

and a revenue coast guard. Their heavy armaments, large tonnage, and crews, however well fitted for such purposes, are not adapted for the revenue service in a time of peace. In consequence of their great draught of water, they must be used mainly as sea-going vessels, and are incapable of navigating the shallow waters of the coasts and their tributaries, which afford the most favorable opportunities for contraband trade. Independently of these considerations, they are so constructed as to be unable to carry a supply of fuel for more than three, or possibly four days, at the furthest.

It is recommended, therefore, that this department be vested with authority to sell the vessels of this description, and expend the proceeds in the purchase of others of a different character and lighter draught, and, on that account, better fitted to accomplish the purposes of a preventive service, and which can be kept in commission at a cost more than one-third less than those of the former class.

For example, the difference in the cost of running for twelve months the "Mahoning," one of the first named class, and the "Nansemond," one of the latter class, is \$27,606. The "Mahoning," with twelve tons of coal per diem, can make but eight knots per hour; while the "Nansemond," with eight tons of coal per diem, will make twelve knots per hour. The "Nansemond," drawing but six feet nine inches, is enabled to cruise in waters entirely inaccessible to the "Mahoning."

To render the service effective and economical, cutters should be of light draught, manned by a small crew, and able to navigate the shoal waters and penetrate the inland bays, rivers, and creeks with which our sea, lake, and gulf coasts abound, but of sufficient tonnage to enable them to perform efficiently and safely the duties of a coast guard at sea, and to furnish succor to vessels in distress; and at the same time to navigate the interior waters for the prevention of smuggling, and reach readily a port of refuge in the tempestuous weather prevailing at times along our coast, should they be forced to do so.

The working of the marine hospital system, as at present constituted, is not altogether satisfactory. The erection and repair of numerous expensive buildings, and the support of the establishments necessarily connected with their operations, have entailed upon the government a yearly expense far beyond the amount contributed by the seamen, which has been met by large annual appropriations by Congress.

The act of July 16, 1798, by which the system was created, and the rate of contribution fixed at twenty cents per month, confined the action of the government to the simple expenditure, for the benefit of the seamen, of the amounts thus contributed by themselves, and contemplated laying no burden on the public treasury. If it is deemed advisable to continue any system of relief, under control of the government, it is respectfully suggested that the original intent of the law should be carried into effect, and the fund made self-sustaining. With this view, it will be necessary to increase the fund, and to make a material reduction in the expenses.

Experience has shown, and former Secretaries have at various times, and with entire unanimity, represented to Congress that the system of public marine hospitals, maintained and managed by the government, is the least economical method that has been devised for the administration of this fund, and affords the least comparative benefit to the seamen. The expenses of these establishments are large, independently of the number of seamen received in them. When the patients are numerous, the average rate of expense per man is not unreasonable; but where they are few, as at most of the public institutions, the expense per capita is very largely in excess of the cost of maintaining them under contract at private, State, or municipal institutions, where they would be better accommodated, at an expense exactly proportioned to the services rendered.

Mention may be made, in illustration, of one of these public hospitals, which is maintained at an annual expense of upwards of \$4,000, and which accommodates an average of less than a single patient, at a daily cost per capita of more than \$14 50; while quite as satisfactory relief can be had under contract for about \$1 per day.

There are, moreover, several hospital buildings, erected at great cost, now lying idle, out of repair, and not available for their intended use. Some of these have never been occupied, and one, at least, is situated at a point remote from any port, and where relief is never demanded. Others now occupied are in a condition requiring large and immediate outlay to preserve them.

In view of these facts, it is strongly recommended that authority be conferred by law upon this department to sell such hospitals as experience has shown are not needed; retaining only those situated at important ports where, by the course of commerce, demands for relief are likely to be most frequent and pressing, and where contracts, on favorable terms, cannot be procured with private or municipal institutions. The proceeds should either be returned into the treasury in repayment of their cost, or invested for the benefit of the hospital fund.

In favor of the contract system it may be remarked that it is in operation most successfully at New York, where demands for relief are far the heaviest—at Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati; and it is believed that quite as advantageous and satisfactory arrangements might be made at other ports where government hospitals are now located. Even at ports where it may be deemed best to retain the ownership of the hospital buildings it might be advisable to lease them to private or municipal hospitals, which would gladly receive the seamen on favorable terms. Such an arrangement was formerly in force at Charleston, South Carolina, much to the advantage of the patients and the fund.

