.	20,400 00	
Do.....	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1127....	6th article treaty; estimated at \$700 per year; seven instalments appro- priated; thirteen payable.	9,100 00	

No. 13.—*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.
Umpquas, Calapooias, &c., Oregon.	Physician, fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1127....	6th article treaty; estimated at \$1,000 per year; seven instalments appropriated.	.....	\$8,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Smith and shop, and farmer, ten years. ....	.....do.	6th article treaty; estimated at \$1,660 per year; seven instalments appropriated.	.....	4,980 00	.....	.....
Willamette Valley bands.	Twenty instalments; graduated payments.	Vol. 10, page 1144....	2d article treaty January 10, 1855; seven instalments appropriated; thirteen to be provided for, under the direction of the President.	.....	84,000 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 13, 1836, \$4,250 per year; fifteen instalments to be provided for.	.....	63,750 00	.....	.....
Poncas.	Five instalments for beneficial purposes, \$12,000 each.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 67.	Two instalments appropriated .....	.....	36,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Ten instalments for manual labor schools.	.....do.	Eight instalments, of \$5,000 each, to be provided.	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	.....do.	Eight instalments, of \$7,500 each, to be provided.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
D'Wamish 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; twelve instalments yet to be provided for.	.....	123,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teachers.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 3.	14th article; eighteen instalments; estimated amount.	.....	52,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools.	.....do. ....	.....do.....do.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	Twenty instalments, blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do. ....	.....do.....do.....	.....	82,800 00	.....	.....

Makah tribe	For \$30,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 30th Congress, page 14.	Twenty instalments, graduated payments; eighteen yet to be provided for.	24,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 15.	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	54,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	9,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, estimated amount necessary.	82,800 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes.	For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 20.	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, in graduated payments.	86,000 00		
Do.....	For 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.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	201,600 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 21.	Eighteen instalments for these purposes, estimated at.	54,000 00		
Do.....	For \$500 per annum for pay to each of the head chiefs of these bands.	.....do.....	Twenty instalments; eighteen unprovided for.	27,000 00		
Do.....	For salary of Pes-pes-mox.....	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$100 each, to be provided for.	1,800 00		
Yakama Nation.....	For \$200,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty-one years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 27.	Nineteen instalments, to be provided for.	130,000 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.....	Twenty instalments; two appropriated; eighteen to be provided, estimated at.	9,000 00		
Do.....	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	57,600 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.....	Eighteen instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at.	169,200 00		
Do.....	Twenty instalments, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$500 each, to be provided for.	9,000 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided, estimated at \$300 per year.	5,400 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician for twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.	25,200 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair buildings for employes.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	5,400 00		
Do.....	For salary of head chief twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$500 each, to be provided.	9,000 00		

No. 13.—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.
Nez 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 session 36th Congress, page 32.	Eighteen instalments to be provided for.	.....	\$132,624 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 session 36th Congress, page 33.	Eighteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers twenty years.	.....	Eighteen instalments required, estimated at.	.....	57,600 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.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 33.	Eighteen instalments to be appropriated, estimated at.	.....	169,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$500 each, to be appropriated.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$300 each, to be provided for.	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician for twenty years.	.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.	.....	25,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For keeping in repair buildings for employés.	.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For salary of head chief twenty years.	.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	For \$120,000 for beneficial objects, extending over a period of twenty years, under the direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 50.	Eighteen instalments to be provided for in graduated payments.	.....	78,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, and stationery.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 51.	Eighteen instalments, estimated at....	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....

Do.....	For employment of suitable instructors therefor.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	32,400 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair blacksmith shop, one carpenter's shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and furnishing tools therefor.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	5,400 00		
Do.....	For two farmers, one blacksmith, one farmer, one gunsmith, one carpenter, two millers, and one wagon and plough maker, twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	133,200 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair flouring and saw mill and supplying the necessary fixtures.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	9,500 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, estimated at.....	5,400 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician, twenty years...	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	25,200 00		
Do.....	For keeping in repair the buildings of employes for twenty years.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	5,400 00		
Do.....	For \$500 per annum for head chief, nineteen years.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	9,000 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 session 36th Congress, page 38.	Eighteen instalments to be provided for.	76,000 00		
Do.....	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon maker and plough maker, fifteen years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 39.	Thirteen instalments to be provided for.	45,500 00		
Do.....	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	72,800 00		
Do.....	For salary of the head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments of \$500.....	9,000 00		
Mole Indians.....	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same, ten years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 55.	Estimated at.....	12,000 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 of the services of necessary mechanics, for five years.	.....do.....	Three instalments, at \$1,800 each....	5,400 00		
Do.....	For pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils, necessary supplies, &c.	.....do.....	Amount necessary during pleasure of President.	3,000 00		
Do.....	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c.	.....do.....	Eight instalments of \$2,000 each.....	16,000 00		
Do.....	For pay of one additional farmer, five years.	.....do.....	Three instalments of \$800 each.....	2,400 00		
Qui-nai-elt and Quileh-ute Indians.	For \$25,000 to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 46.	Eighteen instalments in graduated payments, to be provided for, amount to.	20,500 00		

No. 13.—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 still they expire; amounts incidentally necessary to affect 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.
Qui-nai-elt and Quileh-ute Indians.	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instruction, twenty years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 47.	Eighteen instalments to be provided, estimated at.	.....	\$45,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For the support of a smith and carpenters' shop, and tools, twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, of \$500 each, required.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years.	.....do.....	Eighteen instalments, estimated at....	.....	22,800 00	.....	.....
S'Kallams	For \$60,000, under direction of the President.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 8.	Eighteen instalments, graduated payments.	.....	49,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for teachers, twenty years.	Pamphlet copy Laws 1st session 36th Congress, page 9.	Eighteen instalments, estimated at....	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, twenty years.	.....do.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	82,800 00	.....	.....
				\$57,670 00	11,896,706 69	\$332,254 39	\$7,051,087 86

No. 14.

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, 1861.

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 00	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. 14.—*Gold and silver coinage at the mint, &c.*—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
1861 (to June 30).....	80,708,400 64	2,883,706 94	83,592,107 58
Total.....	668,654,939 66	128,137,181 99	796,792,121 65

No. 15.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1861, 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	10,516,414	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	6,955,184	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
1861	46,339,611	29,791,080	16,548,531	-----
Total	386,501,487	718,437,688	128,910,076	460,846,277

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

No. 16.

Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the government to the 30th of June, 1861.

Year ending—	Exports.			Imports—total.
	Domestic produce.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.	
September 30....1790	\$19,666,000	\$539,156	\$20,205,156	\$23,000,000
1791	18,600,000	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	39,600,000	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	41,263,727	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	59,460,000
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	30,032,109	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	47,155,408	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	24,530,612	77,586,322	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	20,033,526	81,310,583	103,191,124
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	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	140,989,217
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. 16 — *Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports, &c.*—Continued.

Year 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
1842	92,969,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	100,162,087
Nov. 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
1861	227,966,169	20,539,285	248,505,454	334,350,453
Total.....	6,700,802,122	1,489,259,845	8,190,061,967	8,976,327,211

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.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

No. 17.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage of the United States, annually, from 1789 to 1861, inclusive; also the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.

Year 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
1818..	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
Sept. 30, 1835..	885, 481	340	816, 645	122, 474	1, 824, 940
1836..	897, 321	454	839, 226	145, 102	1, 822, 103

No. 17.—*Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage, &c.*—Continued.

Year ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
	Tons.				
September 30, 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
1861..	2, 540, 020	102, 608	2, 122, 589	774, 596	5, 539, 813

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1861.*

Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1861, 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 March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	\$4,399,473 09	July 4, 1789, general; Aug. 10, 1790, general; March 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, general.	-----	-----	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	March 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 06	12,945,455 96	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	March 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
1807	15,845,521 61	-----	436,163 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	March 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	-----	4,240,609 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 23	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, general	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
1834	16,214,957 15	-----	4,857,600 69	-----	719,377 71	-----	21,791,935 55	24,601,982 44
To Dec. 31, 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 01

No. 18.—Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1861, &c.—Continued.

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.
To Dec. 31, 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	September 11, general.	1,365,627 42	-----	14,666,633 49	13,659,317 38	30,519,477 65	31,797,530 03
1842	18,187,908 76	August 30, general.	1,335,797 52	-----	15,250,038 61	14,808,735 64	34,773,744 89	32,936,876 53
To June 30, 1843	7,046,843 91	-----	897,818 11	-----	12,837,748 43	12,551,409 19	20,782,410 45	12,118,105 15
1843-'44	26,183,570 94	-----	2,059,939 80	-----	2,955,044 99	1,877,847 95	31,198,555 73	33,642,010 85
1844-'45	27,528,112 70	-----	2,077,022 30	-----	336,718 90	-----	29,941,853 90	30,490,408 71
1845-'46	26,712,667 87	-----	2,694,452 48	-----	292,847 39	-----	29,699,967 74	27,632,282 90
1846-'47	23,747,864 66	July 30, 1846, general.	2,498,355 20	-----	29,091,948 66	28,900,765 36	55,338,168 52	60,520,851 74
1847-'48	31,757,070 96	March 29, 1848, special.	3,328,642 56	-----	21,906,765 69	21,293,780 00	56,992,479 21	60,655,143 19
1848-'49	28,346,738 82	August 12, 1848, special; January 26, 1849, special.	1,688,959 55	-----	29,761,194 61	29,075,815 48	59,796,892 98	56,386,422 74
1849-'50	39,668,686 42	-----	1,859,894 25	-----	6,120,808 21	4,056,500 00	47,649,388 88	44,604,718 26
1850-'51	49,017,567 92	-----	2,352,305 30	-----	1,392,831 03	207,664 92	52,762,704 25	48,476,104 31
1851-'52	47,339,326 62	-----	2,043,239 58	-----	510,549 40	46,300 00	49,893,115 60	46,712,608 83
1852-'53	58,931,865 52	-----	1,667,084 99	-----	901,152 30	16,372 50	61,500,102 81	54,577,061 74
1853-'54	64,224,190 27	-----	8,470,798 39	-----	1,107,302 74	1,950 00	73,802,291 40	75,473,119 08
1854-'55	53,025,794 21	-----	11,497,049 07	-----	828,531 40	800 00	65,351,374 68	66,164,775 96
1855-'56	64,022,863 50	-----	8,917,644 93	-----	1,116,391 81	200 00	74,056,899 24	72,726,341 57

1856-'57	63,875,905 05	-----	3,829,486 64	-----	1,263,820 88	3,900 00	68,969,212 57	71,274,587 37
1857-'58	41,789,620 96	March 3, 1857, general.	3,513,715 87	-----	25,069,329 13	23,717,300 00	70,372,665 96	82,062,186 74
1858-'59	49,565,824 38	-----	1,756,687 30	-----	30,451,453 96	28,287,500 00	81,773,965 64	83,678,642 92
1859-'60	53,187,511 87	-----	1,778,557 71	-----	21,875,338 25	20,776,800 00	76,841,407 83	77,055,125 65
1860-'61	39,582,125 64	-----	870,658 54	-----	83,206,693 56	82,314,493 92	86,835,900 27	84,578,834 47
Total ----	1,575,152,579 92	-----	175,817,961 20	-----	558,240,987 00	462,935,664 64	2,270,929,166 53	2,235,677,161 61

* 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.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1861

No. 19.—Statement exhibiting the value of manufactured articles of domestic

Articles.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Wax	\$161,527	\$134,577	\$121,720	\$118,055	\$122,835	\$91,499
Refined sugar	124,824	253,900	129,001	285,056	219,588	149,921
Chocolate	1,653	2,207	1,941	2,260	3,255	3,267
Spirits from grain	67,781	90,957	67,129	48,314	36,084	48,737
Spirits from molasses	293,609	269,467	288,452	268,290	269,622	323,941
Spirits from other materials						
Molasses	20,959	5,563	7,442	14,137	16,836	13,163
Vinegar	9,526	13,920	14,036	11,182	16,915	12,220
Beer, ale, porter, and cider	68,114	78,071	51,320	52,521	57,975	48,052
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine	498,110	381,404	148,056	229,741	145,410	152,837
Lard oil						
Household furniture	225,700	297,358	237,342	278,025	362,830	430,182
Coaches and other carriages	75,369	89,963	95,923	95,722	199,421	172,445
Hats	59,536	55,493	64,967	68,671	103,768	80,453
Saddlery	13,102	27,435	37,276	20,893	30,100	47,937
Tallow candles and soap, and other candles	606,798	670,223	627,280	664,963	609,732	660,054
Snuff and tobacco	658,950	568,435	613,044	648,832	1,143,547	1,316,632
Leather, boots, and shoes	243,816	194,095	151,774	193,598	458,838	428,708
Cordage	27,054	29,911	41,636	51,357	52,054	62,903
Gunpowder	88,397	125,263	131,297	190,352	154,257	121,580
Salt	42,333	73,274	82,972	75,103	61,424	89,316
Lead	124,981	84,278	30,198	12,797	11,774	32,725
Iron—						
Pig, bar, and nails	168,817	154,036	149,358	154,210	215,652	118,624
Castings	68,889	83,188	60,175	79,318	164,425	191,388
All manufactures of	929,778	1,022,408	896,639	1,677,792	1,875,621	1,993,507
Copper and brass, manufactures of	64,980	61,468	66,203	105,060	91,871	103,039
Medicinal drugs	165,793	210,581	220,894	334,789	351,585	263,852
Cotton piece goods—						
Printed or colored	290,114	353,534	469,777	606,631	1,006,561	926,404
Uncolored	3,345,902	4,866,559	3,955,117	3,774,407	5,571,576	6,139,391
Twist, yarn, and thread	108,132	170,633	92,555	17,405	37,260	34,718
Other manufactures of	338,375	327,479	415,680	335,981	625,808	571,638
Hemp and flax—						
Cloth and thread	477	495	1,009	1,183	1,647	5,468
Bags and all manufactures of	5,305	6,218	4,549	10,593	6,376	8,154
Wearing apparel	47,101	574,834	75,945	207,632	1,211,894	250,228
Earthen and stone ware	4,758	8,512	10,632	15,644	23,096	18,310
Combs and buttons	17,026	16,461	38,136	23,987	27,334	28,633
Brushes and brooms	2,967	2,160	2,924	2,827	8,257	4,885
Billiard tables and apparatus	615	12	701	2,295	1,798	1,088
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	2,150	2,916	800	3,395	12,260	8,340
Manufactures of India-rubber						
Leather and morocco, (not sold per pound)	29,856	16,483	9,427	9,800	13,309	18,617
Fire-engines and apparatus	3,443	7,686	548	3,140	9,488	16,784
Printing presses and types	17,431	30,403	28,031	39,242	71,401	47,781
Musical instruments	16,997	38,508	23,713	21,634	55,700	67,733
Books and maps	44,751	75,193	94,427	119,475	153,912	217,809
Paper and stationery	88,731	78,307	86,827	99,696	155,664	119,535
Paints and varnish	54,115	50,739	55,145	67,207	109,834	85,269
Manufactures of glass	71,155	76,007	101,419	136,682	185,436	194,634
Manufactures of tin	6,363	12,353	13,143	13,590	27,823	23,420
Manufactures of pewter and lead	13,694	7,739	13,196	22,682	16,426	18,460
Manufactures of marble and stone	11,220	22,466	20,282	34,510	41,449	57,240
Manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf	4,268	6,241	4,502	4,583	68,639	20,332
Quicksilver						
Artificial flowers and jewelry	3,126	11,217	8,557	45,283	121,013	114,738
Trunks and valises	5,270	6,126	5,089	10,370	12,207	15,035
Bricks and lime	17,623	24,174	8,671	16,348	22,045	13,539
Oil-cake						
Articles not enumerated	1,108,984	1,137,828	1,408,278	3,869,071	3,793,341	2,877,659
Total	10,476,345	12,858,758	11,280,075	15,196,451	20,136,967	18,862,931
Gold and silver coin and bullion	62,620	2,700,412	956,874	2,046,679	18,069,580	37,437,837
	10,538,965	15,559,170	12,236,949	17,243,130	38,206,547	56,300,768

produce exported to foreign countries from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1861.

1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
\$113,602	\$87,140	\$69,905	\$74,005	\$91,983	\$85,926	\$94,850	\$131,803	\$94,495
375,780	370,488	526,463	360,444	368,206	200,724	377,944	301,674	287,881
10 240	12,357	2,771	1,476	1,932	2,304	2,444	2,593	2,157
141,173	282,919	384,144	500,945	1,248,234	476,722	273,576	311,595	867,954
329,381	609,965	1,448,280	1,329,151	1,316,635	1,267,691	760,889	930,644	850,546
.....	101,836	95,484	120,011	249,432	184,746	219,199	593,185	39,138
17,582	131,048	189,830	154,630	108,003	115,893	75,699	35,292	38,262
20,443	16,945	17,281	26,034	30,788	24,336	35,156	41,368	38,480
64,677	53,503	45,069	45,086	43,732	59,532	78,226	53,573	1,220,769
362,960	1,084,329	1,186,732	896,238	795,490	1,137,507	1,340,229	1,943,088	81,783
.....	82,945	161,232	92,499	60,958	50,793	55,783	838,049	472,080
714,556	763,197	803,960	982,042	879,448	932,499	1,067,197	1,079,114	156,956
184,497	244,638	290,525	370,259	476,394	777,921	655,600	816,973	61,469
91,261	176,404	177,914	226,682	254,208	126,525	216,704	211,602	1,138,696
48,329	53,311	64,886	31,249	45,222	55,280	58,870	71,332	2,760,531
681,362	891,566	1,111,349	1,200,764	1,242,604	934,303	1,137,965	1,203,104	1,335,078
1,671,500	1,551,471	1,500,113	1,829,207	2,458,553	2,410,224	3,402,491	3,383,428	2,556,576
673,708	896,555	1,052,406	1,313,311	1,311,709	1,269,494	1,319,893	1,456,834	2,375,029
163,216	194,076	315,267	367,182	286,163	212,840	320,435	246,572	347,103
180,048	212,700	356,051	644,974	398,244	365,173	371,603	467,772	144,046
119,729	159,026	156,879	311,495	190,699	162,650	212,710	129,717	6,241
5,540	26,874	14,298	27,512	58,624	48,119	28,575	50,446	311,321
181,998	308,127	288,437	286,980	397,313	205,931	257,662	246,154	76,750
220,420	1,551,471	306,439	288,316	229,967	464,415	128,659	222,648	5,536,576
2,097,234	3,472,467	3,158,596	3,585,712	4,197,687	4,039,538	5,117,346	5,174,040	2,375,029
108,205	82,108	690,766	534,846	607,054	1,985,223	1,048,246	1,664,122	1,149,433
327,073	454,789	788,114	1,066,294	886,909	681,278	796,008	1,115,455	311,321
1,086,167	1,147,786	2,613,655	1,966,845	1,785,685	2,069,194	2,320,890	3,356,449	2,215,032
6,926,485	4,130,149	2,907,276	4,616,264	3,715,376	1,782,025	1,518,236	1,785,595	1,377,627
82,594	49,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
733,648	423,085	336,250	384,200	614,153	1,800,285	4,477,096	5,792,752	4,364,379
2,924	24,456	2,506	802	1,066	1,326	1,349	1,243	80
13,860	55,261	34,002	25,233	33,687	87,766	17,529	26,571	39,490
239,733	234,388	233,801	278,632	333,442	210,695	470,613	525,175	462,554
5,1685	34,625	32,119	66,696	34,256	36,783	47,261	63,066	40,524
31,395	37,684	39,049	32,653	39,789	46,349	46,007	23,345	32,792
6,612	9,501	10,856	8,385	7,324	49,153	44,638	61,377	62,360
1,673	3,204	4,916	2,778	733	8,791	12,094	15,979	8,910
6,183	11,658	8,441	5,989	6,846	6,339	4,837	4,862	1,271
.....	.....	1,409,107	1,093,538	643,512	313,379	198,827	240,841	193,691
6,448	17,018	36,045	5,765	2,119	13,099	41,465	19,011	7,507
9,652	6,597	14,829	20,088	21,524	7,220	3,213	9,948	7,940
32,250	33,012	36,405	67,517	52,747	106,498	68,868	157,124	106,562
52,397	126,128	106,857	133,517	127,748	97,775	155,101	129,653	150,974
142,604	187,335	207,218	202,502	277,647	209,774	319,080	278,268	250,365
122,212	192,339	185,637	203,013	224,767	229,991	299,857	285,798	347,915
83,020	121,823	163,096	217,179	223,330	131,217	185,068	223,809	240,923
170,561	229,476	204,679	216,439	179,900	214,608	252,315	277,948	394,721
22,988	30,750	14,279	13,610	5,622	24,166	39,269	39,064	30,229
14,064	16,478	5,233	5,628	4,818	27,327	28,782	46,081	30,534
47,628	88,327	168,546	162,376	111,403	138,590	112,214	176,239	185,267
11,873	1,311,513	9,051	6,116	15,477	26,386	35,947	140,187	53,372
.....	442,383	806,119	831,724	665,480	129,184	.....	258,682	631,450
66,397	50,471	22,043	26,386	28,070	28,901	58,570	24,866	50,199
27,148	23,673	35,203	32,457	37,748	59,441	42,153	50,184	40,622
32,625	33,314	57,393	64,297	68,002	103,821	160,611	154,045	93,292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,435,861	1,198,581	1,609,928	1,326,691
3,788,700	4,972,084	4,014,432	3,559,613	3,292,722	2,601,788	2,274,652	2,397,445	2,530,689
22,599,930	26,849,411	28,833,299	30,970,992	29,653,267	30,372,180	33,853,060	39,803,080	36,418,254
23,548,535	38,234,566	53,957,418	41,148,279	60,078,352	42,407,246	57,502,305	56,946,851	23,799,870
46,148,465	65,083,977	82,790,717	75,119,271	89,731,619	72,779,426	91,355,965	96,749,931	60,218,124

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1861, 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 68
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	4 15
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
1861	334,350,453	20,539,285	313,811,168	31,620,000	9 92
Total	6,625,698,973	807,649,648	5,818,049,325		

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, and imports consumed in the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to 1861, 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	69,950,856	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	100,459,481	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
1846	121,691,797	110,048,859	101,718,042	7,865,206	113,488,516	2,562,085

No. 21.—Statement exhibiting the total value of imports, &c.—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.
Year ending June 30 ----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
1861	334,350,453	273,462,767	204,166,299	14,548,075	248,505,454	5,539,813
Total -----	6,625,698,973	5,668,134,435	5,060,929,667	571,690,445	6,351,057,800	-----

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, 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, 1860, and 1861.

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	5,804,297	66,396,967	11,280,075	904,980	956,874	132,666,955
1850.....	2,424,818	7,442,503	26,547,158	9,951,023	71,984,616	15,196,451	953,664	2,046,679	136,946,912
1851.....	3,294,691	7,847,022	24,369,210	9,219,251	112,315,317	20,136,967	1,437,680	18,069,550	196,629,718
1852.....	2,282,342	7,564,220	26,378,872	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	1,735,264	23,548,535	213,417,697
1854.....	3,064,059	11,761,185	57,104,592	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	14,712,468	88,143,844	28,833,299	2,373,517	53,957,418	246,768,553
1856.....	3,356,797	10,694,184	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	75,732,096	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	2,320,479	42,407,246	293,756,279
1859.....	4,452,974	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	15,906,547	191,806,555	39,803,080	2,279,308	56,946,851	373,189,274
1861.....	4,451,515	10,260,809	101,655,833	13,784,710	34,051,483	36,418,254	3,543,695	23,799,870	227,966,169
Total.....	49,941,461	151,765,517	762,673,929	186,104,482	1,523,911,074	368,165,600	31,651,289	461,897,424	3,536,110,776

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

No. 23.

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.
Woollens	\$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. 23.—*Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported, &c.—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. 23.—Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported, &c.—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	28,288,241	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	16,950,245	96,916,080	26,923,277	105,762,014	29,297,333

No. 23.—*Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported, &c.*—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. 23.—Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Value.	Duties.	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	\$28,169,826	\$6,012,826 90
Cottons.....	17,574,142	3,873,350 20	26,026,140	5,677,083 00	9,079,676	6,120,056 17	24,722,079	5,340,442 72
Hempen goods.....	594,323	89,148 45	432,746	60,134 25	726,916	115,370 25	582,145	87,249 55
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	14,837,062	3,613,851 14
Sugar.....	18,946,663	4,547,199 12	28,345,297	6,802,871 28	28,931,166	6,943,479 84	27,822,672	6,730,124 86
Hemp, unmanufactured	249,417	59,860 08	381,581	91,579 44	308,563	74,055 12	720,037	65,964 96
Salt.....	1,102,202	165,330 30	1,273,098	190,964 70	1,431,140	214,671 00	1,137,071	193,895 68
Coal.....	769,926	184,782 24	931,730	223,615 20	839,334	201,440 16	1,064,672	272,505 48
Total.....	79,978,479	17,877,514 57	105,441,157	23,759,062 82	97,517,055	26,120,375 58	99,055,564	22,316,861 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1861.

Ex Doc. 2—16

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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.....	4,951,303	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. 24.—Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise, &c.—Continued.

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REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

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, 510, 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
1861.....	3, 582, 297	10, 965, 778	14, 548, 075	204, 166, 299	218, 714, 374	29, 791, 080
Total.....	134, 114, 199	437, 576, 046	571, 690, 245	5, 060, 929, 667	5, 632, 619, 912	718, 437, 688

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

No. 25.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1861, 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	40,033
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	98,975
Do.....1852.....	216,683	103,917	168,610	97,680	91,746	22,563
Do.....1853.....	226,403	105,623	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.....	44,393	32,031	398,392	270,317	184,194	61,954
Do.....1857.....	106,359	65,880	544,649	364,906	280,346	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
Do.....1861.....	80,887	60,859	423,570	348,329	102,368	42,562

No. 2.—WINE IN CASKS.

Period of importation.	Port.		Claret.		Other red wines.	
	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	272,700	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	268,015	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	449,631	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
Do.....1861.....	248,334	165,026	982,040	322,306	1,195,579	398,189

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
Do 1861.....	1,383,709	453,436	1,174,079	1,859,429	2,863,750	1,235,872

No. 25.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c.—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	183,572	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
Do 1861.....	666,409	277,432	575,698	358,893	96,754	55,555

No. 26.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports, annually, from 1821 to 1861.

Year 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	50,481,548	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	180,980,035
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	371,276,560	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	54,267,567	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
1861	46,339,611	116,170,887	218,179,566	334,350,453
Total -----	387,566,573	1,296,018,437	4,996,923,709	6,625,698,973

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported, annually, from 1821 to 1861, 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
1861.....	10,965,778	6,661,337
Total.....	437,576,046	99,528,033

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, November 27, 1861.*

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually, from 1821 to 1861.

Year 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
..... 1861.....	94,866,735
Total	1,101,817,970

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1861, 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	995,366,011	1,008,424,601	88,143,844	8.74
1856	2,991,175	12,797,225	1,338,634,476	1,351,431,701	128,382,351	9.49
1857	2,265,588	12,940,725	1,035,341,750	1,048,282,475	131,575,859	12.55
1858	2,454,529	12,101,058	1,106,522,954	1,118,624,012	131,386,661	11.72
1859	3,005,536	13,713,556	1,372,755,000	1,386,468,556	161,434,923	12.72
1060	3,812,345	15,598,698	1,752,087,640	1,767,686,338	191,806,555	10.85
1861	671,403	6,170,321	301,345,778	307,516,099	34,051,483	11.07
Total	17,503,979	393,828,877	25,061,444,550	25,455,273,427	2,608,885,574	-----

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1861.L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

No. 30.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported annually; from 1821 to 1861.

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		113,528	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			110,593	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		166,766	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
1861	19,450	18,815	160,816	13,784,710	50,038	39,162	1,382,178
Total	114,675	74,260	4,762,108	368,965,777	422,225	4,412,912	89,236,689

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1861.L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

No. 31.

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 1861, 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	11,757,936	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	-----	1,311,770	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. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—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	1,440	-----
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. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1846.			1847.			1848.		
	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	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

No. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1849.			1850.			1851.		
	Foreign im-ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im-ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im-ported.	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	43,656	-----
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. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1852.			1853.			1854.		
	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.....	\$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. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1855.			1856.			1857.		
	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	\$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	28,635,726	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. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

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	14,203,609

No. 31.—Statement exhibiting the values of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1860.			1861.		
	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.....	\$18,726,657	\$262,311	\$5,703,024	\$14,958,283	\$121,221	\$5,924,647
Cast, shear, German, and other steel.....	2,799,937	17,874	-----	2,592,090	1,902	-----
Wool, unmanufactured.....	4,842,152	37,280	389,512	4,717,350	48,299	237,846
manufactures of.....	37,937,190	201,376	-----	28,487,166	317,340	-----
Cotton, manufactures of.....	10,139,209	1,059,533	10,934,796	25,042,876	320,797	7,957,038
Silk, unmanufactured.....	1,341,676	177,881	-----	1,417,182	124,104	-----
manufactures of.....	30,767,744	298,034	-----	22,095,094	298,564	-----
Flax, unmanufactured.....	213,657	-----	-----	189,214	-----	-----
linen and linen fabrics.....	10,736,335	180,611	-----	7,907,307	21,846	-----
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	371,317	16,983	9,531	253,601	56,716	8,608
manufactures of.....	769,135	42,219	27,814	607,741	25,596	39,570
manilla, sun, and other, of India.....	1,820,137	27,148	-----	525,452	29,203	-----
Silk and worsted goods.....	2,193,376	-----	-----	1,590,867	500	-----
Laces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen.....	4,017,675	12,190	-----	2,547,463	33,730	-----
Total.....	126,676,197	2,333,340	17,064,677	112,931,686	1,399,820	14,167,709

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

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 1861, both inclusive, with the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and brandies, for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Articles.	1847.		1848.		1849.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.....	\$8,781,252	\$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, tarred, 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. 32.—*Statement exhibiting the value of iron, &c.—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. 32.—Statement exhibiting the value of iron, &c.—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 60
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		
Seines.....	404	121 20	1,540	462 00	\$55,704	16,711 20
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. 32.—Statement exhibiting the value of iron, &c.—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
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	1,191,019	297,754 75	1,129,754	282,438 50	619,630	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. 32.—Statement exhibiting the value of iron, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Value.	Duties.	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	\$14,958,283	\$3,656,534 47
Cast, shear, German, and other steel.....	2,047,730	272,903 37	2,799,937	362,726 04	2,519,708	400,518 02
Manufactures of wool.....	33,521,956	7,246,780 55	37,937,190	8,155,518 56	28,487,166	6,092,518 90
cotton.....	26,355,081	5,749,249 77	10,139,209	1,379,518 49	25,042,876	5,421,988 23
silk.....	26,745,527	5,101,292 14	30,767,744	5,889,739 36	22,095,094	4,345,214 63
flax.....	10,340,605	1,553,478 36	10,736,335	1,613,647 59	7,988,553	1,222,312 81
hemp.....	432,746	64,911 90	769,135	115,370 25	607,741	92,555 29
Brandies.....	3,262,058	978,617 40	3,937,698	1,091,309 40	1,859,429	615,072 70
Wines.....	3,608,148	1,082,444 40	4,775,119	1,432,535 70	3,137,804	951,665 90
Sugar.....	30,578,578	7,338,858 72	31,082,005	7,459,681 20	30,639,216	7,371,601 74
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	1,590,867	302,264 73
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen.....	3,286,408	788,737 92	2,963,616	711,267 84	1,903,542	571,062 60
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear.....	1,537,284	368,948 16	2,101,958	504,469 92	1,497,781	365,000 59
Laces, thread, and insertings.....	276,292	41,443 80	397,542	59,631 30	238,821	36,247 10
cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c.	621,300	118,047 00	656,517	124,738 23	2,163,107	411,181 48
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables.....	61,217	11,631 23	132,927	25,256 13	162,520	30,879 42
Twine and packthread.....	54,374	13,049 76	49,238	11,817 12	40,182	9,674 34
Seines.....	1,582	379 68	730	175 20	525	100 71
Total.....	159,354,858	34,616,440 68	160,271,633	33,825,316 14	144,933,215	31,896,393 66

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, 1861.