Should these suggestions be adopted, and, at the same time, the rate of contribution fixed at thirty cents a month, instead of twenty, as at present, the proceeds of the tax, thoroughly collected and economically administered, would be ample to meet every demand which a judicious discrimination in affording relief would make upon them; and the seamen would receive far more substantial and efficient benefit than under the present system.

As to the increased rate of contribution, it may be said that the existing rate has stood unchanged through all the fluctuations of prices and wages since 1798; that it is quite disproportioned to the benefit derived by the seamen from the marine hospital system; and that persons of this class are, as a general thing, otherwise free from federal taxation. In this view there can be no hardship or injustice in making the moderate increase suggested.

By the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, it appears that sixteen hundred and one banks had been, on the 31st of October last, organized under the National Banking act. Of these, six hundred and seventy-nine were original organizations, and nine hundred and twenty-two conversions from State institutions.

The Comptroller recommends several amendments to the acts, which will arrest the attention of Congress.

The recommendation that the banks shall be compelled to redeem their notes at one of the three cities named is heartily indorsed. At some future day it may be advisable that redemptions shall be authorized at western and southern cities; but as long as exchange continues to be in favor of the seaboard, it is not expedient to permit banks to redeem at interior points. There are very few country banks or banks in the interior cities that do not keep their chief balances in either Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, there being a regular demand for exchange on these cities. Where the current of trade requires the banks to keep accounts for their own accommodation and that of their customers and the public, there should their redemptions be made. Notes that are par in either of these cities will very rarely be at a discount in any part of the United States, and will be as nearly of uniform value as is, perhaps, ever to be expected in a paper currency.

The Secretary is hopeful that the time is not far distant when redemptions will be something more than nominal. Experience and observation have taught him that frequent redemptions are essential to the solvency of banks of circulation. Nothing so well teaches a bank the necessity of keeping its loans in the hands of prompt customers, and its means under its own control, as the certainty of being frequently called upon to meet its own obligations. It is quite important that inexperienced bankers, under the national banking system, should learn that their notes are not money, but promises to pay it; and the sooner and the more effectively this lesson is impressed upon them, the better will it be for their stockholders and the system.

The national banking system was designed not only to furnish the people with a sound circulation, but one of uniform value; and this is not likely to be fully accomplished until the banks, by compulsion or their own voluntary act, keep their notes at par in the principal money markets of the country.

The establishment of the national banking system is one of the great compensations of the war—one of the great achievements of this remarkable period. In about two years and a half from the organization of the first national bank, the whole system of banking under State laws has been superseded, and the people of the United States have been furnished with a circulation bearing upon it the seal of the Treasury Department as a guarantee of its solvency. It only

remains that this circulation shall be a redeemable circulation—redeemable not only at the counters of the banks, but at the commercial cities—to make the national banking system of almost inconceivable benefit to the country.

The present law limits the circulation of the national banks to three hundred millions of dollars; and it is not probable, when the business of the country returns to a healthy basis, that a larger paper circulation than this will be required. Indeed, it is doubtful whether a larger bank note circulation can be maintained on a specie basis. Should an increase, however, be necessary, it can be provided for hereafter. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that a greater restriction had not been placed upon the circulation of the large banks already organized, in view of the wants of the southern States. It is quite likely, however, that the anticipated withdrawal of a portion of the United States notes (not to speak of the effect of the restoration of specie payments) will so reduce the circulation of the northern banks as to afford to the south, under the present limitation of the law, all the paper currency which will be required in that quarter.

The act of March 3, 1865, authorized the Secretary to borrow any sums not exceeding six hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor bonds or treasury notes of the United States in such form as he might prescribe.

Under this act there was issued during the month of March \$70,000,000 of notes payable three years after date, and bearing an interest payable semi-annually in currency at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and convertible at maturity, at the pleasure of the holders, into five-twenty gold-bearing bonds.

Upon the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the confederate armies it became apparent that there would be an early disbanding of the forces of the United States, and consequently heavy requisitions from the War Department for transportation and payment of the army, including bounties. As it was important that these requisitions should be promptly met, and especially important that not a soldier should remain in the service a single day for want of means to pay him, the Secretary perceived the necessity of realizing as speedily as possible the amount—\$530,000,000—still authorized to be borrowed under this act. The seven and three-tenths notes had proved to be a popular loan, and although a security on longer time and lower interest would have been more advantageous to the government, the Secretary considered it advisable, under the circumstances, to continue to offer these notes to the public, and to avail himself, as his immediate predecessors had done, of the services of Jay Cooke, esq., in the sale of them. The result was in the highest degree satisfactory. By the admirable skill and energy of the agent, and the hearty co-operation of the national banks, these notes were distributed in every part of the northern and some parts of the southern States, and placed within the reach of every person desiring to invest in them. No loan ever offered in the United States, notwithstanding the large amount of government securities previously taken by the people, was so promptly subscribed for as this. Before the first of August the entire amount of \$530,000,000 had been taken, and the Secretary had the unexpected satisfaction of being able, with the receipts from customs

and internal revenue and a small increase of the temporary loan, to meet all the requisitions upon the treasury.

On two hundred and thirty millions of these notes the government has the option of paying the interest at the rate of six per cent. in coin, instead of seven and three-tenths in currency. The Secretary thought it advisable to reserve this option, because he indulged the hope that before their maturity specie payments would be restored, and because six per cent. in coin is as high a rate of interest as the government should pay on any of its obligations.

The receipts of coin have been for some months past so large that there have been constant accumulations beyond what has been required for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The Secretary has, therefore, deemed it to be his duty to sell, from time to time, a portion of the surplus for the purpose of supplying the wants of importers and furnishing the means for meeting the demands upon the treasury for currency. The sales have been conducted by the assistant treasurer in New York in a manner entirely satisfactory to the department and, it is believed, to the public. The sales, up to the first of November, amounted to \$27,993,216 11, and the premium to \$12,310,459 76; thus placing in the treasury for current use the sum of \$40,303,675 87, without which there would have been a necessity for the further issue of interest-bearing notes.

The necessities of the treasury have been such that a compliance with the requirements of the act of February 25, 1862, for the creation of a sinking fund has been impracticable. As long as it is necessary for the government to borrow money, and to put its obligations upon the market for sale, the purchase of these obligations for the purpose of creating a sinking fund would hardly be judicious. After the expiration of the present year the income of the government will exceed its expenses, and it will then be practicable to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Secretary is, however, of the opinion that the safe and simple way of sinking the national debt is to apply directly to its payment the excess of receipts over expenditures. He therefore respectfully recommends that so much of the act of February 25, 1862, as requires the application of coin to the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be set apart as a sinking fund, be repealed.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1863, the Treasurer of the United States and the assistant treasurer in New York have been instructed to receive deposits of coin and bullion, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars.

Instructions were given for the issue of these certificates to promote the convenience of officers of customs and of the Treasurer and assistant treasurers, and for the accommodation of the public. Other considerations also prompted the Secretary to avail himself of the authority referred to. It is expected that the credit of the government will be strengthened by the coin which will be thus brought into the treasury, and that the effect of the measure will be to facilitate to some extent a return to specie payments. If the experiment should be satisfactory in New York, it will be extended to other commercial cities.

For a full explanation of the condition of the mints and their operations during the past year, attention is requested to the report of the director of the mint at Philadelphia.

The total value of the bullion deposited at the mint and branches during the last fiscal year was \$32,248,754 97, of which \$31,065,349 74 was in gold and \$1,183,405 23 in silver. Deducting the redeposits, there remain the actual deposits, amounting to \$27,982,849 09.

The coinage for the year was, in gold coin, \$25,107,217 50; gold bars, \$5,578,482 45; silver coin, \$636,308; silver bars, \$313,910 69; cents, including the two and three-cent pieces, \$1,183,330; total coinage, \$32,819,248 64.

Of the bullion deposited, \$5,570,371 27 was received at the assay office in New York. Of the gold bars, \$4,947,809 21, and of silver bars, \$165,003 45, in value, were stamped at the same office.

At the branch mint in San Francisco the gold deposits were \$18,808,318 49, and the silver deposits and purchases \$540,299 20 in value. The value of the gold coined was \$18,670,840; of silver coined, \$320,800; and of silver bars, \$145,235 58; total coinage, \$19,144,875 58.

At the branch mint in Denver the total deposits were \$548,609 85, of which \$541,559 04 was in gold, and \$7,050 81 was in silver.

The survey of the coast, which is under the administrative direction of this department, has been for the past year prosecuted with vigor. Under special assignments most of the field assistants have co-operated with the naval and military forces of the government, and in that way important service was rendered quite up to the close of the war. Since the termination of hostilities the regular operations of the survey have been pushed forward as rapidly as the available means would permit.