Year 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	29,029,340	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	16,013,997
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
1861.....	2,505,735	11,016,664	13,522,399	14,791,684	3,013,383	8,681,385
Total.....	57,415,163	151,410,620	208,825,783	150,347,355	103,735,623	80,194,465

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 27, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

	1860.					
	July.		August.		September.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month.....	\$22,077,558 21	\$5,639,115 75	\$23,089,871 67	\$5,878,715 03	\$24,072,275 74	\$6,140,400 96
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month.....	6,899,083 18	1,581,602 82	6,626,533 60	1,513,086 42	4,948,041 65	1,108,948 18
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month.....	350,477 00	72,453 19	470,661 04	106,387 29	238,674 77	99,458 45
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	22,698,115 52	4,564,675 35	25,538,796 39	4,921,019 58	15,871,899 45	2,982,687 74
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	4,831,507 59	-----	5,924,366 24	-----	6,639,658 34	-----
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month.....	5,001,678 45	1,156,265 47	4,824,263 66	1,079,597 42	5,699,601 65	1,299,471 57
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month.....	548,218 00	120,964 77	513,685 96	18,866 51	656,883 51	150,440 38
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month.....	687,350 27	137,126 49	776,840 95	159,353 85	886,746 59	181,620 43
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month.....	23,089,871 67	5,878,715 03	24,072,275 74	6,140,400 96	22,215,760 42	5,717,275 21
10. Value of merchandise <i>in transitu</i> at the close of each month.....	1,462,216 00	385,923 08	1,583,515 00	408,774 17	1,682,252 50	420,685 49

	1860.					
	October.		November.		December.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month.....	\$22,215,760 42	\$5,717,275 21	\$21,040,701 98	\$5,470,920 02	\$23,066,343 32	\$5,864,598 69
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month.....	4,610,782 50	985,936 00	5,555,922 24	1,144,137 63	10,251,840 14	2,034,525 52
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month.....	610,782 50	123,488 01	395,329 00	74,093 30	345,034 00	70,871 84
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	15,845,790 52	2,834,222 86	13,940,171 10	2,094,827 84	8,124,954 79	1,423,362 09
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	8,538,937 44	-----	7,128,769 98	-----	13,375,865 65	-----
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month.....	4,861,990 17	1,067,912 42	2,618,876 53	583,929 49	2,096,041 94	466,195 15
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month.....	623,004 00	142,935 60	453,426 00	98,459 19	451,674 38	89,466 63
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month.....	911,328 00	154,931 18	849,196 37	142,163 48	1,371,156 84	297,255 32
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month.....	21,040,701 98	5,470,920 02	23,066,342 32	5,864,598 69	29,744,343 30	7,117,078 95
10. Value of merchandise <i>in transitu</i> at the close of each month.....	1,544,836 00	387,703 57	1,475,734 00	381,407 71	1,135,918 00	302,069 79

	1861.					
	January.		February.		March.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month	\$29,744,343 30	\$7,117,078 95	\$36,212,639 97	\$8,377,927 17	\$24,083,791 61	\$7,864,957 78
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month	11,170,312 01	2,258,748 76	5,989,109 91	1,175,324 06	4,201,454 56	867,329 10
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month	536,254 00	110,942 60	385,061 38	76,591 58	242,697 00	43,360 75
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	10,740,805 36	1,978,048 44	9,410,930 74	1,713,676 81	8,978,435 31	1,699,205 46
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month	15,038,074 22	-----	8,751,006 28	-----	12,256,229 35	-----
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month	3,875,327 36	830,092 22	7,462,223 05	1,569,572 12	7,460,129 88	1,561,153 41
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month	559,572 00	117,913 17	270,858 00	44,371 90	212,433 00	41,337 75
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month	803,369 98	160,837 75	752,095 30	145,683 73	788,262 42	170,447 83
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month	36,212,639 97	8,377,927 17	34,083,791 61	7,864,957 78	30,058,118 17	7,002,708 64
10. Value of merchandise <i>in transitu</i> at the close of each month	1,259,225 00	324,185 45	892,257 00	240,534 67	824,406 00	226,930 04

No. 34.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

	1861.					
	April.		May.		June.	
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of merchandise in warehouse on the first of each month.....	\$30,058,118 17	\$7,002,708 64	\$31,010,147 31	\$7,067,047 55	\$35,224,812 57	\$8,098,976 47
2. Value of merchandise received in warehouse from foreign ports during each month.....	5,687,319 25	1,250,832 87	8,177,998 00	1,903,417 20	4,514,591 77	1,825,564 39
3. Value of merchandise received in warehouse transported from other ports during each month.....	276,601 27	50,373 49	222,367 00	56,933 22	146,128 34	43,000 08
4. Value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	7,425,206 92	436,876 11	4,598,966 80	965,327 62	1,728,406 93	565,725 92
5. Value of free merchandise entered for consumption from foreign ports during each month.....	9,681,155 26	-----	9,550,920 83	-----	12,008,549 30	-----
6. Value of merchandise entered for consumption from warehouse during each month.....	3,581,718 06	948,347 09	2,653,489 12	590,976 02	2,721,882 77	617,386 69
7. Value of merchandise entered for transportation to other ports during each month.....	216,781 00	48,244 42	141,670 00	35,181 52	103,960 60	25,740 70
8. Value of merchandise entered for exportation from warehouse during each month.....	1,211,031 42	240,275 94	1,338,502 37	294,574 98	589,257 00	132,819 34
9. Value of merchandise in warehouse at the close of each month.....	31,010,147 31	7,067,047 55	35,224,812 57	8,098,976 47	36,470,432 31	8,491,709 65
10. Value of merchandise in transitu at the close of each month.....	\$24,394 00	246,100 38	777,788 00	233,659 55	736,230 00	224,406 44

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	\$539,974	.....	\$1,025,208	\$5,691,815	\$2,914,601	\$172,628	\$19,559
	Dec., 1855	75	7,899,793	13,066,956	.....	113,879	.....	1,396,430	464,561	.....	753,085	5,077,248	2,011,035	118,975	104,173
	Jan., 1857	76	8,135,735	13,277,620	.....	135,251	.....	1,158,216	375,216	.....	705,143	4,641,646	1,994,782	145,083	121,743
	Jan. 4, 1858	70	7,614,200	11,210,245	.....	135,263	.....	876,022	245,131	.....	615,441	2,964,327	1,743,959	139,304	76,069
	Jan. 1, 1859	68	7,408,945	11,815,127	.....	145,565	.....	1,478,691	273,303	.....	663,754	3,885,589	2,362,910	89,271	90,082
	Jan., 1860	68	7,506,890	12,654,794	.....	181,199	.....	1,019,902	290,224	.....	670,979	4,149,718	2,411,022	102,392	87,165
	Jan., 1861	71	7,656,250	13,406,294	.....	235,531	.....	995,649	308,703	.....	653,334	4,313,005	2,475,111	151,437	394,760
New Hampshire ..	Dec., 1854	36	3,625,000	6,891,621	.....	52,343	.....	602,447	194,860	.....	176,434	3,079,548	775,410	.....	.....
	Dec., 1855	46	4,449,300	8,037,427	.....	56,819	.....	769,063	241,383	.....	236,411	2,569,482	958,474	.....	.....
	Dec., 1856	49	4,831,000	8,846,421	.....	75,893	.....	741,475	136,504	.....	236,013	3,677,659	1,058,802	.....	.....
	Jan. 4, 1858	47	5,041,000	7,389,813	.....	82,000	.....	829,169	158,132	.....	275,933	2,289,939	875,789	.....	.....
	Dec. 6, 1858	52	5,041,000	8,250,754	.....	66,056	.....	889,330	170,994	.....	294,423	3,115,643	1,069,920	.....	.....
	Dec., 1859	52	5,016,000	8,591,688	.....	72,912	.....	772,173	181,964	.....	255,278	3,271,183	1,187,991	.....	.....
	Dec., 1860	51	4,981,000	8,794,948	.....	75,646	.....	756,200	157,385	.....	243,719	3,332,010	1,234,627	.....	.....
Vermont	Aug., 1854	40	3,275,656	6,572,951	140,864	136,115	\$85,132	1,079,686	125,902	\$34,071	196,680	3,986,709	745,170	15,715	979
	July and Aug., 1855.	42	3,603,460	6,710,928	151,875	123,237	49,428	1,150,362	54,556	32,845	201,548	3,704,341	801,039	4,788	7,647
	July and Aug., 1856.	41	3,856,946	7,302,951	114,589	135,268	52,881	1,142,104	43,146	39,440	208,858	3,970,720	797,535	7,348	317
	July and Aug., 1857.	41	4,028,740	7,905,711	39,991	136,582	17,185	926,325	122,923	36,351	188,588	4,275,517	746,557	1,639	.....
	Aug., 1858	41	4,082,416	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	3,780
	Aug., 1860	44	3,872,642	6,748,500	190,372	174,736	168,662	1,299,595	58,558	103,537	185,670	3,784,673	814,623	15,042	.....
Massachusetts	Aug., 1854	143	54,432,660	93,341,953	.....	1,186,509	.....	8,225,682	5,323,594	.....	3,828,402	24,803,758	18,783,281	6,930,098	563,313
	Aug., 1855	169	58,632,359	99,506,711	.....	1,281,601	.....	7,010,323	4,547,710	.....	4,409,402	23,116,024	21,478,717	5,947,835	494,542
	Oct., 1856	172	58,598,800	101,132,792	.....	1,426,392	.....	7,574,791	5,248,379	.....	4,555,571	26,544,315	23,437,256	4,807,601	931,868
	Oct. 17, 1857	173	60,319,720	92,456,572	.....	1,608,613	.....	5,522,085	4,385,650	.....	3,611,097	18,104,827	17,631,191	4,106,694	1,343,948
	Oct., 1858	174	61,819,825	101,602,947	.....	1,584,884	.....	9,187,245	4,993,421	.....	11,112,715	20,839,438	30,538,153	7,654,224	1,537,853
	Oct., 1859	174	64,519,200	107,417,323	.....	1,601,072	.....	7,212,530	5,183,459	.....	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,699	6,937,042	1,444,338
	Oct., 1860	176	64,519,200	107,417,323	.....	1,601,072	.....	7,212,531	5,138,549	.....	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,699	6,937,042	1,444,338

Rhode Island.	Sept., 1854	87	17,511,163	25,223,304	111,982	262,164	35,429	932,619	880,729	.....	312,606	5,035,973	2,772,367	1,046,658	329,425
	Sept., 1855	92	18,683,802	26,385,456	131,072	324,092	70,285	1,242,362	1,157,251	.....	385,767	5,404,104	2,914,596	1,192,449	357,539
	Dec., 1856	98	20,273,899	28,679,343	128,538	.....	70,133	1,255,322	1,281,754	.....	548,348	5,521,909	3,141,657	1,475,221	659,703
	Dec. 14, 1857	93	20,334,777	25,823,152	145,129	537,787	.....	1,410,675	860,777	.....	570,850	3,192,661	2,510,108	1,661,204	381,402
	May, 1858	83	20,070,741	24,065,894	161,309	536,403	93,363	1,700,185	755,045	.....	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	93,363	1,491,522	802,660	.....	608,833	3,318,681	3,130,475	936,081	296,889
	Jan., 1860	91	20,865,569	26,719,877	214,102	604,015	100,223	1,143,591	974,621	.....	450,925	3,557,295	3,553,174	1,022,277	.....
	Nov., 1860	90	21,670,619	27,980,865	195,234	613,747	140,548	846,333	966,079	.....	471,581	3,772,241	2,986,956	1,396,184	818,714

Connecticut	April, 1854	63	15,577,891	23,292,321	1,298,677	386,212	564,522	2,205,068	459,501	206,921	1,207,381	11,219,566	3,910,160	1,008,655	1,022,940
	April, 1855	68	17,147,385	23,704,458	1,391,218	375,612	673,037	2,272,606	341,754	281,220	810,101	6,871,102	3,433,681	945,844	982,975
	April, 1856	71	18,913,372	28,511,144	1,216,620	453,132	488,138	3,432,975	367,319	.....	1,006,493	9,197,762	4,090,835	875,287	911,458
	April 1, 1857	74	19,923,553	33,108,527	946,749	820,241	614,763	2,651,143	443,901	270,725	1,119,708	10,590,421	4,688,243	1,020,711	1,503,135
	April, 1858	76	20,917,162	26,799,438	938,755	1,083,173	877,000	2,584,818	819,338	262,595	915,844	5,380,247	4,140,085	684,937	893,155
	May, 1859	74	21,513,176	27,856,785	1,267,405	1,915,047	799,244	2,994,958	336,617	255,844	929,920	7,561,519	5,574,907	926,305	5,808
	April, 1860	74	21,606,997	30,518,688	1,104,343	922,817	832,226	2,904,963	373,855	26,065	950,752	7,702,436	6,508,507	1,166,778	153,916

New York	Sept., 1854	399	83,773,288	163,216,392	20,820,653	5,178,831	767,642	12,475,292	3,665,954	16,453,339	13,661,565	31,507,786	84,970,840	21,081,456	4,731,884
	Sept., 1855	328	85,589,590	192,161,111	20,590,150	5,857,537	.....	12,066,517	2,958,038	18,096,545	0,910,330	31,504,003	85,832,395	26,045,439	3,615,502
	Sept., 1856	311	86,381,301	205,922,499	24,027,533	6,868,945	.....	12,719,169	2,935,205	22,678,628	12,898,777	34,019,633	96,807,970	29,014,125	6,767,323
	Dec. 26, 1857	294	107,449,143	162,807,570	22,623,755	7,423,614	467,855	11,726,973	1,857,658	14,130,673	29,313,421	32,899,364	93,043,353	21,268,562	2,829,656
	March, 1858	296	109,587,702	170,436,240	22,894,677	7,681,904	.....	12,803,512	1,705,037	16,152,746	35,071,074	22,710,158	93,738,878	28,710,077	2,292,940
	June, 1858	297	109,340,541	187,468,518	23,097,661	7,899,958	331,602	13,569,231	1,914,031	15,019,241	33,597,211	24,079,192	100,762,909	34,290,766	2,442,812
	Sept., 1858	300	109,996,550	194,734,996	25,031,416	8,182,925	350,155	12,860,865	2,166,653	13,740,731	29,905,295	26,605,407	103,481,745	33,610,446	2,539,629
	Dec. 18, 1858	300	110,258,480	200,577,198	25,268,884	8,264,425	397,330	15,169,549	2,044,765	18,436,957	28,335,984	28,507,990	110,455,798	35,134,049	2,824,618
	Dec., 1859	303	111,441,320	200,351,332	26,897,874	8,725,526	1,418	12,524,249	2,261,725	17,376,750	30,921,545	29,859,506	104,070,273	38,807,429	3,059,277
	Dec., 1860	306	111,821,957	209,721,603	29,605,318	8,827,331	430,449	13,962,086	2,287,843	16,044,332	26,427,334	28,239,950	114,845,372	39,492,678	3,572,786
New Jersey	Jan., 1855	32	5,314,885	9,177,334	821,964	240,921	158,396	1,810,707	418,342	.....	826,459	3,552,585	3,290,462	483,875	.....
	Jan., 1856	35	5,682,262	10,999,919	760,697	265,228	71,587	1,639,249	502,949	.....	762,659	4,285,079	3,994,541	616,321	.....
	Jan., 1857	46	6,589,770	13,380,055	581,773	224,711	288,396	2,237,204	710,072	.....	849,926	4,759,855	4,811,970	1,438,658	.....
	Jan., 1858	47	7,494,912	11,764,319	721,098	344,045	288,802	1,609,817	494,197	.....	1,008,851	3,295,936	3,096,605	507,077	80,763
	Jan., 1859	46	7,359,122	12,449,460	785,923	421,793	391,184	2,223,935	578,006	.....	932,231	4,054,770	4,239,935	770,935	.....
	Jan., 1860	49	7,844,412	14,909,174	962,911	446,201	590,884	2,395,028	662,196	.....	940,700	4,811,832	5,741,465	1,141,664	.....
	Jan., 1861	50	8,246,944	13,864,045	899,831	469,724	2,353,059	1,853,151	535,699	.....	1,049,690	4,164,798	5,117,817	559,579	.....

Pennsylvania	Nov., 1854	64	19,864,825	48,641,393	2,133,492	1,159,740	599,662	4,840,118	3,769,423	3,927,949	3,944,600	16,739,669	21,076,464	3,930,665	2,716,872
	Nov., 1855	71	22,026,596	52,540,199	2,714,232	1,128,674	678,018	5,647,612	4,460,676	155,376	6,738,652	16,883,139	25,340,814	4,555,485	96,792
	Nov., 1856	71	23,019,344	55,287,234	2,901,626	1,206,569	303,730	5,143,330	5,719,234	1,593,696	5,783,138	17,368,096	27,593,534	4,215,515	127,055
	Nov., 1857	76	25,691,439	48,149,323	2,569,119	1,353,285	244,120	3,773,297	4,814,978	75,829	4,580,528	11,610,458	18,924,113	5,847,970	80,706
	Nov., 1858	87	24,365,805	46,845,266	2,954,443	1,423,253	253,521	3,418,430	834,124	3,349,824	11,345,536	11,980,480	26,054,566	4,569,025	429,167
	Nov., 1859	90	25,565,589	50,327,157	2,513,674	1,719,136	685,561	4,073,216	4,277,395	8,378,474	13,132,892	26,167,843	3,837,554	975,192	.....
	Nov., 1860	89	25,808,553	55,827,472	2,377,774	1,765,255	1,045,641	4,548,839	.....	4,912,286	7,818,769	15,830,033	27,032,104	4,118,925	1,073,159

Delaware	Jan., 1855	10	1,393,175	3,048,141	37,466	124,356	29,140	492,179	39,051	237,215	90,149	1,380,991	859,010	127,510	.....
	Jan., 1856	11	1,493,185	2,906,253	44,086	137,524	3,814	385,079	39,836	156,055	180,051	1,192,204	852,164	125,303	8,000
	Jan., 1857	11	1,428,185	3,021,378	33,076	130,000	1,065	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	203,232	1,240,370	609,179	72,297	.....
	Jan., 1859	12	1,638,185	3,009,285	23,610	81,499	.....	411,932	61,446	114,812	217,342	960,846	832,657	86,180	.....
	Jan., 1860	12	1,640,775	3,150,215	4,750	85,182	.....	122,125	103,622	208,924	1,135,772	976,226	102,166	.....	.....
	Jan., 1860-61	12	1,640,785	3,014,653	3,250	83,963	.....	336,767	130,423	104,005	187,263	1,080,822	818,201	105,946	.....

Maryland	Jan., 1855	29	10,411,674	17,588,718	618,295	333,930	295,223	1,490,609	1,566,361	96,518	2,987,225	4,118,107	7,268,885	1,511,970	891,230

No. 35.—*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.
Maryland—Cont'd.	Jan., 1856	31	\$11,202,606	\$20,616,005	\$644,600	\$318,896	\$698,890	\$1,649,166	\$1,482,744	\$82,961	\$3,398,101	\$5,297,983	\$8,370,345	\$1,924,756	\$938,108
	Jan., 1857	31	12,297,276	22,293,554	758,278	402,217	23,528	1,894,791	1,666,663	9,168	3,522,561	5,155,096	9,611,324	1,895,284	679,701
	Jan., 1858	31	12,451,545	21,804,111	644,318	417,925	14,741	3,226,112	1,473,413	3,164	2,614,728	4,041,021	7,541,186	4,194,677	549,933
	Jan., 1859	32	12,560,635	21,854,934	892,965	484,825	67,574	1,017,641	69,863	1,521,663	3,120,011	3,977,971	9,028,664	1,725,807	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	4,106,269	8,874,180	1,324,740	357,195
	Jan. 1, 1861	31	12,567,121	22,299,233	635,685	539,329	.....	1,874,439	1,524,228	.....	2,267,158	3,558,247	9,086,162	2,108,920	426,434
Virginia	Jan., 1855	58	14,033,838	23,331,939	2,127,300	786,952	75,309	1,595,434	1,225,106	247,909	2,728,482	10,834,963	5,615,666	815,830	51,546
	Jan., 1856	57	13,600,118	25,319,948	2,647,366	807,981	114,433	2,186,725	999,764	25,999	3,151,109	13,014,926	6,204,340	363,995	36,602
	Jan., 1857	57	13,863,006	24,899,575	3,184,966	872,368	484,682	2,405,211	1,509,089	13,402	3,092,741	12,685,627	7,397,474	729,507	98,235
	Jan. 1, 1858	62	14,651,600	23,338,411	2,591,564	910,394	381,987	2,085,424	1,674,732	6,287	2,710,777	10,347,874	6,971,325	899,796	87,210
	Jan., 1859	63	14,685,370	22,419,512	3,569,437	954,639	413,675	2,557,182	1,41,060	496,663	3,077,687	10,343,342	7,401,701	962,351	58,780
	Jan., 1860	65	16,005,156	24,975,792	3,584,078	1,019,032	433,423	2,756,047	2,294,093	29,838	2,943,652	9,812,197	7,729,652	1,138,327	34,600
North Carolina....	Jan. 1, 1861	66	16,466,210	25,866,262	3,685,135	1,070,669	340,791	1,893,416	2,003,703	32,939	3,017,359	19,817,148	7,157,270	1,310,068	317,905
	Nov., 1854	26	5,205,073	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	11,558,530	123,985	171,037	4,067	785,852	378,690	.....	1,360,995	5,750,092	1,101,113	234,632	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	11,957,733	180,270	196,671	14,275	709,830	383,018	.....	1,035,869	5,699,427	1,037,457	82,347	66
	Jan., 1859	28	6,525,200	12,247,300	128,951	216,347	45,696	1,291,343	317,362	51,642	1,248,525	6,202,626	1,502,312	184,356	7,766
South Carolina....	Jan., 1860	30	6,626,478	12,213,272	363,828	188,568	68,005	1,081,463	601,115	54,251	1,617,687	5,594,057	1,487,273	100,139	1,196,478
	Jan. 1, 1861	31	7,863,466	14,080,746	537,714	239,456	28,912	630,355	513,183	45,820	1,059,715	5,218,598	2,034,391	105,631	291,466
	Sept., 1854	19	16,603,253	23,149,098	1,670,305	510,565	571,049	1,198,421	441,864	.....	1,223,284	6,739,623	2,871,095	1,197,949	53,936
	Sept., 1855	20	17,516,090	22,238,900	3,423,011	600,880	951,832	1,057,476	424,135	.....	1,228,221	6,504,679	3,068,188	1,100,299	46,532
	Jan., 1857	20	14,837,642	28,227,370	3,258,876	631,273	693,662	1,180,938	539,497	.....	1,197,774	10,654,652	3,062,733	3,518,962	3,355,119
	Dec. 31, 1857	20	14,885,631	22,058,561	3,223,887	698,688	1,065,448	1,331,109	889,722	.....	1,104,128	6,185,825	2,955,854	3,074,740	1,700,612
Georgia.....	Dec., 1858	20	14,888,451	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	27,801,912	2,994,688	681,245	1,455,488	1,592,644	443,478	.....	2,324,121	11,475,634	4,165,615	1,499,218	1,417,837
	Sept., 1860	20	14,932,486	22,230,759	2,969,872	684,144	2,388,994	687,645	277,649	.....	1,628,336	6,089,036	3,334,037	1,312,659	2,868,100
	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	2,525,256	1,334,092	623,918

	Oct., 1856,	23	15,428,690	16,649,201	2,248,083	8,368,280	534,619	1,358,971	1,480,570	31,328	1,702,108	9,147,011	3,126,530	1,663,429	872,644
	Dec., 1856,														
	Jan., 1857,														
	Sept. & Oct.,	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	5,516,425	2,915,853	533,819	882,662
	1857,														
	Apr., 1858, to	28	12,479,111	17,929,066	1,605,127	4,791,022	678,274	4,073,655	720,692	402,451	3,751,988	11,687,582	5,317,923	1,727,995	552,254
	Jan., 1859,														
	Oct., 1859	29	16,679,560	16,776,282	2,583,158	8,424,463	1,110,377	2,005,768	1,083,710	101,939	3,211,974	8,799,100	4,738,289	1,287,296	787,733
	Oct., 1859,	28	16,555,460	16,680,261	2,629,706	8,565,261	689,721	1,987,125	970,050	100,447	2,358,555	8,311,728	3,846,176	1,389,011	657,800
	Jan., 1861.														
Florida	Jan., 1860	2	300,000	464,630	100,025	.....	.....	25,853	24,580	.....	32,876	183,640	129,518	5,144	.....
	Jan. 1, 1861	2	425,000	424,262	125,000	.....	12,303	40,118	18,412	774	55,071	116,256	108,606	.....	.....
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., 1856	4	2,297,800	5,117,427	713,026	80,648	.....	1,421,445	531,485	.....	1,274,944	3,467,242	2,837,556	481,289	10,000
	Jan., 1857	4	2,297,800	6,545,209	142,201	78,148	1,252	665,302	504,287	.....	1,139,312	3,177,234	2,423,269	703,443	5,000
	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	571,556	.....
	Jan., 1859	6	3,663,499	9,058,379	160,219	160,410	.....	2,192,019	872,746	.....	3,371,956	6,651,117	3,830,602	1,006,832	2,131
	Jan., 1860	8	4,901,000	13,570,027	524,513	171,300	28,296	1,208,566	643,657	20,800	2,747,174	7,477,976	4,851,153	874,800	196,049
	Jan. 1, 1860,	8	4,976,000	10,934,060	565,826	171,300	28,835	1,131,530	684,601	105,786	2,715,119	5,055,222	3,435,685	2,250,855	160,982
	and 1861.														
Louisiana.....	Jan., 1855	19	20,179,107	27,142,907	4,187,180	3,317,422	1,985,373	3,154,437	.....	.....	6,570,568	6,586,601	11,688,296	1,154,538	2,232,973
	Dec., 1855	19	19,027,728	27,500,348	2,591,400	2,341,335	2,233,419	6,089,850	.....	.....	8,191,625	7,222,614	14,747,470	1,687,531	2,301,747
	Dec., 1856	19	21,730,400	31,200,296	4,794,885	2,470,683	1,493,905	6,416,728	.....	.....	6,811,162	9,191,139	13,478,729	865,555	2,207,583
	Dec. 26, 1857	15	22,800,830	32,239,096	5,318,418	2,493,494	1,147,287	3,951,205	.....	.....	10,370,701	4,336,624	11,638,120	1,840,619	.....
	Dec., 1858	12	24,215,679	29,424,278	5,564,590	2,395,500	873,471	9,268,254	.....	.....	16,218,027	9,094,009	21,822,538	2,198,982	1,781,058
	Dec., 1859	13	24,496,866	35,401,609	5,842,096	2,141,881	1,082,041	7,305,115	.....	.....	12,115,431	11,579,312	19,777,812	1,165,675	2,201,138
	Jan. 1, 1861	13	24,634,844	26,364,513	5,783,687	2,128,413	1,293,840	.....	.....	6,073,419	13,656,058	6,181,374	17,056,860	753,359	1,012,115
Mississippi	Jan., 1855	1	240,165	352,739	5,914	11,904	50,000	69,710	5,450	.....	8,053	221,760	49,738	.....	.....
	Jan., 1856	1	240,165	488,411	4,894	12,613	.....	81,152	7,740	.....	7,744	324,080	35,606	.....	.....
	Jan., 1857	1	316,000	657,020	519	11,413	.....	257,505	26,503	.....	7,912	556,345	83,435	.....	.....
	Jan. 1, 1858	2	1,110,600	393,216	1,007	760,767	30,209	219,086	975	47,254	591	169,400	49,781	31,792	60
Tennessee	Jan., 1855	32	6,717,848	11,755,729	1,871,076	486,455	165,395	1,057,140	491,800	68,209	1,473,040	5,850,562	2,413,418	211,681	85,501
	Jan., 1856	45	8,593,693	14,890,609	2,466,455	541,711	143,686	2,617,686	839,596	16,037	2,221,418	8,518,545	3,740,101	467,070	664,910
	Jan., 1857	40	8,454,423	16,892,390	2,450,308	599,715	94,169	2,350,700	1,039,406	62,767	2,094,632	8,401,948	4,875,346	944,917	951,262
	July 1, 1857	45	9,083,069	13,124,292	3,317,060	583,406	118,223	3,327,435	998,917	.....	2,670,751	6,036,982	4,545,104	1,617,610	2,768,141
	Jan., 1859	39	9,361,357	13,262,766	1,577,578	486,622	8,228	2,575,465	981,723	1,287,077	2,863,018	6,472,822	4,659,809	1,073,269	441,165
	Jan., 1860	34	8,067,037	11,751,019	1,233,432	595,759	84,355	2,613,919	495,362	932,092	2,267,710	5,528,278	4,324,799	264,627	462,420
	Jan., 1861	35	8,466,543	11,942,288	464,372	577,614	1,162,498	855,676	422,909	1,021,420	1,341,289	4,285,774	2,998,063	335,923	1,501,922
Kentucky	Jan., 1855	34	10,369,717	17,307,567	743,033	416,920	216,505	3,319,718	686,370	.....	4,152,988	8,628,946	3,011,719	2,577,824	296,605
	Jan., 1856	33	10,454,572	21,132,519	678,989	488,504	535,730	3,731,463	965,878	.....	4,611,766	12,634,533	3,608,757	2,555,953	532,000
	Jan., 1857	35	10,596,305	23,404,551	739,126	465,907	763,924	4,115,430	840,959	.....	4,406,106	13,682,215	4,473,378	2,983,373	50,000
	Jan. 1, 1858	37	10,782,588	17,681,283	738,705	500,202	2,611	4,431,131	725,460	139	4,027,823	8,845,225	3,232,132	3,195,352	1,915
	Jan., 1859	37	12,216,723	24,401,945	793,641	508,503	141,075	6,535,215	1,017,580	199	4,984,141	14,345,696	5,144,879	4,338,364	.....
	Jan., 1860	45	12,835,570	25,284,869	851,562	477,971	188,391	5,099,678	779,565	20,900	4,502,950	13,520,207	5,662,892	3,250,717	.....
	Jan. 1, 1861	43	13,729,723	22,455,175	467,357	523,382	308,141	4,354,229	763,683	149,167	4,466,996	10,873,630	3,725,828	3,073,919	.....