The national importance of this work was clearly evinced during the war, and now seems to be generally appreciated. It is therefore recommended that the necessary appropriations be made for the efficient continuance of the work.

The attention of Congress is called to the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which exhibits the satisfactory results of the litigation under his supervision; and also the condition of the measures adopted by him and the officers of the customs for the suppression of frauds upon the revenue.

Attention is also specially called to so much of his report as relates to the administration of the fund appropriated to defray the expenses of detecting and bringing to punishment counterfeiters of the securities and coin of the United States. The measures which have been adopted have been attended with important results, and such as to indicate the wisdom of Congress in creating the fund, and the expediency of continuing appropriations. The Solicitor has been requested to cause a thorough revision of the laws relating to counterfeiting to be made, and a bill to be prepared for the consideration of Congress, with a view to remedying defects in existing statutes.

Operations under the several acts of Congress concerning commercial intercourse with the States declared to be in insurrection, the execution of which was

confided to this department, have been nearly brought to a close, partly by the restoration of peace, and partly by Executive proclamations. The provisions of those acts were carried out, as far as it was possible in the disturbed condition of the country, under the rules and regulations adopted by the department, with the approval of the Executive, not only without cost to the government, but in such manner as to add considerably to its revenues.

The regulations adopted in conformity with the requirements of the second section of the act of July 2, 1864, relative to abandoned lands, houses, and tenements, and freedmen, were, at the request of the military authorities, and from considerations of public policy, suspended by orders of August 11, 1864. Since then, from time to time, as it was ready to assume the charge of them, the duties appertaining to these subjects have been transferred to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865.

By Executive orders, all operations under sections 8 and 9 of the act approved July 2, 1864, authorizing the purchase, by agents of this department, of the products of the insurrectionary districts, were closed, on the east of the Mississippi river, on the 13th of June last, and west of it on the 24th of the same month. The accounts of the different purchasing agents have not been settled, but it is thought that the net profits of the government, by these purchases, will amount to a million and a half dollars.

Since the suspension of purchases by the government the duties of the agents of this department have been confined to securing the property (chiefly cotton) captured by our military forces in pursuance of the acts of March 12, 1862, and July 2, 1864, relative to captured and abandoned property. Up to the 31st of March last there had been received at New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, the places designated for sales—including 38,319 bales obtained at Savannah, 4,151 bales at Charleston, and 2,331 at Mobile—about eighty thousand bales.

The general rule under which agents have been acting since the surrender of the forces which had been waging war against the government of the United States, is to collect and forward, as captured property, all cotton described upon the books and lists of the pretended confederate government, or which there was sufficient reason to believe was owned or controlled by it, and that which belonged to companies formed for the purpose of running the blockade, in support of, if not in direct co-operation with, the league which had been formed to overthrow the government of the United States, leaving individual claimants of the property to their recourse before the Court of Claims, as provided by the third section of the act approved March 12, 1863. In the performance of their duties, the agents have had great difficulties to encounter, from the unwillingness of the planters to surrender the captured property in their possession, from extensive depredations upon it after it was collected, and from powerful combinations formed to prevent, under various pretexts, the property fairly captured from coming into the possession of the United States. In spite of all these obstacles, however, it is estimated, from the accounts already received, and from data furnished by the agents, that there will be secured to

the government not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton, including the eighty thousand bales already referred to. What part of the proceeds of this property will ultimately be retained by the government will depend upon the success of the claimants before Congress and the courts. In collecting this cotton, there have been doubtless some instances of injustice to individuals who may be entitled to the consideration of the government; but the Secretary believes that the cotton which has been taken by the agents was rightfully seized, and that no equitable claims for the return of any considerable portion of it or the proceeds thereof can be presented.

It may be proper to add, in this connexion, that many and grave charges of corruption and improper practices have been made against agents employed in this branch of the public service. These charges, however, have been mostly vague in their character, and after such investigation as the Secretary has been able to make, he has concluded that they have been generally instigated by malice or disappointed cupidity, and usually without substantial foundation.

A copy of the several rules and regulations alluded to, which have been put in force since the last session of Congress, is appended hereto as a part of this report.

The various public buildings under the control and management of the Treasury Department are in a favorable condition; and it is to be hoped that only limited appropriations will be necessary for the coming year. On account of the difficulty of providing accommodations for the State Department, it has not been deemed advisable to proceed with the construction of the north wing of the Treasury building during the present year. The granite for the extension has, however, been contracted for and is being prepared, so that during the next season the work can be vigorously prosecuted. The grounds between the Treasury Department and the Executive Mansion are being graded and arranged with as great a regard to convenience and beauty as is practicable, considering the unfavorable location of the edifice, and it cannot be doubted that the Treasury building, when fully completed, will compare favorably, in the simplicity, solidity and beauty of its architectural appearance and proportions, with any structure in this country or in Europe.

The southern custom-houses are reported to be in a damaged and dilapidated condition, and an officer of the department has been sent to inspect them, and report what expenditures are necessary to fit them for the transaction of the public business. The appropriations which will be necessary for the purpose of making the repairs needed will be duly indicated.

By the terms of the lease of the premises occupied as a custom-house in New York, the government had the right, by giving three months' previous notice, to purchase the same at the expiration of the lease for one million of dollars. As the property was regarded as being worth a much larger amount, and was needed for custom-house purposes, it was thought advisable that the government should avail itself of the right to purchase. The property was therefore purchased for the sum named, and conveyed by proper deed to the United States.

The attention of Congress is earnestly called to the necessity of providing

for the more adequate compensation of some of the officers connected with the Treasury Department. The salaries of those who are required to furnish bonds with heavy penalties; and who are custodians of large amounts of money, and of others occupying very important positions, are altogether inadequate to the responsibilities which they incur and the services which they render.

For example, the Treasurer, who received and disbursed last year about four thousand millions of dollars, is paid a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. The assistant treasurer in New York, who has in his custody from twenty to forty millions of dollars in coin, and frequently as large an amount in currency, receiving and paying out in the course of the year more than two thousand millions of dollars, receives six thousand dollars. The assistant treasurer in San Francisco receives forty-five hundred dollars in currency, which is an entirely inadequate salary in that State for an officer of character and ability, holding a position of so great responsibility. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding an office which requires in its administration as much executive ability, and as high an order of talent, as any connected with the Treasury Department, receives only four thousand dollars; the Deputy Commissioner twenty-five hundred dollars. The custody of the vast amounts of government securities printed and issued from the Treasury Department is imposed upon the chief of the First Division of the Currency Bureau, who receives an annual compensation of only three thousand dollars. The Comptrollers of the Treasury, whose functions are of supreme importance in the safe transaction of the business of the department, receive salaries which are no just compensation for that business ability and those legal attainments which are indispensable in the places they occupy. Many other officers might also be named whose compensation is entirely inadequate to their talent and services.

The Secretary is aware of the necessity of economy in the expenditure of the public moneys at the present time; but the government, in order to secure the services of competent and faithful officers, must pay salaries equal to those which are paid by private corporations and individuals; and if such salaries are not paid, the result will inevitably be highly injurious to the public service, because incompetent, unfaithful, and irresponsible men will be allowed to fill offices requiring the highest capacity and most reliable integrity.

The duties devolved upon the officers named are too important to be intrusted to persons less able and reliable than those who now hold them; and it is very questionable if the services of such men can be retained, without an increase of compensation. Expensive as living is in Washington and the other cities named at present, and is likely to be for some time to come, there is scarcely one of these officers who can support his family in a manner corresponding to his position, or even comfortably, on the salary which he receives.

It is not asked that there shall be an indiscriminate raising of salaries, but that provision be made for the payment of such salaries as may be necessary to secure the permanent services of the right men in the most important positions in this department. Unless this shall be done, the department will labor under

serious embarrassment in the transaction of its vast business during the coming year.