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.
Missouri	Nov., 1854	6	\$1,215,398	\$3,441,643	.....	\$111,185	.....	\$49,960	.....	.....	\$975,491	\$1,460,650	\$1,247,651	\$284,776	.....
	Dec., 1855	6	1,215,405	4,393,029	.....	104,622	.....	23,331	.....	.....	4,355,050	2,805,660	1,331,126	172,425	.....
	Dec., 1856	6	2,215,405	4,112,791	.....	58,254	.....	75,991	.....	.....	1,245,184	2,769,329	1,188,982	111,984	.....
	Jan. 1, 1858	10	2,620,615	4,630,534	\$72,000	29,773	\$116,084	96,626	.....	.....	1,424,004	1,718,750	1,462,442	242,117	.....
	Jan., 1859	22	5,798,791	9,837,426	417,335	169,549	.....	507,079	1,007,575	\$348,658	3,921,789	6,069,120	3,122,622	579,830	.....
	Jan., 1860	38	9,082,951	15,461,192	725,670	226,609	.....	1,090,506	1,016,015	.....	4,160,912	7,884,888	3,357,176	1,200,010	.....
	Jan. 1, 1861	42	11,133,699	17,373,469	970,550	321,754	.....	1,281,748	1,531,816	97,559	3,820,530	8,204,845	3,360,384	1,247,335	.....
Illinois	April, 1854	29	2,513,790	316,841	2,671,903	31,158	1,368,203	878,612	365,339	63,892	565,152	2,233,526	1,286,102	.....	\$294,034
	Jan., 1856	36	3,840,946	337,675	3,777,676	79,940	1,108,148	2,354,571	517,066	37,165	759,474	3,420,985	1,267,234	.....	241,903
	Oct., 1856	42	5,872,144	1,740,671	6,129,613	52,832	.....	3,933,450	433,717	19,297	635,810	5,534,945	1,002,399	210,483	157,981
	Jan. 4, 1858	45	4,679,325	1,146,770	6,164,017	59,567	4,757	2,813,578	265,034	6,433	333,239	5,238,930	658,521	19,662	131,764
	Oct., 1858	48	4,000,334	1,298,616	6,488,652	87,769	1,837	2,637,690	271,526	9,272	269,585	5,707,048	640,058	15,621	525,344
	Jan., 1860	74	5,251,225	387,229	9,836,691	92,429	1,679,277	3,201,416	343,269	39,397	223,812	8,981,723	697,037	26,533	552,338
	Oct. 1, 1860	94	6,750,743	546,876	12,264,580	116,551	2,035,736	3,793,753	287,411	37,920	302,905	11,010,837	807,763	44,200	422,220
Indiana	Dec., 1853	44	5,554,552	7,247,366	3,257,064	289,673	137,238	1,985,114	715,305	128,860	1,820,760	7,116,827	1,764,747	445,359	100,622
	July & Oct., 1854	59	7,281,934	9,303,651	6,148,837	249,298	.....	3,067,827	911,000	173,573	1,894,357	8,165,856	2,289,605	803,849	.....
	Oct., 1855, & Jan., 1856	46	4,045,325	6,986,992	1,705,070	231,929	132,946	1,274,992	598,262	369,600	1,599,014	4,516,422	1,257,097	379,804	161,975
	July & Oct., 1856	46	4,123,088	7,039,691	1,694,357	227,599	380,911	1,338,418	557,238	68,508	1,420,076	4,731,705	1,852,742	272,815	177,309
	Nov., 1857, & Jan., 1858	40	3,585,922	4,861,445	1,416,737	104,224	10,891	920,441	395,536	236,661	1,261,720	3,363,976	1,417,966	380,569	60,954
	Nov., 1858, & Jan., 1859	37	3,617,629	6,468,308	1,252,981	195,711	111,089	1,177,489	505,685	36,623	1,639,000	5,379,936	1,723,840	176,366	68,215
	Jan., 1860	37	4,343,210	7,675,861	1,349,406	258,309	221,457	950,835	418,991	80,799	1,583,540	5,390,246	1,700,479	89,530	140,895
Ohio	Jan. 1, 1861	39	4,741,570	8,158,038	1,297,828	316,024	77,293	1,198,961	355,025	103,875	2,296,648	5,755,201	1,841,051	117,665	132,650
	Nov., 1854	66	7,166,581	13,578,339	2,466,247	298,222	1,006,525	2,751,312	905,555	158,310	1,690,105	8,074,132	5,450,566	949,727	411,652
	Feb., 1856	65	6,491,421	14,921,998	2,476,751	350,708	1,195,047	3,117,178	1,632,969	106,559	2,096,809	9,080,589	7,101,325	1,712,040	296,202
	Nov., 1856	61	6,742,421	15,223,241	2,749,686	310,145	687,337	2,749,558	1,159,563	39,007	2,016,814	9,153,629	6,543,420	1,202,961	392,758
	Feb. 1, 1858	49	6,580,770	9,558,927	2,088,778	522,041	910,436	2,139,364	766,243	121,354	1,734,995	6,201,286	3,915,781	280,766	282,071
	Aug., 1858	53	6,675,426	10,549,574	2,066,197	604,000	749,681	2,347,041	796,998	195,517	1,935,025	7,588,291	3,780,214	306,793	195,464
	Nov., 1858	53	6,707,151	11,171,343	2,069,789	586,670	711,157	2,613,615	1,152,433	150,741	1,845,441	8,040,304	4,389,891	488,878	206,235
	Feb., 1860	52	6,890,639	11,100,462	1,153,552	718,913	961,720	2,667,763	898,337	157,378	1,628,640	7,983,889	4,039,614	790,568	144,781

	Feb. 4, 1861	55	7,151,039	10,913,007	2,089,819	671,590	842,325	3,206,580	841,682	110,987	2,377,466	8,143,611	4,046,811	3,200,580	101,696
Michigan	Jan., 1855	6	980,416	1,900,942	555,431	146,035	15,345	392,550	118,784	6,162	143,123	509,942	1,170,974	95,597	187,532
	Dec., 1855	4	730,438	1,988,087	517,945	124,486	21,347	402,520	97,265	6,433	152,080	573,840	1,366,958	53,425	128,216
	Dec., 1856	4	841,489	1,903,603	588,389	60,110	11,145	245,061	159,489	9,141	92,762	670,549	1,347,956	118,962	52,646
	Dec., 1857 & Jan., 1858	4	851,804	1,111,786	332,466	115,661	15,727	77,034	31,411	10,043	23,776	364,676	310,478	78,975	124,198
	Dec., 1858	3	745,304	1,153,547	258,776	124,357	14,440	137,059	54,963	22,579	42,018	331,978	555,693	35,165	126,011
	Dec., 1859	4	755,465	892,949	192,831	130,861	36,119	120,372	44,644	23,871	24,175	222,197	375,397	13,969	76,206
	Dec. 1, 1860	2	250,000	578,043	79,973	39,200	.....	123,796	52,372	1,879	28,389	47,510	436,837	4,777	139,878
Wisconsin ..	Jan., 1855	23	1,400,000	1,861,043	1,044,021	24,320	8,791	306,982	341,174	103,184	334,383	740,764	1,482,053	.....	456,739
	Jan., 1856	32	1,870,000	3,906,079	1,200,083	94,261	1,501	363,161	603,848	57,218	531,713	1,060,165	2,806,341	.....	1,073,874
	Jan., 1857	49	2,955,000	5,280,634	2,025,160	150,315	1,892	453,771	701,161	73,222	542,938	1,702,570	3,365,562	.....	1,290,486
	Jan. 4, 1858	66	5,515,000	6,230,861	3,626,468	229,236	45,266	498,794	467,411	67,439	576,543	2,913,071	2,077,862	.....	1,278,872
	Jan., 1859	98	7,995,000	9,262,457	5,114,415	304,142	.....	892,775	852,283	83,893	706,009	4,695,170	3,022,384	.....	1,573,694
	Jan., 1860	108	7,620,000	7,592,361	5,031,504	326,461	1,329,668	890,454	925,110	64,430	419,947	4,429,855	3,085,813	.....	1,493,529
	Jan. 7, 1861	110	6,782,000	7,723,387	4,949,686	.....	1,722,779	745,063	1,162,936	.....	372,518	4,210,175	4,083,131	.....	1,632,201
Minnesota	Jan., 1859	2	50,000	5,185	50,000	.....	1,250	30,806	4,223	512	15,272	48,643	13,131	.....	.....
	Jan. 1, 1861	3	156,000	123,163	71,967	.....	1,894	18,235	9,802	14,671	2,226	8,702	54,065	10	16,202
Iowa	Dec., 1859	12	460,450	724,228	101,849	.....	49,308	248,817	213,661	.....	255,545	563,806	527,378	16,689	25,656
	Jan. 7, 1861	13	589,130	1,169,870	.....	.....	229,453	284,008	522,695	.....	378,030	689,600	1,154,925	50,504	92,898
Kansas	Jan., 1859	1	52,000	48,256	.....	2,295	.....	4,068	.....	.....	8,268	8,895	2,695	.....	.....
	Jan. 1, 1861	2	93,130	48,014	40,000	6,533	.....	6,696	4,414	.....	4,350	5,443	14,783	24	422
Nebraska	Jan., 1857	4	205,000	418,097	.....	3,975	2,154	129,804	15,089	210	136,325	353,796	135,291	1,749	.....
	Jan. 1, 1853	6	15,000	15,679	.....	3,850	.....	35,601	1,000	.....	5,683	41,641	3,673	.....	2,576
	Nov., 1858	2	56,000	97,087	.....	1,155	1,341	3,172	1,399	26	6,629	23,346	23,748	4,418	.....
	Nov. 2, 1860	1	60,000	72,406	.....	7,885	404	4,443	2,209	.....	5,627	16,007	10,717	.....	5,530

No. 36.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-'57, '1857-'58, 1858-'59, 1859-'60, and 1860-'61.*

Sections.	Banks and branches.					Capital paid in.					Loans and discounts.	
	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.
Eastern States.....	507	498	501	505	506	\$114,611,752	\$117,261,990	\$119,596,423	\$123,449,075	\$123,706,708	\$187,750,276	\$177,896,020
Middle States.....	470	459	477	485	488	140,298,876	154,442,049	156,382,927	159,091,051	160,035,369	299,874,750	247,669,311
Southern States.....	128	140	139	146	147	50,554,582	52,077,587	48,578,132	54,583,256	56,282,622	82,412,667	70,040,568
Southwestern States.....	105	115	116	138	141	44,680,333	49,633,352	54,254,042	59,383,524	62,941,011	82,813,257	64,633,845
Western States.....	206	210	243	228	319	20,739,143	21,207,821	23,171,418	25,373,189	26,577,012	31,695,937	22,925,468
	1,416	1,422	1,476	1,562	1,601	370,834,686	394,622,799	401,976,242	421,880,095	429,592,713	684,456,887	583,165,242

No. 36.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.—Continued.*

Sections.	Loans and discounts.			Stocks.					Real estate.		
	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.
Eastern States.....	\$179,992,400	\$190,186,990	\$194,856,619	\$1,459,758	\$1,131,869	\$1,206,564	\$1,657,908	\$1,489,949	\$2,707,588	\$3,310,486	\$3,640,675
Middle States.....	284,716,143	289,636,640	304,227,203	27,702,286	26,576,900	29,924,425	31,227,492	33,521,858	8,833,442	9,596,524	10,675,795
Southern States.....	77,039,922	82,231,888	79,282,290	8,796,941	9,354,305	8,625,484	9,625,777	9,947,427	10,064,396	10,276,462	6,639,639
Southwestern States.....	85,980,791	101,468,716	89,069,505	7,127,039	9,623,729	8,513,363	9,177,273	8,251,792	3,715,120	4,537,783	3,720,584
Western States.....	29,454,543	28,421,346	29,332,804	13,187,205	13,618,466	15,232,613	18,655,893	20,793,853	804,976	1,034,579	1,299,804
	657,183,799	691,945,580	696,778,421	59,272,329	60,305,269	63,502,449	70,344,343	74,004,879	26,124,522	28,755,834	25,976,497

No. 36.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.*—Continued.

Sections.	Real estate.		Other investments.					Due by other banks.				
	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.
Eastern States.....	\$3,844,810	\$3,623,549	\$611,152	\$682,708	\$1,044,319	\$1,075,879	\$1,141,438	\$15,304,943	\$12,215,423	\$16,333,357	\$14,310,756	\$14,015,271
Middle States.....	11,481,225	11,685,602	616,619	1,015,752	1,309,619	1,319,363	3,829,149	21,961,008	20,643,364	23,137,793	20,061,485	22,625,292
Southern States.....	10,313,308	10,559,530	1,725,876	1,951,349	4,102,185	3,067,297	3,460,720	5,801,536	5,320,828	10,122,040	7,461,775	5,138,659
Southwestern States.....	3,613,520	3,722,463	1,883,250	1,439,020	1,025,804	1,383,083	3,323,320	13,911,656	13,188,355	21,168,632	17,317,715	7,623,183
Western States.....	1,529,268	1,157,783	1,083,439	987,077	841,114	4,277,549	4,902,884	8,870,062	6,484,612	7,482,565	6,083,726	9,391,585
	30,782,131	30,748,927	5,920,336	6,075,906	8,323,041	11,123,171	16,657,511	65,849,205	58,052,802	78,244,987	67,235,457	58,793,990

No. 36.—*Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.*—Continued.

Sections.	Notes of other banks.					Cash items.					Specie.	
	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1860-'61.	1860-'61.
Eastern States.....	\$7,452,318	\$6,216,504	\$6,495,545	\$7,026,319	\$7,003,127	\$285,688	\$307,073	\$495,220	\$325,511	\$365,602	\$7,260,426	\$6,391,617
Middle States.....	11,071,854	8,698,885	3,588,204	9,220,661	4,476,163	24,477,093	14,318,182	23,423,266	17,480,612	21,060,613	23,390,763	38,020,756
Southern States.....	3,895,232	3,401,629	2,452,404	3,446,976	3,782,997	46,708	263,663	950,756	186,031	179,980	7,149,616	6,282,319
Southwestern States.....	2,638,067	2,301,783	3,479,624	2,964,599	3,403,669	62,767	47,393	1,635,943	973,792	7,420,331	15,704,308	19,798,184
Western States.....	3,066,537	1,928,635	2,842,512	2,844,012	3,258,546	209,385	441,930	303,646	365,575	271,332	4,644,725	3,935,956
	28,124,008	22,447,436	18,858,289	25,502,567	21,903,902	25,081,641	15,380,441	26,808,822	19,331,521	29,297,878	58,349,838	74,412,832

No. 36.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.—Continued

Sections.	Specie.			Circulation.				
	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.
Eastern States.....	\$13,774,125	\$10,098,162	\$10,037,304	\$53,554,041	\$41,417,692	\$39,564,689	\$44,510,618	\$44,991,285
Middle States.....	43,971,104	33,329,061	37,749,614	62,696,774	44,187,749	49,482,057	53,146,871	52,877,851
Southern States.....	10,679,614	10,130,310	8,119,036	33,788,552	27,751,551	37,400,883	35,863,618	39,552,760
Southwestern States.....	31,359,021	25,794,477	23,999,992	37,792,261	23,727,772	42,632,761	46,000,759	34,690,763
Western States.....	4,753,954	4,343,527	5,768,161	22,147,194	18,123,560	24,236,425	27,580,611	29,967,088
	104,537,818	83,594,537	87,674,507	214,778,822	155,208,344	193,306,818	207,102,477	202,005,767

No. 36.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.—Continued.

Sections.	Deposits.					Due to other banks.		
	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.
Eastern States.....	\$34,520,868	\$28,196,426	\$41,877,429	\$41,319,550	\$40,822,523	\$7,310,540	\$6,929,552	\$9,370,024
Middle States.....	139,873,112	113,814,435	150,620,922	145,829,987	156,899,656	35,710,832	31,890,583	42,285,596
Southern States.....	15,196,763	13,180,489	18,119,776	18,250,347	16,480,480	6,136,719	4,590,702	6,641,306
Southwestern States.....	26,523,139	22,336,416	38,581,455	37,974,832	30,576,820	5,709,272	6,999,046	9,197,277
Western States.....	14,237,370	8,384,282	10,368,705	10,428,413	12,450,083	1,806,970	759,992	720,448
	226,351,352	185,932,049	259,568,273	253,802,129	257,229,562	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,215,651

No. 36.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union, &c.—Continued.

Sections.	Due to other banks.		Other Liabilities.				
	1859-'60.	1860-'61.	1856-'57.	1857-'58.	1858-'59.	1859-'60.	1860-'61.
Eastern States	\$8,087,151	\$9,666,423	\$2,625,089	\$3,304,554	\$2,819,422	\$1,541,091	\$2,811,728
Middle States	35,213,553	36,386,050	7,574,093	3,541,058	3,731,452	4,391,664	11,072,379
Southern States	4,039,096	4,117,369	4,332,643	2,670,550	3,833,720	3,436,648	4,135,271
Southwestern States	6,764,829	7,661,391	3,213,845	2,770,116	2,224,354	2,839,607	2,674,929
Western States	937,289	3,443,963	2,071,080	1,880,435	2,499,499	2,432,805	2,563,697
	55,932,918	61,275,256	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,048,427	14,661,815	23,258,004

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. 37.—General statement of the condition of the banks

Name of State or Territory.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Date of returns.	Capital.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.
Maine	71	.....	Jan. 5, 1861	\$7,656,250	\$13,406,294	.....	\$235,531
New Hampshire	51	.....	Dec. 3, 1860	4,981,000	8,794,948	.....	75,646
Vermont	44	.....	August, 1860	3,872,642	6,748,500	\$190,372	174,739
Massachusetts	176	.....	Oct. 27, 1860	64,519,200	107,417,323	.....	1,601,072
Rhode Island	90	.....	Nov. 16, 1860	21,070,619	27,980,865	1,195,234	613,747
Connecticut	73	1	April, 1860	21,606,997	30,518,689	1,104,343	922,817
New York	306	.....	Dec. 29, 1860	111,821,957	209,721,500	29,605,318	8,827,351
New Jersey	50	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	8,246,944	13,864,045	399,831	469,724
Pennsylvania	89	.....	Nov. 1, 1860	25,808,553	55,327,472	2,377,774	1,765,255
Delaware*	5	3	Jan., &c., 1861	1,068,175	1,970,305	.....	40,685
Maryland	31	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	12,567,121	22,299,233	635,625	539,329
Virginia	25	41	Jan. 1, 1861	16,466,210	25,866,262	3,685,135	1,070,669
North Carolina	14	17	Jan'y, 1861	7,863,456	14,080,746	537,714	239,456
South Carolina	18	2	Sept'er, 1860	14,952,466	22,230,759	2,969,872	684,144
Georgia*	14	4	Jan. 1, 1861	10,357,200	12,046,173	1,644,597	4,686,243
Florida	2	.....	Jan'y, 1861	425,000	424,262	125,000	.....
Alabama*	5	.....	Jan'y, 1861	3,676,000	7,245,658	460,407	116,300
Louisiana	12	1	Dec. 28, 1860	24,631,844	26,364,513	5,783,687	2,128,413
Tennessee	15	19	Jan., &c., 1861	8,466,543	11,942,288	494,372	577,614
Kentucky	10	33	Jan. 1, 1861	13,729,725	22,451,175	467,357	523,382
Missouri	9	33	Jan. 1, 1861	11,133,899	17,373,469	970,550	321,754
Illinois	94	.....	Oct. 1, 1860	6,750,743	546,876	12,264,580	116,551
Indiana	19	20	Jan. 1-7, 1861	4,744,570	8,158,038	1,297,828	316,024
Ohio	55	.....	Feb. 4, 1861	7,151,039	10,913,007	2,089,819	671,590
Michigan	2	.....	Dec. 1, 1860	250,000	578,043	79,973	39,200
Wisconsin	110	.....	Jan. 7, 1861	6,782,600	7,723,387	4,949,666	.....
Iowa	13	.....	Jan. 7, 1861	589,130	1,169,870	.....	.....
Minnesota	3	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	156,000	123,163	71,967	.....
Kansas	2	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	93,130	48,014	40,000	6,533
Nebraska	1	.....	Nov. 2, 1860	60,000	72,406	.....	7,885
Total of returns nearest to January 1, 1861.	1,410	174	Jan. 1, 1861	421,541,843	687,414,583	72,911,101	26,781,631
Delaware (additional) ..	4	.....	Jan'y, 1860	553,610	1,044,348	3,250	43,278
Georgia (additional)	10	.....	October, 1859	6,198,260	4,634,088	985,109	3,869,018
Alabama (additional)	3	.....	Jan. 1, 1860	1,300,000	3,685,402	105,419	55,000
Aggregate	1,427	174	.....	429,592,713	698,778,421	74,004,879	30,748,927

* Not in full.

Repeated efforts were made to obtain returns from the banks (17 in number) embraced in the second division cessary, in order to complete this tabular view, to take the returns showing their condition on or near January 1860, and January 1, 1861.

In the States and Territories not embraced in this table there were, it is believed, no banks of issue in opera

according to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1861.

Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Cash items.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities.
.....	\$995,649	\$308,703	.....	\$553,334	\$4,313,005	\$2,475,111	\$151,437	\$394,760
.....	756,200	157,265	.....	242,719	3,332,010	1,234,627	.....	.....
\$168,662	1,299,595	58,558	\$103,537	185,670	3,784,673	814,623	15,042	.....
.....	7,212,531	5,138,549	.....	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,099	6,937,042	1,444,338
140,548	846,333	966,079	.....	471,581	3,772,241	2,986,956	1,396,184	815,714
832,228	2,904,963	373,853	232,065	930,753	7,702,436	5,506,507	1,166,778	153,916
430,449	13,962,096	2,267,843	16,044,322	20,427,534	26,239,950	114,845,372	20,492,678	9,572,786
2,353,039	1,853,151	533,669	.....	1,043,090	4,164,799	5,117,817	559,579	.....
1,045,641	4,548,839	.....	4,912,266	7,818,769	15,830,633	27,032,104	4,118,925	1,073,159
.....	213,515	43,918	67,421	126,614	6,558,247	516,393	40,246	.....
.....	1,874,439	1,524,228	.....	2,267,158	3,558,247	9,066,162	2,108,920	426,434
340,791	1,893,416	2,003,703	32,939	3,017,839	19,817,148	7,157,270	1,310,058	317,905
28,912	630,355	513,183	45,620	1,059,715	5,218,598	2,034,391	105,631	291,466
2,388,994	587,645	277,649	.....	1,628,336	6,089,036	3,334,037	1,312,659	2,666,100
502,512	1,244,391	768,151	26,721	1,631,997	6,046,775	2,764,407	871,999	272,402
12,302	40,118	18,412	774	55,071	116,250	108,606	.....	.....
539	921,010	528,847	84,965	1,291,403	2,604,221	2,809,740	1,639,408	155,655
1,293,840	.....	.....	6,073,419	13,656,058	6,181,374	17,059,880	754,359	1,012,115
1,693,498	855,676	422,969	1,021,420	1,341,289	4,285,714	2,955,063	333,923	1,501,922
308,147	4,354,229	763,683	149,167	4,466,996	10,873,620	3,755,828	3,073,919	.....
.....	1,281,748	1,531,816	97,559	3,820,530	8,204,845	3,360,384	1,247,335	.....
2,035,736	3,793,753	287,411	37,920	302,905	11,010,837	807,763	61,200	422,220
77,293	1,198,961	355,025	105,875	2,296,648	5,755,201	1,841,051	117,858	152,650
842,325	3,206,580	841,682	110,987	2,377,466	8,143,611	4,046,811	3,206,580	101,696
.....	133,796	52,372	1,879	28,389	47,510	436,837	4,777	139,878
1,722,779	745,063	1,162,936	.....	372,518	4,310,175	4,083,131	.....	1,632,201
222,453	284,008	522,695	.....	378,030	689,600	1,154,925	50,504	92,698
1,894	18,255	9,802	14,671	2,228	8,702	54,065	10	16,202
.....	6,696	4,414	.....	4,350	5,443	14,783	24	422
404	4,443	2,209	.....	5,627	16,087	10,717	.....	5,530
16,442,066	57,667,484	21,459,744	29,176,768	86,063,584	196,878,269	255,220,040	60,072,095	22,867,369
.....	173,252	86,505	36,584	60,649	405,544	301,808	65,702	.....
187,219	742,734	201,899	73,726	726,558	2,270,953	1,081,769	517,012	385,398
28,296	210,520	156,754	20,800	823,716	2,451,001	625,945	620,447	5,237
16,657,511	58,793,990	21,903,920	29,297,878	87,674,507	202,005,767	257,229,562	61,275,256	23,258,004

of this table, showing their condition on or near January 1, 1861. All those efforts having failed, it became necessary, in 1860. It is believed that no material change in the condition of those banks took place between January 1, 1860, and January 1, 1861, with the exception of one or two small ones in Mississippi.

No. 37.—*General statement of the condition of the banks, &c.*—Continued.

LIST OF BANKS EMBRACED IN THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE TABLE.

State.	Name of bank.	Place.	Capital.
Delaware.....	Wilmington and Brandywine.	Wilmington.....	\$200, 010
Do.....	Mechanics'.....	do.....	200, 000
Do.....	Newcastle county.....	Odessa.....	52, 600
Do.....	Smyrna.....	Smyrna.....	100, 000
Georgia.....	Manufacturers'.....	Macon.....	134, 550
Do.....	Bank of Middle Georgia..	do.....	125, 000
Do.....	Bank of Athens.....	Athens.....	100, 000
Do.....	Bank of Commerce.....	Savannah.....	499, 000
Do.....	Timber Cutters'.....	do.....	50, 000
Do.....	Merchants' and Planters'..	do.....	521, 710
Do.....	Central Railroad and Banking Company.	do.....	4, 000, 000
Do.....	Union.....	Augusta.....	300, 000
Do.....	City.....	do.....	400, 000
Do.....	Planters' and Mechanics'..	Dalton.....	68, 000
Alabama.....	Eastern.....	Eufala.....	300, 000
Do.....	Central.....	Montgomery.....	900, 000
Do.....	Bank of Montgomery.....	do.....	100, 000

No. 38.—*General view of the condition of the banks in the United States in different years from 1851 to 1861, inclusive.*

	1851.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of banks.....	731	1,059	1,163	1,255	1,283	1,284	1,329	1,392	.....
Number of branches.....	143	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	1,601
Capital paid in.....	\$227,807,553	\$301,376,071	\$332,177,288	\$343,874,272	\$370,834,686	\$394,622,799	\$401,976,242	\$421,880,095	\$429,592,713
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	691,945,580	686,778,421
Stocks.....	22,388,329	44,350,330	52,727,082	49,485,215	59,272,329	60,305,260	63,502,449	70,344,343	74,004,879
Real estate.....	20,219,724	22,367,472	24,073,801	20,865,867	26,124,522	28,755,834	25,976,497	37,782,131	30,746,927
Other investments.....	8,935,972	7,589,830	8,734,540	8,882,516	5,920,336	6,075,906	8,323,041	11,123,171	16,657,511
Due by other banks.....	50,718,015	55,516,085	55,738,735	62,639,725	63,849,205	58,052,802	78,244,987	67,235,457	58,793,999
Notes of other banks.....	17,196,083	22,659,066	23,429,518	24,779,049	28,124,008	22,447,436	18,858,289	25,502,567	21,903,902
Cash items.....	15,341,196	25,579,253	21,935,738	19,937,710	25,081,641	15,380,441	26,808,822	19,331,521	29,297,878
Specie.....	48,671,048	59,410,253	53,944,546	59,314,063	58,349,838	74,412,832	104,537,818	83,594,537	87,674,507
LIABILITIES.									
Circulation.....	155,165,251	204,689,207	186,952,223	195,747,950	214,778,822	155,208,344	193,306,818	207,102,477	202,005,767
Deposits.....	128,957,712	188,188,744	190,400,342	212,705,662	230,351,352	185,932,049	259,568,278	253,802,129	257,229,562
Due to other banks.....	46,416,928	50,322,162	45,156,697	52,719,956	57,674,333	51,169,875	68,215,651	55,932,918	61,275,256
Other liabilities.....	6,438,327	13,439,276	15,599,623	12,227,867	19,816,850	14,166,713	15,048,427	14,661,815	23,258,004
Aggregate of immediate liabilities, i. e., of circulation, deposits, and dues to other banks.....	330,539,891	443,209,113	422,509,262	461,173,568	502,804,507	392,310,268	521,090,747	516,837,524	520,510,585
Aggregate of immediate means, i. e., of specie, cash items, notes of other banks, and dues from other banks.....	131,926,342	163,164,657	158,048,537	166,670,547	177,404,692	170,293,511	228,449,916	195,664,082	197,670,277
Gold and silver in United States treasury depositories.....	11,164,727	25,136,252	27,183,889	29,706,431	20,066,114	10,229,229	3,033,600	6,695,225	3,600,000
Total of specie in banks and treasury depositories.....	59,835,775	84,546,505	81,133,435	82,020,494	78,415,952	84,642,061	107,571,418	90,289,762	91,274,507

NOTE.—The amount of specie in the United States depositories does not include the amount to the credit of disbursing officers.

No. 39.

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, 1861.