In this connexion the Secretary desires to advert to the disposition that has been made by the appropriation of the last Congress of the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for compensation to temporary clerks and additional compensation to those permanently employed. Congress having declined to make any general and indiscriminate increase of the salaries of clerks, it was inferred that it was intended that such portion of the appropriation in question as might not be required to pay salaries of temporary clerks should be used carefully in increasing the compensation of those who were performing difficult and important duties, and whose services could not be dispensed with without injury to the government. Upon making the examination necessary to a proper decision as to the use to be made of the fund, it was ascertained that there was no lack of clerks in the lower grades, but that there was a scarcity of those of the higher grades competent to perform important and responsible duties. It appeared that many clerks receiving the highest salary allowed by law had resigned because they could obtain greater compensation elsewhere. The Treasurer's office had suffered largely in this manner, many of his most valuable clerks having left to accept situations in banks and commercial establishments where they could obtain permanent employment and higher pay. There were indications, also, that many others would do the same unless additional compensation should be made to them. Under these circumstances it was decided to use part of the fund in slightly increasing the salaries of clerks of this description until the intention of Congress in relation to its disposition should be more clearly indicated. The amount of the fund already expended in this way is about twenty-five thousand dollars. If the disposition which has been thus made of it is not in accordance with the intention of Congress, it is, of course, competent for them to provide a different expenditure of it. The Secretary, however, deems it to be his duty to say that the interests of the service imperatively require that the salaries of clerks who are acting as heads of divisions, or are employed in duties requiring in their performance a high order of ability, as well as the salaries of the officers referred to, should be considerably increased. It would doubtless be a true economy to diminish the number of clerks, and to increase the compensation of those who may be retained.

For information in regard to the condition and operations of the various bureaus of this department, reference is made to the accompanying reports of the proper officers, all of whom, with the Assistant Secretaries, merit the thanks of the country for the efficient manner in which they are discharging their onerous and responsible duties.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 1.

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

The receipts into the treasury were as follows:

From customs, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	\$19,271,091 96	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	15,123,928 78	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	20,518,852 54	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	30,014,387 32	
		\$84,928,260 60
From sales of public lands, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	342,185 84	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	287,835 26	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	162,010 47	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	204,521 74	
		996,553 31
From direct tax, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	16,079 86	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	843,380 34	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	52,714 81	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	288,398 02	
		1,200,573 03
From internal revenue, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	46,562,859 92	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	55,129,731 76	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	63,262,803 28	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	42,508,820 29	
		209,464,215 25
From miscellaneous and incidental sources, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	9,020,171 44	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	9,295,852 44	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	4,159,223 73	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	10,503,036 86	
		32,978,284 47
Total receipts, exclusive of loans.....		329,567,886 66
From loans, viz:		
From 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, under act of July 17, 1861.....	108,573,524 55	
From United States notes, under act of February 25, 1862.....	4,159,830 00	
From 5-20-year bonds, under act of February 25, 1862.....	252,637 15	
From temporary loans, under acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	131,438,072 86	
From certificates of indebtedness, under acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	130,975,200 63	
From fractional currency, under act of March 3, 1863.....	14,614,563 15	
From 6 per cent. 1881 bonds, under act of March 3, 1863.....	32,175,805 23	
From 6 per cent. compound interest notes, under acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	180,214,140 00	
From 10-40-year bonds, under act of March 3, 1864.....	99,558,400 01	
From 7 3-10 three-year treasury notes, under acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865.....	675,556,297 02	
From 6 per cent. 5-20-year bonds, under act of June 30, 1864.....	94,706,250 25	
		1,472,224,740 85
Total receipts.....		1,801,792,627 51
Balance in treasury on July 1, 1864.....		96,739,905 73
Total means.....		1,898,532,533 24

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

For civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	44,765,558 12	
For pensions and Indians.....	14,258,575 38	
For war.....	1,031,323,360 79	
For navy.....	132,567,776 12	
For interest on the public debt, including treasury notes.....	77,397,712 00	
		1,290,312,982 41
For redemption of stock, loan of 1842.....	1,400 00	
For redemption of Texas indemnity stock, under act of September 9, 1850.....	1,631,889 38	
For reimbursement of treasury notes, acts prior to December 23, 1857.....	400 00	
For payment of treasury notes, under act of December 23, 1857.....	1,100 00	
For payment of treasury notes, under act of March 2, 1861.....	43,530 09	
For redemption of United States notes, under act of July 17, 1861.....	370,599 00	
For redemption of United States notes, under act of February 25, 1862.....	4,335,133 47	
For redemption of 7 3-10 three-year coupon treasury notes, under act of July 17, 1861.....	138,411,050 00	

For redemption of postage and other stamps, under act of July 17, 1862..	\$4,739,387 34	
For redemption of temporary loans, under acts of February 25 and March 17, 1862.....	118,488,838 19	
For redemption of certificates of indebtedness, under acts of March 1 and 17, 1862.....	174,827,000 00	
For redemption of fractional currency, under act of March 3, 1863.....	6,676,364 30	
For redemption of one-year 5 per cent. treasury notes, under act of March 3, 1863.....	38,473,320 00	
For redemption of two-year 5 per cent. treasury notes, under act of March 3, 1863.....	113,957,250 00	
For redemption of three-year 6 per cent. compound interest treasury notes, under acts of March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.....	1,458,050 00	
For redemption of three-year 7 3-10 treasury notes, under act of June 30, 1864.....	3,945,900 00	
		\$800,977,169 83
Total expenditures.....		1,897,674,224 09
Balance in treasury July 1, 1865.....		858,309 15

No. 2.