Period.	Am't of deposits.	Outstanding drafts.	Subject to draft.	Am't of receipts.	Drafts paid.
1860.					
July 16	\$6,114,484 35	\$1,792,096 66	\$4,321,987 69	\$2,825,631 53	\$2,275,006 62
23	6,261,716 38	2,268,086 95	3,993,629 43	1,536,911 55	1,389,279 53
31	5,809,719 46	2,132,838 11	3,676,881 35	1,256,396 24	1,708,393 16
Aug. 6	5,081,321 81	1,809,593 58	3,271,728 23	1,810,228 19	2,538,625 84
13	5,814,078 59	1,905,176 24	3,908,902 35	1,382,436 75	649,679 97
20	5,931,505 64	1,810,315 30	4,121,190 34	1,540,574 38	1,423,147 33
27	6,042,834 36	1,706,359 15	4,336,475 31	1,215,660 43	1,104,331 71
Sept. 3	5,512,798 66	1,349,262 24	4,163,536 42	363,247 72	1,498,923 42
10	5,493,332 10	1,314,444 70	4,178,887 40	950,014 16	969,480 72
17	5,609,732 18	1,097,253 95	4,512,478 23	1,176,820 40	1,060,429 32
24	5,798,300 99	1,630,536 04	4,167,764 95	1,045,182 99	856,614 18
30	5,671,359 31	1,722,862 65	3,948,496 66	1,083,105 22	1,210,046 90
Oct. 8	5,316,147 99	1,178,966 78	4,137,181 21	927,697 87	1,282,909 09
15	5,586,442 78	1,393,364 33	4,193,078 45	877,432 85	607,138 06
22	5,387,470 64	1,516,806 70	3,870,663 94	945,279 77	1,144,251 91
29	5,656,209 61	2,149,790 04	3,506,419 57	1,739,975 24	1,471,236 27
Nov. 5	6,512,941 35	1,495,208 61	5,017,732 64	2,509,105 27	1,652,373 63
12	5,932,613 40	1,851,281 75	4,081,331 65	1,359,202 53	1,939,530 38
19	5,263,257 33	2,068,082 88	3,195,174 45	1,431,828 93	2,101,185 00
26	4,904,803 11	1,448,774 94	3,456,028 17	2,517,425 91	2,875,879 13
Dec. 3	4,032,965 37	1,425,615 02	2,607,350 35	619,780 95	1,491,618 69
10	3,482,041 55	932,130 75	2,549,910 80	614,886 32	1,165,810 14
17	3,221,218 54	1,056,594 26	1,064,624 28	477,951 79	738,775 60
31	3,377,809 49	1,144,588 62	2,233,220 87	3,161,216 50	3,004,625 55
1861.					
Jan. 14	3,524,972 25	1,261,368 23	2,263,604 02	4,255,620 41	4,108,457 65
21	3,140,838 16	1,051,540 69	2,089,297 47	502,877 63	887,011 72
28	6,449,528 15	2,053,927 64	4,395,600 51	5,287,894 09	1,979,204 10
Feb. 4	4,632,582 92	1,485,855 70	2,876,727 22	664,514 62	2,751,459 85
18	3,786,842 69	1,309,756 45	2,477,086 24	1,046,487 80	1,622,228 03
25	3,987,641 20	1,361,740 65	2,625,900 55	589,292 59	3,849,404 06
March 4	9,361,427 38	3,413,168 52	5,948,258 86	7,705,105 04	2,331,318 86
11	6,338,871 09	3,270,613 61	3,068,257 48	740,942 71	3,763,499 00
18	5,668,320 28	2,649,708 39	3,018,611 89	780,836 69	1,451,387 50
25	5,170,069 99	2,405,378 95	2,764,691 04	593,796 42	1,097,046 71
31	5,239,393 47	2,568,792 23	2,670,606 24	992,599 04	833,270 56
April 8	8,132,682 52	2,467,923 26	5,664,759 26	809,419 66	708,550 69
15	9,864,056 39	2,266,218 54	7,597,837 85	1,535,019 75	1,333,315 03
May 6	7,501,556 55	2,187,260 93	5,314,295 62	2,754,218 94	5,116,718 78
13	7,904,833 57	2,060,734 92	5,854,098 65	2,060,153 21	1,646,875 19
20	7,097,317 96	2,603,692 70	4,494,225 26	626,344 09	1,986,217 48
27	5,432,692 40	2,414,710 89	3,017,981 51	379,952 41	1,856,196 16
June 3	10,637,411 54	1,803,405 54	8,834,036 00	6,965,313 85	1,760,564 71
10	11,498,839 47	1,873,917 40	9,624,922 07	1,764,156 91	902,758 98
17	11,459,417 54	2,628,469 55	8,830,947 99	1,270,694 60	1,310,116 53
24	9,243,442 05	2,157,728 75	7,085,713 30	542,279 24	2,758,254 73
30	5,505,415 78	3,020,318 92	2,485,096 86	298,791 88	4,036,818 15

No. 40.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing July 1, 1860, and ending June 30, 1861.

PRODUCT OF THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Oil, spermaceti		\$2, 110, 823	
Oil, whale and other fish		581, 264	
Whalebone		736, 552	
Spermaceti and sperm candles		143, 907	
Fish, dried or smoked		634, 941	
Fish pickled		244, 028	
			\$4, 451, 515
PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.			
Wood—			
Staves and headings	\$1, 959, 392		
Shingles	108, 610		
Boards, plank, and scantling	2, 092, 949		
Hewn timber	97, 875		
Other lumber	441, 979		
Oak-bark and other dye	189, 476		
All manufactures of	2, 344, 079		
Naval stores—			
Tar and pitch	143, 280		
Rosin and turpentine	1, 060, 257		
Ashes, pot and pearl	651, 547		
Ginseng	292, 899		
Skins and furs	878, 466		
			10, 260, 809
PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.			
Of animals—			
Beef	1, 675, 773		
Tallow	2, 942, 370		
Hides	673, 818		
Horned cattle	223, 246		
Butter	2, 355, 985		
Cheese	3, 321, 631		
Pork, pickled	2, 609, 818		
Hams and bacon	4, 848, 339		
Lard	4, 729, 297		
Wool	237, 846		
Hogs	3, 267		
Horses	193, 420		
Mules	191, 873		
Sheep	28, 417		
			24, 035, 100
Vegetable food—			
Wheat	38, 313, 624		

No. 40.—*Summary statement of the value of the exports, &c.*—Continued.

PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE—Con'd			
Flour	\$24, 645, 849		
Indian corn	6, 890, 865		
Indian meal	692, 003		
Rye meal	55, 761		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	1, 124, 556		
Biscuit or ship-bread	429, 708		
Potatoes	285, 508		
Apples	269, 363		
Onions	102, 578		
Rice	1, 382, 178		
		\$74, 191, 993	
Cotton		34, 051, 483	
Tobacco		13, 784, 710	
Hemp		8, 608	
Other agricultural products—			
Clover seed	1, 063, 141		
Flaxseed	49, 609		
Brown sugar	301, 329		
Hops	2, 006, 053		
		3, 420, 132	
MANUFACTURES.			\$149, 492, 026
Refined sugar		287, 881	
Wax		94, 495	
Chocolate		2, 157	
Spirits from grain		867, 954	
Spirits from molasses		850, 546	
Spirits from other materials		593, 185	
Molasses		39, 138	
Vinegar		38, 262	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, (in casks)		25, 876	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, (in bottles)		13, 604	
Linseed oil		27, 982	
Spirits of turpentine		1, 192, 787	
Household furniture		838, 049	
Carriages and parts, and railroad cars and parts		472, 080	
Hats of fur or silk		106, 512	
Hats of palm leaf		50, 444	
Saddlery		61, 469	
Trunks and valises		40, 622	
Adamantine and other candles		683, 048	
Soap		455, 648	
Snuff		17, 703	
Tobacco, manufactured		2, 742, 828	
Gunpowder		347, 103	
Leather		555, 202	
Leather, boots and shoes		779, 876	
Cables and cordage		255, 274	

No. 40.—*Summary statement of the value of exports, &c.*—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.		
Salt		\$144, 046
Lead		6, 241
Iron—		
Pig		25, 826
Bar		15, 411
Nails		270, 084
Castings of		76, 750
All manufactures of		5, 536, 576
Copper and brass, and manufac- tures of		2, 375, 029
Drugs and medicines		1, 149, 433
Cotton piece goods—		
Printed or colored	\$2, 215, 032	
White, other than duck	1, 076, 959	
Duck	300, 668	
All manufactures of	4, 364, 379	
		7, 957, 038
Hemp—		
Thread	80	
Bags	406	
Other manufactures of	39, 084	
Wearing apparel	462, 554	
Earthen and stone ware	40, 524	
Combs	28, 960	
Buttons	3, 832	
Brooms and brushes of all kinds ..	62, 360	
Billard tables and apparatus	8, 910	
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades ..	1, 271	
Morocco and other leather not sold by the pound	7, 507	
Fire-engines	7, 940	
Printing presses and type	106, 562	
Musical instruments	150, 974	
Books and maps	250, 365	
Paper and stationery	347, 915	
Paints and varnish	240, 923	
Jewelry, real and imitation	48, 740	
Other manufactures of gold and silver, and gold leaf	53, 372	
Glass	394, 731	
Tin	30, 229	
Pewter and lead	30, 534	
Marble and stone	185, 267	
Bricks, lime, and cement	93, 292	
India-rubber shoes	33, 603	
India-rubber, other than shoes	160, 088	
Lard oil	81, 783	
Oil cake	1, 386, 691	

No. 40.—*Summary statement of the value of exports, &c.*—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.			
Artificial flowers.....	\$1, 459	\$4, 259, 956	\$33, 256, 115
Coal.....			577, 386
Ice.....			172, 263
Gold and silver coin.....		10, 488, 590	
Gold and silver bullion.....		13, 311, 280	
Quicksilver.....			23, 799, 870
Articles not enumerated—			631, 450
Manufactured.....			2, 530, 689
Raw produce.....			2, 794, 046
Total.....			227, 966, 169

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, November 27, 1861.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports into, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce from, the United States during the quarter ending September 30, 1861.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.				
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Foreign merchandise.			Domestic produce.	Total foreign and domestic.
				Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		
Quarter ending September 30, 1861.....	\$21,267,477	\$19,080,883	\$40,348,360	\$677,013	\$1,339,610	\$2,016,623	\$38,151,251	\$40,167,874

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, November 30, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.

List of parties to whom sixty days treasury notes were issued for coin, and the amounts thereof, under the act of March 2, 1861, authorizing an issue of \$10,000,000.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Mechanics' Bank, New York	\$250,000	Par.
National Bank, New York	200,000	Par.
D. Anderson	200,000	Par.
F. A. Palmer, president	100,000	Par.
Pacific Bank	50,000	Par.
North River Bank	50,000	Par.
Phenix Bank	200,000	Par.
A. Hemenway	100,000	Par.
Mercantile Bank	150,000	Par.
The Hanover Bank	100,000	Par.
A. A. Robinson	100,000	Par.
The American Exchange Bank	500,000	Par.
I. A. Robertson	40,000	Par.
August Belmont & Co.	100,000	Par.
Jacob Abrahams	10,000	Par.
Edward J. King	10,000	Par.
Bank of the Commonwealth	50,000	Par.
D. Thompson, president	100,000	Par.
R. V. D. Wood	250,000	Par.
Alexander H. Johnson	75,000	Par.
William L. Jenkins	500,000	Par.
George W. Duer, cashier	100,000	Par.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company	200,000	Par.
J. M. Morrison, president	300,000	Par.
Richard Berry, cashier	50,000	Par.
Charles A. Macy, cashier	200,000	Par.
N. A. Murdock, president	200,000	Par.
N. Todd, jr.	121,000	Par.
Do.	79,000	Par.
Brooklyn Savings Bank	50,000	Par.
New York County Bank	50,000	Par.
Jos. Lawrence, president	200,000	Par.
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	Par.
Do. do.	100,000	Par.
G. S. Robbins & Son	115,000	Par.
York County Bank	21,000	Par.
Manhattan Company, J. M. Morrison, president	200,000	Par.
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company	3,000	Par.
D. Anderson	70,000	Par.
Nassau Bank	100,000	Par.
American Exchange Bank	515,000	Par.
East River Savings Institution	50,000	Par.
Firemen's Insurance Company, New York	10,000	Par.
Marine Bank, New York	25,000	Par.
Citizens' Bank, New York	30,000	Par.

No. 42.—*List of parties, &c.*—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
William H. Smith & Son	\$10, 000	Par.
E. G. Arthur	100, 000	Par.
John Thompson	20, 000	Par.
F. W. Smith	20, 000	Par.
N. Todd, jr.	100, 000	Par.
Jacob Harsen	5, 000	Par.
John Bigelow	5, 000	Par.
W. H. Earle	200, 000	Par.
Jos. Lawrence, president	150, 000	Par.
Fulton Bank	100, 000	Par.
C. S. Henderson, cashier	15, 000	Par.
Cyrus Curtiss	20, 000	Par.
Mechanics' Bank, New York	100, 000	Par.
H. D. Brookman	10, 000	Par.
David Erwin	5, 000	Par.
G. W. Poillon	6, 000	Par.
Alexander Knight, president	10, 000	Par.
Phenix Bank, New York	100, 000	Par.
Samuel C. Moore	500, 000	Par.
Frederick Bronson	27, 000	Par.
F. Bronson, agent	13, 000	Par.
Oliver Bronson	7, 000	Par.
Thorne, Watson & Company	50, 000	Par.
Mutual Life Insurance Company	150, 000	Par.
Columbian Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
W. A. Hall	30, 000	Par.
Pacific Bank, New York	25, 000	Par.
John Q. Jones, president	50, 000	Par.
Walter Bowne	5, 000	Par.
Ambrose K. Ely	10, 000	Par.
James A. Trowbridge	20, 000	Par.
Edward B. Cobb	3, 300	Par.
Girard Bank, Philadelphia	50, 000	Par.
Union Bank, do.	20, 000	Par.
Bank of Penn Township, Philadelphia	50, 000	Par.
Rufus H. King	50, 000	Par.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	125, 000	Par.
Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank	50, 000	Par.
Charles Dutilp, president	300, 000	Par.
Merchants' Bank, Boston	100, 000	Par.
Massachusetts Bank	50, 000	Par.
Shawmut Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
E. S. Wheelen & Company	10, 000	Par.
Suffolk Savings Bank, for Seaman and others, Boston	50, 000	Par.
Merchants' Bank, Salem	20, 000	Par.
Seventh Ward Bank, New York	25, 000	Par.
East River Bank, do.	10, 000	Par.
Hamilton Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
Union Dime Saving Institution, New York	5, 000	Par.
James Barnes	50, 000	Par.

No. 42.—*List of parties, &c.*—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
A. A. Robinson	\$2, 000	Par.
George Field, cashier	25, 000	Par.
Drexel & Company	50, 000	Par.
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, Philadelphia	25, 000	Par.
Charles A. Peabody	3, 000	Par.
Brigham & Parsons	15, 000	Par.
J. S. McKenney, cashier	2, 000	Par.
A. B. Hall	3, 000	Par.
Riggs & Company	20, 200	Par.
Robert S. Covill, cashier	50, 000	Par.
C. C. Barry, cashier	50, 000	Par.
Howard Bank, Boston	25, 000	Par.
P. C. Turner, president	20, 000	Par.
Tremont Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
J. White, cashier	100, 000	Par.
New England Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
J. Amory Davis	5, 000	Par.
North Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
J. H. Beale, president	50, 000	Par.
City Bank, Philadelphia	30, 000	Par.
Southwark Bank, Philadelphia	50, 000	Par.
Grinnell, Minturn & Company	50, 000	Par.
Alexander Benson	20, 000	Par.
Jacob A. Robertson	30, 000	Par.
Traders' Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
Mount Vernon Bank, Boston	5, 000	Par.
Revere Bank, do	50, 000	Par.
Frederic Bronson, executor, &c.	10, 000	Par.
Frederick Bronson	4, 000	Par.
F. J. B. Crane	500	Par.
Mark McCouch & Company	10, 000	Par.
Jeremy Drake, cashier	15, 000	Par.
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia	25, 000	Par.
Market Bank, Boston	50, 000	Par.
Thorne, Watson & Company	50, 000	Par.
Total	10, 000, 000	

No. 43.

List of subscribers to temporary loan of \$2,875,350, for sixty days, issued under authority of act of July 17, 1861.

Names.	Amount.	Rate
Suffolk Bank, Boston	\$100,000	Par.
Globe Bank, Boston	100,000	Par.
Continental Bank, Boston	100,000	Par.
Frederick Bronson, agent	11,000	Par.
Jeremy Drake, cashier	35,000	Par.
Wm. Nelson & Sons	5,000	Par.
Henry Marks	10,000	Par.
Piscataqua Exchange Bank	25,000	Par.
Wm. Griswold	1,500	Par.
Insurance Company of North America	25,000	Par.
Tradesmens' Bank, Philadelphia	50,000	Par.
Chas. F. Blake	3,000	Par.
Henry C. Lea	8,000	Par.
Wm. A. Blanchard	20,000	Par.
Cashier Faneuil Hall Bank, Boston	50,000	Par.
J. S. McKenney, cashier	8,400	Par.
W. S. Camp, cashier	30,000	Par.
A. D. Hodges, president	30,000	Par.
Western Bank of Philadelphia	47,000	Par.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen	10,000	Par.
Isaac N. Phelps	20,000	Par.
Pacific Bank, New York	25,000	Par.
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia	25,000	Par.
Germantown and its vicinity	7,500	Par.
H. F. Sumner	10,000	Par.
Rudderow, Jones & Co	30,000	Par.
Winslow, Lanier & Co	50,000	Par.
James V. Watson, president	10,000	Par.
James V. Watson, president	10,000	Par.
Exchange Bank, Salem	15,000	Par.
Jas. M. Smith, cashier	25,000	Par.
John Bullard, jr	10,000	Par.
Richard Irvin & Co	50,000	Par.
James B. Warden	6,000	Par.
Bedford Commercial Bank	10,000	Par.
Charles Rhind	5,000	Par.
Salem Bank, Salem, Massachusetts	20,000	Par.
Dr. Albert Smith	3,000	Par.
S. H. Carpenter	10,000	Par.
L. H. Meyer, president	50,000	Par.
A. D. Hodges, president	20,000	Par.
John W. Thomas	10,000	Par.
J. Tome, president	5,000	Par.
Geo. A. Bock	3,000	Par.
Piscataqua Exchange Bank	25,000	Par.
Bank of the Republic, Boston	25,000	Par.
Bullard & Co	5,000	Par.

No. 43.—*List of subscribers to temporary loan, &c.*—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.....	\$200,000	Par.
James Adams, cashier.....	1,000	Par.
Hide and Leather Bank, Boston.....	25,000	Par.
Prestott Bank, Lowell.....	2,000	Par.
Columbia Bank, Columbia, Pennsylvania.....	20,000	Par.
James W. Cunningham.....	10,000	Par.
Blackstone Bank, Boston.....	25,000	Par.
Blackstone Bank, Boston.....	25,000	Par.
Tremont Bank, Boston.....	30,000	Par.
Tremont Bank, Boston.....	20,000	Par.
Thomas B. Gilford.....	2,000	Par.
Wood & Redmond.....	10,000	Par.
Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.....	25,000	Par.
Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.....	25,000	Par.
D. A. Dodge.....	10,000	Par.
J. S. McKenney, cashier.....	1,050	Par.
John G. Dietz.....	5,350	Par.
Riggs & Co.....	20,200	Par.
W. S. Camp, cashier.....	20,000	Par.
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.....	50,000	Par.
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.....	25,000	Par.
George Field, cashier.....	25,000	Par.
Mary Ann Andrus.....	2,000	Par.
Charles Burrall.....	30,000	Par.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.....	75,000	Par.
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia.....	75,000	Par.
Edward Bell.....	2,000	Par.
Cyrus O. Baker.....	500	Par.
W. J. Symmes & Bro.....	10,000	Par.
T. P. Handy.....	50,000	Par.
George A. Cooke.....	10,000	Par.
George A. Cooke.....	15,000	Par.
John G. Dietz.....	5,000	Par.
James Nehan.....	250	Par.
John L. Bunce, president.....	50,000	Par.
J. C. Douglass, cashier.....	20,000	Par.
Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia.....	25,000	Par.
Joseph L. Hewlett.....	600	Par.
Bank of North America, Philadelphia.....	100,000	Par.
Jeremy Drake, cashier.....	20,000	Par.
Exchange Bank, Boston.....	100,000	Par.
H. P. Morgan & Co.....	12,000	Par.
Gardner G. Yrelin.....	3,000	Par.
Riggs & Co.....	10,000	Par.
Importers and Traders' Bank, New York.....	50,000	Par.
Importers and Traders' Bank, New York.....	50,000	Par.
Merchants' Bank, Boston.....	100,000	Par.
Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.....	50,000	Par.
Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.....	50,000	Par.

No. 43.—*List of subscribers to temporary loan, &c.*—Continued.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
H. Augustus Taylor	\$10, 000	Par.
Samuel Carr, cashier	25, 000	Par.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	60, 000	Par.
Daniel Owen	5, 000	Par.
Kensington Bank	10, 000	Par.
Monument Bank, Charlestown	10, 000	Par.
C. R. Ransom, cashier	50, 000	Par.
Mattapan Bank	10, 000	Par.
Market Bank	50, 000	Par.
Total	2, 875, 350	

No. 44.

Statement of the public debt on the 1st day of January in each of the years from 1791 to 1842, inclusive, and at various dates in, subsequent years, to July 1, 1861.

On the 1st day of January .. 1791	\$75, 463, 476 52
1792	77, 227, 924 66
1793	80, 352, 634 04
1794	78, 427, 404 77
1795	80, 747, 587 38
1796	83, 762, 172 07
1797	82, 064, 479 33
1798	79, 228, 529 12
1799	78, 408, 669 77
1800	82, 976, 294 35
1801	83, 038, 050 80
1802	80, 712, 632 25
1803	77, 054, 686 30
1804	86, 427, 120 88
1805	82, 312, 150 50
1806	75, 723, 270 66
1807	69, 218, 398 64
1808	65, 196, 317 97
1809	57, 023, 192 09
1810	53, 173, 217 52
1811	48, 005, 587 76
1812	45, 209, 737 90
1813	55, 962, 827 57
1814	81, 487, 846 24
1815	99, 833, 660 15
1816	127, 334, 933 74
1817	123, 491, 965 16
1818	103, 466, 633 83

No. 44.—*Statement of the public debt, &c.*—Continued.

On the 1st day of January..	1819.....	\$95, 529, 648	28
	1820.....	91, 015, 566	15
	1821.....	89, 987, 427	66
	1822.....	93, 546, 676	98
	1823.....	90, 875, 877	28
	1824.....	90, 269, 777	77
	1825.....	83, 788, 432	71
	1826.....	81, 054, 059	99
	1827.....	73, 987, 357	20
	1828.....	67, 475, 043	87
	1829.....	58, 421, 413	67
	1830.....	48, 565, 406	50
	1831.....	39, 123, 191	68
	1832.....	24, 322, 235	18
	1833.....	7, 001, 032	88
	1834.....	4, 760, 082	08
	1835.....	351, 289	05
	1836.....	291, 089	05
	1837.....	1, 878, 223	55
	1838.....	4, 857, 660	46
	1839.....	11, 983, 737	53
	1840.....	5, 125, 077	63
	1841.....	6, 737, 398	00
	1842.....	15, 028, 486	37
On the 1st day of July....	1843.....	27, 203, 450	69
	1844.....	24, 748, 188	23
	1845.....	17, 093, 794	80
	1846.....	16, 750, 926	33
	1847.....	38, 956, 623	38
	1848.....	48, 526, 379	37
On the 1st day of December,	1849.....	64, 704, 693	71
	1850.....	64, 228, 238	37
On the 20th day of Nov'r...	1851.....	62, 560, 395	26
On the 30th day of Dec'r...	1852.....	65, 131, 692	13
On the 1st day of July....	1853.....	67, 340, 628	78
	1854.....	47, 242, 206	05
On the 17th day of Nov'r...	1855.....	39, 969, 731	05
On the 15th day of Nov'r...	1856.....	30, 963, 909	64
On the 1st day of July....	1857.....	29, 060, 386	90
	1858.....	44, 910, 777	66
	1859.....	58, 754, 699	33
	1860.....	64, 769, 703	08
	1861.....	90, 867, 828	68

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Registers Office, December 4, 1861.

No. 45.

Table of payments made annually on account of the interest and principal of the public debt, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1861.

Years.	Payments.
From March 4, 1789, to December 31, 1791.....	\$5, 287, 949 50
Year ending..... 1792.....	7, 263, 665 99
1793.....	5, 819, 505 29
1794.....	5, 801, 578 09
1795.....	6, 084, 411 61
1796.....	5, 835, 846 44
1797.....	5, 792, 421 82
1798.....	3, 990, 294 14
1799.....	4, 596, 876 78
1800.....	4, 578, 369 95
1801.....	7, 291, 707 04
1802.....	9, 539, 004 76
1803.....	7, 256, 159 43
1804.....	8, 171, 787 45
1805.....	7, 369, 889 79
1806.....	8, 989, 884 61
1807.....	6, 307, 720 10
1808.....	10, 260, 245 35
1809.....	6, 452, 554 16
1810.....	8, 008, 904 46
1811.....	8, 009, 204 05
1812.....	4, 449, 622 45
1813.....	11, 108, 123 44
1814.....	7, 900, 543 94
1815.....	12, 628, 922 35
1816.....	24, 871, 062 93
1817.....	25, 423, 036 12
1818.....	21, 296, 201 62
1819.....	7, 703, 926 29
1820.....	8, 628, 494 28
1821.....	8, 367, 093 62
1822.....	7, 848, 949 12
1823.....	5, 530, 016 41
1824.....	16, 568, 393 76
1825.....	12, 095, 344 78
1826.....	11, 041, 082 19
1827.....	10, 003, 668 39
1828.....	12, 163, 438 07
1829.....	12, 383, 867 78
1830.....	11, 355, 748 22
1831.....	15, 174, 378 22
1832.....	17, 840, 309 29
1833.....	1, 543, 543 38
1834.....	6, 176, 565 19
1835.....	58, 191 28
1836.....	.....
1837.....	21, 822 91
1838.....	5, 605, 720 27
1839.....	11, 117, 987 42
1840.....	4, 086, 613 70
1841.....	5, 600, 689 74
1842.....	8, 575, 539 94
For the half year ending June 30..... 1843.....	861, 596 55
For the fiscal year ending June 30..... 1844.....	12, 991, 902 84

No. 45.—*Table of payments made annually, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Payments.
For the fiscal year ending June 30 1845.....	\$8,595,039 10
1846.....	1,213,823 31
1847.....	6,722,021 39
1848.....	15,427,688 42
1849.....	16,452,880 13
1850.....	7,438,728 17
1851.....	4,426,154 83
1852.....	6,322,654 27
1853.....	10,498,905 39
1854.....	24,330,980 66
1855.....	9,852,678 24
1856.....	12,392,505 12
1857.....	6,242,027 61
1858.....	9,771,067 04
1859.....	17,351,237 20
1860.....	17,045,013 07
1861.....	22,221,881 03
	661,035,662 28

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December 2, 1861.*

No. 46.

Statement showing the payments made annually on account of the interest, and reimbursement of the domestic debt, interest on the public debt, and redemption of the public debt, from the 4th of March, 1789, to 1861.

	Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.	Interest on the public debt.	Redemption of the public debt.
From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791	\$1,140,177 20	\$37,685 83	\$699,984 23
Year ending ----- 1792	2,373,611 28	-----	4,711,405 04
1793	2,079,105 76	18,753 41	2,672,048 54
1794	2,455,856 60	296,666 44	2,874,356 39
1795	2,727,959 07	219,099 99	2,985,742 55
1796	2,914,847 68	324,500 00	2,685,658 33
1797	2,879,976 73	292,540 00	2,708,682 55
1798	2,726,238 40	229,637 50	1,004,518 97
1799	2,599,251 41	216,400 00	1,706,578 84
1800	3,186,201 04	216,400 00	1,138,563 11
1801	4,213,430 06	198,400 00	2,879,876 98
1802	4,077,147 16	162,025 00	5,293,235 24
1803	3,949,462 36	82,000 00	3,224,697 07
1804	3,977,206 07	592,031 08	3,593,017 66
1805	3,318,141 48	751,707 41	3,171,225 96
1806	5,572,018 64	485,216 12	2,883,752 14
1807	4,183,890 40	509,098 74	1,614,730 96
1808	7,701,288 96	600,633 28	1,956,440 95
1809	3,852,896 27	688,923 42	1,910,734 47
1810	4,835,241 12	844,674 35	2,318,996 74
1811	2,010,656 49	654,802 94	5,334,540 57
1812	1,098,488 49	627,051 64	2,724,082 32
1813	1,948,639 73	806,740 74	8,352,742 97
1814	1,712,897 50	216,835 31	5,970,811 13
1815	3,343,263 09	793,366 18	8,492,293 08
1816	4,527,779 77	699,730 83	19,643,552 33
1817	5,442,503 62	344,019 85	19,636,512 65
1818	5,506,814 60	190,743 82	2,006,367 87
1819	7,355,167 52	46,720 04	13,894,314 06
1820	5,465,995 95	188,133 87	2,974,364 46
1821	5,623,321 38	36,560 88	2,707,211 36
1822	5,739,760 62	-----	2,109,188 50
1823	5,524,034 37	-----	5,982 04
1824	5,301,104 19	-----	11,267,289 57
1825	-----	4,366,757 40	7,723,578 38
1826	-----	3,975,542 95	7,065,539 24
1827	-----	3,486,071 51	6,517,506 89
1828	-----	3,098,800 60	9,064,637 49
1829	-----	2,542,843 23	9,841,024 55
1830	-----	1,912,574 93	9,443,175 01
1831	-----	1,373,748 74	14,800,629 48
1832	-----	772,561 50	17,067,747 79
1833	-----	303,796 87	1,239,746 51
1834	50 00	202,152 98	5,974,362 21
1835	-----	57,863 08	330 37
1836	-----	-----	-----
1837	27 76	-----	21,824 03
1838	2,000 75	14,997 54	5,588,711 98
1839	3,000 00	399,834 23	10,715,153 19
1840	2,000 00	174,635 77	3,909,977 93
1841	2,261 13	288,063 45	5,310,365 16

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 46.—*Statement showing the payments made annually, &c.*—Continued.

	Interest and reim- bursement of the domestic debt.	Interest on the public debt.	Redemption of the public debt.
Year ending 1842	\$5,000 00	\$773,550 06	\$7,896,989 88
1843	5,000 00	523,584 57	333,011 98
1844	44,548 16	1,833,484 37	11,113,870 31
1845	26,031 95	1,040,953 09	7,509,822 63
1846	22,649 35	843,228 77	347,945 19
1847	6,956 74	1,119,246 86	5,593,078 77
1848	4,767 38	2,391,652 17	13,031,268 87
1849	4,500 00	3,565,835 32	12,799,679 00
1850	2,000 00	3,782,406 74	3,654,321 43
1851	2,338 49	3,701,979 60	652,123 55
1852	1,359 78	4,000,654 35	2,150,576 72
1853	-----	3,665,551 08	6,412,855 67
1854	-----	3,066,646 51	18,269,718 49
1855	-----	2,314,464 99	6,666,165 86
1856	23 50	1,954,708 84	10,052,099 88
1857	3 21	1,593,765 23	4,284,686 78
1858	-----	1,652,055 67	7,544,568 29
1859	-----	14,713,572 81	2,638,664 39
1860	-----	3,144,620 94	13,900,392 13
1861	-----	4,000,173 76	18,221,708 03
Total.....	131,498,893 21	94,023,479 18	424,516,447 67

L. E. CHITTENDEN, *Register*.TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, December 2, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE FINANCES,

Containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

JULY 16, 1861.—*Resolved*, That five hundred copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances, with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1861.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury is required by law to prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving and increasing the revenue.

This duty, always important and responsible, is now rendered doubly important and responsible by the peculiar circumstances under which the present session of Congress is held.

A vast conspiracy against the union of the States, and the very existence of the national government, which has been gathering strength and preparing hostilities in secret for many years, has at length broken out into flagrant violence, and has assumed proportions so serious that an extraordinary exertion of the public force, creating extraordinary demands upon the public resources, is required for its speedy and complete discomfiture and suppression.

In the judgment of the Secretary, the clearest understanding of the actual condition of the public finances, and of the measures demanded by its exigencies, will be obtained by considering the whole subject under the following general heads:

I. The balance arising from the receipts and expenditures of the fiscal year 1861, ending on the 30th of June.

II. The demands upon the treasury, arising under existing appropriations or created by the new exigencies for which provision is to be made during the fiscal year 1862.

III. The best ways of providing for these demands and the means available for that purpose.

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the treasury on June 30, 1860, as shown by the last annual report to Congress, was
The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been :

\$3,629,206 71

From customs :

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$16,119,831	22
2d quarter	-	-	-	8,174,167	69
3d quarter	-	-	-	9,772,574	57
4th quarter (in part estimated)				5,527,246	33

Aggregate

39,593,819 81

Of this amount the sum of \$35,417,102 11 has been received in coin, and \$4,176,717 70 in treasury notes.

From public lands :

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$281,100	84
2d quarter	-	-	-	330,955	02
3d quarter	-	-	-	146,704	68
4th quarter (in part estimated)				65,927	26

Aggregate

824,687 80

From miscellaneous sources :

1st quarter	-	-	-	318,857	98
2d quarter	-	-	-	148,037	09
3d quarter	-	-	-	269,989	90
4th quarter (in part estimated)				124,211	57

Aggregate

861,096 54

From loans and treasury notes:

1st quarter	-	-	-	.....
2d quarter	-	-	-	8,552,700	00
3d quarter	-	-	-	15,723,475	35
4th quarter	-	-	-	17,787,907	60

Aggregate

42,064,082 95

Aggregate receipts from all sources

86,972,893 81

The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861, have been—

For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects:

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$6,440,003	77
2d quarter	-	-	-	5,917,832	20
3d quarter	-	-	-	7,359,151	34
4th quarter	-	-	-	3,471,215	88

Aggregate

23,188,203 19

For Interior Department:

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$1,679,575	24
2d quarter	-	-	-	156,093	71
3d quarter	-	-	-	1,168,608	40
4th quarter	-	-	-	755,745	37
					<hr/>
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	\$3,760,022 72

For the War Department:

1st quarter	-	-	-	5,352,771	42
2d quarter	-	-	-	2,395,849	51
3d quarter	-	-	-	5,123,744	92
4th quarter	-	-	-	10,108,784	59
					<hr/>
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	22,981,150 44

For the Navy Department:

1st quarter	-	-	-	2,578,678	88
2d quarter	-	-	-	1,885,079	17
3d quarter	-	-	-	3,369,994	52
4th quarter	-	-	-	4,594,779	52
					<hr/>
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	12,428,532 09

For payment of Texas creditors:

1st quarter	-	-	-	1,282	81
2d quarter	-	-	-	5,831	51
3d quarter	-	-	-	1,972	35
4th quarter	-	-	-	69,720	60
					<hr/>
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	78,807 27

For redemption of the loan of 1846	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
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For redemption of Treasury notes:

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$375,400	00
2d quarter	-	-	-	6,976,150	00
3d quarter	-	-	-	8,087,450	00
4th quarter	-	-	-	2,200,400	00
					<hr/>
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated)	-	-	-	-	18,139,400 00

For interest of public debt:

1st quarter	-	-	-	\$115,560	47
2d quarter	-	-	-	1,712,286	08

3d quarter	-	-	-	\$417,452 54	
4th quarter	-	-	-	1,754,843 80	
Aggregate (the last week of the 4th quarter estimated)					\$4,000,142 89
The aggregate of expenditures for the year was					84,577,258 60
The balance and aggregate of receipts, as already stated, were					86,972,893 81
Leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1861 of					2,355,635 21

II. APPROPRIATIONS MADE AND REQUIRED.

The balances of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, remaining undrawn at its close, and therefore to be paid from the revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were; in the aggregate					20,166,870 81
The amount appropriated for the service of the government (including permanent and indefinite appropriations) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, was					78,233,408 53
Making a total of appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, and of liabilities for appropriations of the preceding year, of					98,400,279 34
Of the appropriations intended for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, there has necessarily been applied to the service of the year just closed the sum of					6,298,859 96
Showing an aggregate of appropriations made or applied for the year ending June 30, 1861, of					104,699,139 30
The actual disbursements from the treasury for the same year (the 4th quarter being in small part estimated) were, as already stated					84,577,258 60
Leaving already appropriated and to be paid from the balance in the treasury and revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862					20,121,880 70

Brought forward - - -	\$20,121,880 70
The appropriations (including permanent and indefinite appropriations amounting to \$10,719,697 48) already made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, are - - -	\$65,887,849 34
Of which sum, after deducting - - -	6,298,859 96
applied, as above stated, to the service of 1861, there remain - - -	59,588,989 33
Forming an aggregate of appropriations already made of - - -	79,710,870 08

The additional estimates from the several departments, herewith submitted, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, including the deficiency caused by the application of \$6,298,859 96 to the service of the preceding year, will require additional appropriations,

For civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous objects - - -	\$831,406 90
For the Interior Department - - -	431,525 77
For the War Department - - -	185,296,397 19
For the Navy Department - - -	30,609,520 29
In the aggregate - - -	217,168,850 15

In addition to these demands upon the treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of treasury notes due and maturing to the amount of \$12,639,861 64, and for the payment of interest on the public debt, to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

The whole amount required for the fiscal year 1862 may therefore be thus stated:

To satisfy appropriations for former years yet unpaid - - -	\$20,121,880 70
To satisfy appropriations already made for the fiscal year 1862 - - -	59,588,989 38
To satisfy appropriations required by new exigencies - - -	217,168,850 15
To pay treasury notes due and becoming due - - -	12,639,861 64
To pay interest on proposed new debt - - -	9,000,000 00
Making a total sum required by existing appropriations and new exigencies of - - -	318,519,581 87

III. WAYS AND MEANS.

To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate.

The deficiencies of revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied from loans; and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived.

He is of the opinion that not less than eighty millions of dollars should be provided by taxation, and that two hundred and forty millions should be sought through loans.

It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable. Public credit can only be supported by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic, and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfilment of every public obligation.

It has been already stated that the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions, amount to \$65,887,849 34, and the interest to be paid on the debt to be incurred during the year, has been estimated at \$9,000,000; making an aggregate of ordinary expenditures of \$74,887,849 34. If to these sums be added \$5,000,000, as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be \$79,887,849 34. To provide for these payments, at least, it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation the sum of not less than \$80,000,000.

In considering the choice of means to insure a revenue adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution.

The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxes, and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxes include capitation taxes, taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property included in lists embracing all descriptions and valued by a uniform rule; while under the head of internal duties or excises may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on particular descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value.

The principal advantages of a system of direct taxes are found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed; in the motives thence arising for economy and fidelity in administration; and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means, rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advan-

tages of indirect taxation, by duties on imports, are found in economy of collection, in facility of payment, in adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and, above all, in the avoidance of federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State administration must, necessarily, be upon levies on property.

These considerations have doubtless determined the preference which has always been evinced by the people of the United States, as well as by their legislature and Executive, for duties on imports, as the chief source of national revenue. Only on occasions of special exigency has resort been had to direct taxation, or to internal duties or excises.

No departure is proposed by the Secretary from the line of policy thus sanctioned. He ventures to recommend only such modifications of the existing tariff as will produce the principal part of the needed revenue, and such resort to direct taxes or internal duties or excises as circumstances may require, in order to make good whatever deficiency may be found to exist.

That the present tariff of duties will not produce the revenue required by sound principles of finance, under existing circumstances, is a proposition which will command general assent. It was framed, indeed, with reference to a very different condition of affairs. The receipts for the last quarter of the fiscal year, just closed, were only \$5,527,246 33; and, though a very considerable improvement in the revenue may be confidently anticipated during the current fiscal year, should no change be made in the rates of duties, it will be inadequate, beyond doubt, to the demands of the treasury, which should be provided for without resort to loans.

These demands, as has been already stated, will reach the sum of \$79,887,849 34—a sum not greater perhaps than may be reasonably expected in more prosperous years from a well-adjusted tariff of duties with the aid of the revenue from lands and from miscellaneous sources, though greater than can now be expected from any tariff.

The disorders of business incident to the disturbed condition of political affairs will be gradually redressed, as new channels open to receive the trade obstructed in former courses, and new employments engage the industry displaced from former pursuits. With this revival of trade and industry, the revenue will improve, even though the restoration of peace may be delayed beyond our present hope.

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States, now involved in the calamities of insurrection, will, ere long, become satisfied that order and peace, and security for all rights of property and for all personal and political rights, in the Union and under the Constitution, are preferable to the disorder and conflict and insecurity necessarily incident to attempts to subvert government, break up institutions, and to destroy nationality by force and violence. When, under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States, now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall, in their turn, constrain these partisans to loyalty to law and obedience to the Constitution, it is not unreasonable to expect that with restored Union will come,

not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country.

While recommending the changes in the existing tariff and the other revenue measures which seem to him necessary, the Secretary indulges, therefore, a confident expectation that they will ultimately prove wholly adequate to all reasonable demands for ordinary expenditures, for payment of interest, and for reduction of debt; and that they will, moreover, by establishing national credit on sure foundations, contribute in no inconsiderable degree to that revival of trade and industry which, by its healthful reaction, will, in turn, essentially promote the increase and security of the revenue.

The sources of revenue, most promptly to be made available, must be sought, doubtless, in the articles now exempt from duty, or but lightly taxed. Nearly all these articles have heretofore contributed in full measure to the national income. It was only when the debts contracted in former wars for the establishment of our national independence, or the vindication of our national rights, had been fully paid, and the revenue had increased largely beyond any legitimate uses of the government, that it was thought proper to remove the duties on some of them, and largely reduce the duties on others. That intelligent patriotism which cheerfully sustained the former charges will even more cheerfully sustain those made necessary now for the preservation of our national Union and the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people.

Of the articles now lightly taxed, sugar, and of those wholly exempt from duty, tea and coffee, are the most important. The Secretary most respectfully proposes to Congress that a duty of two and a half cents per pound be laid on brown sugar; of three cents per pound on clayed sugar; of four cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugar; of two and one-half cents per pound on syrup of sugar cane; of six cents per pound on candy; of six cents per gallon on molasses, and of four cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of five cents per pound be imposed on coffee; fifteen cents per pound on black tea, and twenty cents per pound on green tea. From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than twenty millions of dollars annually may be raised; while the burden of this revenue upon our own people will be, in some considerable degree, mitigated by participation on the part of the foreign producers.

Without going here into other details of less importance, the Secretary thinks it proper to add, in general, that from proposed duties on articles now exempt, and from changed duties on articles now either lightly burdened or so heavily taxed that the tax amounts to a prohibition, a further increase of revenue to the amount of seven millions of dollars may be anticipated; and that the improving condition of trade and industry warrant a just expectation that the revenue from the duties of the present tariff, not affected by the proposed changes, will not fall short for the current year of thirty millions of dollars. He estimates therefore the total revenue from imports during the present year at fifty-seven millions of dollars, to which may be added the sum of three millions to be derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources; making the total revenue for the year sixty millions of dollars.

While, therefore, there is every reason to believe that under a modified tariff, when the prosperity of the country shall be fully restored, an annual revenue of not less than eighty millions of dollars, and probably more, may be realized, it will be necessary, in order to sustain fully the public credit, to provide for raising the sum of twenty millions of dollars, for the current year at least, by direct taxes, or from internal duties or excises, or from both. The Constitution requires that the former be apportioned among the States, in the ratio of federal population; the latter need only be uniform throughout the United States. Taxes on real estate, and perhaps general taxes on personal property, must therefore be apportioned. Taxes on distilled liquors, on bank notes, on carriages, and similar descriptions of property, must not be higher in one State than taxes on the same articles in another State.

The Secretary submits to the superior wisdom of Congress the determination of the question whether resort shall be made to direct taxes or to internal duties, or to both, for the supply of the probable deficiency of that portion of the public resources which, upon the principles already explained, must be furnished by taxation.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is \$16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, sixteen thousand millions of dollars. The value of the real property is estimated at \$11,272,053,881, and the value of the personal property at \$4,830,880,235. The proportion of the property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is \$10,900,758,009, of which sum \$7,630,530,605 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and \$3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property. A rate of one-eighth of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole real and personal property of the country would produce a sum of \$20,128,667; a rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection would produce the sum of \$21,800,516; and a rate of three-tenths of one per cent. on the real property alone, in these States, would produce \$22,891,590; either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

In some of the States the revenue for all purposes of State, county, and municipal expenditure is raised in this manner, and the assessments of real and personal property, levied on valuations made under State authority, form a certain and convenient method of collection. If such valuations existed in all the States it would not be difficult, through the assumption and payment by the several States of their several proportions of the tax, or through the co-operation of the State authorities in its collection, or through federal agencies created for the purpose, but using the State valuations to assess and collect the levy for national purposes.

It is the absence of such valuations in some of the States, and the uncertainty of effective co-operation in all, which make the employment of an extensive and complicated federal machinery for the collection of direct taxes necessary, and supply the basis of the most serious objections against that mode of levying internal revenue.

It has been objected also, and not without apparent reason, to a resort to direct taxes at this time, that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the apportionment required by the Constitution cannot be made. The Secretary, however, adopts the opinion that the constitutional requirement will be satisfied if Congress, in the act levying the tax, shall apportion it among the several States in the required manner. The tax cannot become unconstitutional because it may be difficult, or even temporarily impossible, to collect it as apportioned. If it were otherwise, the objection would be fatal to internal duties as well as to direct taxes; for in the present condition of the country it is impossible, whatever uniformity may be observed in the law imposing such duties, to make them uniform in collection.

Internal duties may be collected more cheaply than direct taxes, by fewer agents, and with less interference with the finances of the States. They may also be made to bear mainly upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burden imposed by duties on imports upon the classes of the people least able to bear them.

It has been already shown that a light direct tax, from which, the Secretary ventures to suggest, very small properties may be properly and advantageously exempted, will produce the sum needed for revenue. In the judgment of the Secretary the needed sum may also be obtained from moderate charges on stills and distilled liquors, on ale and beer, on tobacco, on bank notes, on spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and on legacies. If both sources of revenue be resorted to, to the extent suggested, the amount required from loans will be proportionally diminished, and the basis of the public credit proportionally enlarged and strengthened.

Whether both these modes of taxation be resorted to under present emergencies, or only one of them, the Secretary will but illy perform his duty to Congress or the people if he omits to urge the great importance—the absolute necessity indeed—of such full provision of annual revenue as will manifest to the world a fixed purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith by the strictest fidelity to all public engagements.

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggests here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct, as a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or part of the estates of offenders and for the payment of the proceeds into the public treasury.

Before dismissing the subject of the proper provision for ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt and a proper amount for a sinking fund, the Secretary respectfully asks the consideration of Congress for the question whether the current disbursements of government may not be themselves diminished? He ventures to suggest that a considerable saving may be judiciously effected by a reduction, for the time at least, of ten per centum upon salaries and wages paid by the federal government, in cases where such reduction

will not interfere with existing contracts ; and that a further saving, perhaps not less considerable, may be effected by the abolition of the franking privilege and the reduction of postal expenses. Retrenchment in other directions will doubtless suggest itself to the reflection of Congress ; and it is most respectfully recommended that every retrenchment, compatible with the vigor and efficiency of the public service, be promptly and effectively made.

The Secretary has already said that on the supposition that eighty millions of dollars may be raised by taxation in the modes proposed, or derived from sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources, it will still be necessary, in order to meet the extraordinary demands of the present crisis, to raise the sum of two hundred and forty millions of dollars by loans.

A comparison of the acts by which loans have been already authorized and of the loans actually made, will show what resources of this description are available under existing laws.

The act of June 22, 1860, authorized the borrowing of \$21,000,000 at an interest not above six per cent. Under this authority Mr. Secretary Cobb, in October, 1860, negotiated a loan of \$10,000,000 ; but from causes not necessary to be here specified, the takers of \$2,978,000 failed to make good their offers. The amount realized was, therefore, only \$7,022,000 ; leaving for future negotiation, under the act, the sum of \$13,978,000.

The act of the 8th of February, 1861, authorized another loan of \$25,000,000, on bonds at six per cent, and permitted the acceptance of the best bids, whether above or below par. Under this act, in February, 1861, Mr. Secretary Dix disposed of bonds to the amount of \$8,006,000, at rates varying from 90.15 to 96.10 for each \$100, and realizing the sum of \$7,243,500 35, leaving to be negotiated the sum of \$16,994,000.

The act of March 2, 1861, commonly called the tariff act, authorized another loan of \$10,000,000, at an interest not exceeding six per cent., and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes in exchange for coin, or in payment of debts, for the amount of any bids not accepted under the act of February 3, 1861, and for the amount of any loans restricted to par not taken under proposals authorized by the act of January, 1860, or by the tariff act itself.

Under the acts of February and March, 1861, the present Secretary in April, 1861, disposed of \$3,099,000 in bonds, at rates varying from ninety-four per cent. to par, and \$4,901,000 in treasury notes, at and above par, realizing for the \$8,000,000 offered the sum of \$7,814,809 80 to the treasury ; and in May, 1861, he further disposed of \$7,310,000 in bonds, at rates varying from eighty-five to ninety-three per cent., and \$1,684,000 in treasury notes, at par, realizing for the \$8,994,000 offered the sum of \$7,922,553 45.

The present Secretary also invited proposals, at par, for \$13,978,000, being the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860. No bids were received, except three for \$12,000 in the aggregate, which, having been made under misapprehension, were permitted to be withdrawn or applied as offers for treasury notes at par, or for bonds under

the act of February, 1861, at eighty-five per cent. The Secretary has since, under the authority of the act of March, 1861, issued treasury notes to offerers at par, and in payment to public creditors, to the amount of \$2,584,550.

The only authority now existing for obtaining money by loans is, therefore, found in the act of March 2, 1861, which authorizes the issuing of bonds, bearing an interest of 6 per cent., or, in default of offers at par for such bonds, the issue or payment of treasury notes, bearing the same rate of interest, at par, to the amount of \$10,000,000; and in the act of June 22, 1860, as modified by the act of March 2, 1861, under which treasury notes at 6 per cent. may be issued or paid to creditors at par, to the amount of \$11,393,450; making an aggregate of loans, authorized in some form, of \$21,393,450. This authority, under existing circumstances, is no further available than as creditors may desire to accept payment in treasury notes at 6 per cent.; which is not to be expected, except, perhaps, as an alternative to delays, of which a just or prudent government will not, unless under extreme necessity, permit the occurrence.

It needs no argument to work the conviction that, under the existing laws, a very small part only of the required sum can be realized. The magnitude of the occasion requires other measures.

As the contest in which the government is now engaged is a contest for national existence and the sovereignty of the people, it is eminently proper that the appeal for the means of prosecuting it with energy to a speedy and successful issue should be made in the first instance, at least, to the people themselves. And it is highly desirable, in order that the circle of contribution may be widely extended, to make the burden press as lightly as practicable upon each individual contributor, and, if possible, to transmute the burden into a benefit.

To attain these desirable objects, the Secretary submits to Congress the expediency of opening subscriptions for a NATIONAL LOAN of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, to be issued in the form of treasury notes, or exchequer bills, bearing a yearly interest of seven and three-tenths per centum, to be paid half-yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date.

The sum of one hundred millions is named as the amount for which it now seems expedient to rely on a subscription of this kind; but it is not intended to restrict loans in this form to any precise limit short of the entire sum which may be required, in addition to the sums to be realized from other sources, for all the purposes of the year.

The interest of seven and three-tenths is suggested, because it is liberal to the subscriber, convenient for calculation, and, under existing circumstances, a fair rate for the government.

It is beneficial to the whole people that a loan distributed among themselves should be made so advantageous to the takers as to inspire satisfaction and hopes of profit rather than annoyance and fears of loss; and, if the rate of interest proposed be somewhat higher than that allowed in ordinary times, it will not be grudged to the subscribers when it is remembered that the interest on the loan will go into the channels of home circulation, and is to reward those who come

forward in the hour of peril to place their means at the disposal of their country.

The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed is quite obvious ; for, the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note or of the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it. To increase still further this facility of calculation it is proposed also to issue the treasury notes of this loan in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, with the amount of interest for specified periods engraved on the back of each note. The facility thus secured to the holder of determining the exact amount of the note and interest, without any trouble of computation, will materially enhance its value for all purposes of investment and payment.

While the rate proposed is thus liberal and convenient, the Secretary regards it also as, under existing circumstances, fair and equitable to the government. The bonds of the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent. and redeemable twenty years after date, cannot be disposed of at current market rates, so that the interest on the amount realized will not exceed seven and three-tenths per cent.; nor is there any reason to believe that treasury notes, bearing an interest of six per cent, receivable for public dues and convertible into twenty years' six per cent. bonds, can be disposed of in any large amounts, so that the interest on the sum realized will fall much, if at all, short of the rate proposed. For the difference of interest, if any, between such notes and those of the proposed national loan, the Secretary thinks that the absence of the feature of receivability for public dues in the latter is a sufficient compensation.

To secure the widest possible circle of contribution, the Secretary proposes, in addition to the inducements just mentioned, that books be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the United States in Washington; at the offices of the assistant treasurers and depositories of public moneys, and at the offices of such postmasters and other selected persons in such cities and towns of the Union as may be designated; that subscriptions be received for fifty dollars or any sum being the multiple of fifty dollars; that the sums subscribed be paid in cash, or, if the subscriber prefer, in instalments of one-tenth at the time of subscription and one-tenth on the first and fifteenth days of each month thereafter, the first instalment to be forfeited in case of non-payment of subsequent instalments; that interest accrue and be paid as it becomes due on all sums paid in from the day of payment; and that treasury notes be issued, if required, for all payments except first instalments, and for these on final payment.

The Secretary cannot doubt that for a loan so beneficial and so advantageous, secured both as to interest and principal, by adequate provisions of revenue, an appeal to the people will be answered with promptitude and liberality.

In addition to the sums to be raised by national loan, the Secretary proposes, in case it shall be found inexpedient to provide the whole amount needed in that mode, that bonds or certificates of debt of the United States be issued to lenders in this country or in any foreign

country, at rates not lower than par, for sums of five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, or of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand pounds sterling, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred millions of dollars, or, if expressed in the currency of Great Britain not exceeding twenty millions of pounds sterling. He proposes further that these bonds or certificates be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government after a period not exceeding thirty years after a common date, not later than the first day of January, 1862, and bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent., payable in London, or at the treasury of the United States, with exchange at such rate as will make the payment equivalent to payment in London.

If the ample provision already recommended for the punctual payment of interest and final redemption of the principal be made by Congress, the Secretary entertains a very confident expectation that it will be found practicable to negotiate a very considerable part of this loan, if not the whole, in our own country at favorable rates, and that whatever part, if any, may be wanted from capitalists in other countries will be readily obtained.

For whatever sums may be needed to supply the full amount required for the service of the fiscal year, and as an auxiliary measure to those already proposed, the Secretary recommends that provision be made for the issue of treasury notes for ten, twenty, and twenty-five dollars each, payable one year after date, to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate fifty millions of dollars. These notes should bear interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., and be exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for treasury notes or exchequer bills, payable after three years, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest; or, should it be found more convenient, they may be made redeemable on demand in coin, and issued without interest. In either form, treasury notes of these smaller denominations may prove very useful, if prudently used in anticipation of revenue certain to be received.

The greatest care will, however, be requisite to prevent the degradation of such issues into an irredeemable paper currency, than which no more certainly fatal expedient for impoverishing the masses and discrediting the government of any country can well be devised.

In connexion with the general subject of revenue, the Secretary thinks it his duty to invite the attention of Congress to the condition of foreign commerce, and of the commerce between the States as affected by the existing insurrection.

At the ports of several States of the Union the collection of lawful duties on imports has been forcibly obstructed and prevented for several months. This condition of affairs, and the admission of foreign merchandise into those ports without payment of duties to the United States, have given opportunity to many frauds on the revenue; and must, necessarily, occasion great and harmful disturbance of the regular commerce of the country.

It is the province of Congress to apply the proper remedies for these evils; and the Secretary begs leave to suggest that proper remedies may be found in closing the ports where the collection of duties is so disturbed, or by providing for such collection on shipboard, or elsewhere beyond the reach of such obstructions. Every independent

nation exercises the right of determining what ports within its territorial limits shall be, and what ports shall not be, open to foreign commerce; and nothing can be clearer, where one or more ports may be temporarily in the possession of insurgents against the government, than that suitable regulations may be prescribed by the proper authority to guard the revenue against diminution, by adequate provision for its collection elsewhere than within the port, or for depriving the port itself of its character as a port of entry or delivery until the insurrection shall be suppressed.

Great inconvenience and damage to the commerce among the States have also arisen from the same general cause. To mitigate these evils, and to prevent, as far as possible, the perversion of commerce between the States into an agency for the supply of the insurgents with means for maintaining and extending the insurrection, the Secretary issued the two circular orders to collectors, of which copies are herewith submitted to Congress.

In framing these orders, the Secretary was necessarily much embarrassed by the absence of any law regulating commerce among the States, and by the necessity of conforming them to conditions of hostility created by the insurrection. These conditions, under certain circumstances, would make all commerce illegal; while, under other circumstances, they would only make unlawful the commerce carried on directly with insurgents. To remove embarrassment, legislation is required; and the Secretary respectfully recommends a suitable enactment giving to the President the power to determine by proclamation or other notification within what limits an insurrection has obtained, for the time, controlling ascendancy, and must, therefore, be regarded as attended by the effects of civil war in the total suspension of commerce, and to establish by license such exceptions to that suspension as he may deem expedient and practicable. Such an enactment should also provide suitable penalties and forfeitures for attempts to carry on unlicensed commerce with insurgents or places declared to be in a state of insurrection.

With a view to a clearer understanding of the views expressed in this report, and for the purpose of promoting the despatch of the public business, so important at this juncture, the Secretary has caused to be prepared, and begs leave most respectfully to submit to the consideration of Congress, as plans which seem to him judicious for improving and increasing the revenue, the draughts of three bills: one to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes; another, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and other purposes; and another, to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

In compliance with the law on that subject, he also transmits detailed statements of the several negotiations for loans since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, and also a statement showing the gradual increase and present condition of the public debt.

The Secretary is fully and painfully aware that in preparing and submitting this report he has labored under great and peculiar disadvantages. He has but recently assumed the charge of the vast and complicated concerns of his department, and he is deeply conscious

how imperfectly he is qualified by experience, by talents, or by special acquirements, for such a charge. He understands, also, better, perhaps, than any one outside can understand, the difficulties incident to the task of which he has attempted the performance—difficulties always considerable, but now augmented and multiplied beyond measure by the criminal insurrection which deranges commerce, accumulates expenditures, necessitates taxes, embarrasses industry, depreciates property, cripples enterprise, and frustrates progress. He has simply endeavored, under these perplexing circumstances, to meet the case just as it is ; to set forth plainly the actual condition of the public finances ; and to explain the means and measures by which, in his humble judgment, the evils of the existing situation may be mitigated and finally removed. The energies of a great people will, as he firmly believes, surmount all the troubles and calamities of the present time, and, under the good hand of the God of our fathers, out of these very troubles and difficulties build a future which shall surpass the whole glorious past in the richness of its blessings and benefits.

All which he respectfully submits to the indulgent consideration of Congress.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
*Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.*

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No. 1.

Statement showing the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 1st January, 7th March, and 1st July, 1861.

Loan.	Rate.	Under what act issued.	January 1, 1861.	March 7, 1861.	July 1, 1861.
1842.....	6 per cent..	April 15, 1842.....	\$2,883,364 11	\$2,883,364 11	\$2,883,364 11
1846.....	do.....	July 22, 1846.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
1847.....	do.....	January 28, 1847.....	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00	9,415,250 00
1848.....	do.....	March 15, 1848.....	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80	8,908,341 80
1858.....	5 per cent..	June 14, 1858.....	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00
1860.....	do.....	June 22, 1860.....	6,842,000 00	7,022,000 00	7,022,000 00
1861.....	6 per cent..	February 8, 1861.....	8,006,000 00	8,006,000 00	18,340,000 00
Texas indemnity.....	5 per cent..	September 9, 1850.....	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00	3,461,000 00
Texas debt.....			183,785 54	181,813 19	112,092 59
Old funded and unfunded debt.....			114,118 54	114,118 54	114,118 54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857.....			51,808,859 99	59,992,887 64	70,256,167 04
Treasury notes issued under act December 23, 1857.....			104,861 64	104,811 64	104,611 64
Treasury notes issued under act December 17, 1860.....			12,664,000 00	6,395,000 00	2,586,200 00
Treasury notes issued under act February 8, 1861.....			1,666,000 00	9,962,600 00	9,942,450 00
					7,978,400 00
		Total.....	66,243,721 63	76,455,299 28	90,867,828 68

REPORT OF THE



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, July 1, 1861.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register.

10,867,828.68
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OFFICIAL.

Proposals for a loan of eight millions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 23d day of February instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first of January last, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted 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 each proposal. The offers must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing conditions will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposit until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNDER NOTICE OF FEBRUARY 13, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of \$8,000,000, under act of February 8, 1861, with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
1	Russell N. Isaacs	New York	\$25,000	91.50	\$25,000	.....
2	Charles T. Dix	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	.....
3	Underhill & Haven	do	5,000	90.01	.....	\$5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.51	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.52	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.53	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.64	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.76	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.78	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	90.89	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	91.01	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	91.02	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	91.26	5,000	.....
4	Ketchum, Son & Co., (self and others)	do	2,814,000	90.15	2,749,000	65,000
	Do	do	50,000	90.00	.....	50,000
5	Howland & Aspinwall	do	150,000	90.00	.....	150,000
6	Richard Berry	do	25,000	92.50	25,000	.....
7	Mariners' Savings Institution	do	40,000	92.00	40,000	.....
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	.....
8	Chester W. Chapin	Springfield, Mass	100,000	90.30	100,000	.....
9	Thompson Brothers	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	.....
10	Samuel C. Thompson	do	5,000	88.00	.....	5,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00	.....	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00	.....	10,000
11	J. Ludlow Dumont	do	20,000	89.50	.....	20,000
	Do	do	20,000	89.00	.....	20,000
	Do	do	20,000	88.00	.....	20,000

12	A. Jenkins	do	5,000	90.50	5,000	
13	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
14	Wm. J. Emmet	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	84.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	83.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	82.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	80.00		10,000
15	Allan Melville	do	50,000	90.25	50,000	
16	Field & McLean	do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.25	25,000	
17	Benjamin Peirce	Chesterfield Factory, N. H.	3,000	92.00	3,000	
18	Charles H. Russell	New York	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	do	100,000	91.00	100,000	
19	Henry F. Vail	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
20	Bank of Commerce	do	2,500,000	90.00		2,500,000
21	Robert L. Kennedy	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
22	John A. Stevens	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
23	John Sampson	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	
	Do	do	50,000	91.00	50,000	
24	Wm. McBride	do	20,000	85.06 $\frac{1}{4}$		20,000
	Do	do	15,000	86.06 $\frac{1}{4}$		15,000
	Do	do	10,000	87.06 $\frac{1}{4}$		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.06 $\frac{1}{4}$		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	88.00		5,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00		10,000
25	Sherman & Romaine	do	50,000	90.26	50,000	
26	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn.	10,000	88.03		10,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.68		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.27	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.38	5,000	
27	City Fire Insurance Company	Boston	12,000	90.00		12,000
28	G. A. Burbank	Danville, Vt.	3,000	80.00		3,000
29	Bank of Lansingburgh	New York	10,000	90.25	10,000	
30	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.	1,000	90.25	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	90.35	1,000	

No. 2—Continued.