Receipts and expenditures, as estimated for the year ending June 30, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

From customs.....	\$100,000,000 00	
From internal duties.....	275,000,000 00	
From lands.....	1,000,000 00	
From miscellaneous sources.....	20,000,000 00	
		\$396,000,000 00
EXPENDITURES.		
For the civil service.....	42,165,599 47	
For pensions and Indians.....	17,609,640 23	
For War Department.....	39,017,416 18	
For Navy Department.....	43,982,457 50	
For interest on the public debt.....	141,542,068 50	
		284,317,181 88
Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of.....		111,682,818 12

No. 3.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds.

The receipts into the treasury were as follows:

From customs, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	\$19,271,091 96	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	15,123,928 78	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	20,518,852 54	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	30,014,387 32	
		\$84,928,260 60
From sales of public lands, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	342,185 84	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	287,835 26	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	162,010 47	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	204,521 74	
		996,553 31
From direct tax, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	16,079 86	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	843,380 34	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	52,714 81	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	288,398 02	
		1,200,573 03
From internal revenue, viz:		
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864.....	46,562,859 92	
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864.....	55,129,731 76	
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865.....	63,262,803 28	
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865.....	42,508,820 29	
		209,464,215 25

From miscellaneous and incidental sources, viz:	
During the quarter ending September 30, 1864	\$9,020,171 44
During the quarter ending December 31, 1864	9,295,852 44
During the quarter ending March 31, 1865	4,159,223 73
During the quarter ending June 30, 1865	10,503,036 86
	\$32,978,284 47

Total receipts, exclusive of loans 329,567,886 66

Receipts from loans, viz:

From 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, per act July 17, 1861	108,573,524 55
From United States notes, per act February 25, 1862	4,159,830 00
From 5-20-year bonds, per act February 25, 1862	232,657 15
From temporary loans, per acts February 25 and March 17, 1862	131,438,072 86
From certificates of indebtedness, per acts March 1 and 17, 1862	130,975,200 63
From fractional currency, per act March 3, 1863	14,614,563 15
From 6 per cent. 1881 bonds, per act March 3, 1863	32,175,805 23
From 6 per cent. compound interest notes, per acts March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	180,214,140 00
From 10-40-year bonds, per act March 3, 1864	99,558,400 01
From 7 3-10 three-year treasury notes, per acts June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	675,556,297 02
From 5-20-year 6 per cent. bonds, per act June 30, 1864	94,706,250 25
	1,472,224,740 85

Total receipts 1,801,792,627 51
Balance in the treasury on July 1, 1864 96,739,905 73

Total means 1,898,532,533 24

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

CIVIL.

For Congress, including books	\$3,585,171 86
For executive	4,993,328 02
For judiciary	1,612,562 36
For government in Territories	260,469 44
For assistant treasurers and their clerks	140,820 50
For officers of the mint and branches, and assay office at New York	91,714 88
For supervising and local inspectors, &c	72,462 44
For surveyors general and their clerks	77,475 37
Total civil list	\$10,833,944 87