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No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
30	Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vt.	\$1,000	90.45	\$1,000	-----
	Do	do	1,000	90.55	1,000	-----
	Do	do	1,000	90.65	1,000	-----
31	Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston	4,000	91.00	4,000	-----
	Do	do	6,000	89.00	-----	\$6,000
31	Do	do	10,000	87.00	-----	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.00	-----	10,000
32	R. R. Fairchild	New York	30,000	90.20	30,000	-----
33	V. & J. F. Gilpin & Co	Philadelphia	6,000	92.50	6,000	-----
34	Hewlett & Torrance	New York	25,000	90.00	-----	25,000
35	Satterlee & Co.	do	135,000	90.15	132,000	3,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.56	25,000	-----
	Do	do	43,000	89.06	-----	43,000
	Do	do	38,000	88.06	-----	38,000
36	Otis Norcross	Boston	10,000	90.00	-----	10,000
37	R. W. Howes	New York	100,000	90.00	-----	100,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.00	-----	50,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.00	-----	50,000
	Do	do	50,000	87.00	-----	50,000
	Do	do	50,000	86.00	-----	50,000
	Do	do	100,000	85.00	-----	100,000
	Do	do	100,000	84.00	-----	100,000
38	Stephen G. Fotherall	Philadelphia	10,000	93.00	10,000	-----
39	William Tilden	New York	10,000	90.15	10,000	-----
	Do	do	5,000	87.54	-----	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00	-----	5,000
40	Hewlett Scudder	do	2,000	88.00	-----	2,000
	Do	do	3,000	90.00	-----	3,000
41	Gilbert Oakley	do	3,000	87.00	-----	3,000
	Do	do	2,000	85.00	-----	2,000
42	Rufus H. King	Albany, N. Y.	30,000	90.05	-----	30,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.65	-----	25,000

REPORT OF THE

	Do	do	20,000	87.00		20,000
43	E. G. Hamilton	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	92.50	10,000	
44	Parker Owen	Philadelphia	5,000	88.50		5,000
45	Meigs & Greenleaf	New York	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	28,000	90.50	28,000	
	Do	do	28,000	91.00	28,000	
	Do	do	25,000	92.00	25,000	
	Do	do	4,000	94.00	4,000	
46	Charles A. Cummings	do	40,000	90.60	40,000	
47	John B. Budd	Philadelphia	10,000	92.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.00		10,000
48	McKim & Co	Baltimore	20,000	86.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	87.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	88.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	40,000	90.25	40,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
49	W. L. Newberry	Chicago	40,000	90.00		40,000
50	Roosevelt & Son	New York	50,000	90.50	50,000	
51	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	90.00		1,000
52	Samuel Bobke	New York	4,000	88.00		4,000
53	Lewis MacGregor	do	2,000	91.00	2,000	
54	Charles H. Delavan	do	40,000	88.00		40,000
55	Eliza D. Delavan	do	13,000	90.00		13,000
56	Jacob St. Loskey	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
57	John Scott Boyd	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.50	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.00	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	93.50	5,000	
58	Evander Childs	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
59	Edgar S. Tweedy	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
60	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Me.	5,000	90.00		5,000
61	F. W. Streckle	New York	5,000	90.75	5,000	

No. 2—Continued.

24

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
62	Home Insurance Company	New York	\$10,000	90.00		\$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	\$10,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.00	20,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
63	J. T. & J. G. Frost & Co.	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
64	Buffalo Savings Bank	Buffalo	20,000	75.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	80.00		20,000
	Do	do	30,000	83.00		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	85.00		30,000
65	William J. Schenck	New York	10,000	90.00		10,000
66	Clark, Dodge & Co.	do	10,000	85.50		10,000
	Do	do	60,000	87.25		60,000
	Do	do	50,000	88.25		50,000
	Do	do	30,000	89.25		30,000
	Do	do	30,000	90.00		30,000
	Do	do	80,000	90.25	80,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.50	10,000	
67	J. H. Thayer	Boston	1,000	91.00	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	92.00	1,000	
68	Philip R. Kearney, trustee	New York	5,000	91.00	5,000	
69	Thomas H. Dudley	Camden, N. J.	6,000	86.25		6,000
70	Joseph M. Ballestier	New York	2,000	93.00	2,000	
71	William R. Merrill, in trust	do	3,000	90.10		3,000
72	William J. Palmer, attorney	Philadelphia	10,000	85.00		10,000
73	Thomas F. Andrews	Washington, D. C.	20,000	80.25		20,000
74	Abraham T. Lowe	Boston	10,000	87.55		10,000
75	Otis Daniell	do	10,000	85.00		10,000
	Do	do	20,000	87.55		20,000
	Do	do	50,000	90.03		50,000
76	Louis McGregor	New York	2,000	91.00	2,000	
77	Trevor & Colgate	do	125,000	90.15	122,000	3,000

REPORT OF THE

	Do	do	25,000	90.00	-----	25,000
78	Jacob St. Losky	do	6,000	90.00	-----	6,000
79	E. S. Munroe	do	50,000	90.50	50,000	-----
	Do	do	60,000	91.00	60,000	-----
	Do	do	50,000	91.50	50,000	-----
	Do	do	10,000	92.00	10,000	-----
80	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.	Washington, D. C.	100,000	90.15	100,000	-----
81	William Barton & Son	New York	50,000	86.00	-----	50,000
	Do	do	50,000	89.00	-----	50,000
82	Robert M. Strebright	do	10,000	90.25	10,000	-----
83	Francis T. Walker & Bro	do	5,000	85.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	88.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	89.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.00	-----	10,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.03	-----	5,000
84	Edward J. King	do	25,000	90.00	-----	25,000
	Do	do	10,000	85.00	-----	10,000
85	A. V. Stout	do	25,000	85.75	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	86.05	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.25	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	88.05	-----	25,000
86	R. R. Graves & Co.	do	15,000	90.00	-----	15,000
87	J. G. Whitney & Co.	Boston	10,000	90.00	-----	10,000
88	W. H. Slocum	New York	2,000	88.00	-----	2,000
89	Francis Leland	do	30,000	90.00	-----	30,000
90	George W. Cuyler	Palmyra, N. Y.	10,000	90.00	-----	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.00	-----	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.00	-----	10,000
91	John Hooper & Co.	New York	7,000	90.00	-----	7,000
92	Ward & Co., (for others)	do	10,000	88.00	-----	10,000
	Do	do	20,000	89.00	-----	20,000
	Do	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	-----
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000	-----
93	J. T. Van Vleck	do	1,000	92.00	1,000	-----
	Do	do	6,000	90.00	-----	6,000
	Do	do	6,000	88.00	-----	6,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	-----	5,000

No. 2—Continued.

26

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
94	George Field, cashier.....	New York.....	\$10,000	86.50	-----	\$10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.50	-----	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	90.50	\$10,000	-----
	Do	do	20,000	85.00	-----	20,000
	Do	do	5,000	86.00	-----	5,000
95	E. W. Dunham.....	do	25,000	90.00	-----	25,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.13	-----	15,000
	Do	do	15,000	90.57	15,000	-----
	Do	do	15,000	91.03	15,000	-----
	Do	do	15,000	91.83	15,000	-----
	Do	do	15,000	92.01	15,000	-----
96	Merritt, Strang & Co.....	do	10,000	91.00	10,000	-----
	Do	do	20,000	92.00	20,000	-----
	Do	do	10,000	93.00	10,000	-----
97	G. C. Stuhr.....	Brooklyn.....	2,000	96.00	2,000	-----
98	Read, Drexel & Co.....	New York.....	145,000	90.15	145,000	-----
99	A. J. Glossbrenner.....	Washington.....	4,000	85.76	-----	4,000
	Do	do	7,000	88.00	-----	7,000
	Do	do	8,000	89.00	-----	8,000
	Do	do	5,000	87.00	-----	5,000
100	J. Benkendorff.....	New York.....	10,000	94.01	10,000	-----
	Do	do	10,000	94.51	10,000	-----
101	John G. Watmough, jr.....	Philadelphia.....	25,000	82.00	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	83.00	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	84.00	-----	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	85.00	-----	25,000
102	Wm. & John O'Brien.....	New York.....	5,000	90.00	-----	5,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.26	25,000	-----
	Do	do	5,000	91.00	5,000	-----
	Do	do	31,000	92.26	31,000	-----
103	Read, Drexel & Co.....	do	1,200,000	90.15	1,169,000	31,000
104	G. A. Stone.....	Troy, N. Y.....	2,000	82.50	-----	2,000

	Do	do	2,000	85.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	87.50		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	89.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	2,000	91.00	2,000	
105	Samuel Sinclair	do	10,000	90.50	10,000	
106	Clarkson Brothers	do	15,000	90.00		15,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.62½	5,000	
	Do	do	5,000	91.12½	5,000	
	Do	do	20,000	91.62½	20,000	
	Do	do	5,000	92.12½	5,000	
107	Thomas Pittis	do	1,000	90.00		1,000
108	A. F. Shriver	Washington	25,000	80.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	do	5,000	90.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	95.00	5,000	
109	C. R. Robert	New York	10,000	90.41	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.51	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.76	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	90.91	10,000	
	Do	do	10,000	91.02	10,000	
110	Eugene Thompson	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	87.50		3,000
111	Read & Lathrop	do	50,000	90.10		50,000
112	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	2,000	90.00		2,000
	Do	do	170,000	91.00	170,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.80	20,000	
	Do	do	15,000	90.60	15,000	
	Do	do	100,000	90.50	100,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.25	20,000	
	Do	do	20,000	90.01		20,000
	Do	do	10,000	89.02		10,000
	Do	do	10,000	88.01		10,000
	Do	do	15,000	88.00		15,000
	Do	do	18,000	87.00		18,000
113	George N. Farwell	Clairmont, N. H.	5,000	90.25	5,000	
114	Spencer K. Green	New York	10,000	88.00		10,000
115	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	do	50,000	90.17	50,000	
116	Timothy C. Leeds	do	20,000	90.06		20,000

No. 2--Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Am't bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
116	Timothy C. Leeds	New York	\$20,000	88.06		\$20,000
117	William Griswold	do	4,000	88.00		4,000
118	Clairmont Bank	Clairmont, N. H.	10,000	90.25	\$10,000	
119	G. W. Tew	Silver Creek, N. Y.	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
120	Clark, Dodge & Co.	New York	60,000	90.75	60,000	
121	J. N. Phelps	do	60,000	90.01		60,000
	Do	do	20,000	88.00		20,000
	Do	do	20,000	86.00		20,000
122	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, N. Y.	1,000	86.55		1,000
	Do	do	1,000	87.55		1,000
	Do	do	2,000	88.55		2,000
	Do	do	3,000	89.55		3,000
	Do	do	3,000	90.55	3,000	
	Do	do	2,000	91.55	2,000	
	Do	do	1,000	92.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	93.55	1,000	
	Do	do	1,000	94.55	1,000	
123	M. Tuska	New York	6,000	85.00		6,000
	Do	do	3,000	87.50		3,000
	Do	do	3,000	88.00		3,000
124	Tuller & Sutterly	Philadelphia	8,000	91.00	8,000	
125	Benjamin C. White	Boston	7,000	90.00		7,000
126	James Egginton	Brooklyn	2,000	90.50	2,000	
127	J. S. & W. Brown	New York	5,000	80.00		5,000
	Do	do	5,000	85.00		5,000
128	William Tilden	do	5,000	92.30	5,000	
129	Philadelphia Contribution Insurance Co.	Philadelphia	40,000	93.50	40,000	
130	Third Avenue Savings Bank	New York	25,000	85.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	87.50		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	90.00		25,000
	Do	do	25,000	91.00	25,000	

131	James Tuttle.....	Boston.....	30,000	91.25	30,000	.....
132	James H. Van Allen.....	New York.....	50,000	89.00	.....	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	89.50	.....	50,000
133	A. Hamilton.....	Brooklyn.....	2,000	90.00	.....	2,000
134	Charles Aug Davis.....	New York.....	300,000	87.50	.....	300,000
135	Taylor Brothers.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	86.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	87.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	88.00	.....	10,000
136	Townsend & Co.....	Boston.....	30,000	78.00	.....	30,000
137	Bank of the Republic.....	do.....	30,000	90.10	.....	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	91.10	25,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.10	20,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	93.10	15,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	94.10	10,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	95.10	10,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	96.10	10,000	.....
138	S. H. Alden, president.....	Albany, N. Y.....	60,000	90.03	.....	60,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	88.00	.....	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	87.00	.....	30,000
139	John W. Champlin.....	Mabetttsville, N. Y.....	1,000	90.50	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	88.00	.....	1,000
140	John T. Johnson.....	New York.....	100,000	90.53	100,000	.....
141	E. L. Bolles.....	do.....	3,000	90.40	3,000	.....
142	Jenkins Van Schaick.....	do.....	30,000	91.05	30,000	.....
143	R. R. Graves & Co.....	do.....	10,000	91.00	10,000	.....
144	Washington Mills.....	do.....	20,000	80.01	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	81.01	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	82.01	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.01	.....	10,000
145	Surette & Whitney.....	Boston.....	10,000	90.10	.....	10,000
146	Amos P Tapley.....	do.....	5,000	87.50	.....	5,000
147	Juan Clem'te Las Casas.....	New York.....	10,000	85.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	3,000	88.00	.....	3,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	90.60	.....	2,000
148	C. F. Knowlson.....	do.....	5,000	90.10	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	90.03	.....	15,000
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	90.05	15,000
149	Ward, Campbell & Co.....	do.....	200,000	90.27	200,000

No. 2—Continued.

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No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Am't declined.
149	Ward, Campbell & Co.....	New York.....	\$100,000	90.55	\$100,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	90.60	100,000	-----
150	William Griswold.....	do.....	5,000	90.50	5,000	-----
151	Joseph Woodbridge.....	Brooklyn.....	1,250	80.00	-----	\$1,250
152	C. E. Brewer.....	New York.....	30,000	90.11	-----	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	90.21	40,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	90.31	40,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	90.36	40,000	-----
153	M. M. Pownall.....	do.....	100,000	90.27	100,000	-----
154	F. P. James & Co.....	do.....	10,000	90.17	10,000	-----
155	A. D. Williams.....	do.....	5,000	90.10	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	89.00	-----	5,000
156	Mark A. Nicholls.....	Lockport, N. Y.....	10,000	90.18	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	90.25	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	90.50	5,000	-----
			14,460,250	-----	8,006,000	6,454,250

REPORT OF THE

*Proposals for a loan.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1861.*

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for eight million dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount 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 each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, or with the depository at Cincinnati, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this department of certificates of deposit with the depositaries above-mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the first day of July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 3.

NOTICE, MARCH 22, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of \$8,000,000, under act of February 8, 1861, with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
1	S. S. White	Philadelphia	\$1,000	100.00	\$1,000	.....
2	Otis Daniell	Boston	10,000	95.00	10,000	.....
	Do	do	10,000	94.25	10,000	.....
	Do	do	10,000	94.00	20,000	.....
	Do	do	30,000	93.16	.....	\$30,000
	Do	do	30,000	92.52	.....	30,000
	Do	do	20,000	92.10	.....	20,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.00	.....	10,000
3	Robert J. Wright	Philadelphia	4,000	94.50	4,000	.....
4	George A. Stone	Troy, N. Y.	1,000	94.26	1,000	.....
	Do	do	2,000	93.79	.....	2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.56	.....	2,000
	Do	do	2,000	93.31	.....	2,000
	Do	do	3,000	93.17	.....	3,000
5	G. S. Pepper	Philadelphia	20,000	94.25	20,000	.....
6	C. D. Matthews	New York	5,000	94.07	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	93.79	.....	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.55	.....	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.15	.....	5,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.57	.....	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.15	.....	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.55	.....	10,000
7	Marie & Kanz	do	30,000	94.06	30,000	.....
	Do	do	40,000	93.81	.....	40,000
	Do	do	60,000	93.56	.....	60,000
	Do	do	70,000	93.31	.....	70,000

	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.11	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.06	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	93.00	-----	6,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.91	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.81	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.56	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.26	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.01	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	91.76	-----	100,000
8	A. T. Lowe, president.....	Boston.....	12,000	94.05	12,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	12,000	93.30	-----	12,000
	Do.....	do.....	12,000	92.55	-----	12,000
	Do.....	do.....	12,000	92.05	-----	12,000
	Do.....	do.....	12,000	91.30	-----	12,000
9	J. W. Wolcott & Co.....	do.....	100,000	94.05	100,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.67	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.33	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.05	-----	100,000
10	William Beals, jr.....	do.....	1,000	94.00	1,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	93.75	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	93.50	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	93.37½	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	93.25	-----	1,000
11	J. Vincent Brown.....	Salem, Mass.....	15,000	94.00	15,000	-----
12	W. C. Dugherty.....	New York.....	2,000	94.00	2,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.75	-----	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.50	-----	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.25	-----	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.00	-----	2,000
13	Philip R. Kearney.....	do.....	8,000	94.00	8,000	-----
14	William L. Abbott.....	Philadelphia.....	10,000	94.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.10	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.76	-----	10,000
15	John A. Dix.....	New York.....	25,000	94.00	25,000	-----
16	Charles H. Delavan.....	do.....	20,000	94.00	20,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.75	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	93.00	-----	40,000
17	J. T. Van Vleck.....	do.....	10,000	94.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.90	-----	10,000

No. 3—Continued.

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No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
17	J. T. Van Vleck	New York	\$10,000	93.80	-----	\$10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.70	-----	10,000
18	Bank of Commerce.....	do.....	2,500,000	94.00	\$2,500,000	-----
19	Bank of America.....	do.....	250,000	94.00	250,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	250,000	93.60	-----	250,000
20	A. W. Nicholson.....	do.....	10,000	94.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.50	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.00	-----	10,000
21	Samuel C. Thompson.....	do.....	10,000	94.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.75	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.50	-----	10,000
22	American Colonization Society	Washington	5,000	94.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.75	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.50	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.25	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.25	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.75	-----	5,000
23	F. R. James & Co.....	New York	20,000	94.00	20,000	-----
24	E. D. Peters.....	Boston	5,000	92.00	-----	5,000
25	Buffalo Savings Bank	do.....	40,000	91.50	-----	40,000
26	George W. Patterson, jr	Corning, New York	1,000	90.19	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	90.29	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	90.39	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	90.59	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	90.79	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	90.89	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	91.19	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	91.29	-----	1,600
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	91.59	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	91.79	-----	1,000

REPORT OF THE

27	V S. Kenyon	New York	1,000	90.16	1,000
	Do.	do	2,000	90.27	2,000
	Do.	do	1,000	90.52	1,000
	Do.	do	2,000	90.76	2,000
	Do.	do	2,000	91.26	2,000
	Do.	do	1,000	91.52	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	91.76	1,000
28	C. A. Burnham	Ogdensburgh, New York	5,000	91.81	5,000
29	N. L. Griswold	New York	5,000	92.00	5,000
30	Stone & Domer	Boston	20,000	91.55	20,000
	Do.	do	10,000	92.15	10,000
	Do.	do	10,000	92.65	10,000
	Do.	do	10,000	93.85	10,000
31	William Beals & Co	do	4,000	92.00	4,000
	Do.	do	2,000	92.12½	2,000
	Do.	do	2,000	92.25	2,000
	Do.	do	1,000	92.37½	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	92.50	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	92.62½	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	92.75	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	92.87½	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	93.00	1,000
	Do.	do	1,000	93.12½	1,000
32	S. A. Holbrook	Freeport, Maine	5,000	91.05	5,000
33	Daniel W. Ladd	Epping, New Hampshire	1,000	92.00	1,000
34	Amos P. Tapley	Boston	5,000	93.35	5,000
	Do.	do	5,000	93.65	5,000
35	Brewster, Sweet & Co	do	10,000	93.25	10,000
	Do.	do	35,000	93.00	35,000
	Do.	do	25,000	92.56	25,000
	Do.	do	30,000	92.16	30,000
36	James P. Thorndyke	do	10,000	92.50	10,000
	Do.	do	10,000	91.50	10,000
37	Blake, Brothers & Co	do	100,000	92.05	100,000
	Do.	do	100,000	90.25	100,000
39	Samuel S. Day	Springfield, Massachusetts	8,000	93.50	8,000
	Do.	do	5,000	93.45	5,000
	Do.	do	5,000	93.40	5,000
40	J. R. Brockett	Boston	5,000	91.00	5,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
40	J. R. Brockett.....	Boston.....	\$5,000	90.00	-----	\$5,000
41	A. T. Lowe.....	do.....	5,000	92.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.50	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.50	-----	5,000
42	A. A. Burrage, executor.....	do.....	6,000	92.75	-----	6,000
43	Aaron Morrell, jr.....	Salisbury, Massachusetts.....	2,000	93.00	-----	2,000
44	G. Currier.....	Boston.....	6,000	91.10	-----	6,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	91.60	-----	6,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	92.10	-----	6,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	92.50	-----	6,000
45	Peter Murray.....	New York.....	10,000	93.80	-----	10,000
46	John C. Rives.....	Washington.....	25,000	90.00	-----	25,000
47	T. Scott & Son.....	Baltimore.....	10,000	91.00	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.50	-----	5,000
48	Eli Lewis.....	York, Pa.....	5,000	91.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	3,000	92.00	-----	3,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.00	-----	2,000
49	Martin Lewis.....	Baltimore.....	3,000	92.50	-----	3,000
	Do.....	do.....	4,000	92.12½	-----	4,000
	Do.....	do.....	3,000	92.87½	-----	3,000
50	McKim & Co.....	do.....	30,000	92.00	-----	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	92.20	-----	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	92.25	-----	40,000
	Do.....	do.....	60,000	92.50	-----	60,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	92.60	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	40,000	93.00	-----	40,000
51	James Tuttle.....	Boston.....	20,000	91.25	-----	20,000
52	Eugene Thompson.....	New York.....	10,000	90.00	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	90.25	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.25	-----	5,000

53	Jeremiah Pangburn	do	2,000	92.10	2,000
	Do	do	3,000	92.60	3,000
54	Wm. J. Emmett	do	25,000	91.80	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.05	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.35	25,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.55	25,000
55	Wm. B. Mott	do	100,000	91.00	100,000
56	Mariah McGregor	do	1,000	92.00	1,000
57	Thomas J. Tash	Philadelphia	10,000	93.25	10,000
58	J. F. Farish	New York	15,000	91.15	15,000
	Do	do	10,000	91.85	10,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.00	15,000
59	Robert L. Stewart	do	20,000	93.03	20,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.90	10,000
60	G. W. Rierison	do	20,000	93.11	20,000
61	Carpenter & Vermilye	do	5,000	91.50	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	92.00	5,000
	Do	do	25,000	92.50	25,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00	5,000
	Do	do	50,000	93.01	50,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.50	5,000
62	James Lynch	do	25,000	92.75	25,000
	Do	do	15,000	92.62	15,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.51	10,000
63	W. Anthons & Le Roys	do	30,000	93.51	30,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.25	5,000
	Do	do	5,000	93.00	5,000
64	E. Morrison	do	10,000	92.15	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.35	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.46	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.64	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.84	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	92.93	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.06	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.15	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.25	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.37	10,000
	Do	do	10,000	93.41	10,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
65	Richard Van Buskirk.....	New York.....	\$10,000	91.55	-----	\$10,000
66	Bank North America.....	do.....	50,000	93.26	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.31	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.36	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.41	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.46	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.51	-----	50,000
67	Charles Allandree.....	do.....	10,000	93.33	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	91.00	-----	2,000
68	Clement Remington.....	do.....	100,000	91.50	-----	100,000
69	Bliss, Williams & Co.....	do.....	50,000	93.50	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.25	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.00	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	92.75	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	92.50	-----	25,000
70	George C. Seawell.....	do.....	5,000	87.50	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	85.00	-----	5,000
71	Harris & Co.....	Philadelphia.....	10,000	93.00	-----	10,000
72	G. S. Robins & Son.....	New York.....	70,000	89.25	-----	70,000
	Do.....	do.....	70,000	90.25	-----	70,000
	Do.....	do.....	70,000	92.50	-----	70,000
73	Spencer K. Green.....	do.....	10,000	92.30	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.70	-----	10,000
74	Wm. & John O'Brien.....	do.....	10,000	92.00	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	90.26	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	90.51	-----	6,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	90.56	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	90.76	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	35,000	91.03	-----	35,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	91.16	-----	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	91.50	-----	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	65,000	91.00	-----	65,000

	Do.....	do.....	10,000	91.25	.....	10,000
75	Harris B. Dick	do.....	5,000	93.00	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.75	.....	5,000
76	B C. Wandell.....	do.....	2,000	91.60	.....	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	91.90	.....	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	92.10	.....	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	92.60	.....	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	92.90	.....	2,000
77	Simon Robitscher.....	do.....	4,000	90.25	.....	4,000
78	C. R. Marvin & Son.....	do.....	5,000	92.50	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.56	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.61	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.66	.....	5,000
79	Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	Jersey City.....	20,000	93.50	.....	20,000
80	Henry M. Barnes.....	Philadelphia.....	10,000	93.25	.....	10,000
81	R. R. Robinson & Co.....	Wilmington, Del.....	33,000	93.01	.....	33,000
82	Ocean Bank.....	New York.....	25,000	92.25	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	92.45	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	92.65	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	92.85	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.00	.....	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.25	.....	50,000
83	R. M. Fairbairn.....	do.....	5,000	92.61	.....	5,000
84	Bank of Milwaukie, by J. C. Van Vleeck.....	do.....	25,000	93.20	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.40	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.50	.....	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.60	.....	25,000
85	Merritt, Strang & Co.....	do.....	125,000	93.17	.....	25,000
86	Howland & Aspinwall.....	do.....	100,000	92.56	.....	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	00,000	93.17	.....	100,000
87	R. R. Graves & Co.....	do.....	10,000	93.17	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.00	.....	10,000
88	Allan Melville.....	do.....	50,000	93.17	.....	50,000
89	Park & Dalton.....	do.....	50,000	93.17	.....	50,000
90	Wm. & John O'Brien.....	do.....	56,000	93.17	56,000
91	T. J. Mason.....	do.....	10,000	92.16	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.36	10,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
91	T. J. Mason.....	New York.....	\$10,000	92.56	.....	\$10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.76	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.96	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.11	.....	25,000
92	G. W. Welch.....	do.....	4,000	92.50	.....	4,000
	Do.....	do.....	4,000	92.75	.....	4,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	93.00	.....	6,000
93	Van Antwerp & Co.....	do.....	20,000	93.17	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	93.22	.....	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.28	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.33	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.36	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.42	.....	10,000
94	B. Usher.....	do.....	5,000	93.48	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.52	.....	5,000
95	W. H. Slocum.....	do.....	2,000	92.75	.....	2,000
96	Lawrence & Co.....	New London, Conn.....	5,000	90.00	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.05	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.01	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.05	.....	5,000
97	Edward Learned.....	New York.....	15,000	93.26	.....	15,000
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	93.11	.....	15,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.96	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	92.76	.....	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.51	.....	20,000
98	J. G. Hansom.....	do.....	3,000	92.75	.....	3,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	93.12	.....	2,000
99	Ward & Co.....	do.....	10,000	91.62½	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	91.87½	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	92.75	.....	15,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.01	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	90.00	.....	10,000

	Do.....	do.....	5,000	90.50	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.50	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.50	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.00	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	3,000	91.25	.....	3,000
	Do.....	do.....	500,000	93.13	.....	500,000
100	James T. Bingham.....	Philadelphia.....	40,000	91.27	.....	40,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	91.77	.....	30,000
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	92.07	.....	30,000
101	Field & McLean.....	New York.....	100,000	93.17	.....	100,000
102	Livermore, Clews & Mason.....	do.....	800,000	93.17	.....	800,000
103	S. S. Richards.....	do.....	10,000	93.07	.....	10,000
104	Samuel C. Moore.....	do.....	50,000	93.25	.....	50,000
105	Washington Mills.....	do.....	5,000	90.21	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	90.61	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.21	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.61	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.21	.....	5,000
106	Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	do.....	100,000	92.50	.....	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	75,000	93.00	.....	75,000
	Do.....	do.....	75,000	93.25	.....	75,000
107	J. H. Barringer.....	do.....	10,000	93.50	.....	10,000
108	E. L. Bolles.....	do.....	10,000	93.30	.....	10,000
109	Sherman & Romain.....	do.....	20,000	91.76	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.01	.....	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.26	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.51	.....	10,000
110	Charles C. Adams.....	do.....	10,000	91.25	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.00	.....	10,000
111	Hugh Whittell.....	do.....	10,000	92.51	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.11	.....	10,000
112	John J. Angerene.....	do.....	10,000	92.30	.....	10,000
113	John P. Elton.....	Waterbury, Conn.....	10,000	92.27	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.68	.....	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.38	.....	5,000
114	C. F. Knowlson, cashier.....	New York.....	10,000	92.06	.....	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.56	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.76	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.86	10,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
114	D. F. Knowlson, cashier.....	New York.....	\$10,000	93.16	-----	\$10,000
115	Samuel M. Pond.....	do.....	10,000	92.50	-----	10,000
116	Kissam & Taylor.....	do.....	5,000	92.73	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.97	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.07	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	93.20	-----	5,000
117	Adolph Tuska.....	do.....	1,000	92.50	-----	1,000
118	Samuel Bobke.....	do.....	4,000	92.00	-----	4,000
119	Francis P. Fernald.....	do.....	5,000	90.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	90.15	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	91.00	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.50	-----	5,000
120	E. L. Monroe.....	do.....	20,000	91.50	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	91.75	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.01	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.25	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.50	-----	5,000
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	92.75	-----	5,000
121	Henry Keep.....	do.....	20,000	93.01	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.11	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.21	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.31	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.41	-----	20,000
122	John B. Budd.....	Philadelphia.....	10,000	92.60	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.80	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.05	-----	10,000
123	John Benkendorff.....	New York.....	27,000	92.51	-----	27,000
124	Robert Somerville.....	do.....	10,000	92.50	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.75	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.00	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.50	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	6,000	93.75	-----	6,000

125	James Gallatin.....	do	150,000	93.75	150,000
126	Evander Childs.....	do	2,000	92.25	2,000
127	J. M. Williams.....	do	10,000	93.00	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.03	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.17	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.26	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.50	10,000
128	Richard Van Buskirk.....	do	10,000	92.05	10,000
129	Taylor Brothers.....	do	10,000	91.16	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	91.75	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	92.16	10,000
	Do.....	do	5,000	92.55	5,000
	Do.....	do	5,000	93.10	5,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.25	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.55	10,000
130	Dater & Timpson.....	do	20,000	93.17	20,000
	Do.....	do	30,000	93.22	30,000
	Do.....	do	30,000	93.28	30,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.33	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.36	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.42	10,000
131	Clarkson Brothers.....	do	10,000	93.25	10,000
	Do.....	do	5,000	93.12	5,000
	Do.....	do	37,000	93.17	37,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	93.07	10,000
	Do.....	do	13,000	92.55	13,000
132	John T. Johnson.....	do	50,000	92.53	50,000
	Do.....	do	50,000	93.03	50,000
133	A. M. Lyon.....	do	10,000	93.57	10,000
134	R. W. House.....	do	25,000	92.25	25,000
	Do.....	do	25,000	92.50	25,000
	Do.....	do	25,000	92.75	25,000
	Do.....	do	25,000	93.01	25,000
135	Eliza D. Delavan.....	do	14,000	93.50	14,000
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others.....	New York.			
	Eaton Loan and Trust Company.....	Waterbury, Conn.....	25,000	93.13	25,000
	Robert M. Mason.....	Boston.....	30,000	93.13	30,000
	A. S. Beckwith.....	Hartford.....	50,000	93.13	50,000
	Robert Buel & Son.....	do.....	5,000	93.13	5,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company ..	Hartford	\$50,000	93. 13	-----	\$50,000
	H. Staples	Saugatuck	5,000	93. 13	-----	5,000
	George M. Ives	Stafford Springs ..	5,000	93. 13	-----	5,000
	John W. Leeds	Stamford	25,000	93. 13	-----	25,000
	H. Alexander, jr	Springfield	15,000	93. 13	-----	15,000
	H. U. Case	do	15,000	93. 13	-----	15,000
	Franklin Savings Institution	Greenfield	5,000	93. 13	-----	5,000
	J. H. Watkinson	Middletown	20,000	93. 13	-----	20,000
	Middletown Savings Bank	do	30,000	93. 13	-----	30,000
	L. D. Van Sands	do	10,000	93. 13	-----	10,000
	E. S. Hubbard	do	1,000	93. 13	-----	1,000
	C. Spooner	Bridgeport	10,000	93. 13	-----	10,000
	City Savings Bank	do	11,000	93. 13	-----	11,000
	Bridgeport Savings Bank	do	10,000	93. 13	-----	10,000
	P. C. Calhoun	do	20,000	93. 13	-----	20,000
	A. Benson & Co	Philadelphia	50,000	93. 13	-----	150,000
	Shoe and Leather Bank	New York	150,000	93. 13	-----	550,000
	Charles Rushmore	do	550,000	93. 13	-----	550,000
	Ketchum Sons	do	545,000	93. 13	-----	45,000
	Frank Vincent	do	6,000	93. 13	-----	6,000
	Theodore De Hone	do	25,000	93. 13	-----	25,000
	St. Nicholas Bank	do	50,000	93. 13	-----	50,000
	M. M. Freeman & Co	do	50,000	93. 13	-----	50,000
	Terry Brothers	do	25,000	93. 13	-----	25,000
	C. G. Clark	do	30,000	93. 13	-----	30,000
	J. N. Phelps	do	50,000	93. 13	-----	50,000
	F. Marquon, president	do	5,000	93. 13	-----	5,000
	Continental Insurance Company	do	30,000	93. 13	-----	30,000
	Messenger & Wright	do	5,000	93. 13	-----	5,000
	E. C. Ely	do	25,000	93. 13	-----	25,000
	John Mortimer, jr	do	15,000	93. 13	-----	15,000

E. A. Benedict	do.	10,000	93.13	10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, for others	do.	50,000	93.13	50,000
John P. Coffin	do.	30,000	93.13	30,000
George Opdyke	do.	25,000	93.13	25,000
S. B. Chittenden	do.	15,000	93.13	15,000
J. D. Vermilye	do.	225,000	93.13	225,000
Mason Thompson	do.	40,000	93.13	40,000
H. K. Skelding	do.	3,000	93.13	3,000
Home Insurance Company	do.	20,000	93.13	20,000
Joseph Lawrence	do.	100,000	93.13	100,000
Ezra White	do.	20,000	93.13	20,000
Account of Etna Insurance Company	do.	100,000	93.13	100,000
Nash Moseman	do.	75,000	93.13	75,000
Meigs & Greenleaf	do.	140,000	93.13	140,000
E. Sweet	do.	20,000	93.13	20,000
Underhill & Haven	do.	80,000	93.13	80,000
De Launey, Clark & Co	do.	300,000	93.13	300,000
Do	do.	100,000	93.13	100,000
L. W. Jerome	do.	300,000	93.13	300,000
A. V. Stout	do.	100,000	93.13	100,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co	do.	80,000	93.13	80,000
F. T. Walker & Bro	do.	40,000	93.13	40,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	do.	255,000	93.13	255,000
De Forrest & Palmer	do.	300,000	93.13	300,000
P. & F. Jaudon	do.	50,000	93.13	50,000
William Barton & Son	do.	200,000	93.13	200,000
George & Samuel Brown	do.	25,000	93.13	25,000
Grant & Son	do.	400,000	93.13	400,000
Ward, Campbell & Co	do.	506,000	93.13	506,000
Pittsburg Trust Company	do.	5,000	92.00	5,000
Mechanics' Bank	do.	200,000	92.50	200,000
Shepherd Knapp	do.	55,000	92.50	55,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	do.	150,000	92.50	150,000
G. De Angelis	do.	10,000	92.50	10,000
Ira Davenport	do.	10,000	92.50	10,000
Continental Bank	do.	265,000	92.62½	265,000
George P. Bissell & Co.	do.	40,000	93.01	40,000
Brothers McKim	do.	50,000	93.00	50,000

No. 3—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
136	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others	New York.				
	Howe, Mather & Co.	New York	\$20,000	93.00	-----	\$20,000
	T. Ketcham & Co.	do.	100,000	92.50	-----	100,000
	F. H. Tows	do.	50,000	93.00	-----	50,000
	Merchants' Insurance Company	do.	5,000	93.00	-----	5,000
137	Sherman & Romaine.	do.	10,000	90.50	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	90.75	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	91.00	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	91.25	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	91.50	-----	10,000
138	E. A. Benedict	do.	10,000	93.07	-----	10,000
139	Robert Martin	do.	2,000	91.50	-----	2,000
140	John J. Searing	do.	10,000	92.05	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	93.05	-----	10,000
141	William Tilden	do.	5,000	91.70	-----	5,000
	Do.	do.	5,000	92.60	-----	5,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	93.15	-----	10,000
142	S. T. Williams	do.	10,000	92.00	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	92.30	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	92.60	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	93.00	-----	10,000
	Do.	do.	10,000	93.50	-----	10,000
143	Satterlee & Co.	do.	70,000	93.31	-----	70,000
	Do.	do.	70,000	93.17	-----	70,000
	Do.	do.	85,000	92.56	-----	85,000
	Do.	do.	75,000	92.17	-----	75,000
144	Benjamin Ogle Tayloe	Washington	2,000	90.00	-----	2,000
145	Richard Stacpoole	New York	25,000	88.00	-----	25,000
146	Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania	do.	15,000	93.10	-----	15,000
147	J. H. Strain	Washington	3,000	90.00	-----	3,000
148	A. Griffing Waterbury	New York	10,000	93.27	-----	10,000

149	C. E. Brewer.....	do	100,000	93.58	100,000
150	William H. Marston.....	do	50,000	93.36	50,000
151	A. R. Corbin.....	Washington	20,000	93.25	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	93.50	20,000
152	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.....	New York	10,000	90.50	10,000
153	Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.....	Washington	150,000	93.33	150,000
154	Canmann & Co	New York	50,000	93.01	50,000
	Do.....	do	100,000	93.26	100,000
	Do.....	do	50,000	93.51	50,000
155	Nathaniel Jewett	Washington	3,000	93.75	3,000
156	George W. Cuyler, president	Elmira, N. Y	25,000	93.20	25,000
157	S Draper.....	New York	10,000	92.00	10,000
	Do.....	do	15,000	91.50	15,000
158	L. P. Bayne, attorney	Baltimore	20,000	92.00	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.10	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.45	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.80	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	93.00	20,000
	Do.....	do	30,000	93.18	30,000
159	W. C. Bestor.....	Washington	30,000	93.30	30,000
160	Drexel & Co	Philadelphia	1,200,000	93.33	1,200,000
161	Read, Drexel & Co	New York	2,100,000	93.17	2,100,000
162	Thompson Pinckney.....	do	10,000	93.18	10,000
163	E R. Tremaine	do	10,000	90.75	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	91.00	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	91.40	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	92.10	10,000
	Do.....	do	5,000	92.60	5,000
	Do.....	do	5,000	92.80	5,000
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	do	20,000	91.48	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	91.61	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	91.91	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.05	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.19	20,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	92.65	10,000
	Do.....	do	10,000	92.71	10,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	92.89	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	93.03	20,000
	Do.....	do	20,000	93.17	20,000

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
164	C. F. Knowlson, cashier	New York.....	\$10,000	93.27	-----	\$10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.39	-----	10,000
165	E. R. Tremaine, for self and others	do.....	10,000	92.70	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.70	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.70	-----	20,000
166	Robert T. Corss	do.....	10,000	92.50	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	92.65	-----	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	92.85	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.00	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.05	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.18	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.18	-----	20,000
167	J. Van Schaick.....	do.....	20,000	93.05	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.10	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.12	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.15	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.19	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.20	-----	20,000
168	Clark, Dodge & Co	do.....	75,000	92.76	-----	75,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	92.85	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.01	-----	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.05	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	150,000	93.11	-----	150,000
	Do.....	do.....	130,000	93.15	-----	130,000
	Do.....	do.....	75,000	93.17	-----	75,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	93.25	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.12½	-----	10,000
169	E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	do.....	100,000	92.85	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	200,000	93.01	-----	200,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.18	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.26	-----	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.31	-----	100,000

	Do.....	do.....	100,000	93.51	100,000
	Do.....	do.....	200,000	93.16	200,000
170	Trevor & Colgate.....	do.....	515,000	93.17	515,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.01	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	25,000	93.00	25,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	92.88	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	92.55	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	150,000	92.50	150,000
	Do.....	do.....	125,000	91.50	125,000
171	C. R. Robert.....	do.....	10,000	93.19	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.21	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.23	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.26	10,000
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	93.28	10,000
172	F. L. Richmond.....	do.....	50,000	93.31	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.51	50,000
173	Livermore, Clews & Mason.....	do.....	200,000	93.17	200,000
174	W. S. W. Hale.....	do.....	50,000	93.41	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	93.53	50,000
	Livermore, Clews & Mason.....	do.....	100,000	93.27	100,000
175	Livermore, Clews & Mason.....	do.....	50,000	91.50	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	50,000	91.75	50,000
	Do.....	do.....	100,000	92.05	100,000
176	S. E. Darling & Co.....	do.....	350,000	93.17	350,000
			27,182,000	-----	3,099,000
					23,083,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 6, 1861.*

Sealed proposals will be received at this department, until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, for four million nine hundred and one thousand dollars in treasury notes, or any part thereof, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable in two years, receivable for public dues, or, at the option of the bidder, convertible into six per cent. bonds of the United States. Said notes to be issued under the authority of the acts of Congress approved February 8, 1861, and March 2, 1861.

Proposals must state the rate bid for each one hundred dollars, one per centum thereof to be deposited with an assistant treasurer of the United States, and certificates thereof to accompany each bid, and the whole amount, in coin, must be deposited with an assistant treasurer, in equal instalments, at five, ten, and fifteen days, respectively, or the whole amount within five days after the acceptance of bid, at the option of bidder. No proposal at less than par will be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for treasury notes."

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 4.

Schedule of bids for United States treasury notes of \$4,901,000, under notice of April 6, 1861, with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Amount accepted.	Amount declined.
1	Charles H. Baker	Philadelphia	\$13,000	100.26	\$13,000	.....
2	Samuel S. White	do	2,000	100.00	2,000	.....
3	Jay, Cooke & Co.	do	200,000	100.16	200,000	.....
4	Sumner R. Stone	New York	3,000	100.00	3,000	.....
5	John P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn.	15,000	100.03	15,000	.....
	Do	do	10,000	100.01	10,000	.....
6	Bridgeport Savings Bank	Bridgeport, Conn.	10,000	100.00	10,000	.....
7	Bank of New York	New York	100,000	100.00	100,000	.....
8	Henry W. T. Mali & Co.	do	50,000	100.01	50,000	.....
9	H. Trowbridge's sons	New Haven, Conn.	5,000	100.16	5,000	.....
	Do	do	5,000	100.14	5,000	.....
10	Charles Griswold	New York	2,000	100.27	2,000	.....
11	Wm. H. Marston	do	10,000	100.05	10,000	.....
12	Colgate & Hoffman	do	150,000	100.00	150,000	.....
	Do	do	50,000	100.05	50,000	.....
13	James G. King's sons	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	.....
14	Read, Drexel & Co.	do	185,000	100.00	185,000	.....
15	R. L. & A. Stuart	do	100,000	100.00	100,000	.....
	Do	do	10,000	100.00	10,000	.....
16	H. Howard, secretary	Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000	100.00	100,000	.....
17	Institution for Savings	Roxbury, Mass.	20,000	100.00	20,000	.....
18	Bank of Commerce	New York	2,500,000	100.00	2,500,000	.....
19	S. Hooper and others	Boston	1,100,000	100.00	1,011,000	\$89,000
20	S. Hooper	do	350,000	100.00	.....	350,000
21	P. P. Pytchlynn .....	.....	250,000	100.00	250,000	.....
			5,340,000		4,901,000	439,000

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1861.*

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of Congress approved 8th of February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars, without fractions. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an assistant treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States.

The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 25th day of May, now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered.

On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor to the 1st of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the assistant treasurer at New York, who will forward them to this department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated.

The preliminary deposit of one per cent. required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th instant. Bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of treasury notes at any rate not below par, such treasury notes being receivable for public dues, or convertible into twenty years six per cent. bonds, or redeemable in two years, at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or treasury notes, it will be considered.

The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer on or before the 1st day of June next ; or, if preferred, one third may be deposited on or before the first, one-third on or before the tenth, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of June next.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

UNDER NOTICE OF MAY 11, 1861.

Schedule of bids for loan of \$8,994,000, under act of February 8, 1861, with the rate per centum, amount accepted, and amount rejected.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
1	Cammann & Co.....	New York.....	\$50,000	85.00	\$50,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.25	10,000	-----
2	Louisa Frisbie.....	do.....	1,000	86.00	1,000	-----
3	Marine Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
4	E. W. Dunham, president.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
7	Eli Lewis.....	Philadelphia.....	5,000	87.05	5,000	-----
8	United States Life Insurance Company.....	New York.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
9	Joseph Lawrence.....	do.....	25,000	85.00	25,000	-----
10	Pacific Bank.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	-----
11	Importers and Traders' Bank.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
12	American Exchange Bank.....	do.....	195,000	85.00	195,000	-----
13	Do.....	do.....	630,000	86.00	630,000	-----
14	Livermore, Clems & Mason.....	do.....	15,000	85.00	15,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	85.20	15,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.25	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	85.25	15,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.27	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.30	10,000	-----
16	Bank of North America.....	do.....	25,000	85.00	25,000	-----
17	Ocean Bank.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
18	Irving Bank.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	-----
19	Phoenix Bank.....	do.....	200,000	85.00	200,000	-----
20	North River Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
21	William Tilden.....	do.....	15,000	85.50	15,000	-----
22	Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	do.....	200,000	86.00	200,000	-----
23	Bank of America.....	do.....	200,000	85.00	200,000	-----

24	James Gallatin	do.....	45,000	86.00	45,000	.....
25	Manhattan Company	do.....	300,000	85.00	300,000	.....
26	G. S. Robbins & Son.....	do.....	80,000	86.00	80,000	.....
27	Meigs & Greenleaf.....	do.....	10,000	86.00	10,000	.....
28	Continental Bank.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	.....
29	Bank of New York.....	do.....	200,000	85.00	200,000	.....
30	R. W. Howes, president	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	.....
31	National Bank.....	do.....	200,000	86.00	200,000	.....
32	Sidney Brooks.....	do.....	25,000	86.50	25,000	.....
33	Henry F. Vail, for others	do.....	200,000	85.00	200,000	.....
34	Robert L. Kennedy.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	.....
35	Theodore Dehon.....	do.....	25,000	86.50	25,000	.....
36	Peoples' Bank of City of New York.....	do.....	25,000	85.00	25,000	.....
37	Do.....	do.....	15,500	86.00	15,000	.....
38	Market Bank.....	do.....	50,000	85.50	50,000	.....
39	S. H. Wheeler.....	do.....	2,000	85.71	2,000	.....
40	East River Bank.....	do.....	5,000	85.00	5,000	.....
41	Oriental Bank.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	.....
42	Drexel & Co., Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	Philadelphia.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	.....
	Do..... Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.....	do.....	50,000	86.00	50,000	.....
	Do..... Western Bank.....	do.....	25,000	88.00	25,000	.....
	Do..... Jay, Cooke & Co.....	do.....	23,000	85.00	23,000	.....
	Do..... Jacob Jeanes, M. D.....	do.....	5,000	88.00	5,000	.....
	Do..... Joseph T. Jeanes.....	do.....	5,000	88.00	5,000	.....
	Do..... Dr. Rivinius.....	do.....	1,000	88.00	1,000	.....
43	E. W. Clarke & Co.....	do.....	5,000	85.00	5,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	87.00	5,000	.....
44	C. Sherman.....	do.....	1,000	89.05	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.10	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.15	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.20	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.25	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.30	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.35	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.40	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.45	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.50	1,000	.....
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	89.55	1,000
45	John C. Rives.....	Washington.....	20,000	87.00	20,000

No. 5—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	Am't accepted.	Amount declined.
50	Seventh Ward Bank.....	New York.....	\$28,000	85.00	\$28,000	-----
51	Heman L. White.....	do.....	3,000	85.00	3,000	-----
52	H. C. Thatcher.....	Boston.....	1,000	85.00	1,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	84.00	-----	\$1,000
47	William E. Brown.....	New York.....	1,000	81.00	-----	1,000
	Do.....	do.....	2,000	83.00	-----	2,000
	Do.....	do.....	1,000	85.00	1,000	-----
46	William Beals, jr.....	Boston.....	5,000	85.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.25	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.37½	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.50	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.75	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	87.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	87.25	5,000	-----
54	George L. Lovett.....	do.....	5,000	85.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.00	5,000	-----
55	Nathaniel Tracy.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
56	B. De la Pierre.....	New York.....	1,000	93.00	1,000	-----
57	Brewster, Sweet & Co.....	Boston.....	20,000	85.05	20,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	84.55	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	85.06	15,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	15,000	84.26	-----	15,000
58	Safety Fund Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	86.50	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	86.00	20,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	87.00	10,000	-----
	William H. Hill.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.00	5,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	5,000	86.00	5,000	-----
	Otis Daniell.....	do.....	15,000	85.00	15,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	86.00	10,000	-----

	Do.....	New York.....	5,000	86.00	5,000	-----
59	J. Benkendorff.....	do.....	15,000	85.75	15,000	-----
60	Bull's Head Bank.....	do.....	5,000	85.00	5,000	-----
63	Nassau Bank.....	do.....	10,000	86.00	10,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	85.00	30,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	10,000	85.50	10,000	-----
61	New York County Bank.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	-----
62	William H. Hoople.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
66	Niagara Fire Insurance Company.....	do.....	12,000	86.00	12,000	-----
65	George W. Kirtland.....	do.....	2,000	86.50	2,000	-----
64	Tradesman's Bank.....	do.....	35,000	85.51	35,000	-----
	Do.....	do.....	30,000	86.01	30,000	-----
67	Bank of the Commonwealth.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
68	Merchants' Bank of New York.....	do.....	20,000	86.00	20,000	-----
69	Citizens' Bank.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	-----
70	Bank of Commerce.....	do.....	550,000	86.00	550,000	-----
71	Merchants' Bank of New York.....	do.....	200,000	85.00	200,000	-----
72	Charles E. Brewer.....	do.....	20,000	85.05	20,000	-----
73	City Bank of New York.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
74	Bank of the State of New York.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
75	Great Western Insurance Company.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
76	Ketchum, Son & Co. and others.....	do.....	1,875,000	85.05	1,875,000	-----
77	Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
78	B. F. Wheelwright.....	do.....	20,000	85.00	20,000	-----
79	James R. Langdon.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	10,000	85.25	10,000	-----
80	Charles Knapp.....	New York.....	15,000	85.25	15,000	-----
81	Carpenter & Vermilye.....	do.....	25,000	85.26	25,000	-----
82	Grocers' Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
83	C. M. Mather.....	do.....	1,000	90.00	1,000	-----
84	Chemical Bank.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
85	Ticonic Bank.....	Maine.....	5,000	87.00	5,000	-----
49	J. G. Hanson.....	New York.....	2,000	84.00	-----	2,000
48	Samuel Bobke.....	do.....	2,000	82.00	-----	2,000
53	James McGinnis.....	Philadelphia.....	2,000	60.00	-----	2,000
15	F. L. Richmond.....	New York.....	25,000	83.00	-----	25,000
5	Charles H. Delavan.....	do.....	20,000	84.00	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	84.25	-----	20,000
	Do.....	do.....	20,000	84.50	-----	20,000
6	Evander Childs.....	do.....	1,000	84.00	-----	1,000

No. 5—Continued.

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REPORT OF THE

No.	Name.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.	A'mt accepted.	Amount declined.
6	S. L. Evans.....	Washington.....	\$1,000	85.00	\$1,000	-----
	Nathaniel Tracy.....	Boston.....	15,000	85.00	15,000	-----
	Charles H. Russell.....	New York.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
	William V. Beady.....	do.....	8,000	85.00	8,000	-----
	John Q. Jones.....	do.....	30,000	85.00	30,000	-----
	William H. Hoople.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
	T. C. Chardavoyne.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
	Gabriel Mead.....	do.....	3,000	85.00	3,000	-----
	James Gallatin.....	do.....	50,000	85.00	50,000	-----
	Chatham Bank.....	do.....	10,000	85.00	10,000	-----
	Henry F. Vail.....	do.....	100,000	85.00	100,000	-----
	American Exchange Bank.....	do.....	196,000	85.00	196,000	-----
	Livermore, Clews & Mason.....	do.....	25,000	85.00	25,000	-----
	Total.....	-----	7,441,000	-----	7,310,000	\$131,000

No. 6.

Schedule of bids for United States Treasury notes of \$1,864,000, under notice of May 11, 1861, all of which were at par.

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
American Bank, Providence, R. I.....	\$50,000	At par....
Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I.....	10,000	do.....
Bank of North America, Providence, R. I.....	30,000	do.....
Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I.....	50,000	do.....
Bank of America, Providence, R. I.....	6,000	do.....
Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
City Bank, Providence, R. I.....	12,000	do.....
Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I.....	35,000	do.....
Continental Bank, Providence, R. I.....	7,000	do.....
Eagle Bank, Providence, R. I.....	15,000	do.....
Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Globe Bank, Providence, R. I.....	25,000	do.....
Grocers & Producers' Bank, Providence, R. I.....	5,000	do.....
Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I.....	7,000	do.....
Marine Bank, Providence, R. I.....	5,000	do.....
Mechanics' Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Merchants' Bank, Providence, R. I.....	30,000	do.....
National Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Northern Bank, Providence, R. I.....	7,000	do.....
Phoenix Bank, Providence, R. I.....	16,000	do.....
Providence Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Roger Williams Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
State Bank, Providence, B. I.....	5,000	do.....
Union Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
Peoples' Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.....	20,000	do.....
City Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.....	5,000	do.....
Louise Frisbie.....	100	do.....
Drexel & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., for—		
Western Bank of Philadelphia.....	40,000	do.....
Bank of Northern Liberties.....	25,000	do.....
Southwark Bank.....	25,000	do.....
J. M. Egbert.....	1,000	do.....
Philadelphia Bank.....	50,000	do.....
H. P. Morgan for J. B. Turner, of Chicago.....	3,000	do.....
Nicholas Cantor.....	10,000	do.....
Mary E. Saunderson.....	150	do.....
Globe Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Blackstone Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Atlas Bank, Boston.....	100,000	do.....
Union Bank, Boston.....	100,000	do.....
Hamilton Bank, Boston.....	25,000	do.....
Hide and Leather Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Bank of North America, Boston.....	40,000	do.....
Firemens' Insurance Co., Boston.....	20,000	do.....
Neptune Insurance Co., Boston.....	20,000	do.....
Suffolk Bank, Boston.....	100,000	do.....
Merchants' Bank, Boston.....	200,000	do.....
Frémont Bank, Boston.....	100,000	do.....
Boston Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
New England Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston.....	60,000	do.....
Mrs. Susannah Green, Washington, D. C.....	3,000	do.....
Union Bank, Brunswick, Maine.....	1,000	do.....

No. 6—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount bid.	Rate.
Concord Bank, Concord, Mass.....	\$6,000	At par....
W. E. Eason, Brattleboro', Vermont.....	500	do.....
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass.....	250	do.....
Waldoboro' Bank.....	4,000	do.....
Total amount awarded	1,684,000	

No. 7.

Schedule of offers for United States treasury notes awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
James E. Mauran, New York.....	\$1,000	At par....
Boston Bank, Boston.....	40,000	do.....
Charles Amory, Boston.....	20,000	do.....
American Insurance Company, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
Charles G. Loring, Boston.....	5,000	do.....
Howard Bank, Boston.....	25,000	do.....
John C. Lee and H. Lee, trustees, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
William Amory, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
James Lawrence, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
Shawmut Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Market Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Columbian Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Massachusetts Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
City Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Exchange Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Washington Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
State Bank, Boston.....	100,000	do.....
Safety Fund Bank, Boston.....	50,000	do.....
Faueuil Hail Bank, Boston.....	25,000	do.....
National Bank, Boston.....	37,500	do.....
Continental Bank, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
Atlantic Bank, Boston.....	10,000	do.....
Appleton Bank, Lowell, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
Prescott Bank Lowell, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass.....	30,000	do.....
City Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass.....	32,000	do.....
Five Cents Savings Bank, Lowell, Mass.....	25,000	do.....
Wamsit Bank, Lowell, Mass.....	7,500	do.....
Merchants' Bank, Salem, Mass.....	20,000	do.....
Commercial Bank, Salem, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
City Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	20,000	do.....
Central Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	20,000	do.....
Quinsigamond Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	12,500	do.....
Mechanics' Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	20,000	do.....
State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
Worcester Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	20,000	do.....
Citizens' Bank, Worcester, Mass.....	7,500	do.....

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.	\$10,000	At par....
Bank of Brighton, Brighton, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Fall River Bank, Fall River, Mass.	17,500	do.....
Metacomet Bank, Fall River, Mass.	20,000	do.....
Massasoit Bank, Fall River, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Pocasset Bank, Fall River, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Fall River Union Bank, Fall River, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Wamsutta Bank, Fall River, Mass.	2,500	do.....
Merrimack Bank, Haverhill, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Great Falls Bank, Somersworth, N. H.	10,000	do.....
New Ipswich Bank, New Ipswich, N. H.	5,000	do.....
Amoskeag Bank, Manchester, N. H.	10,000	do.....
Somersworth Bank, Somersworth, N. H.	12,200	do.....
Agawam Bank, Springfield, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Springfield Bank, Springfield, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Provincetown Bank, Provincetown, Mass.	15,000	do.....
Holyoke Bank	10,000	do.....
Northboro' Bank, Northboro', Mass.	5,000	do.....
New Castle Bank, New Castle, Me.	2,000	do.....
Manufacturers & Traders' Bank, Portland, Me.	5,000	do.....
Casco Bank, Portland, Me.	15,000	do.....
Bay State Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Lime Rock Bank, Rockland, Me.	5,000	do.....
Pacific Bank, Nantucket, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do.....
Merchants' Insurance Company, Boston	20,000	do.....
W. H. Rockwell, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
N. B. Williston, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
Philip Welles, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
Samuel Root, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
S. Waite, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
Windham Provident Institution for Savings, Brattleboro', Vt.	1,000	do.....
Lafayette Clark, Brattleboro', Vt.	500	do.....
Joseph and Welles Goodhue	600	do.....
Danvers Bank, South Danvers, Mass.	5,000	do.....
A. L. Hollingsworth, Milton, Mass.	100	do.....
Wm. Gray, Boston	20,000	do.....
Thomas Lee, Boston	20,000	do.....
J. A. Lowell, Boston	30,000	do.....
A. F. Hall, Boston	6,000	do.....
J. Amory Davis, Boston	10,000	do.....
Wainwright & Tappan, Boston	7,500	do.....
J. Wiley Edmunds, Boston	10,000	do.....
Lowell Institution for Savings, Lowell, Mass.	50,000	do.....
Lowell Bank, Lowell, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Merchants' Bank, Lowell, Mass.	7,500	do.....
Warren Bank, Lowell, Mass.	17,000	do.....
Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Haverhill Bank, Haverhill, Mass.	5,000	do.....
Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H.	6,000	do.....
Brighton Market Bank, Brighton, Mass.	10,000	do.....
Woonsocket Falls Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.	5,000	do.....
Railroad Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.	5,000	do.....
Producers' Bank, Woonsocket, R. I.	3,000	do.....
Maine Bank, Brunswick, Me.	5,000	do.....
Bedford Commercial Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	10,000	do.....
J. Amory Davis, Boston, Mass.	8,000	do.....
Eagle Bank, Boston, Mass.	75,000	do.....
William D. Pickman, Salem, Mass.	10,000	do.....

No. 7—Continued.

Name and residence.	Amount taken.	Rate.
Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Mass.....	20,000	At par....
Milford Bank, Milford, Mass.....	9,750	do.....
Thos. C. Amory, Chas. Amory, and Wm. Minot, jr., trustees..	9,000	do.....
Oxford Bank, Oxford, Mass.....	5,000	do.....
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank, New Bedford.....	10,000	do.....
Northampton Bank, Massachusetts.....	10,000	do.....
Southbridge Bank, Southbridge, Mass.....	10,000	do.....
James L. Little & Co., Boston, Mass.....	5,000	do.....
Naumkeag Bank, Salem, Mass.....	25,000	do.....
Rollstone Bank, Fitchburg, Mass.....	5,000	do.....
Fitchburg Bank, Fitchburg, Mass.....	5,000	do.....
Total	1,710,650	

No. 8.

List of public creditors to whom treasury notes were issued, and the amounts thereof, under the act of June 22, 1860, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Sarah Otterback, executrix, Washington, D. C.....	\$3,300	At par....
P. W. Engs, vice president Mariners' Savings Bank, New York.	5,000	do.....
German Savings Bank, New York.....	10,000	do.....
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New York.....	30,000	do.....
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York.....	100,000	do.....
Matthias M. Danser, New York.....	40,000	do.....
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, Philadelphia..	33,000	do.....
Isaac Bell, jr., president New York and Havre Steamship Co.	40,000	do.....
James Phiffe, treasurer.....	200,000	do.....
George L. Becker, assignee.....	1,050	do.....
Do.....	3,350	do.....
George L. Becker, attorney.....	250	do.....
Do.....	1,750	do.....
Do.....	2,650	do.....
Do.....	7,700	do.....
Do.....	350	do.....
Do.....	2,850	do.....
George Fuller and Albert Fuller, surviving partners, &c.....	4,950	do.....
Do.....	4,950	do.....
J. J. Frazier.....	5,550	do.....
N. Myrick & Co.....	20,750	do.....
Riggs & Co.....	1,350	do.....
George L. Becker, attorney.....	500	do.....
Do.....	300	do.....
Do.....	250	do.....
Earle S. Goodrich, attorney.....	3,350	do.....
A. J. Daniels.....	1,100	do.....
Riggs & Co.....	4,600	do.....
E. L. Norton, navy agent.....	345,000	do.....
Total	873,900	

No. 9.

Circular to collectors, surveyors, and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 2, 1861.*

On the 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, by proclamation, declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade, and, on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation, declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade; since which proclamation this department has received reliable information that attempts are frequently made to furnish arms, munitions of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and parties in those States in open rebellion against the constitutional authorities of the Union.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instruct you to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels departing from your port with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is for any port or place under the control of such insurrectionary parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and, if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such articles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measures to prevent the departure of the vessel and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles shall be removed therefrom, and for further proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flatboats and other water craft, without manifests, and of railroad cars and vehicles arriving at or leaving your port laden with merchandise, the ultimate destination of which you have good reason to believe is for any port or place under insurrectionary control, and if arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same, to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or forfeiture.

In carrying out these instructions you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such persons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such insurgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will, therefore, use your utmost vigilance to prevent the prohibited shipments, and to detect and to bring to punishment all who are in any way engaged in furnishing to such insurgents any of the articles above described.