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

For salaries of ministers, &c	295,378 36
For salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation	55,458 82
For salaries of consuls general, &c., including loss by exchange	406,381 62
For salaries of secretaries of legation to China, Japan, and Turkey, as interpreters	1,181 39
For salaries of interpreters to the consulates in China and Japan	1,810 56
For interpreters, guards, and other expenses of consulates in the Turkish dominions	1,749 49
For contingent expenses of all missions abroad	55,474 85
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	136,722 61
For office rent for consuls not allowed to trade	32,545 59
For purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls	54,320 59
For salaries of marshals of consular courts in Japan, China, &c.	5,471 58
For relief and protection of American seamen	125,476 00
For bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime	865 49
For expenses of acknowledging the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American citizens from shipwreck	5,178 30
For prosecution of work, including pay of commissioner, per first article of reciprocity treaty with Great Britain	8,000 00
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey	8,229 80
To carry into effect convention between the United States and the republic of Peru of January 12, 1863, for settlement of claims	500 00
For defraying expenses consequent upon carrying into effect the act of Congress relating to "habeas corpus," and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases	2,650 00
For an act to encourage immigration	13,000 00
For expenses incident to an act to carry into effect a treaty for the settlement of claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies	7,570 00
For expenses incident to an act to carry into effect convention with Ecuador for the adjustment of claims	267 50
For the payment of the first annual instalment towards capitalization of the Scheldt dues	55,584 00
For consular receipts	7,001 53
Total foreign intercourse	1,260,818 08

MISCELLANEOUS.

For mint establishment	\$746,313 93
For contingent expenses under the act for safe-keeping the public revenue	160,450 23
For compensation to persons designated to receive and keep the public money	7,835 30
For compensation to special agents to examine books, &c., in the several depositories	5,128 75
For building vaults as additional security to the public funds in sixty-six depositories	34,135 19
For compensation to receiver at Santa Fé, acting as depository	2,000 00
For salary of clerk, watchman, and porter in office of depository at Santa Fé	2,484 02
For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States	201,900 00
For survey of the western coast of the United States	127,500 00
For survey of the Florida reefs and keys	6,000 00
For publishing the observations of the survey of the coasts of the United States	3,000 00
For repairs of steamers used in the coast survey	4,600 00
For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers used in the coast survey	8,600 00
For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the peninsula of Florida	5,000 00
For the services of the California central route	250,000 00
For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph	39,917 65
For collection of agricultural statistics	20,000 00
For payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	754,390 32
For expenses of the Smithsonian Institution	30,910 14
For the continuation of the Treasury building	485,240 85
For constructing fire-proof vaults and file-cases for the collector and assistant treasurer at New York	3,570 55
For building vaults and fitting up offices in the custom-house at Philadelphia, for receipt and custody of such public money as may be deposited therein	50,000 00
For building post offices, court-houses, &c., including purchase of sites	68,758 83
For expenses incident to the issue and disposal of \$200,000,000 United States bonds	68,825 90
For compensation to prize commissioners, and other expenses connected therewith	300 00
For salaries of commissioners in insurrectionary districts in the United States	53,782 45
For contingent expenses of commissioners of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts in the United States	8,996 22
For Department of Agriculture	86,304 05
For expenses incident to carrying into effect national loans	6,588,641 81
For expenses incident to an act to provide a national currency	59,882 72
For expenses of engraving, printing, preparing, and issuing United States treasury notes, fractional notes, and bonds	14,522 03
For detection and bringing to trial persons engaged in counterfeiting coin, &c	46,595 59
For plates, paper, special dies, and the printing of circulating notes, and expenses necessarily incurred in procuring said notes, including miscellaneous items	441,250 00
For allowance or drawback on articles on which internal duty or tax has been paid	679,428 51
For lighting and ventilating the Treasury building	715 11
For constructing bridges and market-house in Georgetown	13,000 00
To pay taxes on lands owned by the United States	3,749 67
For payment of messengers of the respective States for conveying to the seat of government the votes of electors of said States for President and Vice-President of the United States	19,401 00
For a gold medal for Major General Grant	2,843 00
For a gold medal for Cornelius Vanderbilt	3,000 00
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	5,437,490 48
For repayment to importers of excess of deposits from unascertained duties	2,283,313 97
For debentures or drawbacks, bounties, or allowances	968,815 77
For refunding duties, under the act extending the warehouse system	2,425 85
For debentures and other charges	21,638 54
For salaries of special examiners of drugs	5,748 18
For additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c	246,134 81
For support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.	409,836 99
For building light-houses, &c., for beacons, buoys, &c.	466,989 97
For light-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c.	359,471 86
For marine hospital establishment	348,472 82
For building marine hospitals, including repairs, &c.	6,172 71
For building custom-houses, including repairs, &c.	1,069,362 18
For annual repairs of marine hospitals and custom-houses	17,831 75
For unclaimed merchandise	1,933 48
For proceeds of sale of goods, wares, &c.	402 07
For purchase of steam or sailing revenue cutters	393,187 12
For purchase of products of States in insurrection	2,462,633 29