You will, however, on the other hand, be careful not to interrupt vexatiously or beyond necessity, by unwarranted or protracted detentions and examinations, the regular and lawful commerce of your port.

You will report, forthwith, whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary, in your judgment, to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this department, from time to time, your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

No. 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1861.*

SIR: Referring to the circular instructions of the 2d ultimo, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies, to parties in insurrection against the United States, you are now further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of, whatever character, the ultimate destination of which you have satisfactory reason to believe is for insurgents against the United States, or for places under their control.

If you are satisfied, either from the nature of the articles or otherwise, that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is in fact destined for persons or combinations in actual insurrection against the government of the United States, you will cause the same to be seized and proceeded against for forfeiture.

If, however, you are satisfied that any merchandise, transmitted for States or places under insurrectionary control, is not intended for actual insurgents, and has been shipped or forwarded without intent to afford aid and comfort to such insurgents, or otherwise to violate the law, you will simply detain such merchandise, and notify the shippers or forwarders, or their agents, of such detention, and state the cause thereof. If such shipper or forwarder, personally or by agent, shall satisfy you that the merchandise so arrested will not be sent to any place under insurrectionary control, but will be either returned whence it came, or be disposed of in good faith for consumption within loyal States, you will restore possession of the same, and allow such disposition thereof to be made as the parties in interest may desire.

You will regard all States in which the authority of the United States is temporarily subverted as under insurrectionary control; but any portions of such States in which the laws of the Union and the authority of the federal government are acknowledged and respected will be considered as exempt from any interruption of commerce or intercourse, beyond such as may be necessary in order to prevent supplies going to insurgents or to places under their control.

It is the intention of the department to leave the owners of all property perfectly free to control it in such manner as they see fit, without interference or detention by officers of the federal government except for the purpose of preventing any use or disposal of such property for the aid and comfort of insurgents, or in commerce with States or places controlled by insurgents.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.

A BILL to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupon, or registered stock, or treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable; the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and, after that period, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and the treasury notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than fifty dollars, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on the notes of a larger denomination. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, treasury notes of a less denomination than fifty dollars, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the assistant treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, or treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent., and exchangeable at any time for certificates of stock, or treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards, issued under the authority of this act, and bearing interest as specified above: *Provided*, That no such exchange of such notes in any less amount than one hundred dollars shall be made at any one time.

2. The treasury notes and certificates of stock, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by the First Comptroller or the Register of the Treasury and by such other officer or officers of the treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; and all such obligations, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, shall be issued under the seal of the Treasury Department. The registered stock shall be transferable on the books of the treasury on delivery of the certificate, and the coupon stock and treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery. The interest coupons may be signed by such person or persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall fix the compensation for the same.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards at such places as he may designate in the United States and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to be superintended by the assistant treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and at other places by such depositaries, postmasters, and other persons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened;

and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest; and if not, he shall accept the amount required by giving the preference to the smaller subscriptions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensations of the public officers or others designated for receiving said subscriptions: *Provided*, That for performing this or any other duty in connexion with this act, no compensation for services rendered shall be allowed or paid to any public officer whose salary is established by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also make such other rules and regulations as he may deem expedient touching the instalment to be paid on any subscription at the time of subscribing, and further payments by instalments or otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any instalment, and also concerning the receipt, deposit, and safe keeping of money received from such subscriptions until the same can be placed in the possession of the official depositaries of the treasury, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin or pay for public dues or for treasury notes of the issue of twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and falling due on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or for treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said treasury notes for fifty dollars or upwards not exceeding forty millions of dollars.

4. That before awarding any portion of the loan in stock authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deem it advisable to issue proposals for the same in the United States, shall give not less than fifteen days' public notice in two or more of the public newspapers in the city of Washington, and in such other places of the United States as he may deem advisable, designating the amount of such loan, the place and the time up to which sealed proposals will be received for the same, the periods for the payment, and the amount of each instalment in which it is to be paid, and the penalty for the non-payment of any such instalments, and when and where such proposals shall be opened in the presence of such persons as he may choose to attend; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept the most favorable proposals offered by responsible bidders: *Provided*, That no offer shall be accepted at less than par.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deem it advisable, negotiate any portion of said loan, not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars, in any foreign country, and may issue bonds or certificates of stock for the amount thus negotiated agreeably to the provisions of this act, the interest payable semi-annually, either in the United States or at any designated place in Europe; and he is further authorized to appoint such agent or agents as he may deem necessary for negotiating such loan under his instructions and for paying the interest on the same, and to fix the compensation of such agent or agents,

and shall prescribe to them all the rules, regulations, and modes under which such loan shall be negotiated, and shall have power to fix the rate of exchange at which the principal shall be received from the contractors for the loan, and the exchange for the payment of the interest in Europe shall be at the same rate.

6. Whenever any treasury notes of a denomination less than fifty dollars, authorized to be issued by this act, shall have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the same, or may cancel them and issue new notes to an equal amount: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of stock and treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall never exceed the full amount authorized by the first section of this act; and the power to issue or reissue such notes shall cease and determine after the 31st of December, 1862.

7. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the amount he has borrowed under the provisions of this act, of whom, and on what terms, with an abstract of all the proposals, designating those that have been accepted and those that have been rejected, and the amount of stock or treasury notes that have been issued for the same.

8. The faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan authorized by this act; and for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledges the duties of impost on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the treasury.

9. That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or re-enacted.

10. To defray all the expenses that may attend the execution of this act the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 12.

A BILL further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports by the ordinary means, in the ordinary way, at any port of entry in any collection district, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said district until such obstruction shall cease; and in such case, the surveyors at said ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of collectors at ports of entry; and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, shall appoint such number of weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors, appraisers, and clerks as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the faithful execution of the revenue laws at said ports of delivery, and shall fix and establish the limits within which such ports of delivery are constituted ports of entry, as aforesaid; and all the provisions of law regulating the issue of marine papers, the coasting trade, the warehousing of imports, and collection of duties, shall apply to the ports of entry so constituted, in the same manner as they do to ports of entry established by the laws now in force.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, from the cause mentioned in the foregoing section, in the judgment of the President, the revenue from duties on imports cannot be effectually collected at any port of entry in any collection district, in the ordinary way and by the ordinary means, or by the course provided in the foregoing section, then and in that case he may direct that the custom-house for the district be established in any secure place within said district, either on land or on board any vessel in said district or at sea near the coast; and in such case, the collector shall reside at such place, or on shipboard, as the case may be, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within or approaching said district, until the duties imposed by law on said vessels and their cargoes are paid in cash: *Provided,* That if the owner or consignee of the cargo on board any vessel detained as aforesaid, or the master of said vessel shall desire to enter a port of entry in any other district in the United States where no such obstructions to the execution of the laws exist, the master of such vessel may be permitted so to change the destination of the vessel and cargo in his manifest, whereupon the collector shall deliver him a written permit to proceed to the port so designated: *And provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with the approbation of the President, make proper regulations for the enforcement on shipboard of such provisions of the laws regulating the assessment and collection of duties as in his judgment may be necessary and practicable.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful to take any vessel or cargo detained as aforesaid from the custody of the proper officers of the customs, unless by process

of some court of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons, too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the army or navy or militia of the United States, or such force of citizen volunteers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, in the judgment of the President, from the cause mentioned in the first section of this act, the duties upon imports in any collection district cannot be effectually collected by the ordinary means and in the ordinary way, or in the mode and manner provided in the foregoing sections of this act, then and in that case the President is hereby empowered to close the port or ports of entry in said district, and, in such case, give notice thereof by proclamation; and thereupon all right of importation, warehousing, and other privileges incident to ports of entry shall cease and be discontinued at such port so closed, until opened by the order of the President on the cessation of such obstructions; and if, while said ports are so closed, any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall enter or attempt to enter any such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28, 1795, shall have called forth the militia to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which said combination exists, nor such insurrection suppressed by said State or States, then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, or any section or part thereof, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and thereupon all commercial intercourse, by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States, shall cease and be unlawful, so long as such condition of hostility shall continue; and all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the

President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any such part of said State or section, the inhabitants of which are so declared in a state of insurrection, in such articles, and for such time, and by such persons, as he, in his discretion, may think most conducive to the public interest; and such intercourse, so far as by him licensed, shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations; and officers of the customs and other officers shall receive for services under this section, and under said rules and regulations, such fees and compensation as are now allowed for similar service under other provisions of law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after fifteen days after the issuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this bill, any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea, or in any port of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the execution of the provisions of this act, and of the other laws of the United States providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, it may and shall be lawful for the President, in addition to the revenue cutters in service, to employ in aid thereof such other suitable vessels as may, in his judgment, be required.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the forfeitures and penalties incurred by virtue of this act may be mitigated or remitted in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the act entitled "An act providing for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," approved March 3, 1797, or in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it, according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That proceedings on seizures for forfeitures under this act may be pursued in the courts of the United States in any district into which the property so seized may be taken and proceedings instituted; and such courts shall have and entertain as full jurisdiction over the same as if the seizure was made in that district.

No. 13.

A BILL to provide revenue from imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, two and a half cents, and on white and clayed sugars, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses six cents per gallon; on molasses when tart or sour, four cents per gallon; on confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On brandy, for first proof or less, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon; on spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first proof or less, sixty cents per gallon; on cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, seventy-five cents per gallon; on arrack, absynth, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, seventy-five cents per gallon; on bay rum, fifty cents per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. On all white wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, fifty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon. On all white wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon;

costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, seventy-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon. On all red wines in casks, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, seven cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, fifteen cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, thirty cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, seventy cents per gallon. On all red wines in bottles, costing twenty-five cents or less per gallon, ten cents per gallon; costing over twenty-five and not over fifty cents per gallon, twenty cents per gallon; costing over fifty and not over eighty cents per gallon, forty-five cents per gallon; costing over eighty cents per gallon, one dollar per gallon: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits or any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided, further*, That brandies, spirits, wines, and all other spirituous liquors shall be subject to duty only on the quantity imported, and without any allowance for leakage: *And provided, further*, That brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, may be imported in bottles when the package shall contain not less than one dozen; and all bottles containing brandies, cordials, wines, or other spirituous liquors, shall pay a separate duty of thirty per centum ad valorem. On ale, porter, cider, and beer, in bottles, thirty cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Second. On cigars of all kinds, valued at five dollars or under per thousand, fifteen cents per pound; over five dollars and not over ten, fifty cents per pound; and over ten dollars, seventy cents per pound: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, (where there is one,) if they see fit, with the consent of the importer, or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate or ascertain the real tare of the casks, boxes, or other packages, containing cigars, and allow the same in lieu of the tare now fixed and allowed by law; on snuff, ten cents per pound; on unmanufactured tobacco, and all other manufactures of tobacco not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch nor more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch nor more than two inches thick; rounds not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches in diameter; and squares not less than one-half an inch nor more than four inches square, fourteen dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per

centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, ten dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gauge, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other description of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton.

Second. On iron, in pigs, five dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, one cent per pound; on cast iron steam, gas, and water pipe, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Third. On old scrap iron, three dollars per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

Fourth. On band and hoop iron slit rods not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on anchors or parts thereof, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods, one-half of one inch in diameter or over, one cent and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, two cents per pound; under number nine wire gauge, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs and on wrought iron nuts and washers ready punched, twenty-five dollars per ton; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound.

Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated with zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam engines, or parts

thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, five cents per pound: *Provided*, That no screws shall pay a higher rate of duty than forty per cent. ad valorem. On screws, washed or plated, and on all other screws of iron or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sixth. On steel in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire, not less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, or steel in any other shape or form, except wires, valued at four cents per pound or less, one cent per pound; valued at above four and not above seven cents per pound, one cent and a half per pound; valued at above seven and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, twenty cents per lineal foot; on skates costing twenty cents or less per pair, six cents per pair; on those costing over twenty cents per pair, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

Seventh. On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On lead in pigs and bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on composite metal, when old and only fit to be remanufactured, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Second. On copper in pigs, bars or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on sheathing metal or yellow metal, not wholly of copper nor wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide,

and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces to the square foot, two cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on spelter or teutenegue, manufactured in blocks or pigs, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on zinc in blocks or pigs, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on zinc in sheets, two dollars per one hundred pounds; on spelter or teutenegue in sheets, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead, and litharge, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sugar of lead or acetate of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, three cents per pound; on hydriodate and prussiate of potash and chromic acid and salts of iodine and resublimed iodine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on whiting, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on Paris white, pipeclay, and ochres or ochrey earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil, one dollar and thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on umber, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on putty, one cent per pound; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, and rapeseed oil, twenty cents per gallon; on kerosene oil and all other coal oils, ten cents per gallon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on antimony, crude and regulus, two cents per pound; on brimstone, crude, in bulk, five dollars per ton of two thousand pounds; on roll brimstone, seven dollars and fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds; on bleaching powders, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds; on crude camphor, six cents per pound; on refined camphor, twelve cents per pound; on crude borax, three cents per pound; on refined borax, six cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tallow candles, two cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tapers, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, eight cents per pound; on stearine candles and all other candles and tapers, four cents per pound; on spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on opium, one dollar per pound; on morphine and its salts, one dollar per ounce; on licorice paste or juice, five cents per pound.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importations of the articles hereafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On black teas, ten cents per pound; on green teas, fifteen cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound; on cocoa, five cents per pound; on cocoa leaves and cocoa shells, three cents per pound; on cocoa prepared or manufactured, eight cents per pound; on chocolate, six cents per pound; on salt, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or not

in bulk, shall pay a duty of twenty cents per one hundred pounds; on bristles, four cents per pound; on honey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, six cents per gallon; on mackerel, two dollars per barrel; on herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; on pickled salmon, three dollars per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; on all other foreign caught fish, imported, otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per one hundred pounds. Second. On beef and pork, one cent per pound; on hams and bacon, two cents per pound; on cheese, four cents per pound; on wheat, twenty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; on butter, four cents per pound; on lard, two cents per pound; on rye and barley, fifteen cents per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on oats, ten cents per bushel of forty pounds; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on rice, wholly or partially cleaned, one cent and a quarter per pound; on uncleaned rice or paddy, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds; on sago and sago flour, one dollar per one hundred pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, sixteen cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds; on hempseed and rapeseed, ten cents per bushel of fifty-two pounds.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On cassia, six cents per pound; on cassia buds, fifteen cents per pound; on cloves, six cents per pound; on pepper, four cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, six cents per pound; on ground cayenne pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, four cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, twenty cents per pound; on ginger root, three cents per pound; on ginger (ground) five cents per pound; on prunes, two cents per pound; on plums, two cents per pound; on dates, one-half of one cent per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on sultana, muscatel, bloom, and all other raisins, either in boxes or jars, three cents per pound; on almonds, four cents per pound; on shelled almonds, six cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, two cents per pound.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all wool, unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall be eighteen cents or less per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding eighteen cents per pound, and not exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of three cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore

practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to eighteen cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of nine cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality; and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On Wilton, Saxony, and Aubusson, Axminster, patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets, valued at one dollar and twenty-five cents or under per square yard, forty cents per square yard; valued at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per square yard, fifty cents per square yard: *Provided*, That no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. On Brussels and tapestry, Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, thirty cents per square yard. On all treble-ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard. On hemp or jute carpeting, four cents per square yard. On druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character. On all other mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On woollen cloths, woollen shawls, and all manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper and blanketings for printing machines, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at thirty cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, and on all flannel colored, printed, or plaided, and flannel composed in part of cotton or silk, thirty per centum ad valo-

rem; on hats of wool, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at fifty cents and not over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarn, valued at over one dollar per pound, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on woollen and worsted yarns, or yarn for carpets, valued under fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, thirty per centum ad valorem; on clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except hosiery, twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding twenty-eight cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; on all valued above twenty-eight cents per pound, but not exceeding forty cents per pound, there shall be charged a duty of six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all valued above forty cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, stained, colored or printed, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool or worsted, or of which wool or worsted shall be a component material not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem; on lappings, composed of worsted and linen, or any other materials, thirty per centum ad valorm; on cloths composed of worsted, linen, and cotton, or any other materials not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; on finer goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding one hundred and forty threads, and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; on like goods, exceeding two hun-

dred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four cents per square yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, an additional duty of one-half of one cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored or stained, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty provided for bleached goods. *Provided*, That no cotton goods in the above schedules, or other cotton piece goods, shall pay a less duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem. *And provided, further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted at a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

Second. On spool and other thread of cotton, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Third. On shirts and drawers, wove or made on frames, composed wholly of cotton and cotton velvet, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, bleached, unbleached, printed, painted, or dyed, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all brown or bleached linens, ducks, canvas paddings, cot bottoms, burlaps, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blay linens, damasks, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, being of the value of thirty cents and under per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem. On flax or linen threads, twine, and packthread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla and other hems of India, fifteen dollars per ton; on jute, Sisal grass, sun hemp, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage, ten dollars per ton; on jute butts, five dollars per ton; on codilla, or tow of hemp, ten dollars per ton; on tarred cables or cordage, two cents and a half per pound; on untarred Manilla cordage, two cents per pound; on all other untarred cordage, three cents per pound; on yarns made of hemp or tow of hemp, four cents per pound; on coir yarn, one cent per pound; on seines, six cents per pound; on cotton bagging and gunny cloth, or any other manufacture, not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging or gunny cloth is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, or flax, or any other material valued at less than ten cents per square yard, one cent per pound; over ten cents per square yard, one cent and one-half of one cent per pound. On sail duck, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other sheetings, brown and white, of flax or hemp, twenty-five per centum

ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem; on unmanufactured flax, fifteen dollars per ton; on tow of flax, five dollars per ton; on grass cloth, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, not otherwise provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard or under, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, twenty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, sewing silk in the gum or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On rough plate, cylinder, or broad window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, eighty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, one dollar and sixty cents per one hundred square feet; on all above that, and not exceeding in weight one pound per square foot, two dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided,* That all glass imported in sheets or tables, without reference to size or form, shall pay two cents per square foot; and, in addition thereto, a duty of two cents per pound: *And provided, further,* That all rough plate, cylinder, or broad glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional pro rata duty on the excess; on crown, plate, or polished, and on all other window glass not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, one dollar and twenty cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches, two dollars per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches, three dollars per one hundred square feet; on all above that, four dollars per one hundred square feet: *Provided,* That all crown, plate, or polished, and all other window glass weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on such excess of four cents per pound; on all plain and mould and press glassware, not cut, engraved, nor painted,

twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, thirty per centum ad valorem; on porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, paintings on glass or glasses, pebbles for spectacles, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats, preserves, spices, or other similar articles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Second. On China and porcelain ware of all descriptions, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all brown earthen and common stone ware, twenty per centum ad valorem; on all earthen, stone, or crockery ware, printed, white, glazed, edged, painted, dipped, or cream colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say;

Acids, acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, muriatic, sulphuric, and pyroligneous, and all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, regalia, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States;

Alcornoque; ambergris; anatto; roucou, or orleans; animal carbon, (bone black;)

Animals, living, of all kinds;

Bolting cloths;

Brazil wood; braziletto and other dye-woods in sticks;

Chalk; French chalk; and red chalk;

Cochineal; cobalt; cotton, unmanufactured;

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels;

Flints; flint ground;

Grindstones, rough or unfinished;

Garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for;

Guano; substances expressly used for manure;

Ivory, unmanufactured;

Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory;

Junk, old, and oakum;

Lac dye; lac spirits; lac sulphur;

Madder, ground or prepared;

Madder root;

Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Pro-*

vided, That no article shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use ;

Nickel ;

Nutgalls ;

Pearl, mother of ;

Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground ;

Platina, unmanufactured ;

Rags, of whatever material ;

Safflower ;

Saltpetre or nitrate of soda, or potash when crude ;

Seed lac ;

Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks ;

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured ;

Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for ;

Turmeric ;

Weld.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say :

Acids, nitric, yellow and white, oxalic, and all other acids of every description not otherwise provided for ; aloes, amber, ammonia, sal-ammonia, muriate and carbonate of ammonia, annise seed, arrowroot, assafoetida, arsenic ;

Asphaltum ; argols, or crude tartar ;

Bananas ;

Bark, quilla ;

Barilla and soda ash ;

Bamboos ;

Barks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ;

Beeswax, black lead or plumbago ; borate of lime ; brass, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured ;

Brazil paste, bronze liquor, building stones ;

Bells, old, and bell metal ;

Birds, singing or other, and land and water fowls ;

Boucho, leaves ;

Breccia, in blocks or slabs ;

Brime ;

Burstones, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones ;

Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities ;

Cadmium, calamine ;

Cantharides ; castor beans or seeds ;

Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof ;

Cork tree bark, unmanufactured ;

Cudbear, vegetable, and orchil ;

Cocoa-nuts ;

Coccus indicus ; compositions of glass or paste not set, intended for the use of jewellers ; corn meal ;

Divi-divi ; dragon's blood ;

Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set ; Dutch and bronze metal in leaf ;

Engravings or plates, bound or unbound; ergot;

Emery, in lump or pulverized;

Extract of madder;

Fuller's earth;

Flocks, waste or shoddy; fruit, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for; furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, when not on the skin;

Gamboge; glass, plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments; goldbeaters' skin; green turtle; grindstones, wrought or finished; gum copal; gum substitute, or burnt starch; ginger root; gum, Arabic, Barbary, East India, Jedda, Senegal, Tragacanth, Benjamine, or Benzoin, myrrh, and all other gums and resins in a crude state, not otherwise provided for;

Gutta percha, unmanufactured;

Glass, when old, not in pieces which can be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured;

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured, and all long horse-hair, used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn;

Hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; hops; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth manufactured;

Indigo; ice; iridium; iris or orris root;

India-rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured;

India-rubber, milk of.

Iodine, crude; ippecacuanha; iron liquor;

Jalap; juniper berries;

Kelp;

Lemon and lime juice; lime;

Lastings; mohair cloth, silk, twist, or other manufactures of cloth, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, and buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber;

Leeches;

Licorice root;

Manganese; manna, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks, and soap stuffs; mineral kermes; moss, Iceland; music, printed with lines, bound or unbound;

Manuscripts; marine coral, unmanufactured;

Medals, of gold, silver, or copper;

Machinery, suitable for the manufacture of flax and linen goods only, and imported for that purpose solely, but not including that which may be used for any other manufactures;

Maps and charts; mineral blue;

Munjeit or India madder;

Natron; nux vomica;

Orpiment, or sulphuret of arsenic;

Oatmeal; oils—palm, seal, and cocoa-nut; olive oil, in casks; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel;

Palm leaf, unmanufactured;

Pine apples; plantains;

Polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones;
 Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for; paving stones;
 pearl or hulled barley; Peruvian bark; plaster of Paris, when ground;
 Prussian blue;
 Quicksilver;
 Quassia wood;
 Raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled,
 not otherwise provided for;
 Rhubarb; rye flour;
 Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured;
 Rottenstone;
 Sandal wood;
 Saffron and saffron cake; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash,
 when refined or partially refined; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sepia;
 shaddock; sponges; spunk; squills;
 Shellac; shingle bolts and stave bolts;
 Silk, raw, as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or
 advanced in manufacture in any way; and silk cocoons and silk waste;
 Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany;
 Staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks;
 Stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of ten gallons;
 Sumac;
 Terra japonica; catechu or cutch;
 Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured;
 Tapioca; tagger's iron; teazels; terne tin, in plates or sheets; tin foil;
 tin, in plates or sheets;
 Vanilla beans; vegetables, not otherwise provided for;
 Verdigris;
 Woad or pastel;
 Woods, namely: cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, grana-
 dilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin-wood, and all cabinet woods, unman-
 ufactured;
 Yams.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day
 and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the
 importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties,
 that is to say: On all books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and all printed
 matter and illustrated books and papers, and on watches and parts of
 watches, and watch materials and unfinished parts of watches, fifteen
 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day
 and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of
 twenty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter men-
 tioned, and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Antimony, tartrate of; acids, citric and tartaric;
 Blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate
 of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and
 sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves; brick, fire-brick,
 and roofing and paving tile, not otherwise provided for; brimstone in
 rolls; bronze powder; Burgundy pitch; burrstones, manufactured or
 bound up into millstones;

Calomel ; castor oil ; castorum ; caustic soda ; chicory root ; chromate of lead ; corks ; cotton laces ; cotton insertings ; cotton trimming laces and cotton braids ; cowhage down ; cream of tartar ;

Cubebs ;

Dried pulp ;

Ether ;

Extract of indigo ; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for ;

Feather beds ; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds ; feldspar ; fig blue ; firewood ; fish glue or isinglass ; fish skins ; flour of sulphur ; Frankfort black ; fulminates or fulminating powders ;

Glue ; gold and silver leaf ; grapes ; gunny bags ;

Hair, curled, moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses ; hat bodies made of wool, or of which wool is the component material of chief value ; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value ;

Lampblack ;

Magnesia ; malt ; mats of cocoa-nut ; matting, China, and other floor matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass ; mercurial preparations, not otherwise provided for ; medicinal roots and leaves, and all other drugs and medicines in a crude state, not otherwise provided for ; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for ; mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for ; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip-gut or cat-gut, and all other strings of the same material ; mustard, ground or manufactured ;

Needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, and knitting ;

Oils, neatsfoot and other animal oils ; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries ; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, not otherwise provided for ; osier or willow prepared for basket-makers' use ;

Paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for ; pitch ; plaster of Paris, calcined ;

Quills ;

Ratans and reeds, manufactured or partly manufactured ; red precipitate ; Roman cement ; rosin ;

Sal soda, hyposulphate of soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for ; salts, Epsom, Glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for ; articles composed wholly of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for ; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ; spices of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ; starch ; stereotype plates ; still bottoms ; strychnine ; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined ; sulphate of magnesia ; sulphate of quinine ;

Tar ; thread laces and insertings ; type metal ; types, new ;

Varnish of all kinds ; Vandyke brown ; Venetian red ; vermilion ;

Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries ; white vitriol or sulphate of zinc ; wood, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for ; woollen listings.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on copper ore and diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set, a duty of five per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on hair cloth and hair seatings, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of thirty per centum on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section, that is to say:

Alabaster and spar ornaments;

Anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil;

Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured;

Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal;

Articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for;

Asses' skins;

Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet or medicinal purposes;

Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, ozier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for;

Beads of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads;

Benzoates; Bologna sausages;

Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets composed of hair, or of which hair is a component material;

Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India-rubber, not otherwise provided for;

Brooms and brushes of all kinds;

Buttons and button-moulds of all kinds;

Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished;

Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;

Caps, hats, muffs, and tippetts of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material;

Caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for;

Card cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed;

Carriages and parts of carriages;

Clocks and parts of clocks;

Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer;

Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common tinned, burnished, or japanned, not otherwise provided for;

Combs of all kinds;

Compositions of glass or paste, when set;
Composition tops for tables or other articles of furniture;
Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses, not otherwise provided for;
Coral, cut or manufactured;
Cotton cords, gimps and galloons;
Cotton laces, colored;
Court plaster;
Crayons of all kinds;
Cutlery of all kinds;
Dolls and toys of all kinds;
Encaustic tiles;
Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal;
Fans and fire-screens of every description, of whatever material composed;
Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed;
Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre and willow squares, used for making hats and bonnets;
Fire-crackers;
Frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished;
Furniture, cabinet and household;
Ginger, preserved or pickled;
Gunpowder;
Hair pencils;
Hat bodies of cotton;
Hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for;
Human hair, cleaned or prepared for use;
India-rubber shoes and boots;
Ink and ink powder;
Japanned, patent, or enamelled leather, or skins of all kinds;
Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for;
Jet, and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof;
Leather, tanned, bend, or sole and upper leather of all kinds;
Lead pencils;
Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations;
Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for;
Manufactures of the bark of the cork tree;
Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory;
Manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of these metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value;
Manufactures, not otherwise provided for, composed of mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool, worsted or flax;

Manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for ;

Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood ;

Marble in the rough or blocks, manufactures of marble, marble paving tiles, and all marble sawed, squared, dressed, or polished ;

Manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for ; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for ; manufactures, articles and wares of papier-mache ; manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, or of which goats' hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for ; manufactures of wood or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided ; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for ; metallic pens ; mineral waters ; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms ; oil-cloth, of every description, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for ; olive oil in flasks or bottles ; olives ; paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes ; paper envelopes ; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards ; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for ; parasols and sunshades ; parchment ; plated and gilt ware of all kinds ; playing cards ; prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed in cans or otherwise ;

Red chalk pencils ;

Salmon preserved ;

Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture ; sealingwax ; sheathing paper ; side arms, of every description ; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form ; slates, roofing slates, slate pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate ; soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds ; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for ; umbrellas ; unwrought clay ; vellum ; velvet, when printed or painted ; wafers ; water colors ; webbing, composed of wool, cotton, flax, or any other material.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempted from duty, that is to say :

All books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever imported for the use of the United States ;

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for ; berries, nuts, flowers, plants, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing or composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture ; bismuth ; bitter apples ; bones, burnt ; bone dust ; Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dye woods in sticks ;

Books, maps, and charts, imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress : *Provided*, That if in any case a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts,

in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid, shall have paid the duty or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted ;

Bullion ; gold and silver ;

Coins ; gold, silver, and copper ;

Copper when imported for the United States mint ;

Fish, fresh caught for daily consumption ;

Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, production or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed : *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with ;

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad : *Provided*, the same are imported by the artists or on their account; or by other persons, in good faith, as objects of taste and not as merchandise, and on presentation on the entry of the declaration of the artist in writing, signed by him, and certified by a consul of the United States, that the said paintings or statuary were produced by him.

Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States : *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem ; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured ; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity, character, and weight, of all such importations, when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port

of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the duty upon any imports of goods, wares, or merchandise shall be subject to be levied upon, the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation shall have been made, the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual shipment, whenever a bill of lading shall be presented showing the date of shipment, and which shall be certified by a certificate of the United States consul, commercial agent, or other legally authorized deputy; and when no bill of lading so certified is presented on the entry the duty shall be estimated and collected upon the value on the day of actual exportation.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, required by existing laws, shall hereafter be made up and completed by the Register of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to comprehend and include, in tabular form, the quantity by weight or measure, as well as the amount of value of the several articles of foreign commerce, whether dutiable or otherwise; and also a similar and separate statement of the commerce of the United States with the British provinces, under the late, so-called, reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign hemp imported under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, or which may be hereafter imported under the provisions of this act, if manufactured into cordage in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign hemp from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That when imports of the same material or description, but of different values, are invoiced at an average price the duty shall be assessed upon the whole invoice at the rate the highest valued goods in such invoice are subject to under this act.

The words value and valued, used in this act, shall be construed and understood as meaning the true market value of the goods, wares, and merchandise in the principal markets of the country from whence exported at the date of exportation.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and third of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, which prohibits the importation of ale, beer, distilled spirits, and other articles of merchandise in casks or packages of less than a certain capacity or weight; and the act approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-

seven, entitled "An act to authorize the importation of brandy in casks of a capacity not less than fifteen gallons, and the exportation of the same for the benefit of drawback of the duties;" and the act approved on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, continuing the same in force, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be in the public stores on the day and year aforesaid, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.